ble, even though a few individ-

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

THE CONVENTION.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE

Events in Which Those Who

Never has there been a convention of the people more pregnant of future good than that of the Social Democracy

of America.

It was held in Chicago in Uhlich's hall, where the American Railway Union was born in 1893 and where the great Pullman strike was declared in Greater yet will be the results

of this convention of '98.

The convention began Tuesday morning, June 7, at 9 o'clock, and lasted until Saturday evening, June 11, at 6 o'clock, when Wm. E. Burns, the vicechairman, after a ringing speech pointing out that all the old A. R. U. strikers and blacklisted men remained loyal to the S. D. of A., let his gavel fall and declared the first annual convention adjournéd.

It was the greatest Socialist convention ever held in this country.
average of ability was very high.

Representatives came all the way from San Francisco and San Diego on the west and from New Hampshire on the east, while all sections, including the south, sent delegates. Ninety-four branches were represented by about 70 delegates.

vored political action and colonization, while a smaller number favored political action only.

The contest between these two ideas began as soon as Chairman Debs drop-ped his gavel to call the convention to order. Delegate Cook of Chicago noved in the interest of true democracy that a committee of three on credentials be elected by the body, and this was carried.

Finn of Illinois, J. C. De Armond of Colorado and W. L. A. Johnson of

Kansas were elected.

The committee on credentials went to the headquarters of the organization and reported on those credentials who had paid their dues and were entitled

National Secretary Keliher threw a firebrand into the convention by de-claring there were eight branches organized recently in Chicago, and that he had refused to sign and issue charters to them, as he believed they were organized for the purpose of packing the convention. National Vice Chairman Burns, Na-tional Treasurer James Hogan and National Organizer R. M. Goodwin and J. S. Ingalls protested against the accu-

The debate on the report of the committee on credentials waxed warm and began to be a debate on the merits of political action and colonization. The debate lasted all day, and when adjournment came the question was still

That evening the national executive board met and ordered the secretary to issue these charters, and it was done. The next morning the committee on credentials reported the fact and the delegates were seated without further protest. Then came the election of the committee on rules and order of business. C. F. Willard of Colorado, I. Frank of New York and F. F. Heath of Wisconsin were elected and present-ed the rules, which governed the convention with some additional changes.

The forces in favor of the dual idea of political action and colonization were led by James Hogan of Utah, while Victor Berger of Wisconsin led the men who believed in political action only. The committees were elected on roll

call, each representative announcing his vote as he voted.

The committee on resolutions was ed of F. F. Heath of Wisconsin, A. S. Edwards of Tennessee and J. S. Ingalls of Illinois; committee on constitution, Isaiah Frank of New York, L. L. Hopkins of New Jersey and W. P Borland of Michigan: committee on ways and means, F. G. R. Gordon of New Hampshire, George Koop of Illinois and Jacob Hunger of Wisconsin; committee on organized labor, G. A. Hoehn of Missouri, Hugo Miller diana and Joseph Barondess of New The great fight occurred over the committee on platform, and or account of magnanimity and generos ity, the minority elected the majority of the committee in the persons of Victor Berger of Wisconsin and Margaret Haile of Massachusetts, while the other member of the committee was John F. Lloyd of Illipois, who represented the majority of the convention.

The great fight of the convention came on the report of the committee on Margaret Haile read her report, and J. S. Ingalls read the report of J. F. Lloyd. The minority report was the main issue discussed. That day the convention began its session at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and lasted

until 3 o'clock the next morning. On Thursday Debs made his report as chairman of the national executive board in a speech lasting over an hour, in which he declared in favor of political action and colonization. Friday forenoo James Hogan made his report as vice Friday forenoon chairman and treasurer, and in course of his report he attacked Sec-retary Keliher, alleging incompetency or dishonesty, and saying that the conention could take choice of either horn

After Hogan's statement, which last ed over two hours, the result of the convention was never in doubt.

The colonization commission report ed through its secretary in a type- tention and respect.

written report of some length, in which the Colorado mining operation was fa-vorably reported. The full report will be published in the Social Democrat, and need not be given here.

Then began the debate on the plat-The best speeches in favor of form. the platform were those of John F. Lloyd, James Taylor Rodgers of San Francisco, former Populist candidate for congress, J. B. Osborn of Atlanta, Ga., and Thomas Grundy of Pittsburg The best speeches of the opposi-Pa. tion were those of J. F. Carey of Hav-erhill, Mass., and Seymour Stedman. Speeches against the platform were made by Isaac Hourowich, V. Winche osky, Isaac Phillips, Victor Berger, J. Barondess, Louis Miller and G. A. Hoehn.

