VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

CURRENT

ILLOGICAL ATTITUDE OF THE CAPITAL-IST ADVOCATES OF PEACE. nt System Is a Breeder of Wa-Alarming Condition of Europe English Comments on Leiter.

There are many advocates of peace in this country who are bitterly op-posed to Socialism, and who have lost no opportunity to combat it with all the energy at their command. Among these are a number of reputed econo-mists and pseudo-teachers of sociology as well as preachers of the gospel who have imagined themselves to be advo-cates of peace from a broad philan-thropic and humanitarian standpoint. These persons are now in a very embarrassing position. Repudiated as traitors to their country by the very interests which they have attempted to defend, and entirely out of sym-pathy with the theory which presents the only rational front of opposition to war in general, these capitalist peace advocates have absolutely no logical ground to stand on, and are wandering about like lost sheep there is none to listen to their bleat-

Those who oppose war from the standpoint of capitalism occupy we ter-ribly illogical position. It is true that the general interests of industrial capitalism seem to demand a condition of peace throughout the world, as war represents a waste of industrial capital and a disturbance of established omic methods of exploitation But the fact which these capitalist peace advocates forget is that the very principle on which capitalism works and controls industry inevitably breeds war. Those who cry "peace" are very poor students of events if they are not able to perceive that war is the strictly logical outcome of the past and present attitude of individuals, classes nations toward each other throughout the entire civilized world. It is said by these persons that the requirements of civilization are opposed to war. But the constitution of present-day civilization contains all the elements of war, and these peace advocates are opposed to doing anything to eliminate those elements! No wonder they are scorned, now that war is actually in progress.

These professbrial and ministerial peace advocates have burdened us with long lectures, a la Herbert Spencer, about our age of industrialism as contradistinguished from a former age of militarism, but they seem to forge that, the industrialism they have talked so much about, calling it "the crowning glory of the present age," is but a particular development of the

Competition is but another name for ear. Our industrial structure is erected solidly on a foundation of militarism. Military principles permeate it from top to bottom, and it is casting aside the experience of all the ages to believe that those principles will not work themselves out to their logic-al conclusion. The peace advocates should remember that if they expect civilization to evolve peace it must be established on a peace basis.

The humanitarians(so-called)content themselves with talking about our, "glorious civilization" and pointing out the horrors of war. Contemplate. ye Pharisees! the unutterable horrors of the thing we call civilization. To paraphrase an old saw, peace hath her victims no less than war. The humanitarians should remember that the victims of peace are not likely to be moved by any very exalted sentiments with respect to the ethical aspects of war, and are more than likely to seek deliverance from the continuing and ever-present horrors of peace through the quick, sharp, and withal glorious ertainly has horrors, but there are horrors of peace which weigh upon men till they become unbearable, horrors which turn the heart sick through long-deferred hope of their correction, and for which at last men gladly seek surcease in war. The civilization we talk so much about has afflicted man-

Socialists are the only logical peace advocates. While condemning the fact of war, they know that the social system must be properly based before war can be eliminated. While agreeing with the professors and preachers that war ought to cease throughout the civilized world they have pointed out that war is the logical fruit of the present system, and the only way to establish "peace on earth, good will toward men" is to inaugurate Social ism, whereupon wars will be, not merely unnecessary, but quite impos-sible. They can therefore preach against war with entire consistency, but the poor capitalist peace advocates which they defend they place selves out of harmony with the aspirations and interests of their own class, and lay themselves open to the charge of being traitors to their country. In this time of great national excitement their lack of "patriotism" is painful even to a Socialist.

Particular results of the development of capitalism which are worthy of attention just now, because they are extremely liable to give a new waged between the United States and Spain, are the bread riots which are taking place in Europe. These events presage social revolution, and there is no denying the fact that the govern- in which we live.

ing powers of Europe are greatly alarmed at the situation. Already, in Italy, more lives have been lost in these riots than have been sacrificed in American-Spanish war, and "order" has by no means been restored. The thrones of Europe are tottering, and it may become necessary for the powers to take a hand in the existing conflict between the United States ing conflict between the United States and Spain as a last desperate measure to save the privileges and tyrannies, whereby they have driven their exploited people to desperation, from destruction. It is unmistakable that Great Britain is much alarmed at the nutlook. Significant English comment. outlook Significant English comment on the bread riots is that which has apppeared in several London journals. attributing them to the high price of wheat, caused by Leiter's operations on the Chicago Board of Trade, "Other people pay for Leiter's experiences now," is the way a London paper sums up a dolorous account of the revolu-tionary spirit throughout Europe, which the high price of bread has crystallized and called into action. Such complainings as this come with poor grace from England, the mother of the capitalist system. Leiter is merely taking legitimate advantage of commercial principles which England has propagated throughout the world. and if her chickens are coming home to roost it is only just retribution— it is England's Karma. That the gov-erning classes of Great Britain are alarmed at the situation is evidence by the fact that they have already sent a representative to this country to study our economic conditions and discover if there are any substantial reasons for the increase in the prices of necessities, or whether it is the re sult of speculation pure and simple.

The fortunes which Mr. Leiter and other monopolists have already realized out of the rise in prices are enor mous. Well authenticated rumor places Leiter's present winnings on wheat at \$3,500,000, and the end is not yet. Other Chicago monopolists are reaping enormous profits out of heavy government contracts for war supplies at prices greatly in excess of those which prevailed previous to the open-ing of hostilities. The war profits on the supplies of canned and smoked meats and army bread already sold amount to more than \$2,000,000, and prices are still on the rise. The Bis cuit Trust is making millions. The price of its product has already advanced on an average, three cents a pound. The trust has recently se pound. The trust has recently se-cured orders from the government for 3,000,000 pounds of bread, and notice was at once served on consumers of an advance of one cent a pound on all products selling under ten cents per pound. At present prices, and on the basis of last year's output, the consumers of bread in the United States will swell the profits of the trust this year about \$5,000,000. Who-ever else may be damaged by the war, the trusts will profit enormously.

At the Good Citizenship Conference held in Willard hall in this city re-cently the address which created the liveliest discussion and yet won the heartiest approval was the one given by Rev. G. A. Tuckerman, of St. Louis, on the subject: "The Greatest Enemy of Christ and Humanity—Not the Sa-loon but Phariseelsm." The follow-ing is a paragraph of this address:

ing is a paragraph of this address;

Shall we ever learn the fact that there is not a single social evil which has not its root in respectability, modern phariseeism, the spawn of special privilege—that there is no corrupting influence which takes not its rise in what are called the higher classes? If we ever do we may learn, in the name of betrayed humanity, to say to all such influences, no matter how bold their effrontery. "Thou couldst have no power at all against me were it not given thee from above. Therefore he that delivereth me unto thee hath the greater sin." Oh, for an Isaiah to sound his Woe to them that call wealth success and poverty failure: that call paperization, charity and bribery legislation; that call policemanization law and love anarchy; that put respectability for righteousness and make the hestowal of hush money.

policemanization law and love anarcaly; that put respectability for righteousness and make the bestowal of hush money their religion. Woe to the Esaus, who rate man below property and mind below matter. Woe to the sons of God who cowardly admit the devil's claim of sovereignty over the world. Woe to the professed followers of Christ who seek to be ministered unto rather than to minister, whose gim in life is to get without earning, who fear nothing in comparison with losing their social position and their soft job, who say "Master, master" with one breath and with the next "We have no

losing their social position and their soft job, who say "Master, master" with one breath and with the next "We have no king but Caesar."

For surely the picture is not overdrawn. nor the implied comparison unwarranted. It was the dominant social class, the respectable religious, that rejected him then, not the rabbe mor the Romans, and today it is the counterpart of the same class that hourly rejects his claim and delivers him up to be crucified; these, and not the saloonkeeper.

And, as of yore, that class is organized, has its hierarchy and its myrmidons. There is the eminently respectable and next to him the boss and the ward politician, and so on down the descending scale to disreputability of the lowest sort. And the man at the top is at the bottom of the devility. He is the arch-corruptor of youth and not the saloon. He is the arch-debaucher of women, and not the saloon. He is the arch-debox of course, and in the majority of cases unconsciously. But really and truly, nevertheless, for he holds himself aloof; he moves in the best set, so far as any one knows, never moving out of it. The grievous and heavy-to-be borne burdens of his business schemes and legislative measures he lays upon the back of his so-called attorney, whom he of course pays liberally, and who in turn employs others for the dirtler and less arduous work. These last he never sees, does not know, nor want to know. It might make him uncomfortable if he did. They are paid for what ithey do and are satisfied, presumably. What affair is it of his? Indeed, he seldom if ever thinks of them; the ward politician and source, and unmistakably

These are strong words, coming from such a source, and unmistakably indicate a hopeful condition of affairs for the future. Christianity is surely

LONDON

SPLENDID MAY-DAY EDITIONS OF ENG-LISH SOCIALIST PAPERS.

cialist School Board Members Hold Conference-Progress of the Workers' Union-Welsh Miner's Strike.

London, April 30, 1898. It is the eve of the first of May! To-morrow the new spirit of labor calls together its disciples from all parts of our world-metropolis and masse them in Hyde park for a brief hou of wider comradeship. Twelve plat-forms and over eighty speakers are on the program. Two resolutions will be spoken to, one asserting the interna-tional solidarity of labor and the co-operation of the workers of all countrie in building up the International cialist Commonwealth, and the other urging the legislative enactments of measures providing for the eight-hou day, adult suffrage, second ballot, pay-ment of members, old age pensions free maintenance of all children at sehool, and the abolition of child la-bor. All this week end I have been running against people one does not often see in London. Bolt Court, the headquarters of the committee arranging the demonstration, has been alive with agitators Keir Hardie is down in London again and staying with Frank Smith. Readers of the Social Democrat will not want any further intro duction to these two comrades. The work they did during their American tour brought them into touch with most of America's Socialist organiza-tions, and raised a monument to their memory amongst the fraternity in the Tom Mana is down to speak states. and, in the absence of John Burns, he will have the largest audience. That Burns should be absent is a pity. It is a fact that his alliance with the old-line political parties has long since bred resentment in the minds of the more aggressive and independent mem bers of the general social movement but still signs are not wanting that he has been very gradually shaking off some of these political trammels. He proffered his services as speaker for this demonstration, but they were declined. Such a refusal was probably unwise as Burns would be a power-ful ally in the fight of the coming years. However, the Socialist move ment is wider than any collection of great personalities, and is going to climb to the top despite the hundred and one obstacles that the finite mind of man unconsciously raises.

The May-day special numbers of the socialist papers are out now and a brave show they make. The Labour Leader, with nearly eighty columns of reading matter for 2 cents, is especially good: Justice has its extra number out to which we always look for one of Walter Crane's matchless cartoons The picture this time is "Flowers for Labour's May-day," and a breath of pathos hovers round the wreath of immortelles that lays at the foot of the picture and commemorates the crade who has recently crossed borderland, Eleanor Marx.

Socialist successes in school board elections have now become so numer-ous that a conference of socialist members of school boards was called at Manchester last Sunday. Although, of course, many socialist members were prevented from attending through financial reasons, there were delegated present from eighteen school boards in and around Manchester. Papers were read and discussed upon "Free Meals,"
"Industrial and Truant Schools,"
"Physical Training," "Higher Education," "Half-Time System," etc., and resolutions were passed in favor of free meals in elementary schools, the im-mediate abolition of the half-time system, the raising of the school age limof the scholarship evince greater capacity should have increased educational facilities the abo books. A debate ensued upon the question of the alarming increase in defective vision amongst school chil-dren of the working-class and it was urged that every child's eye-sight should be tested at intervals, and in the event of any deviation from the normal, glasses should be provided free. This conference will be henceforward an annual affair and should be

The Workers' Union progresses beautifully. Tom Mann and a hard-working little band of speakers are rushing hither and thither opening branches and addressing meetings. The first paid organizer has been appointed and he is busy up in the north forming branches. Mann tours round there also next week, as follows: Monday, Liver ; Tuesday, Manchester; Wednes Oldham; Thursday and Friday Middlesboro'; and Sunday, Leeds, A soon as the London branches are stand-ing up properly a London District Council will be formed and a dozen propagandist meetings held every Sun day morning to begin with. A rumor which is current to the effect that Mann proposes to start a paper to support the propaganda is rather pre vious. I think I am right in sayin that the ill-success of the Trade Unionist has been rather a damper for the last few years and Tom will not be in a hurry to jump into any more journalism. Still, a paper is an effective weapon in propaganda, notwithstand-ing the devilish ease with which it swallows up loose cash.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress,

resolutions in favor of federation between trade unions and, similarly to the conference I mentioned earlier, in favor of free meals for school children the cost to be met by a graduated tax upon all incomes over \$1,500 per year.

