VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

NO. 22

CURRENT

LOSS TO HUMANITY IN EDWARD BEL _ LAMY'S UNTIMELY DEATH.

Jaures and Guesde Are Defeated in the French Elections, But Socialism Makes Remarkable Gains.

how utterly irrational are the decrees of fate! The angel of death, as if unwilling to see humanity blessed by the presence of noble spirits on earth, strikes down the worthy and spares the unworthy. The pain-racked mor-tal to whom existence is a burden prays in vain for death; the hungry, over-iabored proletarian, deprived of all the joys and comforts of an upright human existence, having neitner hope nor prospect of rest and peace on this side of that fathomless current which flows between this life and the one beyond, must continue to live on and on; the perverse, ill-balanced being whose mind is darkened by ignoble thoughts and unworthy aims; the degenerate parasite, who preys upon society, and who can only benefit the world by leav-ing it; the immoral scoundrel who pollutes by his very presence among us the stream which must bear humanity onward to a broader, finer, more ra-tional and complete life—all these are spared by eternal Nemesis, while her sword is used to strike down the help-ful, the grand and beautiful beings who vitalize all the higher aspirations of humankind by their presence among us. Such thoughts as this recur and crowd upon one when the irony of life's drama is thrown in strong per spective by the untimely death of such a man as Edward Bellamy.

Bellamy accomplished a great work He did for economic individualism what Harriet Beecher Stowe did for negro slavery in the United States i. e., brokê its backbone. He awakened the people to a realizing sense of the sordid iniquity of the life they were living, gave them a clear idea of the enormity of their insane scramble for wealth, and opened up new vistas of life before their enchanted vision life rational, complete and full-rounded. He crystallized thoughts which had existed only as phantoms in mil-lions of brains, and gave voice to the dumb aspirations of millions of hearts. What the cause of humanity owes to him cannot be told by this generation It is a volume of history that has yet to be written.

But great as was the work that Belaccomplished, he would have done more had he been permitted to live out the alloted span of man's existence. It can not be said of him, as Emerson said of Lincoln, "Perhaps be may serve his country even more by his death than by his life." The work of this rare man was all constructive, and he could serve his country only by living. It is a calamity that he has been cut down at the very threshold of his mature existence.

Whatever the rewards for good deeds well done which fall to the lot of the chosen ones upon the farther shore, they will certainly be meted out to Bellamy in full measure. He earned them by the highest test of true Christian life—he lived for his fellow-men. Aye, He died for them. Let us hope that he may reincarnate in the midst of the life v'ich the eye of his genius perceived, and be able to clearly look backward on the hideous dream of despair, called "civilization," to the correction of which his life was sac-

We may step aside from the turmoil of life to drop a simple flower on the bier of one of the world's greatest benefactors, and we may drop a tear at thought of his untimely death; then let us gird our loins anew and press bravely forward to a realization of his

Notwithstanding the defeat of Jaures and Guesde, reports from the general lection in France, dis gains for Socialism. On the first balthere were elected sixteen Socialists, twenty-seven Social-Radicals, and six Socialist Revisionists. The result of the second ballot, a report of has not yet been received, will unbe to increase the number of Socialists to fifty, Socialist-Radical

It is estimated that the grand total of votes for all France, where con tests took place, included:

For Socialist-Radicals . . For Socialist-Radicals 498,504 For Socialist-Revisionists 119,853

The Petite Republique estimates the million when adding cases where So cialist support was given to Radicals. exact Socialist vote in 1893 was 665, Millerand, in La Lanterne timates the increase at nearly half a million. This showing by no means represents the total political strength of French Socialism, as the number of Socialist candidatures covered only 269 divisions, out of 581. Fifty-nine of these 269 were contested only by So-cialist Radicals or Revisionists. There cialist Radicals or Revisionists. There can, therefore, be no doubt that there is an enormous reserve of Socialist

electors in unpolled districts Besides those which were absolutely elected and those which will certainly be elected at the second ballot, there 46 Socialists, 11 Socialist-Radical-2 Revisionists who stand a fai chance of winning on second ballot We have then, counting only one can didate of the combined parties to any one constituency, 96 Socialists, 56 Socialist-Radicals and 18 Revisionists, a | the President is, to be sure?

total of 170 out of 269 contests, who scored successes or gained favorable second chances at the first ballots of 1898. This is a result of which French Socialists may well be proud. As to the general impression produced by

the result, let the adversary speak: The Gaulois (Reactionary and Clerical) says:

Ical) says:

The most important fact of the election is the new and formidable advance of the Socialist movement.

The Socialists cannot complain of the events of Sunday, notwithstanding the loss of two personages of mark.

The Siecle (Anti-Socialist) says:

The Siecje (Anti-Socialist) says:

Because Messieurs Jules Guesde and
laures were beaten, people hastily cried
but that Socialism was crushed at the
elections of May 5th. This impression has
not lasted. . . Messrs. Meline and
Barthou have had to exclaim with astonshment, "We gave instructions to our
refects, and yet the number of Socialists
utgments."

And the bourgeois-capitalist Temps

"The Socialist party is the only one which can boast of having gained ground in the country." Guesde and Jaures were singled out as special objects of attack, and their defeat was accomplished by assaults of the most unexampled viciousness or the part of the capitalists. It was immediately proposed to find new seats for both leaders, but the offer was declined, and Jaures has definitely announced his temporary retirement from the parliamentary struggle. He will devote himself to the propaganda. In the face of the wave of anti-Semit-ism which has swept over France as a result of the Dreyfus affair, this showing reflects great credit on the leaders of the French Socialist movement, and indicates a remarkably compact and well-disciplined organization.

electoral methods are so much superior to our own that a few remarks concerning them may not be

The anomaly of plurality elections is unknown in France. No candidate is permitted to represent a constituency there unless he can show a clear majority of all the votes cast. It is this requirement that gives rise to the second ballot. To illustrate: Suppose we have a constituency of say, 25,000 voters, and there are candidates of five parties to be voted for. The votes are distributed among these candidates as

Republican	10,000
Democrat	6,000
Populist	4,000
Socialist	3,000
Prohibition	2,000
Under our methods the result	

poll would be to place the Republican candidate in office, notwithstanding that he has received the votes of but two-fifths of the voters. We thus demonstrate that our professions of majority rule are a sham and a fraid. This result under the French system would require a second ballot to determine which of the two leading can didates is to represent the constitu-ency. By dropping the three lower candidates, and supposing that 9,000 persons refrained from voting on the second ballot, it is possible for the result to remain practically unchanged and the Republican would still go in as minority representative, but such a result is hardly probable, and in an event the system is a great deal bet ter than our own. It is not as good as proportional representation, but it is vastly better than minority repre sentation. A very excellent feature of the second ballot is that the charge of selling out to the capitalist parties, constantly made here against minority parties of radical tendencies, will not hold water when it is used. There is no object for one party to attempt to draw votes away from another unless they are added directly to its own list. Neither is there any reason for a voter of radical belief to refrain from vot-ing for the party which represents his views, through fear of adding strength to a particularly obnoxious capitalist party. He can vote for the party of his choice on the first ballot, and sock it to his capitalist bete noir just the same on the second ballot. On the whole the French system is far superior to

A few months ago the New Jersay Central gave bonuses to the engineers and firemen hauling the largest nun ber of tons of freight in excess of the train rate, and within the hours des engines could haul several more cars than had been the rule. But now the company says no more bonuses be paid. The result is that e entire crews have been laid off for "good:" The Trainmen's Journal says they were "bonused" out of their jobs. And they have got exactly what

they deserve. Here is big business for the government of this great country to be en gaged in. A couple of intelligent and well-educated immigrants, one a dress-maker, the other a printer, were refused admission to the country a few days ago because they do not believe in man riage, and have been living together in London for the past two years without the sanction of the marriage rite They were told that they would not be permitted to land unless they were formally married, and were sent back because they refused to comply with such a tyrannical edict. This is surely "the land of the free and the home of the brave," an asylum for the op-pressed of all nations (!) We will now sing a verse of our national an-them and conclude the exercises of the day by reading the first paragraph of

Washington dispatch informs us that "the President never permits his public duties, no matter how import-ant they may be, to interfere with his What a fortunate person

our Declaration of Independence

INTERESTING NOTES OF THE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

der Difficulties-New Game of Oxford University Students-Other News

(Social Democrat Special.)

May 7th, 1898. Last year's Labor day demonstration was held in brilliant sunshine that brought out the full beauty of Hyde Park in all its many colors, and height-ened the effect of the pretty blouses worn by the fair women who have rallied to the cause of Socialism. year the sun was evidently away on war service, for not a solitary beam peeped through the dense black banks of rain clouds that poured down their torents, heavily, incessantly and drenchingly. The rain did not propoerly start until the gigantic procession, and it was gigantic notwithstanding the doubtful sky, had fully gathered upon the embankment. Then it came down, driving all but the most enthu-siastic to shelter, and in obedience to the unalterable law of necessity, um brellas became common property. How-ever, banner bearers, bandsmen, and a valiant nucleus of undampable proces sionists to the number of abo thousand trooped into the park and stood around the platforms. The rain persisting, the speeches were hurried through, and within a short time the concourse of very wet but also, judging by the loud-lunged, defiant singing of the Marseillaise, which one heard on all sides, very happy demonstrators made for home and tea and dry things. It was to have been and would have been the most imposing, exhilarating virile and joyous labor day demonstra tion ever held, but man proposes and the weather disposes, and there's an

Elsewhere in England May day appears to have been celebrated under rather better climatic condition, and processions, speeches and Socialist song-singing passed off triumphant in most of the big manufacturing cities of England and Scotland.

The question of fusion between the I. L. P. and S. D. F. is still being casually discussed. The presenting of a united front would have a dramatic benefit by reason of the impression it would have upon plutocracy and its myrmidions, and a more real benefit by reason of the greater effectiveness of combined propaganda and undivided effort at elections. Owing, however, to the lack of interest shown by leaders of the respective parties, fusion is apparently a long way off. Desultory discussion in branch rooms and occasional letters to the labor press couched in terms of lamentation or re-sentment rather than in terms of business-like suggestion and initia tion, is the present distressful state of the idea. The probabilities are that when fusion is arranged it will be too late to be of any real benefit. Social evolution does not wait while people or organizations make up their minds. It sweeps ahead with resistless vigor and only by perpetual wakefulness and ac-tivity can one keep abreast of it. A newer and more watchful combination will come to the front and there will no longer be any necessity for the fusion of what will then be superseded organizations.

Oxford is renowned as a seat of learning; having a university and other elevating things. To this university go the scions of our old nobility, and whilst some of them study hard and eventually join that useless band of Conservative savants whose extended learning has unfortunately not really widened their intellectual horizon the others, and the vast majority, take their pleasures in channels quite outside the colleges. I do not wish to lin ger over these, because they are often unsavory, but I want to mention the new pastime that the undergraduates have evolved. It is called "chivving Socialists," and is adjectived according ing the innate Torvism of Oxford the Social Democratic Federation have succeeded in planting a vigorous branch there, and with April they proposed starting their open air propa-ganda. They commenced the meetings and the undergraduates commenced their new game. It is played this way: You see a Socialist with one or tw friends talking earnestly and convin ingly to a body of people. You call your college comrades about you until you outnumber the Socialistic elemen about twenty to one, and you bribe the custodian of law and order to be conveniently distant for awhile. Ther meeting, knock the crowd all over the place, and half murder the speaker and his friends. This usually takes some little time, because all Socialists are not Tolstovans, but being backed up by overwhelming numbers, you win and retire from the field triumphantly. retire from the field triumphantly. Then the owl-eyed policeman comes on and arrests the Socialist who was speaking, and the legal idiot on the judi-cial bench gives him a month's imprisonment with hard labor for disorderly conduct. Two members of the Oxford branch of the S. D. F. are now in prison serving time over affairs of this kind, but Socialist opinion throughout the country is being roused, and martyr-dom of this sort will win in the end. But is it not a shocking commentary upon the mental condition of our young "masters?" We do not blame the policeman. He's like that machine where you drop a coin in and the fig ure does the rest.

The Socialist organizations are not neglecting the valuable field offered for spreading the true economic gospel, by the South Wales miners' strike. J. Chatterton, an able young orator, down there on behalf of the S. D. F., and Joe Clayton, one of the cleverest speakers and writers in the whole movement, is there for the I. L. P. May the crop be bountiful.

DEBS' TRIBUTE TO BELLAMY.

The following estimate of Bellamy and his work appeared in the Terre Haute Express of May 29, as part of an interview with Comrade Debs When in 1888 the first edition

'Looking Backward' appeared the name of Edward Bellamy flashed around the world. Of this epoch-making book is estimated that fully 2,000,000 copies have been sold; and it has been trans lated into German, French, Italian Russian, and many other languages.