John F. Lloyd made the closing It was after 1 o'clock in the morning. strangers, all sessions being open and public. They remained until the close of the great debate.

Stedman had spoken for the opposition, and in his speech he predicted failure for all colonies and attacked the judgment and integrity of the commissioners. Lloyd arose to answer him and to close. Emphasis had been laid on the necessity of a platform and methods which would conform to American conditions and lines of thought. This was really the point at issue Should the old German Socialist methods with its "class-consciousness" club tactics, continue, or should American Socialist methods prevail.

American Socialist methods won. Lloyd made a magnificent speech showing the fallacy of their position, and pointing out that his side stood for both political action and colonization, while the other side stood only for political-action. In slow, measured tones he analyzed the arguments of the preceding speakers, and when he finally warmed up he swept away their arguments and contentions like cobwebs.

It was nearly 3 o'clock, and the big udience, which comprised many of the noted people of Chicago, were listen ing spell bound. Suddenly a delegate from Cleveland arose and said, "Mr. Chairman—I want to go home. I want to be allowed to have my vote record-

Vice Chairman Burns was in the chair and said, "How do you vote?" "Aye," was the response. Then there was a storm of protests, points of order, etc., amid which arose cries of "Roll call." Representative Frank of New York moved the previous question. The roll was called and showed 52 in favor of Lloyd's platform and 37 against. When the vote was announced Hourowich of New York jumped on a chair and shouted, "All those who are opposed to this will meet in parlor A.Revere House, at 8 o'clock." J. B. Osborne of Atlanta shouted some thing about those who favored the resolution. The writer got the atten-tion of the chair and demanded that the music which had been started should stop. The music stopped and the chairman declared the meeting adjourned, so there was no walkout of those who afterward bolted the convention.

Saturday , morning the convention was called to order, and a number of the delegates were absent. Business proceeded as usual, however. The committee on constitution reported, and the constitution was adopted. It provides for a national executive council of nine members, three of whom shall be a political committee, three an economic committee, and three an edu-cational committee. The dues were reduced to \$1 per year. The officers elected are: James Hogan of Utah, chairman; W. P. Borland of Michigan, Secretary-treasurer; and seven others. They are as follows: Economic committee, Col. Richard J. Hinton of District of Columbia, C. F. Willard of Colorado, W. P. Borland of Michigan, Po litical committee, James Hogan, Utah; John F. Lloyd, Illinois; L. L. Hop kins, New Jersey, and Dr. Isaiah Frank of New York.

On Sunday the national executive council met and organized as above related and on Monday issued a proclan ation to the American people. On Monday a number of those who were on their way to the People's party national committee visited the headquarters, including such old veteran Socialists as Joseph R. Buchanan of New York and George P. Keeney of California. They expressed their desire to assist the Secial Democracy of America.

The bolters who refused to abide by the will of the majority met and or ganized, calling themselves the Social Democratic party of America. As it occupies practically the same position to methods and principles as the Socialist Labor party, it is doubtful if both will continue as separate parties

The Social Democracy has practically the same officers as last year, with the exception of Debs and Burns, who both refused to stand for re-election The organizers will now push it with all their energy. It will grow. It has hope, energy and vitality. It has democratic government. The referendum and initiative has been adopted in the organization, and an officer can be removed if the membership so desire.

With economic conditions making Socialists with tremendous rapidity, all that is needed in this country is an organization built on American lines, following American Socialist methods, and having an American Socialist platform, to grow to great magnitude and

All these the Social Democracy now has, and it will grow to command at-

PLATFORM

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE JUST MADE AT CHICAGO.

Document Which Caused Great Debate Lasting Until Three O'clock in the Morning-Was Finally Adopted.

All men have sprung from a com mon source and are hastening to a common destiny. Every man has the natural and inalienable right of access to the storehouse of nature, from which may be produced in abundance all the necessaries and luxuries of life and an infringement of this right as regards any, even the humblest man, with or without his consent, is a menace to the liberty of all.

While, in nearly every part of the civilized world, the old forms of slavery have passed away, a new form of servitude has arisen more cruel and relentless than the old. Formerly some of the toilers owned the tools of production and were free to produce wealth at pleasure, and the slave was the property of a personal master who, through self-interest, cared for him in sickness and provided for his physical necessities in health.

Under the present system, brought about by the evolution of labor-saving machinery, the worker no longer owns the tools of production-cannot create wealth at his own pleasure-and there-

The toiling millions have become slaves to a system—an impersonal master. The toiler today sells his labor power to any one who will buy, and having found employment, he is driven on in his task by the knowledge that a portion of the great army of the disinherited who have been thrust aside by the privately owned machine are constantly imploring his master that they may become slaves in his stead.