This is a victory for socialism: Hull school board election: George Belt (I. L. P.), 33,194 votes and head of the poll! In the same city, another mem-ber of the I. L. P., F. W. Booth, editor of the Hull Labour Journal, gets on the board of guardians.

The coal miners of South Wales are still fighting the fight against capitalistic rapacity and dishenor. The struggle, as I have said, bids tair to be long and terrible, for Welshmen are slow to move, but when they do move they go the whole journey. A lot of money is coming in from other unions and the splendid solidarity that these struggles always educe is amongst their best les-God speed rebellious labor!

SOCIALIST SIMILES.

BY COLLVER CASSON,

HUMAN ACORNS.
I saw an acorn lying on a rock
on which the sun beat down its fiery
glance.
The tiny seedling, though of royal stock,
Lay dying neath the frown of circum

And sun and wind united in the strife To cancel Nature's title-deed to life.

tree.
The infant oak stirred faintly in its rest,
And gasped for nourishment and liberty,
And these denied, the shriveling prisoncell
Crushed back the aspiring life within its

A sense of pity filled me as I gazed

A sense of pity lined me as I gazed Upon the oakhood's premature decay. And with the hand of comradeship I raised It from the rock and thrust it in the clay; For no true man the duty could avoid, When accorns blasted are great oaks de-stroyed.

Toward city streets I turned my footstep soon, And saw, upon the corner of the street, A newsboy standing near a thronged is

loon, Uncouth in garment, and with naked feet, t, energies went out in franctic Who strains
To keep alive upon his paltry gains.

Upon the barren rock of business lay This baby prophecy of future man. Plucked from the cradle of its native clay And thrust beneath the curse of social ban.

These human acorns lay on every side, With all the chance of greatness—and, or death;
Upon the cross of commerce crucified,
They pray to us with each expiring breath.
Can we do less than L did in the wood.

Can we do less than I did in the Give them the soil of Social Brot

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

If we could believe that America is provoking the waste, the woe the bloodshed, and the tears of war in honest human sympathy for suffering Cuba, writes "Dangle" in the suffering Cuoa, writes Dangie in the Clarion of April 30, we Socialists would not only appland her with hearty cheers, but we should be more than eager to join her martial ranks. We should be proud to let the letters "U. S." stand for US. But-isn't it curious that McKinley's Christmas ap-Subans has yielded to date from this rich and intensely sympathetic people no more than six thousand pounds? Isn't it curious that, according to

American news reports-"Considerable difficulty is found by the authorities in obtaining some sup-plies, unpatriotic speculators taking idvantage of the needs of the govern ment to corner the market. For in stance, the quartermaster's department wants 4,000 mules, to be used for pack purposes in Cuba, the average price of which in normal times is £16. The quartermaster-general was able to buy 600, paying £18. He rejected bids for the rest because the price was forced up to an average of £32." And again:

"Much indignation is expressed a the rapacity of American shipowners and others, who have made the neces sity of this government an opportunity for extorting huge profits for their property. The conduct of certain wealthy yacht owners is more espe cially denounced."

It is the same old story of loudly patriotic speculators and peculators urging on the sacrifice of other people's lives that they may coin the spill blood into drachms. It is not free-dom that cries for justice, but only the vultures that call for a feast. The dumb, deluded, driven herd will pay, as usual, with their limbs and lives: the customary birds of prey will eat the banquet.

Mark Hanna is very much interested in Ohio coal mines. It is announced that these mines have received a government order for 250,000 tons of ccal to be delivered at Key West. Alabama coal is just as good and many hundred miles nearer Key West, but Mr. Hanna is reported as getting \$1 a ton more than the Alabama article was offered for, and the government pays the dif-ference in freight,-National Intelli-

What nation will undertake a for the purpose of freeing the serfs of Italy, who are now being slaughtered by their government because they re-fuse to starve in quietness in the midst of one of the most fruitful countries on earth?

Place a Merrie England in the hands of your friend.

AGAINST FUSION. DEBS REITERATES HIS DECLARATION FOR

THE BENEFIT OF DOUBTERS.

He Urges the Importance of the Conven Where a National Pla Will Be Adopted. Notwithstanding our repeated dec

larations as to the attitude of the So Democracy in respect to fusion with other political parties, there are still those who persist in misunder-standing our position.

The Social Democracy is a So-

clalist party and is pledged to the principles of Socialism. It can not and will not fuse with any capitalist party, by whatever name it may be called. As special allusion to the Populist party is made by our inquirers, let it be said that the Populist party is a capitalist party and the Social Democracy will not fuse with it any more than it will with the Republican or Democratic party.

It is urged by some that we should encourage alliance with the Populist party because it inclines in our direction. Their advice, if followed, would wreck our party. If Socialism is right Populists should become Socialists and join the Social Democracy. If they are not ready to do this they are not Socialists, and hence opposed to Socialism, and fusion with their party would result in inevitable disaster.

The only object of such fusion would be the securing of office—the loaves and fishes. We are not after office, we want socialism. We care nothing about office except in so far as it represents the triumph of Socialism.

Therefore, be it understood, once for all, that the Social Democracy will not fuse with any party that does not stand for pure Socialism, and there will be no departure from this policy.

There are thousands who are not wept from their feet by the war craze. They realize that war is national murder, that the poor furnish the victims and that whatever the outcome may be the effect is always the same upon the toiling class.

In 1894 the press denounced us for the alleged reason that we were mur-derous and bloodthirsty, and now the same press denounce us because we

We are opposed to war, but if it ever becomes necessary for us to enlist in the murderous business it will be to wipe out capitalism, the common ene-my of the oppressed and downtrodden in all countries.

We are not afflicted with the kind of patriotism which makes the slaves of our nation itch to murder the slaves of another nation in the interest of a plutocracy that wields the same lash over them all.

It seems not a little singular that thousands are so patriotic (!) in a country in which the only interest they have is six feet in a potter's field.

Workingmen of America do not be deceived. Do not permit the booming of the cannon to silence your agitation. Beneath it all the real warfare for humannty is being waged. The millions of suffering poor in America appeal just as strongly for emancipation from the hellish conditions inflicted by capitalism as do the starving reconcentradoes on the ill-fated island of Cuba.

A splendid branch with a charter membership of thirty-four was organ-ized here last night. They are all bright and active young fellows and will give a creditable account of them-selves. Other branches will follow rapidly until we have the whole min-

ing district solidly organized.
Our first national convention meets June 7. It is hoped that each branch will be represented. A national plat-form will be adopted and the constitu-tion will be amended to meet demands. We confidently look forward to our first national meeting as a So-cialist convention of such character proportion as to immensly strengthen the movement and inspire whole membership with fresh zeal in the cause

Enque to Dely Spring Valley, Ill., May 14, 1898.

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT. Wilhelm Liebknecht, leader of the

Socialists of Germany, and now in active management of the electoral campaign that is to close next month, re-lates the Twentieth Century, was born at Giessen (not Leipsic, as some have it), March 29, 1826. Although of poor parentage, he enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, studying at the academy of his native town and completing the philological and philoso phical courses at Berlin university. His predisposition to radical thought ascorded that the theses he wrote at the university were severely edited upon lication might not bring trouble upon the young man's head. His first acheaval. He participated then in a popular movement at Baden, the result being his imprisonment for several months. Upon his release, he assert-ed himself with even more vigor, and at the same place, but no better for-tune attended his endeavors. The authorities had taken the measure of Liebknecht, and they dogged his footsteps without cessation. He had to take refuge from such constant esplon-age in Switzerland, and after spending age in Switzerland, and after spending a year or two there he went to Eng-land, in order to be able to co-operate more effectively with the revolutionary refugees in London, who were planning an international Socialist move movement, and Liebknecht, like all who came in contact with Marx, speedily fell under his influence and warmly espouséd his views.

Liebknecht returned to Germany in

1862 and at once set about the propa-gation of his Socialist views. He was prominent on the staff of the Norddeutsch Allgemein Zeitung, and made himself so obnoxious to the authori-ties by his advocacy of the tenets of the Social Democracy that in 1865 he was expelled from Prussia and went to Leipsic, where he edited the Demokratische Wochenblatt, the organ of the popular movement and particular-ly of the working class agitation, but he brought more trouble upon himself by his radical views, and in 1872 was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the technical charge of inciting to revolution. While serving out this term he was elected to the Reichstag from the Stollberg Schneeberg district of Saxony. He represented this constituency for years, and in 1879 was chosen to the Saxon upper house in addition. His most active propaganda during this whole period was carried on in connection with the famous newspaper Vorwarts, of Leipsic, which is the principal organ of the Social Democratic party in Germany. In 1886 Liebknecht visited this country. recording his impressions in "A Glance at the New World" (1887). His other words include "Fundamental and Land Questions" (1874), a widely circulated

Liebknecht, however, is over and above everything else a political leader and the Social Democratic party, now so fiercely contesting for seats in the Reichstag, is practically, as it exists today, his work, although associated with him in the leadership are Bebel, Vollmar and Singer. The Social Democracy constitutes, as is well known the strongest political party in the empire, and it is not going too far to say that it is also the best organized. The platform of the party states that its aim is "to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all. Such particulars have already been given in these pages, but we venture to repeat, notwithstanding that the Socialists at the last election polled 1,786,738 votes, being fully 25 per cent of the whole number of vote: cast and a gain of 359,440 since 1890. The party has 76 organs, 22 of which are dailies, and it is particularly stren uous in denouncing what is called state Socialism "as a system of half measures dictated by fear, and aimed mere ly at undermining the hold of the So-cial Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives." State Socialism is unced conservative, and Social Democracy essentially revolutionary. At the present moment strong efforts are being made to re-enact the old, se-

vere laws against the Socialists and

Socialism, and it is tolerably certain

that if this election goes against the Socal Democracy there will be an outbreak of anti-Socialistic legislation Liebknecht is today roundly de-nounced by the propertied classes throughout Germany as "a fanatical hater of Prussia," while the party he leads is declared to be the enemy of the fatherland. These allegations afford a key to the peculiar tactics of the enemies of Socialism in their deal-ings with the great leader and his followers. The effect of such tactics has not been very damaging. ists throughout Germany now possess a party system that works with the utmost smoothness and precision, al-though a great deal of its success is due to qualites peculiar to the German character. To an Anglo-Saxon the organization seems over-elaborate, but it must be remembered that Germany is the land of red tape and that an exceptional degree of unity and terested in spiritualism must give up cohesiveness is essential in order to either their positions or spiritualism. baffle the laws aimed at repression. German of Only a German, and a Liebknecht's genius, could have devised the exquisite contrivance that is despair. The party conducts a school for Socialistic orators and maps out their routes and their speeches. what may be termed a board of strategy that plans campaigns far in advance and takes charge of the distribution of liferature. It keeps another commission constantly employed in protecting the editors and speakers of the party from the hostility of the of the strain. laws and the police. And at the head of all these things is William Liebknecht. Advancing years have not in duced him to withdraw from the activity necessitated by party leadership. Whether it be on the floor of the Reichstag or in the political meeting. he is always prompt and ready. The masses of the party are intensely devoted to him, and when he came out of prison, last March, after serving a liam could not rule Germany in opposition to the wishes of the Germans. he received an ovation so tremendous that it will probably pever be forgot-The campaign in Germany has now reached an acute stage. Meetings are land, being held nightly throughout the em-

pire, and Liebknecht makes speeches and presides over assemblages without intermission. It is wonderful that a man of seventy-two should possess such energy. Addressing a Leipsic audience last week, he predicted that the Socialists will poll over 2,500,000 votes and elect seventy reminer. votes and elect seventy members to otherwise go to professional contracthe Reichstag, whereat the enthusiasm tors, and they share the payment equal-

NEWS GLEANINGS

NO. 20

SHOWING THE TREND OF EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. New Move to Prosecute Sheriff Martin

-New Zealand's Co-operative Groups -Arbitration Bill Passed The House of Représentatives at

Washington has passed the labor arbitration bill. Experiments at the Missouri State

University show that in the matter of diet a man can live at an expense of 181/2 cents a day. Our long continued demand for gold

upon Europe has caused the Bank of England to raise its discount rates from 3 to 4 per cent. A writer to the Arena declares that

500,000 men now do the work with the aid of machinery which needed 16,000,-000 persons to do a few years ago. The United Mine Workers' Union of

America has rejected, by a vote of 10,-214 against to 7,533 for, a proposition for the establishment of a defense fund.