"Rarely has a book created such profound impression on the popular mind. For years there had been agi tation of the social question in othe countries, especially in Germany and France, where a mighty international Socialist movement was developing at a rate to arouse apprehension among the ruling class. 'Looking Backward' was the first popular exposition of Socialism in this country. Thousands read it with keen delight without so much as being aware that it under mined the existing social order and paved the way for the social common wealth

been a world-wide interest in Edward Bellamy and he has been classed with the great men of the century. There are those who, while admiring the brilliant achievements of the man, esteem him wholly impractical and place him in the category of visionaries and dreamers. They are less than just to themselves. A careful study of Mr. Bellamy's later works, especially 'Equality,' will convince any fairminded person that the author is emi nently practical in his views and theo-ries. As a matter of course he was an idealist, but this only developed the practical side of the man and made it possible for him to present his theories so admirably and effectively as to captivate the mass of the people in all civilized lands.

"The fame of this distinguished

author, reformer and humanitarian will rest upon 'Equality,' the book that may be said to have sapped his life currents and hurried him to a premature grave.

"He foresaw the doom of the pres ent competitive system with prophetic vision and how clearly he indicated the revolutionary processes by which the economic world is being revolutionized and the new social order es-

tablished will be realized only long after his earthly labors ended. "Edward Bellamy died in the very prime of his manhood. He was but 48 when the summons came. Personally, he was one of the gentlest and most lovable of men. He was in the truest sense a friend of suffering humanity. Touched and shocked by the daily ex-hibition of social wrong he encountered, he gave his whole heart and head to the task of finding a way to amelio-rate the ills of 'Les Miserables,' not by dispensing charity, but by the development of a social system, the basis of which should be economic equality and in which industry should be organized and carried forward co-operatively, not for profit, but for the com mon and equal good of all.

"It is yet too early for the world to form an estimate of the work and worth of this great and noble man. Future generations will know him better than this, and when history is fairly and impartially written his name will appear among the most illustrious of the ages."

FOR PROPAGANDA.

The National Executive Board Calls for

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 literature must be distributed. therefore proposed to raise \$2,000 for this purpose at the earliest possible moment and we call for 200 volunteers to send us \$10 each to meet the de-

The splendid victories of Milwauke 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 con-

gressional 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 acknowledged in the columns of the Social Democrat.

Comrades, the Social Democracy calls 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. SYLVESTER KELIHER.

WM. E. BURNS National Executive Board. Chicago, April 12, 1898.

Subscribe for the Social Democra

and get the big war atlas free.

HIS LAST LETTER

'THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL" STOPS WRITING FOR THE REFORM PRESS.

Religious Fanaticism and Harsh Criticism Have Been Too Much for Him to Bear-He. Bids Adleu.

The many friends of "The Man With-out a Soul" will be pained to know of his decision, as expressed in the following farewell article, to stop writ-ing for the reform press, and will hope, with the editor of the Social Democrat, that his decision is not final. It is a characteristic of the slave, to which all history bears eloquent witness, to lick the hand that smites him, and he who raises his voice in behalf of the oppressed must expect persecution and contumely, even from the slaves he would fain set free. Such is the lot of the preacher of new ideas, and his real grandeur lies in his ability to rise superior to criticism and carry on his work in spite of it. Let us hope that our comrade will reconsider his deter-mination. His letter follows: Long before Socialism became a po-

litical factor in this country, my fight for the people was against the oppres-sion and hypocrisy of the ruling and reigning class; and I accused the church of serving the rich as a mother hen serves the young brood of chicks spreading her wings over them to shelter them from the storm, no odds how full of stolen food their crops

I have always preached that no individual or nation can be elevated to a higher level than their religion oc-cupies. No cannibal, nor pagan, nor millionaire, nor laboring man can be lifted to a higher level than the level occupied by his accepted religious

If a man believes in the divine right of kings to rule, he must then admit that the common herd have no divine right to enjoy liberty, but must be satisfied and contented to be slaves and serfs.
No community nor country rises

higher than its accepted religious faith, and so long as the people take offense at the mere mention of religious reform, the cause of humanity must re main at a standstill. For this reason I am crowded out of

every reform paper. The people are still too thin-skinned to listen to the truth, and complaint after complaint has been filed against me at every re form newspaper office that gave me space to air my views.

I therefore step down and out of the so-called reform ranks. I deny that kings have a divine right to rule and reign over me, as taught by the reli-gions of all nations, both pagan and

Neither can I believe that God's nearest neighbor is a relentless and unscrupulous devil, waiting to torture humanity, nor can I believe that God's love and justice must have a hell at-tached to them, nor that natural events can be swayed by empty prayer, nor the hunger of the poor satisfied by long-winded sermons.

I do not propose to pose as a martyr to be abused and maligned during life, and spoken kindly of after I pass away. Lovejoy and John Brown were murdered for their ideas on slavery, and afterward praised and monument-ed, and Christ, was crucified for at-tacking the established faith, and now the people squander their substance on church buildings, and let the poor starve to church music of long meter

Under all manner of religious faith the laboring people have been used as the fatted calf, and slaughtered for the benefit of the profligate prodigals who come back to fill their purse with plun-der after a season of debauchery and drunkenness, and the calf turns upon all who stretch out an arm to save it from the industrial butcher.

I may let the calf take care of itself in the future; or, perhaps, help to deyour it, if I wish to win its good wil

and approbation.

Of course I will always be a co-operative Socialist at heart-a far bette one than the many who condemn me; but I will be a silent one. Like a cast-out Jonah, I will sit by the way side and watch the brutal driver on th heavily laden industrial cart urging the mules along with his cruel lash but will hold my tongue so long as the mule believes in the divine right of the driver to lash him into a painful trot on half feed.

The majority of laboring people do not know how to appreciate a friend. They patronize the plutocratic newspaper-their worst and most cruel enemy -and make millionaires out of the publishers, while the editors and friends who publish reform papers and fight their battles are left to die of

To the many noble men and women who have lifted themselves above prei udice and fanaticism, and who has humble writer, "The Man Without a Soul" sends this last greeting, and thus passes out into the silence that swalpasses out into the silence that swal-lows down dead and forgotten men. A few articles still in the hands of pub lishers may appear in the future, but they are the posthumous letters of the man whom prejudice and religious fanaticism killed.

I am not vain enough to imagine that my absence will be misseds but I wish to warn the narrow and thinand hopes of men who are actually needed in the movement. I step down manity by the side of men who have risen above religious prejudice and su-

"SOCIALISM'S ROSARY." (In honor of the first convention of the Social Democracy of America.)

Oh, golden beads; oh, string of love, How fair and dear thou art to me The vindication of heaven above— In love and joy—Humanity.

precious pearl unto all men; anthem sweet for us to sing eet glories of "what might hav been."

Each chaplet of this rosary, A fair memorial of our God; The hope of all humanity— Sweetest its joy of Calvary.

Each decade, oh, how fair and good, Full lighting up the dreary way; By the commandments of our God— The joy of Socialism's day.

Its precepts full the holy way, Redeeming man from slavery; Making the world so bright and gay-Joy of Social Democracy.

How oft its heard, my tale of woe, As o'er it tears of suffering fell; Caused by its truths that men forego Sin of the world-Plutocracy. Oh, that the world these glories knew, All men are brothers, with Right th

All men are brothers, with Rig power; To only rule, not might of few— The curse of competition's hour.

And at the end the cross I see, Whereat I kneel and silent pray; For manhood's thrill of liberty— With love and right the rule of day.

Around my heart these jewels lie, In memory of God to man: Grand coronation of the high— The chivalry of rights of man.

Thy golden beads—the brotherhood Of man—in fatherhood of God; The pulse beat of humanity— Is Socialism's Rosary, MURPHY O'HEA.

THE LESSON FROM BELLAMY.

Isn't it rather amusing as well as in structive to read the eulogies on Ed

A few years ago—a very few years ago—enlightened fellow-citizens, says the Chicago Journal, the man who talked or wrote socialism was in danger of being run into a corner and clubbed. It does people group to lead to lead clubbed. It does people good to look back over their lives and recall how often they have been fools and cowards, and it must chasten the spirits of some of our haughtiest editors and our most opinionated business men to reflect that they took their definitions of socialism from an ignorant police man and cheerfully appointed the said policeman executioner as well as cens-Bellamy deserves a national monu

Bellamy deserves a national monu-ment because he taught people to be tolerant. He was not a very great man, this Bellamy. The old heads in socialism looked upon him much as Huxley might have looked on a popular lecturer on biology. But he did a wonderful work because he brought to the limited intelligence of that very dull person, the average "practical" man, a picture of the "practical working" of socialism. You can convince this class only by means of pictures. They are children. Bellamy taught them the alphabet with blocks and instructed them in natural science with a Noah's ark. The same people who gain their culture from a stereopticon lecture and their conception of the bet-ter world, from an illustrated maga zine, were convinced at once, although wise men may have smiled at the regu-larity of Bellamy's Altruria. And, thanks chiefly to Bellamy, a few years after the crime of a handful of deluded men on the west side of this city had spread the spirit of a revengeful mob through every community in the country and caused the persecution of every little German dreamer who was found with a copy of Karl Marx in his pocket, universities founded for the greater honor and glory of wealth began to harbor socialists who, twelve years

Lings and Fischer type.

Socialism may be all right or all wrong, or partly right and partly wrong. Herbert Spencer thinks it is inevitable and deplorable. However this may be, its progress in this country as wall as in Furger is proof that try, as well as in Europe, is proof that no amount of persecution and abuse will destroy a propaganda that holds as its ideal a state controlled by other principles than those of loot and lust. Give every honest man a hearing. That is the lesson of the day, brothers and sisters. Listen respectfully to him, if speaks for better men and better he speaks for better men following the strange leaps of his imagination. The man who hopes for the development of the best traits of hunan nature may be crazy, but he is infinitely more lovable than the man who goes craftily ahead, gambling on

ago, would have been assigned to a

place with rabid anarchists of the

However much Socialists may oppose war on general principles and in the-ory, they cannot escape the logic of events nor refuse to consider the facts which touch their daily lives and have a bearing on the conditions of social progress, and in these great worldevents which are evolved out of the irresistible onward march of capital-ism they must perforce take sides with whichever force is advancing towards humanity's goal, the deliverance from slavery of the world's outraged and oppressed proletariat—the death of capitalism.

The marvelous possibilities inherent in our modern methods of production are indicated by a task that was ac complished a few days ago in Penn-sylvania. All within the brief space of six hours and four minutes a number of sheep were shorn and the wool so obtained was put through all the processes of manufacture necessary to turn it into a complete suit of clothes This is a truly marvelous accomplish-ment; the person who can contem-plate it without seeing the absolute necessity of abolishing private owner-ship of the means of production is as dull as Wm. McKinley.

MERRIE ENGLAND! twelve copies

THE CONVENTION.

PROLETAIRE GIVES SOME GOOD ADVICE CONCERNING IT

elegates Should Be Fully Aware of the Responsibilities of Their Position -Wise Action Needed.

Talk about the war, about Chattanooga, San Juan, Manila! Talk about
Dewey, Sampson, Schley! Why?
H'm! War talk is the only proof of
your patriotism. He who refused to
talk war at breakfast, dinner and supper, at sunrise and sunset, is not a good patriot, and should be treated like the Spaniards in Manila.

Indeed, war is a great thing. War Indeed, war is a great thing. War has made the Pharaohs of Egypt, the kings and tyrants of Greece and Rome. War has made an Alexander the Great, a Charlemagne, a Napoleon Bonaparte, Greatness! How can men beparte. Great?

Their greatness is like Caesar's col-Built on millions of human bodies and cemented with rivers of human blood. Like stone upon stone the lifeless human bodies are piled up, higher and higher and out of this structure of death rises the greatness of the "great men."

Great men? Is Dewey a great man? I don't know. Let the future genera-tion answer this question. I claim that Edward Beilamy was a hundred times greater than the "Hero of Man-ila." Bellamy represented a new ila." Bellamy represented a new world a new civilization. Dewey represents the last remnant of mediaevalism, with all its war horrors. Bellamy was an apostle of peace. - Few people of today are great enough to grasp the greatness of our description. grasp the greatness of our departed friend Edward Bellamy. Honor, millionfold honor, to the author of "Look-ing Backward."

Some old Socialist pioneer-I forgot his name—once said that the organiza-tion of the smallest trades or labor organization was of greater import-ance to the welfare of humanity than the battle of Sadowa. It might be stated for those who are not acquaint-ed with the history of the world's wars that the battle of Sadowa cost even more human battle of Manila. more human life and blood than the

I am of the humble opinion that the first national convention of the Social Democracy of America, which is to meet next week, will be of much greater importance to the future welfare and safety of the American people than the present war between this country and Spain.

The delegates to this convention should be fully aware of the responsibility they accept by taking part in the proceedings of this great parliament of the Social Democracy of America. Grave and serious questions are to be discussed and must be acted upon. The plan of organization and upon. The plan of organization and action for the proletarian army of America must be formulated and new ways and means devised for educating the masses of social question. the masses of the people on the great

Act like true men and women! Let every delegate be imbued with the true spirit of patriotism and love for his country and for his fellow-men. Be not afraid to discuss any question that may come before the convention. Truth need not fear the daylight. Always keep our noble cause in view, al-ways remember that we are the adways remember that we are the au-vance guard of the great labor move-ment, and be careful that your petty personal hobbies will not push the important work to the background.

I appeal to you to avoid all parliamentary tricks in the convention.