Nearly all our industries are today

controlled or monopolized by a few great combinations of capitalists, who because they own the tools of production, and the agencies of distribution are able to dictate, not only who may work and what he shall receive for his labor, but also the price the consumer shall pay for the product. These mon-opolies or trusts are the natural product of the existing industrial system and can never be suppressed or de-stroyed so long as wage-labor and the privately-owned machine are the two factors in the production and distribution of wealth; and since we should not destroy the machine and return to primitive methods of production, the hour is at hand when the tolling millions of the world must choose between a monopoly for the benefit of a few and a monopoly for the benefit of all

The profit system is approaching the anal stage of its evolution. The wealth of the country is being gathered into the hands of a few with frightful rapidity. This appropriation of all wealth by the few, through the power of the trusts and monopolies to extort regularly exorbitant profits from nearly all our industries, is progressing with irresistible force. No change in the financial policy of this country nor of the world, no readjustment of tariffs, no policy of territorial or trade extension, nor any other change in our governmental policy that does not de stroy rent, interest and profit can alter nor long defer the inevitable final result.

Some of these palliatives might for a brief time lessen the profits of the capitalists and so require a longer time for the few to draw all wealth into their own hands. In view of these facts the truth of which we challenge the world to deny, we demand the colleclective ownership and administration of all the means of production and dis-tribution to the end that justice may be done to all, that there may be guaranteed to every child born into the ld an equality of opportunity, that no one shall be permitted to levy trib ute on his fellows through any system of rendering less than a full equivalent for what he receives, and that by recog erhood, we may banish pauperism an crime from the earth and usher in a grander civilization than the world has

ever known. For the accomplishment of this purpose, we recognize the efficacy of tw independent, though intimately related methods of action, which conform to conditions now existing in America—

political action and economic action.
In the method of political action, we attention to the construction of our American form of government as a matter to be considered with especial

We call attention, in the method of economic action, to the undevelop natural resources of our country. The resources present to the disinherited proletariat unrivaled opportunities for securing the means of life, thus placing the people in possession of that economic power which is the basis and means of control, not only of politica conditions, but of all other conditions of social life. Those resources which are possible of control by the workers of this country are non-existent in European countries, or, if they do exist, have been monopolized under private ownership and methods of landtenure such as render the hope of their acquirement by the European workers entirely futile except through the methods of political action and revolu-

But Socialism can never be attained with words. Acts, not mere phrase are required, and the first act est is the overthrow of the power of fed-

eral courts to strike down the laws of

sovereign people.

While the power of judicial veto remains in the hands of judges in whose selection the people have no choice, over whose acts the people have no control, against whose usurpations the people have no adequate redress, legis-lation in the interest of men against property can not hope to live. they free of the irresponsible domina-tion of the federal courts, the people of any state could become a co-operative conwealth when they chose. Under the American system of government the states are the natural instruments of inaugurating Socialism. The federal constitution can not be amended. As Patrick Henry declared in opposing its adoption, "The way of amendment is shut." But twice in its

history has the constitution been amended in any important particular. The first ten amendments were added under a threat of armed revolt before the new government could get upon its feet; the last three were added as the result of civil war and even then were forced upon the southern states.

Peaceable amendment of the federal

constitution with a view of making dederal Socialism possible is a hopeless But the power of the federal courts is at the mercy of a majority of Congress, and can be destroyed in a

The federal courts, except the Supreme Court, are merely creatures of statutes which any Congress can repeal. The power of the Supreme Court to sit in judgment upon the decisions of state courts is also derived from a repealable act of Congress.

Were all these statutes repealed, then when a majority of any state could elect a socialistic executive, legislature and judiciary, Socialism would be su-preme in that state. The Co-operative Commonwealth could there immediatebecome an established fact, and no power but successful capitalistic armed rebellion could for a moment retard its beneficial effects.

The existence of the acts of Congress from which the inferior federal courts draw their vitality, and from which the federal Supreme Court gets its power to override the decisions of judges, elected by the people, is today the great barrier across the highway upon which but for this obstacle the hosts of Socialism might march to vic-Until the federal courts shall be as

prostrate before the American people as the American people are today prostrate before the federal courts, the repeal of these acts of Congress should be the exclusive aim of Sazialists in all congressional and presidential elec-

We, therefore, formulate and make the following specific demands: 1. The collective ownership and administration of the means of production

and distribution.

2. The abolition of all inferior federal courts and the abrogation of the power of the federal Supreme Court to reverse the decisions of state tribu-

3. Direct legislation.

CONVENTION NOTES.

A significant feature of the result is that the old A. R. U. men who made the magnificent fight of 1894, with the single exception of Keliher, stand solid for the organization.