All food staples with the single exception of sugar have increased in price since President McKinley affixed his signature to the declaration of

It is estimated that there are 25,000 children in Chicago over 4 years of age who have never been in a city park. Of animals other than the horse, dog and cat they are in utter

The postal card has been put to a new use in Italy. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are canceled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card

A move is being made again to prosecute Sheriff Martin and his depu-ties, each deputy to be tried separately. Money has been subscribed for the expenses of the prosecution, which is expected to begin at an early day.

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad for 1897 were \$128,000,-000, fully one-half of which was clear profit, but by the appropriation of a large slice of that amount in fat salaries by the big officials, only \$20,000,000 is returned as net earnings.

The House committee on labor has favorably reported the bill introduced in Congress which limits to eight the hours of daily service of "laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon the public work of or work done for the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia."

From the U. S. patent office report for 1897, it appears that applications were made for 47,804 inventions, and patents were granted for 23,794, of which 2,189 were given foreign inven-tions. Connecticut led all the states, tions. Connecticut led all the states, there being one patent granted to inventors of that state for every 786 in-

Senator Hoar recently introduced by request in the United States senate a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to be expended by the secretary of war in constructing military and post roads the purpose being to relieve the exigency of the times by giving employment to labor.

The Santa Fe railroad company has It is claimed that the superstiffon of the engineers was so greatly enhanced by spiritualism that orders were disregarded, and hence the strange order.

In Greater New York there are 22,-000 children who cannot attend school, because the city lacks money to furnish them the necessary accommoda-tions. There is also need of at least 100 more teachers for the children who are now attending school. cases teachers are doing double work, and are breaking down under the

Russia protects seamen sailing on Russian vessels by requiring that they be Russian citizens, but American seamen are not protected in any way. They are not permitted any independence, owners habitually violate their contracts with them, they are abused and defrauded, but if one leaves a ves contract he is subject to arrest. one-sided dealing has resulted in very few Americans being employed on Am-

A system of public work having much to commend it is that of "co-op-erative contract" in vogue in New Zea-

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

EXPLOITATION.

The object of capitalistic production is profit-making, or, in other terms, the production of commodities with the aid of the smallest cash investment possible to produce commodities for exchange in the competitive market, viz., the purchasing of land, houses and machinery, (constant capital) and the purchasing of raw material and labor power (variable capital), irre-spective of their sources and but for one purpose, exploitation.

All other considerations, as the fer-tility of the soil, beauties of nature, title deed upon natural monopolies and the health or happiness of the working class, are debarred from, and play no part in the mind of the profit-seeking capitalist exploiter.

When considering capitalism in its entirety we may well afford to over-look the plight of the small capitalist, who is contending in vain against

The first point to determine is th price of the product to be sold. This is done as approximately as possible under capitalist conditions.

The second point is the means by which the product is to be realized, in cluding the outlay of all forms of capi-

Thus the capitalist has the first definite form of the field of his ex-ploitation, aided by all the modern improvements and inventions. He has no precise means by which he can keep himself posted as to the supply and demand with respect to the commodity he produces. The first tidings that come to him are in the form of small orders which betoken the fact that he has not been successful in his attempt at competition.

problem is not difficult to solve Knowing that he purchased his land, houses and machinery at the lowest price obtainable he will naturally turn his attention to the efficacy and price of labor power.

The subdivision of labor he finds to be inefficient; therefore, he must, without consideration of the welfare of his employes, produce more commodi-ties. By employing the "hands" at one thing, the operation becomes simpli fied and increases the productivity of the individual laborer.

That, by the performing of one sim ple operation, the laborer becomes ore and more stupid, so as to be unable to exert his understanding for the higher objects of life—that, indeed, is not a part of the program of capitalist exploitation, but is merely cidental. "After me the deluge" comes the motto of the capitalist.

For a time this successful exploiter has poised among the rankest of his class as "smart" and "cunning." But the mill of competition kept on grinding; there were others as "smart" and "cunning" as himself. Competition once more compels him to make an innon, and as there has been no new invention or improvement intro-duced in his "trade" he determines upon reducing the wages of his em-

This process is repeated until the limit of abstinence on the part of the laborer has been reached.

Competition, having thus been driver to the summit of its activity, defeats itself, and the capitalists combine for the purpose of regulating production.

The exploitation of labor was means to an end, viz., socializing the means of production for the benef of a few. CARL PANKOPF. for the benefit of a few.

RENT, PROFIT AND INTEREST.

Most writers on economic questions recognize the classification at the head of this article, but I can see no differ-ence between rent and interest, and but little between interest and profit. Rent is usually applied to the hire of land while interest is applied to the hire of money. Land and money are both capi tal under the present economic system. If A lets B have a sum of money and receives a sum of money or its equivalent for such use, the money received is called interest: If C lets D have the use of his land and receives pay for such use, the pay is called rent. There practically no difference in the two transactions so far as the question of receiving pay for the use of capital is concerned. Both are lending of capi for increase and both are in principle wrong. However, I will treat the questions in the usual way,-separately. Rent is wrong, not only becau

Thou shalt not lend to thy brother

to usury," but also because the private ownership of land is wrong. The land of right belongs to the people collec-tively. Private ownership of land is just as wrong as would be the private ownership of the air, sunlight, navig-able rivers or the high seas. The only difference so far as ownership is con-cerned is that men have been able to obble up the land and then to success fully set up a claim to ownership of Who was the original owner of the land? Who can show a title deed running back to the original owner? No one. Ther, the title is not good. If those who own land will examine their abstracts, they will find the title runs back to some sovereign. In this country the sovereign is the government of the United States. How did the United States come into possession of the land? Some by purchase, some by theft, Now, how did the man or men of whom the United States acquired the land come into possession of it? The same way—purchase or theft. You may con-—purchase or theft. You may continue the investigation on this line until you find who set up the claim to ownership, and you will find the claim is fraudulent, that the land was simply appropriated. By the same means the high seas could be appropriated and all vessels charged toll or rent for sailing upon them; the sunlight appropriated

not or could not pay the rent must per-force cease to breathe. The Creator made the land for the use of the people just as He did the air.

"The land shall not be sold forever for the land is mine" (Lev. xxv., 23). The original owner of the land is here indicated. I might add the ownership

and rent charged for it; the air cor-

nered and rented and those who would

as never changed hands. If it has changed hands, it will be in order for

some landlord to show it in the records.
The land is the heritage of the people. Every one has a natural right to what land he can use, himself and family-no more. All should have enough on which to live and build a home. All homes should be exempt from all taxes and executions, the improvements to belong to the one who made, or by lawful means acquired, them, the land to belong to the people collectively. This would forever settle the rent question and work hardship to no one but the land monopolist and speculator, and the public good de-mands the extermination of these. Every one could then have a home, which is now impossible, and the land nonopolist would be destroyed. Every use is a land monopolist.

It is not held that the land should be confiscated, but if it were it would not be worse than the confiscation of the slaves in 1863. It was then held that the nation's welfare demanded the liberation of the black man. The welfare of the nation now demands the liberation of the white and the black man. Slavery was a legal institution. Men had just as much right to own slaves as they had to own land. Both were recognized as property by law and by long established custom. The manumission of the slaves was virtually con fiscation, as no compensation was given their owners. Confiscation is not new

Again, an acre of land in New York ity is worth many thousands of dollars; an acre on the western prairies. remote from settlement, is worth probably five dollars. Originally they were about equal in value. The differ-ence in favor of the New York land was created by society and not by the owner. Had not society built a large city around the land, it would not have its present value. Had it not been for the vast communities tributary to New York, the city would not be as large as it is. Therefore, the farmer on the western prairie, the miner on the western mountain contributed as much, probably more, to the value of the New York land as the owner. Society having created the value, it should belong to society.

Profit is closely allied to rent and

interest-so closely that I can see no difference, but I will not argue that point here. Profit is usually called the difference between the cost and the selling price of products, with incident-al expenses deducted. The manufact-urer makes a profit on his products. This is the margin between what he pays his laborers and what he sells his products for, less the cost of raw materials, and other expenses of his fac tory. Here is where profit appears in its most malignant type. Capital never did and never can produce one atom. Labor can produce without capital therefore, its claims are paramount. No. oin money from the sweat of his brother's brow. As well might he claim the right to coin money from the blood of his brother's heart, which is indeed often the same thing. "Wealth belongs to him who produces it." It is said that factories and machines are capital and necessary to production; that the owner of them, the capitalist, is fairly entitled to a large share of the prod-ucts for use of his capital. Not so. Thou shalt not lend to usury," applies here. Besides, who produced the capi-tal? The Creator the land; labor the est. Labor can and does produce all he means of production. The capitalist is not needed. The means of pro duction should belong to the people colectively, then the people, not the capicalist, would get the profits of labor.
Or rather there would be no profits, as labor would get all it produced. Profit s the parent of competition. The old maxim that "Competition is the life of trade" has fallen into "innocuous desuetude." No sensible person takes any stock in it now. Go ask the merchant and he will tell you that were i not for the other fellows in the same business he would make money. The manufacturer will have the same story Both may be making money, but both want no competition. Trusts do not believe in competition. They are organized to stop it. Profit now wants to

kill its child, competition. Interest is a monster that will, if not killed, devour the world. In the early lays of Christianity, as well as in aneient days, it was condemned by all. It is condemned in many places in the Scriptures. The usurer was an outcast ed of all until a comparativey recent date. The word interest was adopted soon after the reformation as softer term, usury and interest being dentical. After John Calvin and Cromwell endorsed usury, the churchmen ceased to wage war against it and the "interest" crept into use. Hume efers to the change as "a lucky ac cident in language which has a great effect on men's ideas.'

In evidence of what was thought of interest three hundred years ago, al of which applies with equal force to-day, I quote from Bishop Sewell, a not-ed divine of the sixteenth century.

"It is a filthy gain and a work o darkness, it is a monster in nature, the overthrow of mighty kingdoms, the deovertinew or mighty kingdoms, the destruction of flourishing states, the decay of wealthy cities, the plagues of the world and the misery of the people; it is theft, it is the curse of God and the curse of the people. This is and the curse of the people. This is usury. By these signs and tokens you may know it. For wheresoever reigneth, all these mischiefs ensue. dissolveth the knot and fellowship of mankind. It hardeneth man's heart. mankind. It hardeneth man's heart It maketh men unnatural, and bereav eth them of charity for their dearest friends. It breedeth misery and pro-voketh the wrath of God from heaven. It consumeth rich men: it eateth the poor; it maketh bankrupts and undoeth many householders. The poor occu-piers are driven to flee, their wives are left alone, their children are hopeless and driven to beg their bread through the unmerciful dealing of the covetous

fore our old forefathers so much at horred this trade that they thought at usurer unworthy to live in the company of Christian men. They suffered no an usurer to be a witness in matters of law. They suffered him not to-make a testament, and to bestow his goods by will. When an usurer died they would not suffer him to be buried in places appointed for the burial of Christians. So highly did they mislike the unmerciful spoiling and de-ceiving of our brethren. But what speak I of the angient fathers of the church? There never was any religion, nor sect, nor state, nor profession of men, but they disliked it. Philosophers Greeks, Latins, lawyers, divines, Catho lics, heretics; all tongues and nations have ever thought an usurer as dan-gerous as a thief. The very sense of nature proves it to be so. If the stones

could speak they would say so much."
It is the only highly civilized moderns who endorse interest. It is often said that "money makes money." is another lie that is passing. Money never did and never can If interest is made by the lender the borrower is skinned of an equal sum. Ruskin savs: "Interest increase of the borrower."