Whatever you do, do it honestly, openly, sincerely. Don't quarrel about "constitutional points," der, and the like. Lawyer-tricks and shyster-tactics should never be tolerated at any Socialist or labor convention. Comrades, millions of people will anxiously await your action. Act! Act like men and women who have the welfare of the human family at heart. The time for action has come. Up with the banner of Social Democracy and the international labor movement; "Sure as the morning follows

No question is ever settled Until it is settled right." In the noble cause of Social Democracy and humanity, your beloved sis-ROSA PROLETAIRE

JUST BE GLAD

What we've missed of calm we couldn't Have you know! What we've met of stormy pain And of sorrow's driving rain We can better meet again

When the tears ten wan All Aloie—
Were not shine and shower blest
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.
For we know not every morrow
Can be sad:
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had?
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears

James Whitcomb Riley.

Buy 100 copies of Merrie England and distribute them among 100 of your acquaintances who are on the fence.

The rich are always content with the lot of the poor.—Wertheimer.

SOCIAL FORUM 父本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本於於

AN EMBLEM



Editor Social Dem ocrat: I have noted interest maniof an emblem for the S. D. of A., and appreciate the benefits that would result from the wearing of button or badge.

A majority of the suggestions drift off into allegorical panoramas, many of which would need a more elaborate circular of explanation than "the Great Seal of Knighthood" which was part of the K. of L. funny business. It strikes me that while such designs would be all right for banner or picture, they are not what are wanted for a button or badge.

The S. D. of A. aims to be part and

parcel of that world-wide uprising whose one color is red, because the blood of all mankind is red; therefore, this color should be the basis of any emblem adopted, and, as the S. D. of A owes its existence to the A. R. U. whose white ribbon badge worn during the great Pullman strike has be come historic, that color might well be included. The addition of blue would make the trinity of our national colors, red, white and blue, and thu typify the movement as both nationa and international.

I submitted my ideas to an artist comrade, who kindly made me a drawing which embodies the same in a very neat manner-see the cut at head of article. The ground color is to be red, the "S" white, and the "D" blue. I think this would make a plain, neat, and easily distinguished button-the international red, with American dis-tinction. How does it strike you?

Such a button could be secured in quantity by the national executive board and sold to local branches or state branches at an advance on the cost, and these bodies in turn could sell them to members at a slight advance, and thus be made the source of revenue. Members would willingly pay five or ten cents for a button which uld leave a nice margin to be used as noted: Fraterr

CHAS. R. MARTIN. Tiffin, Ohio.

NO PICTURE OF LEADERS.

Editor Social Democrat: The sug-gestion of many comrades in the Social Democrat about the emblem they se our party to adopt induced me to express my opinion about it, too.

I think it unwise for a revolutionar; party like the S. D. of A. to adopt the emblem proposed by Comrade S. P. Leep, because no revolutionary party makes its emblem a leader leaders, however honest and able they may be, and neither sun nor stars express fully enough what our party pre

tends to do for humanity.

We want to free the enslaved by abolishing the present system of affairs -a system in which everybody suffers and is compelled to oppress or to be oppressed, to enslave or to be enslaved; in which the wage-workers suffer terribly all the wide world over.

I would therefore propose that our emblem should be a slave tearing his fetters and making himself free.

As to the color of our flag, I would say that one-half of it should be blue and the other half red. The red color means to show that everybody's blood is red, and the blue color means truth. desire truth to prevail over Swindling and falsehood shall We all desire truth to prevail vanish and be blotted from our dictionary, and no man will think of deceiving his friend or fellow-citizen c

JACOB ROLNICK. Brooklyn, N. Y.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

Editor Social Democrat: What a be tagged and labeled. We deprecate the capitalist's convenient method of numbering his "hands," justly arguing I think, that the subjection of person ality indicated by such a title as "A 123" has a degrading effect upon the human beings compelled to submit and indignity.

And yet, one of our good comrades

has yearned for a label for five years! Is there not a certain mental sub-jection implied in this voluntary assumption of a badge which asserts to all whom it may or may not concern that the wearer has in his vest pocket as it were, a little footrule of ideas by which he is bound to measure the cos-

mic scheme Personally I strongly object to being tagged for any purpose whatsoever and can not see any more reason for proclaiming to the heathen, by this means, that I believe in Socialism than that I should wear a trade label.

The main point seems to me to be this: Will the wearing of a badge make one a Socialist? Will it help to bring Socialism? I don't think it will. Of course I have heard it said that we might impress the enemy. We cer-tainly should—impress them with the smallness of our numbers. It seems to me to be very doubtful whether this aggressive parade principle is a wise thing for us to engage in at the presenf time. It isn't always good to show e's strength (or weakness) to the en-

blem—one that will set people inquir-ing—why not have a button about the size of shield, with every one of the suggested designs pictured upon it? This idea would be useful not only to attract attention, but also to hide our modest blushes behind while subject to the admiring gaze (and things) of

But, seriously, the only good argu-ment in favor of the badge is that it will act as a recognition mark between the faithful and aid in the cultivation of that brotherly spirit which is such an essential part of our doctrine. For this purpose an elaborate design is altogether unnecessary, and is in fact undesirable, being too liable to attract the attention of the scofer. If it ild be deemed advisable to adop some such mark of recognition, I think a small red berry (or red pin) in the

corner of the lanel buttonhole fill the bill very nicely. The advan-tages of the red berry are that it does not give the other people "fits" by being too conspicuous. It can be seen by all who are on the lookout for kindred spirits. It can be worn by the "disinherited," who can not afford to give much support to profit-mongers. It can be made with a pin and a bit of sealing wax. Ten cents will fit out

a branch of five hundred members' You hold the sealing wax far enough above the flame of a lamp to keep i from being smoked and as soon as the wax softens stick the pin head into it, detaching just enough to make a knob about the size of a capital "O" in this type, twist the pin round and the berry ill form quite symmetrically, and there you are.

This neat and modest mark is already in use by quite a numerous body of Socialists, viz., the "Clarionette's" readers of Merrie England, Blatchford's paper, the "Ciarion."

What does the red berry typify? Oh, well! If you will have a meaning, suppose we say it represents a drop of blood-brotherhood That's what we're after, ain't it?
THE O'HIGGINS.

A SOCIAL DEMOCRACY BUTTON.

are much too complicated in design to be acceptable. A simple design is what is needed; one that will be sig-nificant and at the same time pleasing to the eye. My suggestion would be a red liberty cap on a field of white, the whole to be encircled with a band of This-would be a vivid and striking presentation of harmonious color emblematic and not over

FREDERICK HEATH.

FOR A LABOR CHURCH.

Dear Comrades of Chicago: Our motto, "On earth peace, good will to-ward men," suggests that the ethics of our movement should in some way receive emphasis. This fundamental phase of social reform has found its expression in England in the "Labor church," founded by John Trevor in Manchester in 1891. The following paragraph represents Mr. Trevor's

"Brother Socialists, I appeal to you to organize yourselves for the emanci-pation and development of your religious life, as you have organized your selves for the emancipation of your social and industrial life. seeking to set free the social instincts of man from the false theories and cruel customs which now crush them Seek to set free his religious instincts also. * * * What men and women have more right than you to form religious organizations when it is you more than any, who are going straigh to the roots of the misery of the people in the glorious work you are un-dertaking? What men and women could meet together in the august name of religion with more right and less hypocrisy than you who are en-gaged all your lives in a self-sacrificing religious service? In you and you movement the Eternal Power is at work. The great World Will is with I would have you conscious of His presence and sustained and cheer ey by this consciousness."

great representative of the "Labor church," our own Herbert N. Casson of Lynn, Mass. He thus sets forth

PRINCIPLES OF THE LABOR CHURCH.

"1. God is the cause and strength of the labor movement, and whatever in stitution or individual opposes the la-bor movement opposes Him. "2. All who are working for the abo-

lition of wage-slavery are, consciously or unconsciously, working together with Him, and are therefore members of the real church.

"3. The improvement of persona character and of social conditions ar both necessary to secure freedom from moral and social bondage.

"4. All that is good in the present Christian church and in the history of our country is on the side of the workingman in his struggle for jus-

The powerful influence of the Lynn Labor church for true Socialism is well understood.

Comrades of Chicago, why should we "Chicago Labor church At any rate, we can take a postal card vote on the subject. Kindly send your suggestions either to the undersigned or to the Social Democrat. Yours for humanity,

F. G. STRICKLAND 270 Monticello avenue, Chicago

FOR FREE EXPRESSION.

I have left the S. L. P., not because the S. L. P. has many defects, but be cause the latter, being conservative in its tactics, does not intend to cure the

Let me elucidate. If you are a mem ber of the S. L. P., and your ideas are out of harmony with the tactics of a certain branch of the party, you are denied your inalienable right to express your opinion through the press; you are denied the right to convert by intelligent arguments the rest of the membership. The result is that by intelligent arguments the rest of the membership. The result is that no matter how detrimental certain tactics of the S. L. P. may be, they are in

So long as the leaders are in accord with those tactics, having as a motto, "free expression of opinion not allowed to members of the party," and, so long as they control the press, they certainly will do their best to oppress every effort that can lead towards the nlightenment of the membership and the consequent subversion of their verted tactics. Thus the leaders of the S. L. P. have succeeded in poisoning the minds of the majority of their membership as to the usefulness of free expression. They have used argu-ments in favor of their venom, the truth of which they themselves are in

The absurdity of one of their fam-

ous arguments, that the reason we must internal feuds and find out that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark is palpable. For that I should excuse them, for, as far as absurdities are concerned, the S. L. P. assa patent.

The hypocrisy of the argument men tioned is discernible by every right, thinking Socialist who has watched the novement for the last three years.

If they earnestly meant what they

preached-that party matters must b fought within the party just the same as family quarrels must be fought within the family—then they, the very defenders of that argument, would cer tainly not disfavor it, but would at least show their faithfulness to their preaching, i. e., they would then express their opinions about party mat-ters within the party boundaries, at the business meetings, and not in the

But as a matter of fact, the leaders did not cease to attack in the press th opinions of such members of the party were not in accord with the party' tactics. By so doing, they have not only shown the absurdity of their argument, but also the hypocrisy with which it has been entangled. Although they have taught the membership of the organization that free expression in the press implies "anarchy," they have been the first to equip themselves with

hat "anarchy."

Although they argued that the enemy must not know that something is rotten in our midst, they have been the first to brand in the press members of the party as traitors and anarchists who dared to have an independent opinion about the tactics of the party and convert by intelligent arguments the rest of the membership P. "how can you hope to convert the majority of the membership of your party that a certain change in the tics is requisite," he generally answers you, "At the business meetings and conventions.

Let me see how far it is true. True is it that you can express your opinion at the business meetings, but it is futile to hope by so doing to convert the members all over the country.

Now, in regard to conventions, is understood that delegates forming a convention can be converted, but they can not act if their constituents are not converted yet. Delegates of a convention have definite instructions and nust vote accordingly.

We can infer now that free expres

sion of opinions in the press must be the fundament of a movement. It is not to be installed when a party is existing, but at the inception of the organization. Every individual has defects and a party consisting of in-dividuals is consequently not devoid of defects. We must have methods to eradicate those defects. The methods are free expression of opinions in the press and an opportunity to be heard and convert others. Those methods hope that the Social Democracy will value them. MORRIS JOLLES.

AGAIN THE WOMAN QUESTION The animus of Mr. McColgan's article in a late issue of the Social Democra is but thinly concealed under a ve of irony and unmeaning platitudes.

The very question that heads the ar ticle discloses the spirit and intention of the writer, "What Shall be Done With the Women?" What shall be done with those who are disturbing our equanimity and endangering th success of the co-operative movement by bringing to the front in the forma tive stage of a new political organization an unwelcome issue?

It is the same question that a rul ing class has always asked of the despoiled, of those who have protested against the tyranny of their oppres It is the question that capital ism is today asking of those disturbers of social peace who are bent on chang-ing the industrial system. "What shall be done with the Socialists, with their Utopian ideas of a co-operative commonwealth, in which poverty and crime will be unknown? What shall be done with those who are unsettling the established order of things and disturbing business interests at a time when the captains of industry, the elect few of the competitive system are reaping such magnificent results

from that system? The question, whether applied to So-cialists or to the advocates of impartial, unrestricted suffrage, has but one meaning, and that is, "How can we reduce to silence and passivity those who are fomenting discord by the

promulgation of unwelcome doctrines! There is but one answer to the ques tion, and that is, give them what they are demanding, justice, freedom, the only sure harbingers of peace and pros

Men demand the ballot as a mean For the same reason women claim it; they claim it because they believe that democracy, as it was defined by Lincoln, "the government of the people for the people, and by the people," is the ideal social state, and they know that that state can never be realized so long as more than one-half the women of this country are disfranchised solely

on the ground of sex.

Universal suffrage is the key to industrial emancipation, to the enactment of laws that will transform the competitive system into one of a co-operative character, and that key must be in the hands of women as well as in

the hands of men.