The best speech, by long odds, in de ense of the bolter's platform was made by Comrade Louis Miller of New York city. It was a magnificent effort.

Delegates Winchevsky, Hourwich, Barondess, Levin, Kuhn, Hunger, Moerschell and Berger were among the bolt-Comment is superfluous. It is quite evident that those who

compose the opposition are in favor of majority rule when they are in the majority.

The bolters were nearly all of them seceders from the S. L. P. If they organize at all it can only be with the object and result of dividing the political field with the S. L. P. The aim of this organization is somewhat higher than that. We recognize the fact that there are at least 70,000,000 people in this country who have yet to be con-verted to socialism, and our energies shall be devoted to the work of bringing them to see the dawning light of the coming new era. We have no time to waste in dividing political honors with existing socialist parties.

The bolters were very fond of using the term "anarchist" to designate those who stood in opposition to them as representatives of the majority sentiment of the convention. Their conception of the term anarchy seems to be much

Laurence Gronlund, the famous au thor of the Co-operative Common-wealth, was a familiar figure at the convention, and stood firmly with the organization. Before the adjournment of the convention he addressed the del-egates, stating that he was very sorry to observe the action of the bolters and considered that they had taken a very foolish course. "I am heart and soul with your organization," he said, "and I will do everything in my power to assist it. You can call on me at any time and I will be happy to aid your Comrade Gronlund has completed arrangements for the pub-ication of his new book, and he will remain in Chicago for some time to come. It is probable that he will be one of the editorial writers on the Social Democrat.

Subscribe for the Social Democrat and get the big war atlas free.

CONSTITUTION.

ADOPTED AT RECENT CONVENTION BY PRACTICALLY A UNANIMOUS VOTE.

As It Will Not Be Printed in Pamphic Urged to Preserve This Paper.

The Social Democracy of America eing organized for the purpose of plac ing the people collectively in control of all the means of production and dis-tribution, and desiring to use the most effective means to that end, formulates the following constitution for the accomplishment of its object:

Section 1. The organization constituted under this constitution shall be known as the Social Democracy of America.
Sec. 2. It shall consist of local branches county committees, state unions and a nacounty committees, state unions and a nacounty committees.

county committees, stational executive council. Section 1. A majority vote shall determin

ARTICLE III. ction 1. Local branches shall consist of at east five members.

Sec. 2. Any reputable person subscribing to the principles of this organization, shall be

eligible to memberahlp. Sec. 3. A member may be transferred from one local branch to another. Sec. 4. Each member shall be entitled to a card of memberahlp, such cards to be furnished by the National Council and issued to the members by the treasurer of the local

Sec. 5. The local branches shall pay 25 Sec. 5. The local branch of the cents per member quarterly in advance to the National Executive Council. Ten cents per member quarterly in advance to the County member quarterly and seven cents per member quarterly in advance to the county member quarterly member qua Committee and seven cents per member quar-terly in advance to the State Union. Said dues to be forwarded before the 19th day of Jahuary, April, July and October to the re spective headquarters. Branches shall for spective headquarters. Branches shall for-ward a full quarter's dues for each member admitted before the 15th day of February, May, August and November. Dues for mem-bers admitted after such date shall begin the lst day of next quarter. Sec. 6. Branches shall be organized by the election of a Chairman, Secretary and Treas-

urer. Sec. 7. Local branches may adopt any by-laws consistent with this constitution. Sec. 8. Branches shall be designated by se-rial numbers, but may choose their own

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. County Committees shall be composed of two members elected annually from each local branch in the county; provided that two or more countite committees may unite to form one committee if so determined by a referendum vote of the members

In the counties involved.

Sec. 2. Each local branch shall be entitled to one yote.

Sec. 3. The county committee shall order Sec. 3. The county committee shall order a referendum in its jurisdiction on any question upon application of any two local branches represented in said committee.

Sec. 4. County committees may adopt any by-laws consistent with this constitution.

Sec. 5. The county committee shall have jurisdiction on all matters affecting the county.

ARTICLE V. ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The state union shall be composed of one member elected annually from each county in the state.

Sec. 2. The state union shall bave jurisdiction on all matters affecting the state.

Sec. 3. The state union shall submit a referendum on all questions upon the order of any county committee in conformity with article IV, section 3.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The National Convention shall be composed of three delegates elected annually from each state; said delegates to be elected at large by a referendum vote of the state.

state.
Sec. 2. Each delegate shall have one vote.
Sec. 3. The expenses of delegates shall be
paid by the state they represent.
Sec. 4. The National Convention shall meet
the first Monday in June of each year at such
place as may be selected by a referendum
taken at least sixty days prior to the convening of the convention. The place securing the highest number of votes shall be
selected.
Sec. 5. The National Convention shall have
jurisdiction over all matters affecting the
purposes and principles of this organization.

jurisdiction over all matters affecting the purposes and principles of this organization. Sec. 6. The conclusions of the National Convention shall be inoperative until approved by a referendum vote.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. The National Executive Council shall consist of nine members elected annually by the National Convention.