Never before in the world's history has the usurer plied his nefarious trade with the success of today. The census of 1890 places the interest paid by the three states of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas on real estate mortgages alone at \$62,122,036 per annum. It is certainly greater now, the prosperity shouters to the contrary notwithstanding. This is an average of \$42 per family. This does not include the interest paid on chattel mortgages, on state, county, city and school bonds; nor on any securities or stocks or notes not secured by real estate mortgage. It would be safe to place the interest paid by thes three states at \$80 per family per annua. The total debts of the United States are placed by various authorities at various amounts, ranging from \$25,-000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000. Let us place it at \$30,000,000,000; the interest at 6 per cent average and we have the enormous sum of \$1,800,000,000 per an num. This is over \$25 per year for every man, woman and child in the country, allowing the population to be 70,000,000. At five persons to the family this gives an average of \$125 per year for every family in the country The bulk of this is collected through rent, profit and taxes, and many who pay it are wholly unaware of the fact. Many men wonder why it is so hard to make a living, but few of them know the real reason, which is that they are robbed of several hundreds of dollars

MINISTERIAL MADNESS.

Ogden, Utah.

every year by rent, profit and interes

"I do not see how a strong race or vigorous civilization can exist unde any other conditions than the spur necessity, uniformity—barbarism. If you take away from life the element of warfare and strife, men would be come a standing army. To withdraw individual competition of mind or hand would reduce the world's work ers, and give us a race of shirkers. The question would be not, how much can I do? but, how little can I do? There are only two things that can b put behind human action—authority or necessity; and it is not as bad to be a slave to conditions that may b remedied as to be a slave to authority.

And men will do under the spur of necessity what they would not do un der the dictation of authority. Mili-tary rule is more degrading as a pernanent condition than the slavery of toil. We will and must have one or the other."

The above paragraph is the rarest specimen I have found of "confusion worse confounded." It needs no seristreet compared with the blasphemy of a man with the above philosophy of life speaking in the name of the lowly Nazarene or even in the name of hi manity since the author is ranked with the liberal preachers. There is one function of humanity which the preacher seems to have forgotten: that is love, which still lingers in the hu man breast, regardless of false teach "Beware of false prophets, which ers. come to you in sheep's clothing, but F. G. STRICKLAND.

HOW THE THING WORKS.

The state of Massachusetts is a Re-ublican state, i. e., the heaviest vote is polled for the Republican party Also the national president is a Rethe Republicans for the laws. publican and are responsible for the laws. But the Republicans themselves are the very first to disobey the existing laws. Representative Dingley propos ed a tax on beer, \$1 per barrel higher and the good Republican capitalistic brewer bosses go to work and brew as much beer as possible to be stored be-fore the tax goes on and in this way cheat the Republican government. A poor laboring man if he is unable to pay his poll tax on account of bein out of work is arrested and has to work out his \$2 poll tax in the peniten tiary. (Prosperity.)
J. EMIL LIEBER.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE

WOMEN?
The discussion of this question by scientists reminds me of a discussion held by the early church at the council of Macon as to whether or not "wo man had a soul," and from a Socialis frage problem resolves itself into the simple question of whether or not she is a human being. If she is, her status is assured and it is a work of super erogation to discuss what her rights will be under the Co Commonwealth. If I correctly under stand Socialism its establishment will abolish the woman question with all other class issues, and we had just as well discuss what we will do with

our paupers, or millionaires, as what will be the status of women. It is true we can scarcely blame womankind for being inquisitve on this subject; having been a slave to mar for countless ages; having seen reform after reform spring up and leave he usurer. He that is an usurer wishes out in the cold after it attained sucthat all may lack and come to him and borrow of him; that all others may and earliest at the tomb;" to be cartly

told that "the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church," and further. man learn in silence with all subjection, but I suffer not a woman to teach, nor usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence;" then when learned and devout bishops in solemn conclave voted her an immortal soul by only a small majority; w cannot wonder that she is at least a little shy of reforms led by her old tyrants, men: that she should have som doubt as to whether she is included in the human race and fail to comprehend in its broad significance the term equality.

One of the sisters seriously and

earnestly says: "The Social Democ-racy is asked to step outside the nar-row limits of political bigotry and make the political emancipation woman one of the issues of its platform of principles when it convenes next June." Why not make the same declaration in regard to negroes, China nen, Jews, and red-haired men? Why not make the platform a politica thesaurus to define such common terms as equality, the people, and citizenship? Simply because it would be supererogatory. Socialism clears all these questions which pertain to the capitalistic age of man's ignorance bigotry and selfishness, at a single The Socialistic state cannot well get along without women; they re an integral and important of the human race and its doctrine of equal rights and equal opportunities will not be for them in vain. Further, a declaration like the above would appear as if Socialism doubted the in herent right to equality in women and sought to confer something foreign to her nature. It would appear as if it doubted its ability to abolish all class distinction at a single blow, by thus promising specifically the abolition of this particular class.

One thing is very certain, woman will never attain political, social, or economic equality under a competitive system, for it is based on the animal t only recognizes the physical man; Socialism, on the contrary, recognizes the physical man as the representative of the race, the soul instead of the body as the representative unit of the political and social structure and as the churchmen voted her a soul ages agone, woman need have no fears as to her just and equal status under a Socialist regime. Women should feel a deeper interest in Socialism than men, not because it will emancipate them from serfdom, but because the instinct for perpetuation of species is more dominant in them than men and whatsoever tends to advance the welleing of the race will appeal stronger to their natural sympathies. only have to learn the principles of Socialism to indorse it, and they will find in its practice and propaganda a much wider and nobler field for the application of their energies than is offered in the sham charitable and pseudo-philanthropic societies of the present system, and of which they are he prime supporters. The Social De nocracy admits women to full membership, makes no distinction of sex and this postulates the same for wo-men when it comes into political power

The Social Democracy cannot ford to resort to the tricks of the old one-idea reformers. Its creed is broad enough to cover all the needs of humanity and it says to the woman suffragists, Prohibitionists, single taxers and all others who have pet scheme of reform; like the master of old: Seek ye first my commonwealth of equality, justice and righteousness and all these things will be added to you." J. T. McCOLGAN, M. D. Arcot, Tenn.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS ARE FOR

The Social Democrat of May 12 asks: Will somebody tell us what the Unit ed. States is going to do with 200,000 soldiers?"

Just wait until the Socialist move ment gets a little stronger in country and then the question will be

ention of the people from their condition of poverty and want is for a pur-

There is a time coming in the near future when there will be a standing army of 200,000 men in the United States, and the Socialists had just as well make up their minds to face d—d thieving system. You could not educate all the people of this country to submit to a Socialist system in a million years.

One of the objects, and the greates object, in declaring war with Spain was to get the excuse to increase the standing army and to issue more he deal without a better excuse than they had, for fear the people would rebel and catch them without a standing army strong enough to suppress

You'll find out what they want with 200,000 soldiers, and that before many years, Mr. Editor.

Denver, Cole.

LIFE'S THRENODY.

"Life is so short, and shrouds have no pockets."—E. V. Debs.
Deep as the sea is thy grief, as the storm-

winds
Rush through the wilderness, tearing
their way,
So rush thy tears, tearing wounds in thy
heart, man,
Turning to night every sunshiny day.

Life is so short, and the shrouds have n pockets,
Why then be restless, like ocean's wave?
Thy furrowed face and thy eyes full of
sorrow
Answer as plainly: Man, thou art a
slave!

Slave in this world of eternal love's heauty!
Chains where should reign nature's pleasure and mirth!
Beggar midst riches, and hungry midst

plenty, Man, art thou worthy to live on this earth? ALEXANDER KAHN. All hearts grow warmer in the pres-

ence
Of one who, seeking not his own,
Gives freely, for the love of giving,
Nor reaping for self the harvest

REMEMBER ME.

My fellow-men to down,
And I'd be thankful if you would
My diamond crown let down.
You know my earnest thoughts will fly
To safes where gold might be.
And when I pass from low to high,
Dear Lord, remember me.

The many widows I'ye made me Dear children starved by me Dear children starved by me
My costly palace to adorn
With bric-a-brac rare to see.
But these are naught, yet valued high,
And came o'er many a sea.
A crown I want-but it comes high,
So please remember me.
HENRY M. EDMISTON.

BONAPARTE By Karl Marx, Translated from the Ger man by Daniel De Leon, New York. Published by the International Publish-

ing Co., 1898. Price, 25 Cents.

The pamphlet of the great founder of cientific Socialism appears in an English garb as a fit offering for the jubl lee year of the revolution of 1848. Be it noticed in passing that the original work first saw the light on American soil, on the occasion of the author's short visit to this country in 1852. I is said that the object of that trip was the publication of this work political conditions in Europe of that day mak-ing its appearance there impossible.

The epoch treated by the author is

marked by the inauguration of Socialism as a movement of the profe

tariat. We witness here the first un-

certain steps of the infant whom two generations later the world would learn to fear and respect as a giant. We quite agree with the translator that "the study of modern French his tory, particularly when sketched by such a master hand as Marx's, is the most valuable one for the acquisition of that historic, social and biologic in sight that our country stands ticularly in need of"-with the generous permission of the translator, pres-ent company not being excepted. The lesson taught by the comparison of American Socialism of today with the beginnings of the revolutionary move ment of the French proletariat, as penned by Marx, is, that the develop-ment of ideas but reflects the evolu-tion of social conditions—a lesson which most of us have yet to learn As the economic evolution of society follow certain historical laws. History repeats itself in current theories, when it repeats itself in material conditions Since we are told that "of all Euro pean nations France is the one to which we come nearest," it might not be without interest to know what the author has elsewhere to say of the attitude of the "communists" (i. e. in modern parlance, the Scientific Sc cialists, without quotation marks) to-

of those days:
"In France the communists unite with the Social-Democratic against the conservative and the radical bourgeosie, without surrendering for the sake of that union their right to criticise the phrases and delusions bequeathed by revolutionary tradi-tion." (Manifesto of the Communist party, IV.) A few words about the translation While one may appreciate the many

wards the French "Social Democracy

and valuable accretions to the English vocabulary which must be credited to the translator, it is desirable that Karl Marx should appear before the English-speaking public in his own dress The undefined appellation "fakir" with reference to representatives of labor might more aptly be reserved for local use, and Proudhon's sentence, "Vous n'etes que des blaqueurs" should be translated with greater precision, "You are nothing but braggards," or, if a slang expression is pre-ferred, "You are nothing but bluffers, Another curiosity is quite amusing The sentence "His Rhodus, hic salta which occurs also in Capital, vol. 1 Humboldt, Ed., p. 90), is translated: 'Here is the rose, now dance" (p. 8). Its real meaning is: "Here is Rhodes (the island in the Mediterranean) jump here." The sentence is very familiar to the classical student. It re-lates to a braggadocio from that island who happened to be among the spectators at an athletic performance at Athens and spoke disparagingly of the Athenian talent, boasting of the super-human feats of jumping skill he himself had exhibited on his native is-land; to which the skeptical Athenians present replied: "Here is Rhodes, jump here." The translator was eviiently misled by the Greek 'rhoden" which means "rose," but the

Such trifles may not affect the solid meat of the monograph; they evince, however, a certain degree of negli-gence in the translator, which might prove fatal at a college entrance examination To the International Pub-

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD .

ich of the Social Democracy to be instituted at.

Temporary Secretary.

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APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE

Social Democracy of America

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

Cut out this Application, and after filling out, send to SYLVESTER KELIHER,

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

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

lishing company all credit is due for ism, if it would but dispense with partisan sorties against this or that see tion of the American reform move ment, which are wholly inappropriate in a work intended for the education of the great reading community, un initiated in the mysteries of occult sci-I. A. HOURWICH.