For, as I pointed out in a former ar ticle, woman is a worker. The strain and stress of competitive industry have broken up the old order of things in which woman's life and duties were bounded by the four walls of the home Through the hard pressure of poverty she has been driven out of the con-fines of the home and made to take her place among the world's workers. Only the privileged few live in idle luxur,
—the many labor. Too often they to not merely for themselves, but for their not merely for themselves, but for their children. Thousands of married wom-en whose husbands are unable to sup-port them work for their daily bread. An army of women are encaged in stenography, typewriting, bookkeep-ing; a still larger army as saleswomen, battling between life and death because

of starvation wages. And what shall be said of the multitudinous hosts of women whose days are spent in the factories—slaves of the mills—and of those plunged in the nightmare horror of sweatshops? Have they no need of the ballot? Does industrial emanci-pation mean nothing to them? It is the proletariat women on whom this deadly competitive system falls with

the most crushing weight. Men, having the ballot, can by wise system of education change existing industrial conditions. The only foe they have to contend with is ignor ance-the clouded minds of the pec But woman, bereft of the ballot is consigned to the pitiless servitude o the middle ages, and is helpless unde

her environment.

Mr. McColgan opposes the recogni tion by the Social Democracy of wom an's right to suffrage. He says: "We might as well make the same tion in regard to negroes. Chinamen Jews, and red-haired men!" This ar gument certainly is a puzzler, seeing there is no law discriminating agains any of our naturalized citizens, or against red-haired men, while the laws of the United States, with the exception of four states, discriminate agains the political rights of women

Mr. McColgan in "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb" magnanimously holds out the inducement to women who will range themselves under the banner of the Social Democrac that after the party comes into politica power it will make no distinction o sex. The inference is plain, that s far as Mr. McColgan represents the So cial Democracy that organization, while it admits women to membership, will refuse to make their political emancipation one of the issues in its platform of principles when it convenes in June

Mr. McColgan may well ask, "What shall be done with the women?" for am very sure that if the narrow con servative policy outlined by Mr. Mc Colgan is adopted by the Social Dem ocracy, no amount of promises of wha the party will do when it is in powe will win to its support the freedom loving women of this country. And am equally sure that the same intoler ant, bigoted spirit that would promp the party to ignore the foundation principles of a true democracy, or which the co-operative commonwealth must be based, would render the suc cess of the Social Democracy imposs

Socialism is bound to come. It is it the order of things, and follows next stage in the development of socie ty. But who can say how it will come or how many tentative movements will take place before a strong, enduring political organization is effected capa ble of making the change from the old

order to the new. In this period of transition w must conserve our forces and welcomto our ranks without distinction of sex, race or color, all who are striving however feebly, for a higher civiliza tion.

IMOGENE C. FALES. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR A UNION OF SOCIALISTS.

Editor Social Democrat: I receive opy of Social, Democrat, April 14. I is a good paper. I wish I felt able t take all the socialist periodicals.

I am not identified with any faction al organization. I was in Camden county, Mo., in the election of 1896. I voted or the S. L. P. national and state car lidates that year, and am glad of it I think mine was the only socialis vote cast in the county I lived in. don't know whether it was counted of not, as I left there before the election returns were published.

While I believe that Democratic So

cialism only can be the permanent or der of human regulation, I also believe that direct legislation should be made the dominant issue in the political cam paigns of this and future years. I am aware of the danger of trusting the candidates of capitalists, no matte what they profess. I do not advocate socialist support for capitalist candi dates because they profess to be in fa or of direct legislation; but we should challenge all political parties to make direct legisation the first principle in their political creed, and if they do no do it, it will give us a better show to get the favorable attention of the common members of those parties who re lect it. If possible, we should get the of all parties to require candidates to unequivocally themselves to work for the legal adop tion of direct legislation. I believe this of the principle before many election have passed. With direct legislation legally adopted, I believe the socializa-tion of all vital productive industries would follow soon. At the same time am not in favor of slackening our ef forts to gain converts and increase th political strength and effectiveness o socialist organization. It seems fool-ishly but of place for socialists to be factionally divided.

How would it do for the S. L. P. and S. D. to agree to unite on the basis of strength shown in coming election The one that has the least number o votes surrendering its distinctive nam and organization, adopting that of the other.

J. L. Traughber.

Goldenrod, Texas.

Lynn, Mass

Cardinal Manning.

GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Editor Social Democrat: Just a few words in answer to the able article in S. D. May 19, by H. L. Gaut, "Rent, Profit and Interest."

I can suggest a way to do away with \$62,122,036 interest money paid by the three states mentioned, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, on real estate mortgages per annum.

money on good security without in-terest. This can be brought about when the workingmen act and vote to-gether in harmony.

CHAS. H. WHITTIER.

"The obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life and food necessary to the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Neces-sity has no law, and a starving man has a right to his neighbor's bread."—

THE DEAD DREAMER

Time flies. Man passes away, This the unchanging law of nature. We stand by the graves today those who but yesterday lived and

Shrouds' and -bridal-veils almo meet. The flesh that thrilled beneath our kisses turns to clay, and the grass and flowers companion the dead.

Jest as we may, life at best is short erious and nearly always disappoint-Edward Bellamy turned upon his death-pillow with the regret that he ould not finish the work he had in hand. He had visions of a futurearth-life in which his fellowman migh be far more contented, happy and kind disposed; and he felt it his duty to help elevate the world to that exalted plane. Edward Bellamy died in the harness of earnest, consecrated service for others. He died feeling that every soul touched upon his karma. He di assured that he had done what he could oward uniting the race into a continuing brotherhood.

Somehow it seems to me that man kind is today facing a sunrise brighter, better and more splendid than it ever faced before, and largely because lamy's "Equality" stands upon the shelves of the world's libraries. To me this book is an irrefutable argument for a more comfortable world; for a fuller and kindlier life, more just and humane conditions. It is an evanged to a race already heart-sick and disto a race already heart-sick and discouraged with worry, strife and competition. Bellamy's "Equality" flashes forth a ray of hope to the oppressed and down-trodden of every land.

It seems to me the debt of gratitude the living own the dead has been in-

the living owe the dead has been increased manyfold in the death of Ed-

"Looking Backward" has made its millions of readers feel that after all life is something better than a crust and a curse; it has made these readers also feel that industrial warfare is oftentimes as cruel and relentless as any other. It teaches that war in the main is savagery, that it settles nothing and

tangles everything.

Edward Bellamy has helped to disover that there is or should be an ethical side to business, and that any industrial system which deprives a human being of a large part of that which ne creates is eternally wrong and unjust, and must go down before a better civilization.

Bellamyism simply proposes that all business shall be properly organized, systematized and conducted on ethical and humanitarian lines. He believed in the golden rule as a business propo sition. He believed in and urged the practicalization of that splendid old ecept, "Love thy neighbor as thy

Edward Bellamy believed in the Utopia of justice and brotherhood, plead for industrial, as well as political equality, and was an earnest advocate of the initiative and referendum. His heart burned with the fires of philanthropy. Like Ruskin, he looked upon poverty and destitution with pain and horror. He believed that such evils

are wholly remediable.

The world has never been so extensively socialized as it is this moment. Improved methods and machinery have so completely changed industrial con-ditions that the racial need of a Bellamy and a George became imperative Our age has already swept us beyone the point where the individual can stand alone and unaided. Bellamy has offered for this crisis in our time remedy-simple and practical-noth ing more, nothing less than co-operation in place of competition; place of hate. He simply pleads that the Christ in man shall dominate in the social and business world. He asks for justice, not charity.

Can you and I honestly say that this is wrong and unjust? No, no, we bet-ter say his ideals were higher than ours. Shall we conder his ideals were high? Shall we condemn him because

But some may say he was a merdreamer. Lowell says, "The dreams that nations dream come true."It is in-dividuals who give the dreams to nations. Let us not forget that all that is best in civilization today was once but a dream. "The ideal must always precede the real." We have come to pity the human being who has no ideals. High ideals are heaven's first requirement. Some one has said it is long fourney from sand to telescope from ore to dynamo. But every step of the way was a dream. Have we stopped to think how stupid the world would be without dreamers?

author, makes the statement that there is scarcely a writer of national reputation today in any language who does not hold to many of the views that have been expressed by Edward Bellamy. Could compliment be higher? Bellamy's books plead for those who