Sec. 2. When the National Convention is not in session and it is necessary to fill vacancies, or, for any other reason to elect members of the National Executive Council, the state values shall compare to endiates for

such office, which shall be liked by general referendum vote.

Sec. 3. The National Executive Council shall exercise general jurisdiction over all matters of a national character.

Sec. 4. The National Executive Council shall submit any question to a general referendum upon application of any state union.

Sec. 5. The National Executive Council shall elect three of its members who shall compose an economic commission, whose du-

shall elect three of its members was shall compose an economic commission, whose du-ties shall be directed to the end of placing members of the organization in position of economic security. To this end, they shall acquire property which shall be held in trust for the benefit of the whole membership and for the benefit of the whole membership and shall use all preper means to establish co-operative industries for their support. Sec. 6. The National Executive Council shall elect three of its members who shall compose a political commission, whose duty it shall be to further the general political it shall be to further the general painteal work of the organization. Sec. 7. The National Executive Council shall elect three of its members who shall compose an educational commission, whose duty it shall be to formulate and execute plans to educate the masses along the line

plans to educate the masses along the line of the principles of this organization. Sec. 8. A member of the Executive Coun-cil may serve on but one-commission. Sec. 9. The National Executive Council shall publish one or more papers, which shall be the official organ or organs. The bus-ness and editorial management of such paper

one of whom analy to technology mission.

Sec. 10. Each member shall receive a copy of one of the official organs.

Sec. 11. This organization shall, under no circumstances, amalgamate, fuse or form an alliance with any other political party.

Sec. 12. The treasurer of each commission shall mail to each local branch a quarterly financial report in detail.

Sec. 13. The National Executive Council shall determine where its headquarters shall be for the ensuing year.

shall determine where its headquarters shall be for the ensuing year.

Sec. 14. No money shall be paid from the fund derived from membership dues for the expenses of either of the three commissions. Sec. 15. Each commission shall have entire charge of any monies it may secure.

Sec. 16. The membership dues shall be used exclusively to maintain national headquarters and pay the expenses incidental thereto, including the publication of the official organ or organs.

We entertain no such unphilosophic | mockery. The worker must resort to notion as that the past may become the such means as he can use today, hopfuture without an intervening present. We are aware that even so radical a change as Socialism can be nothing

We seek

else than the existing social order

transformed. We seek no abrupt break

with a state of things hoary with the

nly the climax to which all history has

tended. We come to proclaim the sub-

lime hope of the world; to proclaim it to all classes; to proclaim it, not in ha-tred, but in love. By holding up a lofty

ideal we shall seek to win our fellow-

countrymen to a nobler and happier life. While fully aware of the inter-

national character of the Socialist

movement, and while in the fullest ac-

cord with the Socialist organizations

of other lands, we are Americans, and

we shall adopt methods consonant with American habits of thought and of ac-

tion, and with the genius of American

The Social Democracy of America

will proceed by three routes to a com-mon destination. It will work for So-

cialism along economic, educational

and political lines, thus using all the

By the introduction of labor saving

nachinery the existing industrial sys-

tem renders millions of men superflu-

ous and denies them all opportunity to

earn their bread, and then turns them over to the care of the penal laws or of

shall begin with the unemployed and

shall seek by colonization to build the

new social order within the old, and

help the present to glide naturally and imperceptibly into the future while we

lessen the misery of multitudes whose eyes must close in death before greet-

At the same time, we shall vigorously

prosecute the work of education, to the end that the people may understand

Socialism and yearn to see it prevail.

This work will be prosecuted on the principle that so noble an aspiration

deserves the assistance of the loftiest

efforts of eloquence and of literature. We shall not degrade our ideal by advo-

cating it repulsively or coarsely; but speakers will be sent forth whose ut-terances shall be worthy their mission,

and from the splendid literature in

which genius has placed its heaven-sent gifts upon the altar of Socialism,

we shall cull the choicest gems to put

within the reach of the millions.
In politics we shall keep ever in mind

that all political organizations, includ-

ing our own, are but means which de-serve and should receive neither loyal

devotion nor hostile criticism on their

We shall not engage in conflicts for

spoils; we are not wedded to party names, and we care not by whom nor in what name good may be done, but

where in any state or locality no lead-

we shall enter the field as a distinct po-

litical party. In short, we propose to use for the noblest of purposes the

same sagacity politicians employ for

We shall be the friend and ally, not

the antagonist, of organized labor. We

recognize that the present transition period is one of industrial war, and that

for its immediate protection against

oppression labor cannot wait for the

ballot, but must resent on the instant

the oppressor's threatened blow. We

recognize that multitudes of wage-workers are disfranchised by being

compelled to be distant from taeir

not true that by their own votes alone

workingmen can overthrow the exist

ing industrial order; and to tell the

laborer, threatened with starvation in

midsummer, to be patient till fall and

for other reasons cannot vote.

ing the dawn of the glad new day.

over-burdened private charity.

means of progress at once.

passing of sixty centuries.