"Evolutionary Politics," by Walter Thomas Mills, is a volume of addresses and essays by this entertaining writer THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS

and lecturer. It contains much that will interest the student of sociology is a book that everyone might read with profit, and is particularly must come-the workers. "The Unemployed," "The Folly and Crime of Anarchy," "Municipal Ownership,"
"Direct Legislation," are a few of the
subjects, treated. Price 25 cents. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

"How We May Dispose of Our Sur plus Products and How We May Em ploy Our Surplus Labor" is the name pamphlet by J. Alfred Kinghorn-Jones, who has contributed a number of interesting articles to the columns of the Social Democrat.

The pamphlet treats the subject of surplus labor and surplus product from the Labor Exchange standpoint and it won the prize offered by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco some time ago for the best essay on the subject treated of. It is written in Comrade Jones' clear and incisive pecially by those who are interested in the Labor Exchange. The price is only 10 cents. For sale at this office.

FOR PROPAGANDA

The National Executive Board Calls for Social Democracy.

To the Social Democracy, Greeting: We are in need of funds to inaugu rate a more vigorous campaign in the interest of the Social Democracy. More men are needed in the field and more iterature must be distributed. It is herefore proposed to raise \$2,000 for his purpose at the earliest possible moment and we call for 200 volunteers o send us \$10 each to meet the de

The splendid victories of Milwaukee and Sheboygan indicate beyond all doubt the sweep of the movement. These advantages must be followed up by vigorous work and preparations must at once be begun for the congressional campaign this fall.

Two hundred subscriptions of \$10 each will give us \$2,000 and with this amount we can accomplish wonders.

We appeal to each local branch and to each member to take this matter in

Subscriptions should be forwarded to the national treasurer and all will be acknowledged in the columns of the Comrades, the Social Democracy calls

to duty and every nerve should be strained to meet the demands of the Earnestly hoping that the response

to our appeal will be prompt and ample we remain, Yours fraternally, EUGENE V. DEBS, JAMES HOGAN, SYLVESTER KELIHER. WM. E. BURNS, R. M. GOODWIN,

National Executive Board. Chicago, April 12, 1898.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT SMILED AT MI

The little girl that smiled at me This side of heaven I may not see, A face seen in a passing throng, A glance but half a moment long, A glance but nail a moment long, And friendless faces, grave and gay, And then the broad street stretched away. Went past me like a surging sea, And with it she who smiled at me.

The smile of her who passed that day, A glean of light across my way,
Was like a ray from heaven thrown
To one who walked the dark alone;
Just a chance smile—yet how the skies
And earth grew brighter for the eyes
Of her who smiles so timidly And earth grew brighter for the of of her who smiles so timidly Out of the hurrying throng at me.

The little maid that smiled at me-The fittle man that the last of the last of the last of prayer have flight as far, To her who passed me like a star. Come gentle Providence and praise, Sweetness of love and length of days, And heart so pure and soul as free As looked from out her eyes at me!

—Atlanta Constitution.

od 1 909 967 922 bushels corn last year, and 530,149,168 bushels of wheat. And still there are millions of our people who suffered for the want of food while millions of dollars were realized by the speculators in our food supply! We are a great na-