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at

"emporary Secretary

~~~~~

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 cents per member and the dues 15 cents per month, for which each member receives a copy of the official paper.

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

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

have lost the courage and power to plead for themselves; they plead fo those who have been, as it we ere, hurle aside and tramped down in the mad race for profits and dividends. They plead for more kindness, sympathy and fraternal regard, one toward anothe If the pleadings of this dead dreamer have not fallen on listening ears, why is it that the movement today for bette industrial conditions is world-wide Would it all have come about without Edward Bellamy and Henry George? Is it not as reasonable to believe that ele trical science would have advanced as rapidly without an Edison or Gray?

Fortunately for the world true re forms once started do not stop at the grave. Death stills pulse and pen, but influence laughs at his feeble power Influence speeds above the open grave with imperishable wings and centuries mark its foot-prints.

Let us read the words of Edward Bel-lamy with an added interest born of the consecration his life has exemplified for the welfare of humanity lived true to his convictions and ideals and who shall say that his ideals were not high?

He lived and died trying to solve for all mankind the problems of human suffering and poverty.

The name, Edward Bellamy, has at last dropped into epitaph. Heart-throbs and pain-throbs have ceased, and the world turns its heel upon another grave. To Edward Bellamy, author humanitarian, we bring the homage of tears and love.

Edward Bellamy—the dead dreamer-salute and farewell! (Delivered at a memorial to Edward Bellamy by Henry E. Allen, speaker for the Galesburg (III.) Labor church.)

The poor Cubans! The suffering starving reconcentrados! Truly, their last state is no better than their first It was hard to be starved by Weyler but is starvation any the less horrible and the easier to bear, because it is en-forced by Uncle Sam? Stories of the barbarous and inhuman tortures the reconcentrados were subjected to under the rule of the brutal Weyler wer heartrending and well calculated to ex cite the sympathy and indignation of the American people-but the stories are told no more. Pictures of the ema-ciated bodies of once strong and healthy men and women, reduced by hunger and disease to fleshless skele tons,of innocent children delivered over to the unutterable horrors of famine and of puny infants suckling the dry breasts of starving mothers—such pic-tures appeared in the American press for months; they filled us with indigna tion and turned us heartsick with hor-ror at their terrible outlines. But the pictures have ceased; they excite us no more!

How, then, have the reconcentrado been relieved? Do they cease to suffer and starve, and rot, and die of familie and disease? By no means. The reconcentrados have not been relieved The dance of death on Cuban soft pro-ceeds unabated, but Unele Sam, not Weyler, has assumed direction of affairs and the American press must not be so "unpatriotic" as to expose the horrors of the situation! We were told that 400,000 non-com

batants in Cuba had perished becaus of Weyler's inhuman policy. A com mittee of United States senators went to Cuba on a tour of investigation They came back and reported that the forror of the Weylerian policy had not been half told; the iniquity cried to heaven. The American people were roused to a fever heat of indignation; all their pent up love for humanity burst forth; they demanded the imm diate cessation of the horrors on Cuban soil, and called for war, if need be, to deliver Cuba from Spanish misrule Vox populi vox dei is the American motto. The voice of the people was heard and obeyed. Uncle Sam declared war and immediately proceeded to establish a peaceful blockade of Cuban ports and capture the Philippine Islands!

Dewey! and Manila! are the inspir ing cries today. A new military de-partment, with headquarters in Man-ila, has been established, and an army of occupation is moving rapidly to our eastern conquest. The climate of Cuba would be fatal to our soldiers, but no person dares to express a doubt as to the perfect healthfulness of the climate of the Philippines! No move has been made to accomplish the ostensible abject of the war, and the reconcentrados ject of the war, and the reconcentrados still suffer and starve. But—American commercial interests in the far pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of sugar. East must be protected at all hazards! twelve pounds of oatmeal, twenty pounds of—.' Hold on!' interrupted is remarkably transparent.

We can't give you a book like Three in One" every day. Order now.

Children's Column

Address Communications to Ella Rerve Ware, 597 Denaur St. Brooklyn. Dear children, now the world Grows sweeter day by day, You watch the leaves unfurled And know 'tis merry May.

The flowers bloom in light And grow in sweet array.

The whole wide world so bright—
Because 'tls merry May!

—The New Unity.

urled

CARL, THE NEWS-BOY.

Carl Jacobs was a bright boy of ten years, and his greatest ambition was o stand high in his classes at school. This was hard work, too, for it was such a crowded schoolroom, the teacher ouldn't spare a minute to explain things to the boys. Really it took most of her time to keep the noisy crowd in order, but Carl worked hard and was soon to be promoted to higher grade

One evening when he ran into the little flat where his mother was sitting he saw that something was wrong. He soon learned that his father had een discharged from the factory where he worked, as the war and the coming summer had made business "slack." as the foreman said.

Of course he would try and try to find work, but he knew too well how hard it would be. Mother already worked too hard with the three little ones, and all her work to do, but she cheerfully said she thought she could get some sirts to make.

Carl looked pretty sober for a while,

and then said, "I do like to go to school but I'll work, too. I can sell papers any way." No one guessed what a struggle it cost him to say this, for his school was to him the beautiful gate-way into the land of knowledge. He and even dreamed of college some day, but he was a brave little fellow, and when he started out with his first when he started out with his first bundle of papers his voice sounded out as loud and clear as if he was one of

the happiest boys in New York.

It happened that he sold a number of papers one day, near a large building, to young men. He tried it the next day with success, and-finally had a regular stand near the building, which he soon learned was a college. Seeing the students, and talking with them every day, kept his eagerness for study alive in his heart. The young men soon became interested in this bright faced boy, and when they learned his story, they loaned him books and helped him many times with problems in arithmetic, for he always carried a book in his pocket.

One of the young men happened to speak of Carl's story to one of the professors one day, and he became inter-ested at once, for his heart was very tender over the loss of his own little son, Charlie, a son of whom he had dreamed great things. He visited Carl at his news stand and talked about his books to him. This pleased Carl so much he opened his heart to him, and told him how he longed to go to school ut that his earnings were necessary to the family.

The professor went home, thinking oretty hard, and the next day he told carl that he had a good plan for him. He could go to school every morning and in the afternoons could work for him. He would pay him as much as he made selling papers, and would help him with his lessons besides. was so happy he could scarcely believe the good news.

And as he ran home to tell his mother the beautiful plan, he stopped and bought a bunch of flowers to help 'celebrate" his going back to school

he said. I think those of you who live near the college, or near the crowded little street on the east side of New York where Carl lives, have seen him very often. When you do see him, tell him how glad you are about the professor's 'plan." E. R. W.

HIS 'RITHMETIC] LESSON.

"This is a straight story," said a grocery clerk, whose veracity has never been impeached. "It happened in our store. A little boy came into our Market street store on Monday, and waited for some one to notice him. He carried a sheet of writing paper in his hand, at which he glanced from time to time. One of the idle clerks came to him finally, and the boy, reading give me that paper and I'll fill out the

"But the boy insisted on calling off the articles himself. Two other clerks were pressed into service, and the men proceeded to do up the various packages as the boy called them off. He wanted all kinds of things, and he asked the price of each article as they went along, making a note of it on his paper. The clerks had the counter stacked with packages when the boy with packages when the boy wound up with eighteen pounds of flour.' One of the clerks called out the price, and the boy continued, in his sing-song voice, 'and how much money does my mother have to pay for her groceries?'

"One of the clerks counted up the total and announced it as \$18.73. The boy made a note of it and started out. 'Come back here; where are you going?' cried the clerks in chorus.

""Why, said the boy, as he made for the door, 'that's jest me 'rithmetic les-son fur Monday. I have ter know it, or I'll git licked." "—Philadelphia Rec-

"Johnny," called his mother, "s'op using that bad language."
"Why," replied the boy, "Shakes-

peare said what I just did." "Well," replied the mother, growing infuriated, "you should stop going with him—he's no fit companion for

"Doesn't your brother Tommy ever give you anything, Johnnie?" "I should say he did! He's the one what give me the mumps and the

Read over the book list and order

Paradise Four

Author of "The Wild Rose of the Beaver," "Tononqua," Through Blood and Iron." The Children of the Outlaw," "The Treasure of Montezuma," Dolores," "Either, Or," "Atonement," "Bridging the Chassi," Etc. TREASURE OF MONTEZUMA, "ATONEMENT," "BRIDGING THE CHASM," Etc.

Fatal Shooting Affray. "Say, Mr. Author, ain't you sinking into the Five Points style of ---"

Please hold your horses, reader, will you? Our great trandmother always warned us not to cry before we got hurt, and this sound advice we now take the liberty of offering to you When the bullets begin to fly, you can retire, so don't worry beforehand.

What were we going to say? We have entirely lost sight of dear old Marianne, and feel in duty bound to see where and how she is. As to the WHERE we might safely surmise that she is not very far from Sarahtown, and as to the HOW, we are glad to state that, excepting an occasional twinge of the rheumatism, she enjoys fairly good health. Wandering over the spacious mansion of Aurelia, we fail to find her but as we gaze from a second-story window, we see her enter the office of Paul Zitroy, located in a smaller struc ture near by. Hurrying down, we overtake her, just as she enters the office. She had known all the Zitroy boys from infancy, so we need not wonder at this liberty.

am looking for Relia. Do you happen

wo know where she is?"
"Yes, Marianne. I saw her drive
off with Hugh some fifteen minutes "Dear me! I wanted to sew a but

ton on her shoe, to make her look re-spectable. Have you an idea where they went to, Sonny?"

"Yes, aunty. I have an idea, they are going to elope."

"Pshaw. That is hardly fair, Paul. I am sure, Relia is of age, so Hugh needn't run away with her." "I didn't say he was, did I?"
"You didn't! What did you say,

That she is running away with him

Marianne could appreciate a joke so she laughed. Then, sobering down she approached him tip-toe and whis pered confidentially:

"You think she likes him then?" Paul nodded energetically, and Mari-

anne resumed: "I think so, too, although she basa" whispered a word of it to me. 'Tis her eyes that give her away, Sonny, But what of him? Do you think the affection is mutual?"
"I do decidedly, aunty."

Why, in the name of common sense don't he speak, then? He ain't afraid, I hope?"

"There-you hit the nail on the head

aunty. He is afraid."
"But why, Paul? Goodness graclous! there ain't no earthly reason for

Paul became serlous. "Aunt Marianne, I merely give my opinion, since Hugh Jean Teps has no more confided in me than Aurelia in you, but I am almost certain that Hugh is afraid of

"Dear me. I am sure he needn't be ashamed of her."

the verdict of the world,"

"Nor is he. She is a millionaire you know, and if Hugh marries her, the public will smile significantly, nudge one another, and insinuate they now what his philanthropy ants to."

"Then Hugh is a coward," the old lady bristled up. "You can tell him Aunt Marianne said so."

"He is undoubtedly aunty: we all are cowards in one way or another. Hugh, I know, is utterly indifferent to danger or bullet, but his weak point is overstrung moral sensitivener

e old lady mused a moment, then ned: "I am sorry, then, for my darling, for I fear her heart and hap piness are bound up in this man." Then, lowering her head to his: "Say Paul, can't you sound him on this

is a delicate one, aunty, but I shall try to please you.

"Say, rather, to make our precious girl happy, and you come nearer the

must not tarry,"

If the reader had not risen so late this morning we might have joined Hugh and Aurelia in a very pleasant ride. But what is this? Are they back already? To be sure, for ever now the buggy halts before the mansion, and a silvery voice exclaims:
"Aunty! Aunt Marianne!"

A head appears at an open window and a loving voice cries: "What is it

Will you please hand me my para ol. The sun is getting quite frisky."
"All right, I'm coming."
"A minute later Marianne stepped to

the buggy, the parasol in one hand, and a button and threaded needle in the other. "Here is the umbrasine, child," she said; then asked reproach-"You went out with that button What will people say? They'll blame Aunt Marianne, so please put forth the delinquent foot, and let me repair the damage."

The girl laughingly compiled, say-

ing gaily: "Your reputation, aunty, 15 this chapter, too precious to be thus exposed. Thank you a thousand times. Here is a kiss for your trouble, and now, bye-bye."

this chapter. "Halt! St. please. Did ing a ——" 'What! Off again! Where now,my

Oh, for another little ride, aunty We shall be back for dinner.

And off they went, taking the direc-on of Georgeville. This was Hugh's tion of Georgeville. This was Hugh's last day in Sarahtown, as tomorrow would see him off for Lakopolis, to superintend the immigration of the

Unconsciously to both, this knowledge had colored their thoughts and overcast their mental horizon. Thus far, not a single word of a sentimental nature had passed their lips, except perhaps, under the cloak of raillery or merriment; but the same thing can hardly be said of their eyes, which had often spoken so plainly that both of

them intuitively divined the other's sentiments.

Hugh didn't speak, then, you want know? How should we know. We are not mind readers, never claimed to be, although we flatter ourselves that we are able to tell a story in such a way as to keep you awake. Perhaps Paul is right, and Hugh is

a coward; but if you will have a little patience, you may be able to find out yourself.

Just now we take the liberty of propounding a ticklish conundrum to you: When the kettle is full, and the fire begins to change some of the water into steam, what will happen? "Why, it will boil over." Good for you, read-er, your mental capacities are in a promising state of development, and clusion. But to apply your answer to our couple.

Their hearts were full to overflow ing, and the fire in their bosoms was rapidly provoking steam pressure You say the contents of the kettle

Well, that is exactly what Hugh's heart did.

They had hardly reached the out-skirts of the little settlement when he said, with a deep sigh: "I never knew until now the felicity involved in the humble occupation of cobbling." We suspect that, as Pry would say,

Aurelia at once smelled a rat; but a natural modesty forbids catching on too quick, you know, so she opened her fine orbs to a little more than ordinary size and inquired: "And how and when did you make this startling discov

"When Aunt Marianne sewed on your shoe button," he said, with a choking voice, an ardent glance accompanying his words.

"Oh! If a fellow could but be your

cobbler for life!"

A rosy flush overspread Aurelia's heeks as she listened to a confession which she probably had expected long ago. A beautiful, tender light stole ino her eyes, as she replied with admirable frankness which formed one of her ost alluring charms;
"And, pray, what hinders you from

being that cobbler, Hugh?"

A joyous light flashed from his eyes at this ayowal of her love for him, but it died out as quickly as it had appeared. Uttering a deep sigh, he re-plied: "Public opinion, Aurelia. What would the world say on learning that Hugh Jean Teps, the 'champion of equality, had married a millionaire?

Looking at him keenly, yes, reproachfully, she said: "Afraid of the world? I thought you brave, Hugh,

"Oh, do not torture me with reproaches, Aurelia! I am unhappy enough without them. This struggle between love and duty has put me on a mental rack, as it were, so pity me instead of condemning me."

"I do not condemn you, neither shall

I pity you, since you have only to set aside this false scruple to make your-self happy, and—and—me, Hugh." Another bewitching glance accom-