PROCLAMATION!

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA TO

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

ing for a time when he need use them "We cannot bring Utopia by force;

But better, almost, be at work in sin Than in a brute inaction browse and

While a proud monument glorifies as heroes embattled farmers who fell at Bunker Hill, how can any American with true American impulses, urge men trampled beneath the brutal hoofs of power to be patient and submit to die in cowardly silence? "They have rights who dare maintain them!" when haughty wealth, backed by judges and executives who are strangers to the love of liberty, wages unjust and merciless war upon men for demandmerciess war upon men for demand-ing but the right to work and to re-ceive in exchange sufficient to make them physically able to work, we refuse to say that in the conflict the dead should be coffined beneath hum-ble roofs alone. Till the change we hope and strive for shall have come hope and strive for shall have come, organized labor must use organized labor's weapons-the boycott and the strike; and their use will be blam-able only when those who use them treat the present state of industrial war as normal and eternal, and refuse to devote their energies to the hastening of the happy era of industrial peace to bring about which we are pledged to work and to attain which all events

and all agencies of these times inevita-

While a federal judge may, at his

capricious and biased will strike down every department of the government of a sovereign state, farmers and laborers alike must seek in vain to secure re-lief from oppression by enacting laws. Not a single state law in the interest of farmers or laborers is permitted by the federal courts to live an hour, while, at the same time, these same allies of capitalism declare that, because of its limited powers, Congress can grant no effective relief, Were the inferior federal courts abolished by the repeal of the acts of Congress, under which alone they exist, and were the Federal Supreme Court denied the power to override the decisions of the state courts, whose members are elected by the people and are amenable to them, then when farmers and la-borers secure control of a State Government they would be the masters of those against whose oppression they now struggle in vain, and capitalism would be compelled to obey the laws or to court the consequences of armed revolt against a sovereign people's will. Recognizing the utter impossibility of radical social or political changes of any kind until this now invincible barrier-the federal judiciary-shall have been removed we shall make its removal our single political aim in national politics until the federal courts shall have been destroyed and the power of each state to regulate its own internal ing party shows an honest purpose to take practicable steps toward Socialism, affairs shall have been thereby restored. Abolition of the federal judi-ciary will be the exclusive political de-mand of the Social Democracy of America in all congressional and presiential campaigns, and we shall refuse to divert our energies from the achievement of this first indispensable reform. On this national issue, we ask the cooperation of all enemies of oppression, all foes to a despotism in judicial guise. and all lovers of American liberty, re-gardless of their views concerning our ultimate aim.

James Hogan, Utah. W. P. Borland, Michigan. R. M. Goodwin, Illinois. L. L. Hopkins, New Jersey. I. Frank. New York. R. J. Hinton, District of Columbia

G. C. Clemens, Kansas

then vote against his master, is cruel Democracy of America. This organization stands firmly for

It is

ing local branches' number and state op-posite the vote for and against the measure. Sec. 18. Officers of the organization may be removed by a majority vote of members who are entitled to elect their successor. Section 19. The columns of any national organ shall at all times be open for the pre-sentation of charges against officers and their

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. All constitutions or by-laws heretofore adopted are hereby repealed, providing, however, that local branches now existing shall be decimed to exist under this or amended at the National Convention, or by a general referendum vote. Sec. 3. This constitution shall take effect

The People's Party "middle-of-the-roaders" in several states have express-ed through their leaders a desire to ne into the Social Democracy in a

The will of the majority should pre vail in Socialist organizations. A min-ority should not bolt, but should remain in the party and attempt to convert the majority.

The work of the Colonization Com mission has been hampered in the past by being subordinated to the political side. It stands now as a co-ordinate and equal branch of the organization and will be directed by the Economic Committee, which consists of the same

Sec. 17. All referendum votes shall be persons as those who constituted the Colonization Commission

National Executive Council Social

the collective ownership and adminis ration of the means of production and distribution and does not stand for halfway measures. This also means democratic administration The feeling in Chicago, where the So-

cial Democracy was organized, is one of hope and confidence in the future. The members of the Chicago branches have known for some time, the condition of affairs and doubts were prevalent as to the continuance of the organization.

The Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, through its national secretary, N. W. Leimond, made a proposition looking toward amalgamaion. His letter was read by F. G. R. Gordon and was turned over to the chairman of the committee on resolutions, F. F. Heath, of Wisconsin, and has not yet been returned

The Commissioners were en route to Washington and Idaho in Novemb and would have gone from Denver to those states if the funds contributed for those states if the funds contributed for that purpose had been in the hands of the treasurer of the Commission. As he did not get control of these funds until December, the Commissioners were obliged to return from Denver.

X444444444444444X SOCIAL FORUM ***************

AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

Editor Social Democrat—I congratu-late you on the last issue of our grow ing journal. Especially so as I rec ognize the significance and intellectual breadth of the article on "Class Struggle," from the pen of Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, It is the best statement I have read and the clearest analysis yet penned of what is the animating purpose of true Socialism. I accept now, as always and fully, "class "class consciousness," as an inspiration, a molder, a guide. I deny "class con-sciousness" as a master, a divider, a disturber, a creator of fanatics and a maker of demagogues. Comrade Berger also makes these distinctions plain.

Your "current notes" have the right what our dear German comrade leader, William Leibknecht, has to say of the aning of America to the privileged and the plutes of the old world, clears up a mass of midget-made misunder standing. We must be, we are, standing. We must be, we are, standing. because Socialism is for the natriots," because recognize that family has its reason for being, and hence we are American Socialists And as "world patriots" also, we have more than ever a right to American Socialists. John Swinton once said at a public meeting: "Americans, I hall you, whether born on this or the other side of the ocean, for America is an idea, or it is nothing." We are and have been a fusing alembic of nationalities almost a microcosm of the ethnical life of the world, so when we are world patriots we may be more than ever American Socialists.

I read with great interest the bond article in our colonization department. It was clear, clean and strong. It could have been made stronger, because it did not, perhaps, lay stress enough on the wage spoliation of labor which our collective and co-operative life will destroy. Let me put the matter in a little equation of my own: Profit from labor consumers..50 per cent Profit on labor itself, at low-

est estimated rate.....47 per cent

Competitive balance for la- ...

bor 3 per cent Now, let us take, say, 400,000 acres of land favorably located, with fair soil, good climate, pure water, abundant timber, large coal deposits and other minerals, stones, sands, clays, etc., ob-tainable at a price within the amount named in the article I refer to, \$2,500. 000. This, too, to cover means of starting. Under competitive methods it would need an outlay of \$5,000,000 on the part of capitalistic owners to pu such an area into working and profit able condition; that is, to make it the home of 40,000 persons. Under a col-lective ownership and a wise co-operation it can be put under way with less than a million dollars. The bond, as debt, would be, say, \$2,500,000. The interest at 5 per cent for ten-twenty years—averaging, say, sixteen, would be \$2,000,000, a total of \$4,500,000.

Two years from date of occupancy 2.000 colonists at least could be located The cost per acre of property, interest and all, would be \$11.25 per acre. With 2,000 workers on the land its market value would be at least double that amount. When the debt was wiped out the primary or money cost to each of 2,000 co-operators would be \$2,250. If at the end of sixteen years there were 40,000 8.000 families, living in complete se curity on the land, the cost would be per capita but \$112.50. Per family of five the cost would be but \$562.50, and it is to be remembered, also, that this labor alone. While being earned out soil, timber, coal, etc., all who earned would be amply supported, fed, clothed, housed, educated in collective security and co-operative freedom. A the end of sixteen years the marketable value, in the present way of stating, could hardly be put in dollar units But it would be fair to say, and it is a low estimate, that the whole acreage of such a domain-fields, farms, mines tanneries, mills, quarries, roads schools, villages, manufactories, etc., with the other, equal to at least \$200 per acre, or a total wealth-earning of \$80,000,000. And every one would have lived while earning. Put this estimate as against the 3 per cent above given as all that under the most favorable conditions over and above absolute needs of bare life, can now fall to the lot of the wage-earner. And this is all possible and may yet be an actual ity. Beyond and above, far and clear, is the over-rising and all-absorbing values created by the Equities to be es tablished; by the Ethics that will bloom into Love, Order, Justice, Brotherhood. Over all the inspiring spectacle of a true Commonwealth life, in min-iature, perhaps, but sure to bring its lesson of intellect teaching and organ izing; of love and fraternity develop-ing and inspiring; of industry constructing and securing. The spectacl of a true Social Democracy which shall realize Walt Whitman's shout:

"I speak the password primeval, Democracy. By God! I will have nothing all cannot have on equal terms."