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

~~~~~~ MY LITTLE MAN

I know a little hero whose face is brown with tan,
But through it shines the spirit that makes the boy a man;
A spirit strong and sturdy, a will to win its way, It does me good to look at him and watch him day by day.

He tells me that his mother is poor, and

sews for bread,
"She's such a dear, good mother!" the
little fellow said,
And then his eyes shone brighter—God
bless the little man—
And he added: "Cause I love her I help
her all I cah."

Ah! that's the thing to do, boys, to prove

the love you bear
To the mother who has kept you in long
and loving care.
Make all her burdens lighter; help every

#### LETTERS FROM THE CHILDREN.

Dear Editor: I have read so many of the letters in the "Children's Column so I thought I would write a letter, too. I read those two nice letters that came from Boston and they are both real good. They know a lot about So-cialism, and I am glad they are so well posted. I hope the generation that is growing up will be better than

the past one was.

I don't think it is hardly right that the people should send all to Cuba while so many are starving in our own

It is very wrong for some to starve and some to have riches; this wrong will be righted when the Socialistic plan is adopted.

Papa and mamma are Socialists and are trying to get others to be Social-ists, too. Some of my Republican friends and I have good times telling what we think is right, and what we think is wrong. I guess I am the little Populist around here. I wish there were more little Socialist boys and girls

I would like to join a Socialist branch, so here is my address: Erma Badger, Winona, Kansas. I think Erma is pretty well posted.

oo, about Socialism. Don't you? She is doing all she can to spread the gos-pel of better times, by talking about it to her little friends.

Here is another letter from Mike Gordenker, the earnest little boy who vanted to know what Socialism really meant:

"Dear Friend: I read that you put n the paper and I felt very sad how he little children work. "The little boys where I live do not

work in factories, but work on farms and in the fresh air. I think the Social Democracy is a good thing and will help the poor little children that have to work in the factories. When I get older I will join it if I can. Your little

wers given in Uncle Herbert Casson's "Children's Column" to the question, "What is Socialism?" One little Kansas girl says: "I think So-cialism means all things good, and we should work for each other." Another little western girl says: "I think Socialism is where people do things together."

THE LITTLE COMMENTATOR. Georgie, my little seven-year-old, Was residing one day to me That sweetest of stories ever told, As he stood beside my knee.

The story of Jacob's sons, Of Joseph and his father's joy, And of all the cruel, wicked ones, And the motherless youngest boy.

As he threaded the touching tale His wrath arose, and he said: "If I'd a been there at Joseph's sale I'd a punched in Reuben's head!"

His face, as it grew half dim
With the pathos of the tale,
Glanced on, and he shouted, "Good for Simeon is going to jail!"

When he read how they found the cup In Benjamin's sack, his fair Face flushed, and he doubled his small fists up-"The sneaks, they had hid it there!"

When he read of the long array
Of wagons to Jacob sent,
Of the counsel to "fall not out by the
way,"
I asked him what that meant,

I saw in his critic eye
A filial attempt to force
Down a bit of disdain at the:
"Why-

"Wny-Fall out of the wagons, of course!" MARGARET J. PRESTON.

"My father's a policeman," boasted a little boy of Allegheny.
"Pooh, that's nothing!" replied another little fellow, "my father's a news-

paper reporter." "Well, my aunt is going to be mar-ried next week," said the first boy, reurning to the attack.

"One of my sisters was married week before last, and my oldest sister has twins," was the triumphant reply.

His victory was short, hower

The other boy meditated for half a minute and then said conclusively: "My uncle takes up the fare in church on Sundays."

A funny story is told of a professor who has a wife and family, but whose thoughts are always with his books. One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She demanded to be told what had become of them, and the professor explained that as they had made a good deal of noise he had put them to bed himself without calling a maid. "I hope they gave you no trouble," she said. "No," replied the professor, jected a good deal to my undressing him, and putting him to bed." The wife went to inspect the cot. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green from next door."

"Know this, too, before you are older, And all the fresh morning is gone, Who puts to the world's wheel a shoul Is he that will move the world on."

YOU SHOULD READ.

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

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

#### CHAPTER XIX,

SIDE ISSUES.

Where is Santa Sarah-you want to Well, reader, Santa has disappeared,

but given Aurelia Croesus full power to represent her and act for her. And Aurelia? Well, she has taken up her permanent abode in Arcadia, or. more particularly speaking, in Sarah-town, where a handsome and commo-dious residence has been erected for her. She has sent orders to Plutopo lis to sell her orphanage, and to ship the entire bevy to Gorgeville as soon as comfortable quarters have been

erected at that place.

Aurelia is fully as generous as Santa Sarah, and the only gold that stuck to her was her name, Aurelia, meaning

She always managed to spend ber income of two millions before the year was out, and then was compelled

Her cousins all thought the world of her, and it wouldn't have been safe for any one to say a cross word to her in their presence. With Hugh she on the best of terms, laughing and joking with him when he was at leisure, which was not very often, it We have already stated that the la-

bors of the commission ended wit January, and as the expedition of th immigration trains would take Hugh east in the middle of March, there was not much time to loaf or idle in case he wished to finish the many jobs on hand before departing for Lakopolis.

The governor had requested Hugh to superintend the workers of the state in the mountain ranges, and this supervision frequently called him from home, as he was wont to call and consider Sarahtown.

and consider Sarahtown.

On one of these trips he learned from one of the Zytroys—for when Paul changed into a Zytroy, the others followed suit that the depredations of the Indians were increasing from week to week, and had about reached the limit of endurance.

"If they would content themesives with stealing ordinary cattle, as sheep and horses," said Hugh's informant, "we might endure their pilferings; but they generally steal the most valuable animals kept for breeding purposes. I wrote to the governor about it, and he

replied, to report to you."
"Yes, I had a note from him this morning," said Hugh, "and intend paying a visit to the reservation now

This interview took place in the northeastern county of Arcadia, in whose eastern extremity the reservation of the Goodfornaughts was located. Hugh had never before visited it and asked: "And how far is it to the reservation, please?"

"Scarcely ten miles, general. Do you think of going?"
"I might as well, being so near it.

These depredations must be stopped at any cost, and the sooner the chief learns that we can't be trifled with the sooner these outrages will cease. It is hardly nine now; my horse is fresh, and if I bestir myself I can settle this vexing trouble and be back by even-

ing, so Guten Morgen, mein Freund."
The reader sees that Hugh had learned something from the Smiths-Zitroys, then, if you insist upon it You should make some allowance for

he force of habit.

Hugh urged his steed to a brisk trot. and a couple of hours later drove into the Indian village situated on the re-

He knew that it would not be safe to leave anything unguarded in his vehicle, and was debating the best course to pursue when he discovered Polo the lad he had nursed during his con-

Polo seemed delighted to see his white friend, for he drew near, nodded, and the grin of pleasure stealing over his countenance actually had the effect of beautifying it.

"How are you, Polo?" Hugh inquired, holding out his hand for a "Heap well," the lad replied, his grin

broadening and pressing the proffered hand heartily.
"I am glad to hear it. Say, Polo,

you can do me a favor. I have business with Chief-Chief-what is his

"Unta, head chief."

"Very well. Unta, then, I want you to watch this rig for me while I thus engaged. Supposing you get into the buggy and walk my horse about, Don't let these fellows touch anything if you can help it. What do you

"Polo-glad, do it. Boss little gun in

'You mean a revolver?" Polo nodded.

"Give Polo, heap good, keep Indians "All right. Be careful though in

"Polo know; no fear."
Hugh alighted, while the lad took his place, seized the reins and drove off

at a slow gait.

A number of Indians, especial urchins of his own age, showed of Indians, especially strong disposition to imitate his example; and they would probably have paid little attention to Polo's protesta-tions if they had not been backed by

the weapon in his hand which he took good care to keep in view, apparently As he was passing the outskirts of

the village an ugly, villainous looking white man stepped to the buggy, say-ing: "Stop a moment, you brat, where is the owner of this rig?" Powwow with Chief Unta," replied

"But who is it? I have an idea, and

quainted with so prominent a white man overcame all other considerations and he replied with grave dignity:
"He great boss, chief at Gorgeville."
Another vicious gleam of the oth-

er's eyes tinged with savage joy. "Do you know how long he is going

"Polo no know. No heap long meb-

"And do you know which way he came, or rather, which one he is going back?"
"No know, mebby this way," point-

ing southwestward.

The white man stepped back and Polo proceeded on his way, driving around the village. He had forgotten the meeting recorded, but when he reached the place again, he saw the white man walking hastily in the di-rection pointed out by the lad, ac-

companied by an Indian bearing the

reputation of extreme lawlessness amongst a rather lawless community. Polo was a quick-witted lad. What could this sudden departure mean it anything to do with his friend benefactor? The two men were and benefactor? The two men were armed with rifles, and the suspicion that the errand had something to do with the white chief refused to leave his mind. He pondered as he drove and when Hugh a few hours. later emerged from the chief's hut, his re flections had given birth to conviction and this conviction to resolution, and he awaited with impatience the return of his friend, to communicate to him

his suspicion. But we must now return to Hugh who walked along the only street of the village, watching for signs that might shape his movements. At this moment a hut somewhat larger than the others met his gaze, and he stepped to the door, to learn whether the supposition that this was the chief's abodwas correct, when the chief appeared in the entrance uttering a ugh, standing probably for both surprise and

elcome. "Halloo!" cried Hugh, extending hi hand to the Indian, "Chief Unta I

suppose?"
"Me Unta," replied the Indian, "my white brother is welcome. Will come in and rest on Unta's couch?"

"I will, chief, as I have a little business with you. Thanks, sir, and as my time is limited, I may as well come to the point at once. I come in the I come in the who is sorry to learn that your children have purloined a large number of horses, cattle and sheep from his ranches in the neighboring mountain."

"Ugh!" grunted the chief in reply. "White father heap mistaken," said he, pretending to be greatly surprised and shocked. "My white father heap much mistaken. Must be Nogoods: my children never take white father

cattle. "Well, chief, I do not come to ar gue the case for the charge has been proven, and your children caught in the act more than once. The white father in Gloria says this practice must be stopped or he will report to the white father in Patropolis, who will remove this reservation far north where there is plenty of ice and snow but no domestic animals of any kind to steal."

The Indian received this message with his customary ugh, but was or the point of asserting the baseness of the accusation when Hugh raised his hand in testimony of some impatience.

"Never mind that now, chief," said kindly but emphatically. "This system of pillaging our ranches must cease. You assert that your children are innocent. How would it do, then, them to assist us in watching for the thieves, catch them and deliver

them to the arm of justice?" This proposition came so unexpected that the ugh of the chief was truly stentorian. "Me catch thiefs?" he said as if doubting the service of his ears.
"Yes, you and your children. The

white father does not expect you to do this for nothing. He is willing to pay you handsomely in horses, cattle and sheep. He didn't exactly fix the number; but I'll assume the responsibility to guarantee you twenty-five good horses, twenty-five fat steers and fifty sheep annually, if you will bind your self to check these depredations, with the understanding that at the discov-ery of the first theft this pay cease and the white father in Patropolis take matters in hand. In such case I am confident that his warriors will be here in less than no time to catch and pun-

ish the guilty parties."

This ingenious mixture of bribe and threat had the desired effect upon this son of the wilderness. What his visitor offered did not equal the unlawful acquisitions of the past, but they were to be had without risk, and Mr. Unta was intelligent enough to know that his tribe had no chance whatever to resist the military power of Vesperia, if turned on them in real earnest. So concluded that prudence was by far d readily agreed to the terms proposed.

"My children will watch like fal-cons," he said with an uprightness which Hugh accepted as sincere, because backed by prudence and interest, "and if they catch a thief on my white father's reservations, they wil." deliver him to their brother."

"All right, Unta, I am glad we have come to an understanding. I am con because it is your interest to do co Whew! twelve o'clock! I must hur ry, or night will overtake me in the woods. Good morning, chief." Unta invited him to share his din-

ner, but Hugh was enough of an epi-cure to decline the honor and, step-ping from the hut, looked around to see where Polo had strayed to.

He stopped, but a savage flash from his sinister eyes spoke volumes. Polo noticed it, but his pride of being ac-

Hugh drew a silver coin from his pock am ever so much obliged to you for your kind assistance. Don't fail to visit me at Sarahtown before I go

He stopped, expecting Polo to jump from the buggy; but to his surprise Polo made no mien to withdraw. He looked at Hugh with a significant glance, and said: "Me go little way

with white boss. Heap little"
We know that Hugh was naturally kind. Moreover he liked the lad, so he said pleasantly: "All right, Polo, but remember the farther you accom-pany me the farther you will have to foot it afterward.'

Then he got into the buggy and wanted to take the reins, when the lad said imploringly: "Polo drive, heap little.

Again Hugh yielded good-naturedly but when Polo started off in an east-ern direction after leaving the village, Hugh remonstrated, making another attempt at securing the reins. The lad still persisted. right," he said earnestly, eagerly. "Tell

white boss heap soon."

By this time Hugh was convinced that there was method in the lad's conduct, in fact that there must be something wrong. So he let Polo

have his way.

For half a mile the young Indian kept the horse at a brisk trot, but when every trace of the village had disappeared, he suddenly brought it to a stop, turned to his companion and said impressively: "White boss go home other way," accompanying these words with a gesture of explanation. This gesture Hugh construed as a curve from the east to the south and afterwards the west, as if he meant to ntimate that this was the direction he

wished his friend to pursue.
"But, Polo," he protested, "that course is ever so much out of my way.
Why do you wish me to pursue it?" 'Man wait other way, shoot boss.'

Hugh started. "Are you sure. Polo?" The lad nodded eagerly.
"But what makes you think so?"

"Saw man go with red man. White man bad, red man bad. They much "Well, they might have gone that

way with hig guns and yet mean no harm to me. You must give me some better reason to think they mean harm "Polo do. White man come and ask

Polo who white boss? Polo tell; then white man shoot with wicked eyes. Polo sure, heap sure."

Hugh still doubted the accuracy of

he lad's apprehension. "What kind of a chap is he, any-

how? I mean how does he look?"
"Hair heap fire, boss."
"You mean his hair is red?"

"Much red, heap fire," was the eager reply. Suddenly a light flashed Hugh's memory. "Is his hair coarse, standing up, as it were?"

The lad nodded.
"Eyes black, nose large and hooked lips thick, lower face covered with a

heavy red beard?"

The lad understood at least the The lad understood at least the drift of these questions, for he nodded every time eagerly and emphatically.
"Well, Polo, I begin to think you are right concerning the fellow's rascally intentions. We are more than quite now, my boy, for your sagacity probably saved my life. I shall do as you wish me to, and avoid an encounter with the thug until I am better pre to meet him. You go ho now and keep mum, do you hear? No a word about this to any one. If ev erything goes right I shall be back on the reservation very soon. Mean-while let's shake hands, Polo, and

varm friend and patron. Good-bye my son, good-bye. Polo was evidently delighted by the cordiality of his white friend, for he grinned from ear to ear, watching Hugh's rig until it disappeared in a

remember that I shall always be your

southerly direction. Our friend now urged his good steed to more than usual speed, continuing his southerly course until he was fully six or seven miles from the reserva-tion. Then he turned west, pursuing tolerably good roads; but although he kept up his speed without much abate-

ment it was fully nine o'clock when he reached Gorgeville. Hans was up yet and to his care our friend entrusted his panting, foam-covered horse. After partaking of some food to satisfy the cravings of an appetite which had been sharpened by a long fast, he retired to bed to forget for a while the exciting experience of his ride.

(To be continued.)

FREE SPEECH IS TREASON. General Schofield, in an interview