panied this thrust, and the battle was Hugh dropped the reins and drew the blushing maiden in a fervent embrace? Do you want us to go on reporting every throb of their hearts, every emotion of their souls, every word of their feverish lips? Nay, friend, that would be sacrilege, and you must kind ly excuse us. Let us turn our backs to the couple while they revel in the ecstasies of virgin love, exchanging caress for caress, endearment for endearment.

"You really do not sacrifice any prin ciple at all, dear Hugh," continues Aurelia, "for I do not consider myself the proprietor of my millions, but only the steward thereof. You know that my income amounts to two millions a year, but do you know also that I frequently lack the means of buying a pair of new shoes. It is my intention to execute my last an early date, to the effect that I keep my fortune during my natural life, to be able to use my income in accordance with my ideas of propriety, but to leave the principal in accordance with circumstances which the near future may create. I thought first of leaving it all to Arcadia, subject to certain conditions, but I see plainly that our crusade will very soon infect the neighboring states, nay, all Vesperia for which reason I shall wait a little while and be governed by circumstances, as I said before, and by your

This was said so sweetly that Hugh

returned to his caresses. The happy couple did not return before noon, but we heard with our own ears how Hugh assured Paul that it was the shortest trip he had ever made in his life. It seemed not to last five minutes, he assured his friend, and when that friend learned other Nor will we, reader, but close

Stop one moment, if you Didn't you talk of a shoot-

known it. It won to be left in the left in It won't do to praise peolecture, so don't fret. Look me in the eyes, reader, and tell me: "Didn't you hear a good deal of shooting in this chapter? First Marianne shoots on her mouth, then Paul; but all this don't amount to much, for the biggest part of the shooting was done in the b Didn't hear it? Didn't see it? I never! But who the dev——

No swearing, if you please. Who id it? Why, Cupid, of course!

(To be continued.)

Send in your orders for Three in One; we can fill them promptly.

MR. DOOLEY ON STRATEGY.

"A sthrateejan," said Mr. Dooley, it esponse to Mr. Hennessy's request for information, "is a champeen checker-player. Whin th' war broke out me frind Mack wint to me frind Hanna an' says he, 'What,' he says, 'what can we do to cr-rush th' haughty power iv Spain?' he says, 'an' br-ring this hate Spain? he says, an br-ring this hate-ful war to a early conclusion?' he says. 'Mobilize' th' checker-players,' says Hanna. An' fr'm all cor-mers iv th' country they've gone to Washin'ton, where the're called th' sthrateely board. "Day an' night they set in a room

"Day an hight taey set in a room with a checker-board on th' end iv a a flour bar'l an' study problems iv th' navy. At night Mack dhrops in. 'Well. boys,' says he, 'how goes th' battle?' he says. 'Gloryous,' says th' sthrateejy board. 'Two more moves an' we'll be at he' late says.' 'Ab' says 'Mack 'this in th' king row.' 'Ah,' says Mack, 'this is too good to be thrue, he says. 'In but a few brief minyites th' dhrinks'! be on Spain, he says. 'Have yo any plans f'r Sampson's fleet?' he says. 'Where is it?' says th' sthrateejy board. 'I dinnaw,' says Mack. 'Good,' says th sthrateejy board. 'Where's th' Span-'Bombardin' Bosish fleet?' says they. 'Bombardin' Bos-ton, at Cadiz, in San June de Matzoon. sighted near th' gashouse be our special correspondent, copyright, 1898, be Mike O'Toole: 'A sthrong position,' says th' sthrateejy board. 'Undoubted ly th' fleet is headed south to attack and selze Armour's glue factory. Order Sampson to sail north as fast as he can an' lay in a supply iv ice. Th' sum-mer's comin' on. Insthruct Schley to but on all steam an' thin put it again, an' call us up be telephone. R-rush eighty-three millyon throops R-rush eighty-three an' four mules to Tampa, to Mobile, to Chickenmaha, to Coney Island, to Ireland, to th' divvle, an' r-rush thim back again. Don't r-rush thim. Ordher Sampson to pick up th' cable at Lincoln par-rk an' run into th' bar-rn. Is th' balloon corpse r-ready? It is? Thin don't sind it up. Sind it up. Have th' Mulligan gyards to co-op'rate with Go-mez an' tell him to cut away his whis-kers. They've got tangled in th' riggin'. We need vellow-fever throops Have ye anny yellow fever in th' house? Give it to twinty thousand three hun-dhred men an' sind thim afther Gov'nor

Tanner. Teddy Rosenfelt's r-rough r-riders ar-re down stairs havin' their uniforms pressed. Order thim to th' goluf links at wanst. They must be no indecision. Where's Richard Harding Davis? On the bridge iv the New York? Tur-rn th' bridge. Seize Gin'ral Miles' uniform. 'We must strenthen th' gold resarve. Where's th' Gussie? Runnin' off to Cuba with wan hundhred men an' ar-rms, iv coorse, Oh, war is a dhreadful thing. It's ye'er move, Claude,' says th' sthrateejy

board. "An' so it goes on, an' day be day we r-read th' tur-rble story iv our brave sthrateejans sacrificin' their time on th' altar iv their counthry, as Hogan says. Little we thought when we wint into this war iv th' horrors it wud bring. Little we thought iv th' mothers at home weepin' f'r their brave boys down at Washin'ton hur-rtin their poor eyes over a checker board. Little we thought iv these devoted men, as Hogan says, with achin' heads, plan-nin' to sind three hundhred thousand millyon men an' a car iv beans to their fate at Tampa, Fla. But some wan must be sacrificed, as Hogan says. An' these poor fellows in Washin'ton with their r-red eyes an' their tired backs will be an example to future ginera-tions, as Hogan says, iv how an American soldier can face his jooty whin he has to an' how he can't whin he hasn't

"Dewey ain't a sthrateejan?" in-

quired Mr. Hennessy,
"No," said Mr. Dooley. "Cousin
George is a good ma-an an' I'm very fond iv him, more be raison iv his doin that May-o bosthoon, Pat Mountjoy but he has low tastes. We niver cut make a sthrateejan iv him. They'se a kind iv a vulgar fightin' sthrain in him that makes him want to go out an slug somewan wanst a month. glad he ain't in Washin'ton. Th' chances ar-re he'd go to th' sthrateejy toard an' pull its hair."—Chicago Journal.

Socialism is opposed to war. Under Socialism war will be impossible. But we are not living under Socialismmore's the pity-and it is folly for So cialists to occupy themselves with senseless diatribes against the inevi-Better far to use the event which can not be prevented, but whose ourse may almost certainly be predict ed, as a means of effective Socialist contract for the property referre propaganda. We are living under a capitalist system, and as a condition of the development of that system war is a necessity. War is one of the evo-lutionary forces by which capitalism expands and works out its own destruct tion, and so prepares the soil for that higher, nobler and better social condition which Socialism represents. It is as consistent a factor in the present economic system as is the hated sweat-And this is a fact which Socialists should not fail to strongly emphasize at every opportunity. Show the hu-manitarian peace advocates that their ideals are impossible of realization while capitalism exists. Hammer it into them persistently that war is the logic of our damnable industrial system, and we are now merely reaping its legitimate fruit. Enlarge upon the truth that only under Socialism can a condition of universal peace and brotherhood prevail.

True joy was never yet by one, nor yet

True joy was hever to by two possessed;

Nor to the many is it given, but only to the all,

to the all,

which has been delayed by The joy that leaves one heart un-

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

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

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

1.00 1.00 H. Eastman, No. 3 of Cal. Oscar Netzner W. Paylor

Total\$2,422.72 W. P. Borland, Treasurer.

COLORADO THE FIRST STATE. The "fortunes of war" have, tempor-

arily, materially affected the plans of he colonization commission.

It has been often alleged that money is the worst of all cowards. So it has

proved with us. Before it seemed probable that our difficulty with Spain would end in war we were definitely promised by finan-cial concerns of the highest repute that they would float our bonds for us, assuring us they would have no difficulty in doing so. We were told to organize our company, have deeds of the land we had under contract placed in es crow, issue our bonds and they would do the rest.

We organized the Co-Operative Comnonwealth company and took steps

looking to the issuing of the bonds.

In the meantime the unexpected hap pened and war was declared. The effect upon our financial agents was soon nanifest. Where before there had been certainty and assurance, there was now uncertainty and doubt. What before, they assured us, could be done in a few days, might now require weeks or possibly months, all depending, apparently, on how long it might take for the "almighty dollar" to recover from its fright. We were asked to wait "until things settled down a little." but we

were in no mood for waiting.

Fortunately we had in reserve and had been quietly investigating for several months a most important proposi-tion that we had intended should be subsequent and auxiliary to the colony to be established for general purposes. but events have decreed otherwise

The proposition referred to is for five hundred and sixty acres of gold mining property in Colorado. It came to us through H. C. Childs, a veteran socialist, who for many years has been an acknowledged expert on mines and mining in that state. He it was who first called attention to the Cripple Creek district and prophesied its sub-

sequent success.

The geological formation of the property referred to is almost identical with that in the Cripple Creek district and while no estimates of fabulous richness have been made, it seems certain tha a large body of low-grade ore exists on the property, which, with modern machinery and methods, will yield a very satisfactory profit. Some years ago the property was

thoroughly prospected and a consider-able quantity of ore was taken out, but it did not yield gold enough per ton to make it profitable at that time. Since then methods in gold mining have been revolutionized and greatly cheapene and ore that would not pay at all then often yields a good profit now.

Then, too, there are the best of rea-

sons for believing that the deeper we go the richer the ore will become and there are those who predict great things, but counting simply on what the surface will yield we shall soon be able to supplement the contributions for colony purposes in a very substan-

We did not intend to begin our colonization movement with a mining venture, intending, rather, that any such enterprise should be undertaken incidentally as a means of diversifying our industries and helping us to I. principal and interest of any bonds may issue. But the reports from our Colorado comrades and the experts who have examined it have been so favorable and the terms offered us were s liberal that we concluded not to wait for the capitalistic dollar to get over its

for the capitalistic dollar to get over its fright, but to go to work and see if we fright, but to go to work and see if we can't dig up some of our own.

Accordingly Comrade Willard is now in Denver, where he has just closed a contract for the property referred to, they become a stumbling block in the we to pay \$3,000 in sixty days, \$2,000 in ninety days, and give the present own-ers \$95,000 in 5 per cent bonds, running twenty years, for the balance, we to have the right to issue \$200,000 in first mortgage bonds, of which theirs

are to be a part.

Judging from indications, all classes
of people in Colorado will wish us well and a considerable part of the money needed can be raised among the miners and trades unionists of that section of the country, all of whom will take great interest in the matter from the first

If we should dispose of the entire amount of bonds, we shall be authorized to issue against the property, we would have \$100,000 after paying for the property and can use what may be required for development purposes, say \$25,000, and the balance can be to establish a colony for general in dustries at some point, near the mine where suitable land for agricultural and grazing purposes can be had. That we shall be able to dispose of

"It is not blessedness to know that thou thyself art blessed;

True low was never thy one part by the second that we shall be able to break ground.

temporary conditions, may go through a little later, and if it can be closed And he who holds this faith will strive there are many reasons why it should with firm and ardent soul.

And work out his own proper good in working for the whole."

There are few places in the country where natural resources, so varied and so abundant and so near a ried and so abundant and so near a market for our surplus, can be had. Besides that, it is almost a necessity that we should have one good-sized col-The forty-fifth thousand edition of "Merrie England" has just come from the press. It is the mission of this book to convert the United States to Socialism; see that you do your part in helping the good work along.

Besides that, it is almost a necessity that we should have one good-sized colony at some point east of the Mississip pi river, both for political and economic reasons. Consider the item of transportation alone and figure on what it would cost to transport ten thousand.

I families from points east of the Missis ton, and it will be seen that we would save almost enough to pay for the property under consideration, by having a

colony for them to go to in the east.

The time has come for action. We want to sell \$10,000 of our bonds within the next sixty days. We want our machinery in place and our ploneers at work without any unnecessary

We shall issue a \$10 bond and a \$100 bond, both drawing 5 per cent. Let every one who can take one or more send in his money at once to our treas urer. It will take two or three weeks to get the bonds ready, but the treas-urer will send you a receipt for the money and the bonds will follow as soon as they can be prepared, and by sending your money at once you will enable us to get to work immediately and save that much time.

You may, possibly, have some prejudice against "bondholders." Remember, however, that there are bonds of brotherhood, as well as bonds indicat-ing slavery. The bonds we are offering you so far as they are taken by members, are bonds of brother.

By this means we are co-operating, to destroy forever the bonds of slavery and servitude and every one should take as many as his circum-stances will permit, and should see that all of his friends have an opportunity to contribute to so noble a cause. Who will get bond No. 1?

ADHERE TO PRINCIPLE.

Editor Social Democrat: We notice is the socialist movement grows some socialists disagree in some of the minor questions. Perhaps some socialists will join this or that colony because a certain one suits him best in regard to these same questions, and we know of some colonies now that conduct their affairs different from others. But it behooves all socialists to adhere to the fundamental principles of socialism and be consistent at the ballot box.

The ballot is another agency apart from the colonizing plan, so line up, comrades, with a strong front, resolved to annihilate the competitive system and set up socialism, common

ownership or government ownership, as you are pleased to call it.

As the colonies increase in size and number the voting capacity will grow in proportion, and when the time comes we are so anxiously looking for it not take long to settle those small differences. If there are any mistakes made those who have made them, as socialists, will be ready to correct them. History tells us that after the United States was independent of Eng-land they had considerable wrangling

before they could agree.

Taxes caused the most friction, and other things that will not be known of under socialism. So we need not be alarmed about any trifles that may arise now or hereafter.

I want to say one more word about the liquor question and quote the same phrase I quoted before. Take up your "Merrie England," get the second chapter and eighteenth paragraph and read, "frugality of body and opulence Discuss this among your of mind." selves and draw the meaning from these few well-directed words. "Mer-rie England" is the finger board of the S. D., or they would not distribute so many among the people. Then it is W. E. Poet. well to consult it. Yoe, Pa.

THE DRINK EVIL.

Long have I wanted to say a few words to our comrades on the liquor question. Personally I care but little whether intoxicants are made and used as a beverage or not, but I fully rec ognize the ill effects of their immoder-

ing habit, to excess, have been pretty fully stated in these columns, overwork, despondency, improper ing, idleness, and, most of all, the profit in the traffic. Unhappiness and intemperance are twin monsters. Un-der a socialist government these prime evils will vanish in proportion to the

way of that higher civilization at which we are aiming.

In a socialist state I would expect more trouble with the prohibitionist than the tippler, because the former is more intrusive and meddlesome, while the latter, I think, is a little

ashamed of himself.

On the whole, I believe, more physical and intellectual disorders from intemperate eating than from in-

temperate drinking.