with a press reporter, says the Sar Francisco Star, stated that any adverse criticism of the administration, the army, or the navy, would, during the war, be considered treason and punished as such. That is to say, if a conscientious editor, for instance, should give his readers plain truths, instead of flaunting lies and buncombe "pa-triotism"—if he should fail to praise the heroism of the high officers in com-mand—he will be a traitor and sum-marily hanged. We'll be "hanged" if we submit to any such order of things We have a right, inalienable and ac-cording to the constitution, to freely express our opinions upon all subjects and we mean to exercise that right In these columns, General Scofield him-self will receive adverse criticism of praise, as he may deserve. As a beginning, we denounce him now as a ginning, we denounce him now as a traitor to his country, for expressing his intention to deprive the people of free thought and free speech. America is not France, where high army offi-cials are looked upon as little less than divinities.

CAST THE ONLY VOTE.

Not long ago a vote was taken in the Canton of Solqure, Switzerland, on the question of a parish church organist. One man only took the trouble to go to the polls. Finding himself there alone he remarked, "Vox populi, vox Dei. I am the vox populi, and I elect myself to the place." And it

Five hundred million dollars in bonds is about the price of the "na-tional honor" just now.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

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

REPORT OF RECEIPTS. amount previously acknowl-5,00 F. M. Raush ..... 5.00 ...\$2.372.52

. Treasurer. THE FIRST OBJECTION.

We publish herewith the first real objection to our plan of organization o far as outlined. The criticism is rom Branch 11 of Malden, Mass:, and s given elsewhere in these columns.

Malden comrades is that the plan pro posed to hold the stock in trust for the benefit of the collectivity would tend o form a close corporation. The objection, if there be any, to uch a corporation, is not stated, other

The main objection presented by our

than the excluding of the people who furnish the money. The purposes of the plan suggested were outlined in the last issue of the

Social Democrat. It would seem necessary to repeat some of them in order to emphasize

them. The necessity for holding the stock in trust and thus preventing the con-trol being merged into fewer hands would seem apparent on the face of it. The resolution misquotes from the issue of April 28, where it says "in or-der to prevent the collective ownership of the land from being dissi-

The history of the co-operative societies, and, in fact, all companies, shows a tendency to concentrate, as does all wealth, into the hands of a ewer and fewer number of individuals. This is a peculiarity of our present system and a danger we must void. The individualistic spirit of greed in the people must be handled with care. If it should be necessary to form a "close" or any other kind of corporation to overcome this diffi-culty it will be done. The complaint that the people who furnish the money will be excluded doesn't mean what it says. It means to say that the people who furnish the money will be ex-cluded from controlling the Co-opera-

tive Commonwealth Company. This is perfectly correct and as it nould be. We do not propose that money shall control the Co-operative onwealth. and our members

hould realize this.

Money is a good servant, but a bad master, and will not be needed some

time, we hope.

It has long been a contention of the Socialists that the postal savings banks would be of benefit as a palliative measure and that the people were looking for security rather than in-In the same, way people who terest. are willing to subscribe to the bonds of the Co-operative Commonwealth Company can put their money in for security, and if they have scruples against interest they need not take it. They will be guaranteed security for

who has money will not be able to rule over the man who has not. We are seeking to abolish the rule of money not to perpetuate it.

As soon as it is possible to pay these bonds, the Deed of Trust says they shall be paid, and when they are paid the whole number of co-operators, both male and female, over 21 years

of age shall vote to decide whether the corporation shall continue and how the future business of the com pany shall be conducted. The provision we make against

money ruling, it seems to us, is exceed-ingly democratic, and has already been so considered by the large majority of our members who take an interest in these matters.

The placing of a majority interest

of the stock of a company in the hands of trustees for the benefit of others is not only not contrary to all precedent but is something which is done every day. The wisdom of such action as to prevent a few individuals with money from securing control of the company is so apparent that nothing need be

AS TO THE ADMINISTRATION. It is generally understood that plonization commission as now hereafter constituted shall have a part in the directorate of the Co-operative Commonwealth Company and in the direct administration of its affairs.

There are four persons now tempor arily serving as directors, because the Kansas law requires that the whole number of directors for the first year shall be named in the application for charter. This is stated in order to clear up a slight ambiguity of state-ment in the last issue which has been misunderstood in some quarters.

READ CAREFULLY.

We would call the attention of our readers of the issue before this to the article headed "Why Bonds Are Is-We expect soon to present to our

readers the complete deed of trust which defines how the stock is to be held by trustees, and when the trust is to be terminated and all other Each and every co-operator have a copy of it, together with a contract between the co-operator and the Co-operative Commonwealth Com-pany. This defines the status of the individual toward the collectivity and

of the collectivity toward the individ-ual, so that there can be no mistake. ual, so that there can be no mistake. The filled-out application blank is also made a part of this contract.

The question is, and must always be, how to preserve the democracy and rights of the individual while guaran-

one time, but still I believe there are many men who both drink and smoke who would be of great use to the col

Would it be wise not to admit them or would it be wise to make pure been and sell it to them at cost? Those who believe that it is wrong to drink could teach the others the folly of drinking I think that education is the only way to overcome the drink habit which, after all is said, is only an ef fect and not the cause. Yours truly, THE MAN WITH A KINK.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Comrade: Inclosed please find money order for \$1.50. I wish to state that we highly commend the work of the Co-operative Commonwealth and are more than pleased to see them moving slowly with care. Fraternally

the commission is on the track and CONGRATULATES COMMISSION. are afraid to help themselves, for fear of losing what little they may have the current month. I regret not hav ing sent it earlier through oversight I congratulate the Commission

chosen pioneers given.

By forming a stock company, you have, I think, struck the popu chord; the secret is, people like to robbed when it is done legally; when it can be made to appear that there is a show for their money, people as a general rule come in without much urging and submit to being sheared with never a kick.

Don't think by these remarks that

expressed themselves pleased with doc

uments and plans. How they will work out in practice can only be determined by experience. The dangers which have

beset the co-operative societies and

finally wrecked them have been con-

The work we have undertaken to do

is enormous. Those who think it is

not have not fully considered the

When we present them, as we shall

soon do, a clearer idea of the magni-

tude of the work done will be obtained.

ON THE TRACK.

right side up. We are living in a pe

culiar age—in an age in which rob-bery is made legal, and people have

been so unmercifully robbed that they

Editor Social Democrat: I think

I for an instant think there is thing wrong with the Co-operative Commonwealth Company; it is the proper caper under the present system, and it is under the profit system we are obliged to start if we start at

all. We all know the laws are very favorable to corporations, and the bond proposition to raise funds is probably the only way in which we can raise funds, simply because the Social Democracy members are too poor to under any other proposition, get the funds if we get any to make the start.

Money invested in a general partnership ceases to be individual property; that is one in our favor anyway and I don't expect any great kick in Social Democracy against becom ing bondholders in general, if they get what is desired from the bond individually. A few of our idealists may object to bonds, but we are on earth and of the earth earthy, practical Socialism will have to start on the earth and keep from out the clouds until such time they are called aloft.

Give my regards to Comrade Wil lard and say to him that I am waiting patiently to take him "by the hand." Yours in haste,

H. L. STEVENS. Branch 3, Seattle, Wash

CORDIAL AND COMPLETE AP

PROVAL.

Mr. Editor: I wish to express my cordial and complete approval of the plans of organization for the Co-operaive Commonwealth so far as the have been published.

every true Socialist to I think whose attention these plans and pro-posals can be brought will subscribe for at least one of the bonds of the denomination of \$10. I believe that in twelve months we will have in cash from this source alone \$5,000,000; in place of \$2,500,000, they will be at a premium.

Rush the good work to the extreme limit of consistency and let us go into active operations. Yours,
M. T. BRUCE. 406 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.

RESOLUTION OF MASS., BRANCH

NO. 11.

Malden, Mass., May 1, 1898, Branch
11.—Whereas, The Colonization Commission of the Social Democracy of America having decided to organize

corporation ostensibly to carry out the purposes of the colonization, Resolved, That we desire to protest against the introduction of the provision in the proposed organization prohibiting members from subscribing

The reason given "to prevent the land being dissipated" seems to us simply a pretext to keep the control in the hands of a close corporation, and this provision excluding the people who furnish the money is not only undemocratic but contrary to an precedent established in the organiza tion of any corporation.

PRESTON PARKER,

Chairman. H. T. Weeks, Secretary.

COMPETITION DOES IT. Dear Comrade: You may or may

not find something worth printing in the following note:

Is it right for one set of men to pro hibit another set of men from doing that which does not harm the whole

started there should be a member, who believed that one meal a day was suf-ficient to support one person, and that he should persuade a majority of the members that his way was the proper way to live, would it be right for the majority to say to the other fellows: "You shall eat only one meal a day,"

or would it be right to eat as they believed was proper, and let the other fellows eat in the way that had always been taught was proper? or, suppose a man has a habit of smoking a little, or chewing a little, or drinking a little, or even, saying—er—"bother it" occasionally, would the col-

ony be in danger of disruption because of that man's bad habits' hopeless drunkard or an opium fiend, he would not be admitted as a member of the colony, and I believe they ar the only persons who would be a men

how to preserve the democracy and rights of the individual while guaranteeing sufficient centralized power in the collectivity for the purposes of administration subject to a supervision by the individual units of such collectivity.

All those whom we have consulted

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HIGHLY COMMENDATORY.

BENJAMIN F. LAMB. Winchester, Mass.

Dear Comrade: Inclosed find money order for \$1 on colonization fund for heir plans thus far announced, and look forward to the speedy consummation of the necessary land deals and

> Yours sincerely. A. H. W.

THE EMBLEM QUESTION. Editor Social Democrat—Mr. L. E. Bramhall's suggestion in your last issue for an emblem comes so near filling all the essentials of the case that I hasten to endorse it, with the follow-ing amendments: First, that the globe shall be a white one, indicating a world at peace; second the blue field to be studded with stars, thus symbolizing heaven, or the fatherhood of God. We then have a white globe, encircled by a red band, in a blue field, studded with stars, meaning a world at peac bound together by the bond of human

Anything more would disturb its grand S. C. M'CANDLESS.

Jackson, Ga.

SALARIES OF SOLDIERS. The following scale of salaries paid for army-service is interesting just at this time and was obtained from the ar department: Major generals, \$7,500 per year.

Brigadier generals, \$5,500 per year. Colonels, \$3,500 per year. Lieutenant colonels, \$3,000 per year. Majors, \$2,500. Captains (mounted), \$2,000 per year.

Captains (not mounted), \$1,800 per Regimental adjutant, \$1,800 per year Regimental quartermasters, \$1,800

per year. First lieutenants (not mounted). \$1,500 per year. Second lieutenants (not mounted),

\$1,500 per year. 'Chaplain, \$1,500 per year. First sergeant, \$25 per month. Sergeant, \$18 per month. Corporals, \$15 per month. Privates, \$13 per month.

\$28 per month, according to length of service. The salary list discloses the "incentive" which has brought to the surface so many patriots who want to serve their country as commissioned offi-

TO THE CAPITALIST.

Ye have seen in history's pages, All illumed by holy light, Heroes fighting through the ages, For the triumph of the right.

Ye have heard the brave words spoken. That have sent men to their graves, Ye have seen the shackles broken, From a host of lowly slaves. Think not then that freemen slumbe

In your pride of wealth and power, Ye have ruled with iron hand, And ye yet seek to devour s All that's left of our fair land.

As the king who saw in terror Words of warning on the wall, So ye will not see your error Till ye totter to your fall. Yet we seek not to defeat you
With the sword, but with the pen
This our watchword, thus we greet

On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward CHAS. H. COULTER. The advisory board of the Amalga-

mated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has elected Theodore J. Shaffer national president, to succeed M M. Garland, resigned. Most of the employes of the Parkhill gingham mills at Fitchburg, Mass., are on strike because of a reduction in

wages of from 5 to 8 per cent. More

than 1,000 hands are out.

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By Wm. Watkins, Socialist Candi-for Governor of Ohio in 1897 Hard Times. The Cause and Cure, by F. G. R. Gordon, Liberal reduction from this price in lots

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## THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA

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· Chicago, Il



CHICAGO MAY 19 1898

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LIST OF SOLICITORS 
 James Osterling.
 Pullman, Ill.

 E. B. Harris.
 West Superior, Wis.

 W. K. Gordon.
 St. Louis

 James Shelden Ingalls.
 Chicago, Ill.

 M. E. Kleiminger.
 Chicago, Ill.

#### PROPAGANDA FUND.

Two hundred contributions of ten dollars each are called for under this kead, for the purpose of putting organizers in the field, and distributing lit erature, to extend the scope and in-fluence of the work of the Social De mocracy.

Amount previously reported...\$130.75 Branch 5 of Illinois, Pullman... 10.00 H. N. Newman, Billings, Mont.. 10.00 R. N. Hansbarger, Houston, Tex. 10.00 Fred D. Hemion, Devil's Lake, Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, Ohio...

The 7th of June is convention day.

Read over the book list and order

Now is the time to organize for the

The agitation for Socialism must be kept up at all hazards.

Subscribe for the Social Democra

Do not fail to send your best talent

Don't allow the war to divert your

attention from the serious busin Socialism The army contractors are reaping a

harvest out of the war. Private own ership is a good thing for them. More lives were lost in the bread

riots at Milan than have been lost in the whole Spanish-American war so

There are no truer lovers of their ountry than Socialists. They love it too well to wish to see it ruined by a horde of dollar-hungry capitalists.

State Secretary and Treasurer W. D. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of Illinois has joined the Social Democracy and is one of its most earnest and enthusiastic supporters.

Socialism proposes to restore balance between the consuming and producing power of the people, which balance has been destroyed by the de-

The new branch organized at Coal City, Ill., May 15, starts off with eighty-six charter members, all coal miners, and the very best in the business. The miners of Illinois are wide awake, and the banner of the Social Democracy will now float above every mining camp in the state.

capitalists will win. Capital knows no national boundaries. Its "patriotism" is not of the sort that sacrifices life and

The latest Chicago philanthropic a society to provide for the wives and children of the enlisted soldiers and protect them from starvation while their husbands and fathers are fighting the battles of their country Isn't it a pregnant commentary on vicious system when the support of the natural dependents of our country's defenders has to be left in private

On the 14th inst., a very large and enthusiastic meeting was addressed by Comrades Goodwin and Debs at Streator, Ill. All the literature they had was disposed of and the crowd clamored for more. Our branch Streator is composed largely of young men, and they are working with all their energy to make the branch a energy to make the branch shining success and are succeeding admirably.

We wish to call the attention of our we wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Cram's War Atlas, which appears in this issue. The atlas will give one a better idea about the present contest between the United States and Special there. the United States and Spain than can zation Commission until the whole

cause. This circumstance strikingly gates, but the greatest good feeling illustrates how closely the whole world pervaded the whole proceedings. Comis now knit together by the bonds of industrialism, and emphasizes the ne-cessity of the international Socialist movement. The system which permits one man, by legally sanctioned meth-ods, to produce havoc throughout the entire world is no longer fit to ex-

The Cuban reconcentrados are dying of starvation by hundreds, and the chances are that by the time the strat-egy board at Washington gets around to the point of invading Cuba there won't be any Cubans there to set

who works hard ought to make a suc-

The German State railway at Berlin sells an annual ticket, good for a five-mile ride in and out of the city as many times a day as the holder wishes to go for \$4.50. This is 3,650 miles to go for \$4.50. This is 3,650 miles if the holder only goes to the city in the morning and returns home at night. If he goes to dinner and re-turns again to the city after supper it neans over 10,000 miles for less than a \$5 bill.

Here is a practical illustration of the economy of government ownership, which proves that Comrade Gordon's idea of a ride across the continent for \$1 is not an "irridescent dream."

The heroic manner in which the Cubans have battled for freedom from Spanish rule for more than three years past should inspire Socialists to fight the battles of Socialism with per sistence and courage that knows no defeat. The Cubans have given up everything, even to life itself, and have endured untold hardships to gain the boon merely of political indepen-dence—to gain a form of liberty which lacks the substance, a freedom which is delusive. How much more ought men to sacrifice in a battle of ballots for true freedom, for economic independence and the extinction of capital istic slavery!

#### THE CONVENTION.

first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notabl affair. Each branch should without fail send a delegate so that the fairest and fullest possible representation of the organization may be had. We are confident the delegates will be equal to their responsibilities, and after the convention our noble organization will expand with fresh impetus.

#### MASSACHUSETTS STATE UNION

The Massachusetts state convention held in Boston, May 8, was a decide success in every way. Nothing wa left to be desired in point of numbers in material, in business capacity, i appreciation of the situation, and abi ity and determination to meet it.

We can now say with assurance that

Massachusetts has got into shape to do some work. A state committee of seven was elected, its duties defined, and rules adopted for its government. One important rule is that the principle of the initiative and referendum is to be introduced in the relations between the state committee and the various branches.

It was decided to enter the politica field in the state campaign next fall. and a state ticket was nominated, con sisting of W. P. Porter, Newburyport, for governor; I. W. Skinner, Brockton, for lieutenant governor; J. C. Chase Haverhill, for secretary of state; John Cramb, Chelsea, for treasurer; the remaining offices to be filled by the state committee. We are particularly for-tunate in getting such a man as Comrade Porter to head our ticket. He is a stanch, clear-cut, revolutionary So-cialist; scientific enough to be able to cialist; scientific enough to be able to reach the people and still remain a Socialist; and at the same time, has been president of a Y. M. C. A. for been president of a Y. M. C. A. for "The company operating the electric "The company operating t among people whom Socialists in road has agreed to pay all the ex-Massachusetts have not heretofore penses and furnish their grounds and been able to reach. Comrade Porter is not of the sort that sacrinces me and fortune in defense of "national honor." Capitalists co-operate internationally in defense of their class interests—and the workers fight the batterests—and the workers fight the batterests—and the workers fight the batterests. is, besides all this, a good speaker, and come here and favor our people with that they are such men as will enable us to make a creditable showing in

Massachusetts this fall. It was then voted that we are "at all imes prepared to enter into any honorable alliance with any other Socialist body, but none other, and to this end the state committee is hereby au-thorized and instructed to submit to the Socialist Labor party a prope tion for such honorable alliance in the state campaign.

On the question of our attitude to-ward colonization, the following resolution was adopted:

."Resolved. That whereas the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth are only possible through political ac tion, we regard the colonization plan of the S. D. A. as a means of agitation and an attempt to palliate the evils of the present economic system, and as such we affirm our sympathy with and

support of it." It was also voted to request the Na-tional Executive Board to take no steps in regard to the incorporation the company suggested by the Coloni

the United States and Spain than can be gained through scores of newspaper articles. The price is only 25 cents. Send in your orders and they will be promptly filled. Or, better still, we will, until further notice, give a copy of this great work free to each yearly subscriber to the Social Democrat.

London papers complain of the high price of wheat caused by Leiter's operations on the Chicago board of trade, and attribute the bread riots which are now agitating Europe to that

pervaded the whole proceedings. Com rade Carey made an ideal chairman and everybody went home strength ened and encouraged by the experi-

ences of the day.

After the close of the convention a public meeting was held, over which our newly nominated candidate fo, governor presided, and at which Com-rades Gordon and Casson were the speakers.

MARGARET HAILE. Secretary of the Convention.

#### ORGANIZING THE MINERS.

won't be any Cubans there to set free.

The organizing compaign inaugurated in Illinois by Goodwin and Deba on the 12th inst. is proving a tremendous success. At Spring Valley on the 12th an immense meeting was addressed. The opera house had been secured, but not one-fourth of the crowd could get in so, the vertex throng could get in Illinois by Goodwin and Deba on the 12th inst. is proving a trement down success. At Spring Valley on the 12th an immense meeting was addressed. The opera house had been secured by the vertex throng th who works hard ought to make a suc-crowd could get in, so the vast throng ess." That is probably the way it ooks to young men who draw \$75,000 a year, but there are thousands and housands of men in America who thousands of men in America who work hard without getting even a decent living, let alone "success" such as Mr. Mathiessen enjoys.

Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who lives at Spring Valley and is highly respected as a young man of ability and integrity, made a brief address. At the close of the workers, where the continuous continuo dress. At the close of the meeting a local branch with 34 charter members was organized, 100 copies of England" and 50 copies of "Three in One" were sold.

On the 13th a packed meeting was held at opera house at LaSalle and at the close a local branch with thirly members was instituted. The remain-ing 100 copies of "Merrie England" were sold out in a few minutes; and at least 200 more could have been sold

if the supply had not given cut.
On the 14th a rousing meeting was held at Spalding's Lyceum, Streator, Ill., and John M. Hunter, state presi-dent of the United Mine Workers,made a stirring speech. The local branch already established will have a large number of applicants for membersh p at its next meeting. The whole stock of literature carried by Goodwin was

absorbed by the eager crowd.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th a monster mass meeting was held at Coal City. Notwithstanding a heavy rain the miners came in from miles around, and the meeting was a mammoth love feast. The miners' band played stirring airs, and there was the liveliest enthusiasm all around.

President Hunter made an eloquent

speech, and Debs and Goodwin followed suit. A local branch with 86 charter members was organized, all min-ers, and as sturdy a body of men as ever assembled. Arrangements were made for organizing local branches at Braceville and Carbon Hill, neighboring towns. Leaving Coal City at 5 o'clock, the

organizers were driven to Braidwood and a rousing meeting was held there in the evening and a branch with 28

members was organized.

The miners of Illinois and their officers are heartily for the Social Democracy and are taking hold with all their

| n  | energy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|    | The miners of Illinois are coming to                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

other states will follow in their order. The outlook for Social Democracy is indeed cheering all along the line.

#### FROM JOPLIN. MO.

In Joplin and vicinity we have many active and enthusiastic comrades, and much good work for the Social Democ racy is being done. Comrade M. W. Clark, organizer of Missouri Branch No. 5, located at Joplin, writes as follows: "Our branch here is growing very rapidly. This county is third in population and wealth in the state Missouri, and one of the greatest lead and zinc producing regions of the world. We have here one of the hest places on earth to talk Socialism and do effective work, having ten good-sized towns, with populations ranging from 500 to 20,000 each with the lone est electric railroad in the world. We would like to have some of the best

employ bands if Comrade Debs will

#### MEETING AT HARVEY.

On Saturday evening, May 7, Com-ades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and . Ingails went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests

of the Social Democracy.

The speaking was done from the band stand fronting on the principal business street of the town. Comrade Ingalls, who is endowed

with an abundance of lung capacity; was delegated to fire the first shot. Soon a goodly audience had congregated and distensed attentions of the consequence of the c tively to earnest and effective speeches by Comrades Hogan, Burns and Cook while Comrade Johnson succeeded in placing a large number of Socialistic bombs where they will do the most good. The good people of Harvey, however, need have no apprehensions.

est prejudice destroyers on earth. After the meeting many of those present repaired to Judge Scott's ofpresent repaired to Judge Scott's of-fice, where a branch of the Social Democracy was speedily organized. The officers and members are earnest men

Mark Hanna prosperity, the Branch is still able to uphold the flag of Social Democracy in Philadelphia.

During this period the Branch, tak-ing into consideration the smallness of its membership and the weakness of its financial resources, has done fairly well. It has taken an active part in holding a number of mass meetings addressed by Comrade Debs, has held street meetings and maintained its own regular weekly meetings beside. Along with this it has distributed a considerable amount of Socialistic literature.

The worst that can be said about the Branch is that financially it has a cer-tain resemblance to some of our Phil-adelphia banks. Nevertheless, although the Branch is in debt, yet the debt is an honorable one, since it was incurred not for selfish gain, but in an effort to enlighten and uplift the people.

A most encouraging feature of the situation is, however, that since the recent visit of Comrade Debs the Branch has taken on new vigor and enthusiasm, and a determination unfalteringly forward in the work of educating and organizing the people, revolutionizing our accursed capitalistic system, and estab-lishing a system in which all shall alike enjoy the blessings of liberty. equality, fraternity and prosperity.

Respectfully,
J. C. FROST,
Chairman Branch 1 of Pennsylvania Social Democracy of America

A GOOD SUGGESTION I can't see any use of mothers and fathers having such a time trying to find a suitable name for their babies for, after they are big enough to wear short clothes their names become ob solete and are known as "Here, Cash," "Number 25," and "Here, You Darned If fathers and mothers are raising children for capitalists, why not call the dear little dimpled darking "Cash" to begin with?-Ex.

The mule trust, formed to skin the government on its purchases of mules could be broken by simply taking pos session of the mules and paying a fa: price for them. This is what should be done with all necessities when spec ulators attempt to corner them. A maximum is not a terrible calamity except to a capitalist. Victor Hugo said that the maximum and the signats were the salvation of France at the time of the revolution.

The government has established censorship of the telegraph, and no messages can be sent from Key West that are not subject to government inspection. This establishes the public character of the telegraph and proves that it ought to be under public con trol and ownership. Such interference with the right of private property is indefensible, even as a war measure.

"Merrie England" is the best propa ganda document ever issued. Our edi-tion contains all the argument and we furnish it at the exceedingly low price of \$3.50 for 100 copies. You should send for 100 of these books.

A strike is on in the Wheeling, W. Va., mining district, the operators hav-ing declined to treat with the miners collectively, as to the details of the Chicago agreement.

#### Cram's Big War Atlas THE BEST BOOK OF ITS KIND

It is just what you want and all you want to follow the movements of our fleets and or armics. It contains: 16 pages of large colores maps, 21x14 inches and 4x10/5 inches in size covering all territory where a conflict coul-

COMPLETE STATISTICS and military, and history of all countries ossessions involved, all the official doc s, etc., etc.

IT ANSWERS ALL WAR QUESTIONS SETTLES ALL WAR ARGUMENTS

STRICTLY UP TO DATE Even if you have another Atlas you need this one to keep posted. While this special edition lasts we will send copies postpaid at the rate of 25 cents each, (stimps or sliver).

> MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

[Notices of meetings will be under this head for 25c per

No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 899 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.
No. 8, Bakersneld, meets the first Sunday of sach month, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall.

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

D. D. Denver, meets every Sunsay at 3 p. m., at 11% California st.

HLIINOIS.

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 Bunday, 2:30 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 354 South Haisted street.

No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month of the street.

No. 6, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month of the street.

Scientary, Note change of hall.

Liou W. Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4, at 192 W. Chicago, meets Friday.

No. 9 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 62d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only lat Sunday of each month at 10 a. m.

No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N. Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m.

10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N. Clark street, Chicago, at \$ p. m.
No. 21 meets every first and teird Monday, "1 \$ p. m. at Social Turner Hall,
Belin, at avenue and Paulina street, Chi-Bels. At avenue and randa and last Sunday of cago. 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., Chicago.

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

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

Streets, Chicago, INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 55% Wabash ave. Ladies are invited. P. K. Reinbold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

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

MARTLAND.

No. 2. Baltimore, English Branck, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 1005 East Baltimore street.

Washington st.

No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8
No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8
No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8
No. 8, Robard 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
1:20, for business and discussion. Secretary's address, cor. Pierce and Knollin streets.

Missouri.
No. 1, St. Louis. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway.
No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 18th and Wyoming 2ts., St. Louis. M. Dorn, secretary, 1933 Lami street.
NEW JERSEY. MISSOURI.

NEW JERSEY.

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

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

Newark. Good program. Visitors welcome.
No. 4 meets every Tuesday at Progressive Labor Hail, corner Barciay 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 256 Main
street, room 1l.
No. 7, Paterson, meets 1st and 3d Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club meeting last Monday in the month at 256 Main
street, room 1l. Club room open every
evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demogracy 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.

Combined Lectures of Branches 7 and 12, Brooklyn, held every Sunday evening at Eric Hall, 435 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program. NEW YORK.

at Erie Hall, 425 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 control of the month, at 347 E. Forty-ninth street. P. m. S. Hepuer, chairman, 347 E. 49th st. P. m. No. 5 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meeting.

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

No. 8, New York City, 5th assembly district, meets every Friday at Sheuker's Hall, No. 20 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street, secretary.

No. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New No. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New S. Tenth Assembly Distric

Author of the control of the control

Lang, 568 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHIO.

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

No. 9, Bucyrus, meets 2d and 4th Sundays of each month, at Fisher's Hall, cor. Main and Renssalaer streets.

No. 15. Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vance and Division sta., every Friday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 103 Nebraska 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, 194-195 Grant street. Open every afternoon and evening. Public addresse every 4th Sunday afternoon in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same building.

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

No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesdes at 7:30 p. m., at 602½ Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

TEXAS. TEXAS.

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

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

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

Secretary.
No. 2, Tacoma, meets every Sunday at p. m., at People's Party Clubrooms.

Old Court House, C street. Interesting program. Public cordially invited.
No. 3. Seattle, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Theosophist Hall, 1115 Third ave., between Spring and Seneca sts. All are invited. Meetings are instructive and entertaining. A. Burns, Secretary, 800 N. Broadway.

Secretary, 800 N. Broadway.
WISCONSIN.
Central Conference, composed of the executive committeemen of the ten branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at 602 Chestnut street, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath,

evenings of each month at 500 University street. Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary.

No. 3. Sheboygan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue.

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