Physical wants, sufficiently and economically supplied, with favorable in tellectual surroundings, will surely di minish the evils of intemperance and other evils that result from the bad system of government and society as it-now exists. Is not this our aim and object as co

operators?

Comrades and friends be easy over these details. Keep steadily in view the necessity of harmony. Fraternally, J. J. M. Miller.

WANTS PRACTICAL SOCIALISM Editor Social Democrat: The colony

plan as outlined in a recent issue of the Social Democrat pleased me so well that I concluded to let you know how I feel toward your movement. Practical socialism is what we want. During working hours let it be business, not of the old style, but of the new, and after working hours the mem-bers can be as ideal as they desire. I would like to be a pioneer member the colony, but I have done so little so far that I have hardly a right to ask for such a privilege, but I would like to im-press on your mind the fact that although I have done very little for your movement, for ten years past I have been working in the interest of social-

would cost to transport ten thousand | I now hold capital stock in the Kan-

sas Sinaloa Investment company and ditch script galore. I put in nine months at Topolobampo

I have helped the Ruskin people and the Coming Nation in several little ways and I have been a member and reserve of the B. C. C. since it was or

I will be out of employment here June 1 and I have either to seek a new position, go in business or into a co-operative movement, and I much prefer the latter.

If your colony got into active operation soon, and I could go as a pioneer, I could put \$100 in cash into your bonds tion and later, if the movement progressed satisfactorily. I could invest another hundred or two, as I have a little stake put away that will be coming in after a time. I am a shoe man. I have some bench tools and a solidity jack and lasts, which would be about all that would be needed for doing pioneer shoe repairing. But I am more than a show repairer, and when the shoe factory is in operation I would want to have a position there. I have had charge for almost four years of the shoemaking department of the Preston School of Industry here.

If friends of the movement will do their duty in purchasing the b with proper management, social democrats can easily demonstrate to the world that collective ownership is a glorious privilege, when we can feed, clothe and have good homes for all our members, and leisure to cultivate the side of our natures.

The ideal we have been dreaming of so long will be a fact. Then will the slumbering people be aroused and they will possibly have intelligence enough, with this practical lesson be-fore them, to go and do likewise. Fra-ternally yours. John H. Sharman. Ione, Cal.

EXPRESS SATISFACTION.

Dear Comrade: Your answer to the objection (?) from the Massachusetts branch must meet the approval of every one who has ever been a member of ny co-operative failure, or who has ver studied the matter. Failure of any colony must come

from within, and if the proposed colony should prove a failure it will not be the fault of the commissioners, but the colonists themselves. Hence, the necessity of picked men, broad-minded socialists, who will know no such word 'as fail. Permit me to state my entire satisfaction with the report so far as promulgated and hoping for a speedy consummation, I remain, fraternally yours. W. Taylor.

Delaware, O.

WHEN SUICIDE IS A FRAUD.

Hon, Marcus Wilson Acheson, senior Circuit judge in the Third judicial circuit of the United States, says, in his decision in the case of Runk's executor (Ritter vs. Mutual Life Insurance company), which has been recently affirmed by the Supreme court of the United States: "It is a fundamental condition of the contract of life insurance, even if the policy be silent on the subject, that the insured, while in a sound mental condition, will not voluntarily destroy his life. The contract would lack mu tuality of obligation if the insured at his own pleasure, by intentional self destruction, could terminate the pay ment of the stipulated premiums and precipitate payment of the sum insured. To sanction a recovery in such a case would be to reward fraud and encourage wrong doing." (Case and Comment for April.)

What a telling indictment of present conditions is this matter of fact as-sumption of its being an undeniable, recognized fact that, if the law should enforce the payment of life insurance in the event that the deceased, while in sound mental condition, deliberately killed himself, it would "encourage wrong-doing!" In other words, the ablest lawyers in the United States recognize, as an axiom, that there are numerous human beings in this world in full possession of their senses and perfectly sane, who, in despair of being able to provide for their loved ones in any other way, will deliberately sac-rifice their lives—unselfishly sell their lives to the highest bidder—if they were assured that the law would encompanies of a paltry annuity to keep their wives and children from starva tion or worse; for it is evident it would age of such methods of making money, and the poor would not be able to scrape together more than enough to pay a first installment on a comparatively small annuity, or premium, pay able at death. And so we have to pas laws to prevent sane men and women from committing suicide in order to keep their loved ones from starvation! Truly, life must be worth living now adays for the poor! Formica.

It is still stylish to have all th money in the banks, all the things by which life may be made comfortable in storehouses and all the poor in misery from want.

BOOKS....

YOU SHOULD READ.

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

ne Equilibration of Human Aptitudes and Fowers of Adaption.

A sirikingly new and original work on the Labor Question, of great power and research. By C. Osborne Ward, 233 pages, 12mo., cloth...... 1.35 The Railroad Question.

Ceasar's Column.

The Inter-Mutual State.

Equality.

Bellamy's wonderful new book, cloth, 412 pages

Wealth Against Commonwealth.

By Henry D. Lloyd, boards, 565 So the World Goes.

By J. W. Sullivan, cloth................. 1.00

Voices of the Morning.
By J. A. Edgerton, cloth...... John Harvey,
A story of the New Time. By Anor
Moore. Cloth

A Daughter of Humanity. The Juggernaut of the Moderns.

Our Destiny. The Co-Operative Commonwealth President John Smith. By Frederick U. Adams, cloth.......

A Breed of Barren Metal.

The Red Light. By Herbert N. Casson ... A History of the Paris Commune of 1871

Ry G. B. Benham. The Proletarian Revolt, its Downfall and the Slaugh-ter of the Helpless by Friends of "Order" and the Protectors of "So-Man or Dollar, Which?

A story of the Co-operative Com-monwealth in the United States. Paper, 199 pages Woman in the Past, Present and Future.

By Aug. Bebel, Socialist representative in the Reichstag. The Book of the Age. Now issued in 22 languages. (7th edition in German sent of 1.25.) Price of this, the latest English edition.

Brotherhood. By Burcham Harding

Heterodox Economics vs. Orthodox Profits.
A preliminary pamphlet. By Henry
B. Ashplant

Civilization Civilized. A crushing arrangement of the present social order. By Stephen May-Direct Legislation.

By J. W. Sullivan. New Edition.... Ten Men of Money Island.

Poems for the People.

A collection of reform poems, compiled by W. F. Phelps, just the thing for branch meetings. PAMPHLETS-Single Copies, 5 Cents. Catechism of Socialism.

Maguire-Harriman Debate. Marx's Theory of Value.

By H. M. Hyndman.

Marx's Analysis of Money.

By Edmund Saxon. Patriotism and By G. B. Benham The Red Flag.

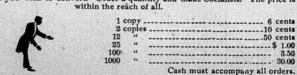
Evolution of Industry. for Governor of Ohio in 1857 Hard Times. The Cause and Cure, by F. G. R. Gordon, Liberal reduction from this price in lots

Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

™ SCCIAL DEMOCRACY. 504 TRUDE BLDG., Chicago, III.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY EDITION MERRIE ENGLAND

Printed on good paper, from large, clear type. This is the best book for propaganda purposes ever issued. The plain, common sense talks of the author to hard headed John Smith are just what you want to place before your neighbors whom you wish to convert. Order a quantity and make Socialists. The price is within the reach of all.



Three in One!

This is the name of our new book, and it means three magnificent arguments for socialism bound in one neat pamphlet. It is just what you want for propaganda purposes. We will send you the book at the following rates:

1 copy 6 cents 2 copies 10 cents 13 50 cents 50 5 17.75 100 5 1.75 100 5 25.00

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA. nces, exchanges, manuscripts and all co respondence should be addressed to

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, de Building, - Chicago, Entered as Second-Class Matter at Chicago Postoffice.



CHICAGO JUNE 2, 1898

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
Expires with Number on your Label.
This number is

NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS. James Osterling Pullman, Ill. E. B. Harris West Superior, Wis. W. K. Gordon St. Louis James Sheiden Ingalls Chicago, Ill. M. E. Kleiminger Chicago, Ill.

PROPAGANDA FUND

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

Amount previously reported \$168.17 Branch 9 of Illinois, Chicago.. 10.50

Total\$178.60

Hurrah for the convention

See that your branch is well repre-

Let us not forget the mission of So-

A new branch has been organized in

Socialist propaganda must be kept

Let us use the war excitement as a means of making Socialists. It can be

Come to the convention prepared to legislate in the interests of American

Convention arrangements are com Let us have a rousing repre sentation

This is the last issue of the Social Democrat you will receive before the

The Chicago branches are in good trim and will be well represented at the convention.

We want soldiers for the army of the Co-operative Commo Commonwealth,

~ The general elections in Germany occur in two weeks. Look out trouble in Europe about that time.

Branch 24 of Chicago will hereafter hold its meetings every Sunday at 10 a. m. at Scandia hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio streets. Members will

We are informed by officials of the nternational Typographical Union International that no settlement has been arranged with the notorious Donohue & Henneberry Company, of Chicago. Its name enth Ward Club S, L. P. was dissolved still appears under the caption of "We 't Patronize." in the American Fed-

Comrade Hoehn's "New America." which should positively be read and studied by every member of the Social Democracy. It has immense value as an educational work, and since the price has been reduced from 25 to 10 comrade Dr. Shattinger also spoke at this meeting. cents it is placed within the reach of day evening, which was well attended.

Branch 3 elected Comrade C. L. all. Order at once.

Federal Judge Seaman has handed fares in Milwaukee are unconstitution al. The court says that a 5-cent fare is just and the people of Milwaukee must pay it. The present Demo-Populist administration will, of course, hasten to the rescue with its program of municipal ownership of public utilities.

From various parts of the country come reports of sad cases of destitu-tion, and even deaths by starvation of women and children, who have been deprived of support, because of the enlistment of husbands and fathers to fight the battles of their country. The patriotism of workingmen is not nearly as "paying" a commodity as the patriotism of capitalists!

Many valuable and helpful sugges

large falling off in the necessary reve nue for the maintenance of the organ ization unless members are strongly impressed with the necessity for pay ing their dues regularly during the summer months, whether meetings are held or not. There should be no abatement of interest and support on the part of members because of sus-pended indoor meetings; rather, their enthusiasm should be quickened be cause of the wider opportunities to gain converts to our cause which the open air meetings will afford, and their to support should be more generous if possible than at any other time, so that efforts to take the most complete advantage of the wider opportunities may not be hampered. Comrades, do not consider yourselves absolved from your duties as members of the organization if your branch happens to sus pend regular meetings for the sum-oner. Remember that the campaign of education and agitation must be carried on incessantly until this fight for numanity is won, and it devolves upon you to do your full share in furnish ing the sinews of war. Pay your dues regularly whether your branch holds meetings or not.

A TRIBUTE TO BELLAMY.

Pennsylvania branch No. 10, of the Social Democracy, located at Alle-gheny, passed the following resolutions untimely death of Edward Bellamy

"In the death of Edward Bellamy there went out of the world one of the greatest, most profound and unselfish men of this transitional age. It is impossible to give in words at this time a just and true appreciation of the services rendered to our race by the man who now lies cold and still with the seal of eternal silence upon his lips Though dead, he yet speaketh in those immortal books which he wrote Though we hear his voice no more, his words shall go on until war shall be no more, when all the nations of the earth shall recognize the fatherhood of God and the equality of men.

"It is not extravagant to say that no broader mind or nobler soul has been ushered into the sphere of human activity since the birth of Christ. H was in the truest and most exalted a man of profound thought, scope embraced the whole human family.

"Among all the great and glorious names that illuminate the pages of secular history, from Plato and Socrates down to Shakespeare, Milton, Pitt, Washington and Lincoln, there is none that will shine more brightly or with

than that of Bellamy.
"To write the history of Bellamy would be to write the history of our country's most important thought, so cially, politically, morally and religiously. His mind seemed to be untrammeled with his environment. He rose above the conditions under which l. He was not only deep, but He took in a whole system with one sweep of the mind. The thoughts of Bellamy are seed thoughts which will grow until they become the great trees under which all the nations

Bellamy was a man who made a prac tical application of the ten command ments and the sermon on the mount He saw the crushing effect of the pres-ent system of competition upon the masses and possessed the moral courage to preach against this iniquity. His

"We mourn the loss of such a man to the world. He has left the clash and, toll of time to enter the bliss above. Our loss is his gain."

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis has now five good branches and is prepared for active work. Com-rades Lloyd and Osborne spoke at a well-attended meeting at Chippewa hall under the auspices of Branch No. 3 and the old Eleventh Ward Club S. L.

and the members joined the new branch of the Social Democracy. This new branch promises to become one of our staunchest organizations in St. Louis, most of the members having

Meier as delegate to our national con-

vention. The open air meetings held by Com-The open air meetings held by Com-rades Lloyd, Osborne and "Mother Jones" were a great success. This is best shown by the action of the po-lice, who "cooped" Comrades Lloyd and Osborne and gave them one night free lodging at the central police sta-

By the way, the police got a black eye after all, and their outrageous action in arresting Comrades Lloyd and Osborne for speaking in front of the court house steps has been generally condemned. The Central Trades and Labor Union at its last meeting took the matter up and almost every dele-gate of the assembly denounced the brutal and lawless work of the police. A committee was appointed to attend the meeting of the police commisioners and protest against the arrest of the

permits granted by the mayor of St.

Saturday evening following their dis-charge Comrades Lloyd and Osborne addressed a monster open air meeting on the same court house steps when they had been arrested before. This time no police interfered.

Last Sunday morning the new branch held its second meeting a Chippewa hall, with Lloyd and Osborn as speakers. The branch has doubled its membership since last meeting. The new branch heartily endorsed Comrade Eugene V. Debs' article against fusion with capitalist parties that appeared in the Social Democrat

of two weeks ago.

Branches No. 2 and No. 4 are solidly organized and the Comrades are pre

paring for effective work.

The St. Louis central committee will be organized at National hall, Allen avenue and Dallman street, on first Sunday in June, at 3 p. m. Each of the five branches is entitled to three

Mr. Henry Knoble, a member of the Socialist Labor party, has been fined \$100 for "offending" a corrupt politician and for making some "inappro-priate" remarks about patriotism and war. The individual who fined the comrade is Justice Zimmerman, member of the North American Tur-ner-Bund, ex-president of the South west Turner Society, and a corrupt politician and a blatherskite patriot remuneration for corrupt services done

for the Republican party.
Our St. Louis comrades have not been making much noise during the last few months; however, they have not been asleep and our outside com-rades may soon hear more from the tornado city of the Mississippi valley All readers of the Social Democrat in the state of Missouri are fereby in-formed that Comrade G. A. Hoehn of Branch 1 has been appointed as state organizer. Every effort should be made to organize new branches wher ever possible. The state organizer is ready to give information and render all possible assistance in the work of organization. The organizer's ad dress is 3430 Tennessee avenue, St

Louis, Mo.

We now have six branches in Mis souri. Within the next six months this number should be increased to at least

TO LYNN COMRADES.

Members of Massachusetts Branch No. 5 will please note the change which appears in the time and place of their branch meetings. During the summer months the branch will hold steadier and more enduring radiance business meetings only on the first Monday in each month, in Laster's day, June 6. Open air meetings will be held for propaganda purposes dur-ing the summer season. Comrade E. W. Timson, the financial secretary, earnestly requests all members to pay their dues at this meeting, or forward them to his address, at 23 Albany street, Lynn.

ST. LOUIS PROPAGANDA.

Our comrades of Missouri Branch No have struck the right gait and are doing excellent work for the movement through their instructive and entertaining public meetings, which are held weekly at branch headquarters, 1233 N. Broadway, St. Louis. Excellent speakers are provided for these meetings, and the subjects handled are always live ones. The program of speakers and subjects for June is as follows: "June 3, "Where Am I At," Miss Izella Witherell; June 10, "What Is the Cost of Living," Rev. G. Tuckerman; June 17, "What Was Done at the Convention," G. A. Hoehn; June 24, "Direct Legislation," E. Péabody. The meetings are called to order a 8 p. m. The public are cordially vited,

THE IMPERATIVE MANDATE.

Its Value and Relations to Proportiona

Mr. Sheridan Webster writes to the Radical's Corner, Toronto Sunday World, as follows:

"It seems to me plain that the de-sire of advocates of proportional rep-resentation and of the initiative and referendum and of the imperative man date is of one vital principle; that is, that the will of the people shall be the law of the land. If this is correct, those advocating proportional representation will admit that it will not reach the judiciary by which we in the United States are chiefly governed, and not by legislatures. Similarly, advocates of the I. and Rawill admit that representatives may be useful, and contains the proposition of the state of date is of one vital principle; that is, that the will of the people shall be that representatives may be useful, and certainly will in all probability continue to be required for some time

need for the application of the general principle in all cases "Now, while I think effective government would be a more logical word to express the idea which includes the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate, and proportional representation within its scope, still 'direct legislation' is a term in common use; and as words mean simply what they are intended to mean, and compound words are not always cases of simple addi-

to come: and each must recognize the

and protest against the arrest of the two Social Democratic agliators.

Comrades Lloyd and Osborne were in possession of the permit from the the country. We acknowledge these with thanks, and regret that consideration of space have prevented their publication in the Social Democrat. All matters of this kind will be properly placed before the convention, and our good comrades and friends 'may feel assured that their suggestions will receive full consideration, even though they do not appear in print.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

The most effective means of propagand aduring the summer season is by open air meetings, and for this reason it is possible that many of our branches will discontinue their regular indoor meetings except for the purpose of its a condition which will lead to a sign of the permit of the same oplice, is a condition which will lead to a sign of the permit of the same oplice, is a condition which will lead to a sign of the permit from the two Social Democrat; and referendum.

"But what is more to the point, you constrously undervalue the importance than the time of the mayor. The speakers publication in the Social Democrat; and referendum.

"But what is more to the point, you constrously undervalue the importance than the three other measures combined, if the imperative mandate. It is most of the point, you do from the country of the mayor. The speakers of this kind will be proported the print of the mayor. The speakers of this kind will be proported the print of the mayor. The speakers of the surface of the imperative mandate. It is most of the point, you consider the imperative mandate. It is most of the point, you consider the propose of the social Democrat, and the result of the mayor. On the evening of May 17.

The SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

The SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

The section in the Social Democrat, and the result of the mayor. The speakers of this kind will be proported the permit of the mayor. The speakers of the same opinon, the devery sunday evening the consideration, even though the court of the ma

same rogues are enabled by a little smooth work' to secure re-election.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the foregoing the editor of the Radical's Corner replies thus: "I may at once say that the mat-ter of the United States judiciary, with its despotic power over legislation, was not present to my mind. Here certainly is a field for the operation of the power of recall by the imperative mandate of a majority of voters, so long as the United States Constitution retains that absurdity; and it might be easier to apply the imperative mandate than to change the Con stitution.

"In the remaining part of his plea for the imperative mandate, Mr. Webster deals chiefly with executive officers, elected singly. I have already admitted that the imperative mandate or power of recall, is applicable to these, but I cannot see why the elec-tors cannot punish a political offender just as easily by refusing to re-elechim at the end of his short term. The 'smooth work' that Mr. Webster men-tions is only possible by reason of defective electoral system, which de prives the people of the power of in-dependent nomination. The 'smooth work' can and would be got in when electing the successor to your recalled wrong-doer, because the party ma-chine has complete control of nominations, and therefore of elections. The people would soon get tired of using the necessarily cumbersome machinery of the imperative mandate when every recalled rascal was succeeded by another of the same stripe.

"But if you have reformed your electoral machinery so as to prevent the election of a bad successor to a recalled rascal, you have equally prevented the election of the rascal in the first place, thereby rendering the imperative mandate unnecessary.

"Proportional representation con-templates that ultimately no executive officers shall be elected by the eople, or next to none; because really representative, honest and able legislative assembly is best able to choose good executive officers.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

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

No. 6. San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 969 Market street. The general public is invited to attend. No. 8. Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall.

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

D. m., at Irib California st.

ILLINOIS.

Cook County Central Committee of The Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each month at 136 E. Madison street, Chicago. Corresponding Secretary, Seymour Stedman, room 504 Trude Building.

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:39 p. m., at 138 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 252 South Haisteed street. Chicago. Experiment of the street. The street of the street of the street. The street of the street. The street of the street. The street of the st

Secretary. Note change of hall.

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

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

No. 21 meets every first and telrid Monday, '1 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Belb... at avenue and Paulina street, Chicago.

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 10 a. m., n Scandia Hall, top floor, 28 West Ohio street, near Milwaukee ave, Chicago, J. D. Hagen, 11 Ayers court, Secretary.

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

streets, Chicago.

INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 2d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 628½ Wabash ave. Ladles are invited. P. K. Reinbold. Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

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

MARYLAND.

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

every Wednesony at the State of the State of Sta

MISSOURI

MISSOURI.

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

No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming sta, St. Louis. M. Dorn, secretary, 1933 Lami street.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for for friends also on Thursday, Saturday's and Sunday, 356 Pacific street, Paterson.

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

come.

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

No. 6, Paterson, meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month at \$ p, m. Club meeting every last Monday in the month. Club meeting every last Monday in the month. Club tion of the precise original meaning of each of their parts (e.g. single tax), therefore I would advise the use of this phrase in this way, instead of confining its use to mean the initiative and referendum.

retary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Surfolk street.

No. 19, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday, at 8 p. m., Council Hall, 35 E. Huron St. All workingmen cordally invited to attend meetings. Secretary, H. Y. Brown. 1549 Fillmore Ave.

No. 11, New York City, meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 8 p. m. at Bohemian National Hall, 221-232 E. 13d st. J. Austein, Secretary, 1598 Avenue "A."

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club, meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 170 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

No. 16, 22d Assembly District, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 171 E. 56th, street, New York City, Secretary, Bernard Sacks, 209 E. 58th street.

No. 21, New York City, Karl Mark Branch, meets every Friday evening at Congress Hall, 155 Avenue C. Henry Lang, 268 E. 10th St., Secretary, OHIO.

No. 2 meets every Monday, evening at

Lang, 305 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHIO.

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

No. 9, Eucyrus, 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 sts., every Friedrich Cor. Vance and Division sts., every Friedrich Charles C. H. Otken, secretary, 1103

Nebraska ave.

PENNSYLVANIA:
No. 7, Pittsburg, headquarters room 5,
Moorhead building, 104-196 Grant street.
Open every afternoon and evening. Public addresses exery 4th Sunday afternoon
in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same buildtire.

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

W

Th

W

TENNESSEE.

No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 62% Church at. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitora cordially invited. TEXAS.

No. 1, Houston, meets second and fourth Thursday of each month in Union Men's Hall, on Franklin street, between Main and Travis streets. No. 3, Dallas, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, £S Main street. Cor 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.

Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster, Secretary, No. 2, Tacoma, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at People's Party Clubrooms, Old Gourt House, C street. Interesting program, Public cordially invited. No. 2, Seattle, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Theosophist Hall. Ills 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, Secretary.

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

No. 9. Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 187, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 2, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sige's Hall, S. E. Corner of.9th avenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee.

Cram's Big War Atlas THE BEST BOOK OF ITS KIND It is just what you want and all you want to follow it movements of our fleets and our armies. It contains: 16 pages of large colored maps, flui inches and iskule, inches in size, covering all territory where a conflict could possibly occur.

COMPLETE STATISTICS aval and military, and history of all countries nd possessions involved, all the official docu-tents, 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 28 cents each, (stamps or sliver).

Great Reform Books.

The Most Salient Facts in the Smallest Possible Compass Government Ownership of Rail roads and the Telegraph.

The New Monetary System. By H. L. LOUCKS, Ex-President of the National Farmers Industrial Union.

These books contain figures and history on two of the fundamental questions of modern civilization. Every thinking man should be up on these questions. Price in paper, 25 cents each.

Idaho

and wild land, ranges for un-numbered cattle, fertile valleys adapted to fruit, vegetables and cereals, mountains of mineral, adapted to Iruit, vegetables and cereals, mountains of mineral, rivers teeming with fish, forests abounding with game, inex-haustable measures of coal, iron building material, excellent water power and all that men need, is wide wide open and FREE for the co-operation of

Can Be Captured by the Co-operative Common-wealth. XXXXXX

Che Co-Opolitan,

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Publishers. 25 cents per copy, sent to any address, postage prepatd. Special raves to branches of Co-operative Commonwealth,



Get your dealer to buy these goods—he'll do it for the asking and you'll help the UNION use—or we'll send you tape measure, samples and self-measurement blank, with a dainty gired Russia leather pocket memorandum book free self-measurement blank, with a dainty gired Russia leather pocket memorandum book free

HAMILTON CARHARTT & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

UR CLUBBING LIST.	CHORAL D.
New Time One Year\$1.00	Volks Anwalt
th The Social Democrat One Year\$1.35	Officielles National Organ
One Year	– der –
th The Social Democrat One Year\$1.20	Social-Demokratie von Amerika.
nmonwealth One Year\$1.00	Erscheint jeden Samstag. 34 SELZER AVE., CLEVELAND, O.
th The Social Democrat	
One Xear\$1.25 American Fabian	PREIS: Vierteljæhrlich 50c, in Vorausbezahlung.
One Year\$0.50 th The Social Democrat One Year\$1.10	Den beutichlesenden Mitgliedern ber Go-
Normanden One Year\$1.00	"Bolts-Anwalt" bringt alle offiziellen Deit- beilungen bes hauptquartiere und ift bas
th The Social Democrat	cingige beutiche Barteiwochenblatt, bas ori- ginale focial-politifche Illuftrationen bringt.
ect Legislation Record	
One Year	SOCIALISM

en beutschlesenben Mitgliebern ber Go-Bolls-Unwalt" bringt alle offiziellen Witt-lungen des Hauptquartiers und ist das ige deutsche Karteiwochenblatz, das ori-ale social-politische Junjtrationen bringt.

YOU

WEAR

UNION

MADE

OCIALISM

THE BOGYMAN THE BOGYMAN
runs a paper out in Kansas that will tell
you all about it. Circulation first year
81,000 weekly. Takes no advertising.
Five 2-cent stamps will bring it to you
for 3 months. Sample free. Address.

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kans., U. S. A.

"NEW AMERICA"

RAILWAY

OFFICIALS & EMPLOYES

WMK BELLIS, SECY.

This book is an excellent means of agitation. Printed on fine paper, from large, clear type. A new departure in Socialist literature. Give a copy of "New America" to your friend and it will make him a clear-minded, enthusiastic Social Democrat. A history of the economic development of America and a concise exposition of scientific Socialism, especially adapted for agitation among the American youth, showing them that Socialism is truly American and contains the very spirit of our Declaration of Independence. Interesting reading, Valuable information. Origin and accumulation of capital. Concentration of the Means of Production. Distribution of our National Wealth. The modern labor movement. The Chicago Tragedy and its causes. The unemployed movement. Wendell Phillip's noble work. Old America'in confusion. The Crimes of Trusts. A ride through a New American city. The light of a new world. Freedom's Triumphant Voice. A picture of family life under Socialism. The victory of humanity and civilization. This book is an excellent means of agitation.

This book should be read by every student of the great Social question 1 Copy....10 cents. 10 Copies. 85 cents. 50 Copies... \$3.50 5 Copies...45 cents. 25 Copies....\$2.00 100 Copies...\$7.00 Cash must accompany all orders.

If you wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the history and mission of Social Democracy read "New America." ORDER FROM THIS OFFICE.

HENEW TIME A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL



UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY Editors :: B. O. Flower Frederick Upham Adams

THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO United States or Canada for the small sum of \$1.35 a year. the SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, 504 Trude Building, Chicago.

The Social Democrat

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Find enclosed \$			for wh	for which send THE		
SOCIAL DI	EMOCR	AT for		month:		
70						
Fall	P. 0.	Address				
•						

"TE-CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.