May I not also say to Comrade Ber ger, a word in conclusion as to on statement in his admirable paper:

"But in land in our country tivism is not possible now, and will no be for a long time to come."

National collectivism in land and by wholesale acceptance may not be pos-sible at this time. But in no other coun-

try in the world, organized in and under the present conditions of civiliza-tion, so-called, is it possible to introduce, and successfully, too, collectiv-ist efforts and movements, upon a scale which alone can justify the toil, time, mental, moral and industrial effort demanded. I know of at least three states in this union wherein land three states in this union wherein land for Socialism.

collectivity may readily be made successful by peaceful and legal efforts. I answering my letter in the kindly spir-

know a vast area, at least two-fifths (excluding Alaska) of this continental union, where the proper defense of the collective principles of an existing Law of Water can readily be made to remole that now prevail. Water in arid and semi-arid America is of more value than land. The legal principle tha water is natural wealth, not property public or private, and must therefor ficial use of all industrial life and its security, is even now writ, in more o less positiveness, upon the constitu tions and statutes of seventeen states and territories. We have therein a Socialism which is of the most trans cendent importance, when once and fully understood. There are obtainable, also, vast areas of land upor which the collective principle of con sociated industries on such a scale as Comrade Berger holds and I believe with him, to be essential, can be mo Commission of the Social Democracy can point, for example, to low-priced tracts of 800,000 and 1,000,000 acres each, in different states, accessible by railroads and not far out of the busic life of men, that, possessing water, soil, climate, minerals, grasses, timber building materials, et al., are capabl of being, under co-operative methods turned into marvelous hives of collect tive life, security, equity and frate nity! American Socialism, politica and co-operative offers as no other land can and no other people may, at present, the occasion for the organization and creation of a vast and voluntary co-operative industry, whose effects from the first of its successful begin political struggle can be counted only by the heart beats of Hope that will b transformed into ballots, as Utopia possibilities are translated into living and reasonable achievement, pointing gidity of Truth to the golden way that

CULTIVATION OF SYMPATHY.

will lead out of cut-throat struggle

The colony effort will not detract from

the political agitation. It will be as

an oriflame to voice and vote, pen and

Editor Social Democrat—May I once nore ask a small space in your col umns in order to make a little more clear the point I criticised in Altruist' position, since it reappears in his las letter? Whether or not this shall be "a woman's last word" is for Altruist and yourself to decide.

I did not infer that Altruist was meering at all kindness to animals, but only that he thinks these particular people of whom he wrote, and all who levote time and money to the sam object, would have more thought for the sufferings of human beings if they This seems to me an unavoidable in ference from the following words, quot ed from his reply to my letter, in which, as he thinks, I misunderstood him:

"I have no respect, no love, no sympathy, for the organization whose members dally away their time 'chewing the rag' about the sufferings of cats and curs while human beings suffer untold misery and wrong," etc.

all I meant to criticise in the former article. He would not condemn such a use of time unless he felt that it were robbing human beings of what might otherwise be given to them, and here, I think, is his mistake.

I think also that instead of a fev bers only being people of sincere and honest purpose, it is the majority of whom this is true, while no doub there is a scattering of the other sort. Does Altruist realize that the organization, one of whose meetings he at ended, is a national one, and is pub lishing literature and sending it all over the world with the purpose of arousing the humane sentiment prima rily in children? Does he think this vork, however narrow its promotors sweeping condemnation? One would certainly have far less sympathy for an organization whose members symwith human beings: but to say that one has no sympathy even for such an organization (which the American Hunane Education Society certainly is not) implies that there is nothing good in such a sentiment, and that we should be better without it.

All I plead for is that we shall be very careful in our condemnation what falls below our own standards, not to include things which are good so far as they go, and like all good beginnings will grow to better and best f properly nursed, which it is not likey to do if animosity is aroused by meers and condemnation.

All must work in the line where the stage of sympathetic development they have reached leads them, and there will be a much better chance to interest them in something broader if you ar side, than if you seek to turn them by the other method.

Suppose that Altruist and myself, each being true to feeling expresse should mingle with the members of the and see which one could win the larger number to socialism, he with his scor and condemnation of the way they are now spending their time, or I, trying as sympathetically as I could, to show them the broader need, while recogniz-ing their own work as good.

I believe that every kindly impulse its embryonic stage. Socialism to me seems simply brother-love or altruism of which we are always talking, put in practice, and whatever fosters the small beginnings of this sympathy for some-thing wholly unconnected with our-selves, I believe is preparing the way

it in which it was sent, and while we may be obliged to "agree to disagree as to methods, we may feel sure that our object is the sa same. Sincerely, HELEN J. WESCOTT.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Steady Progress in a British Colony. The readers of the Social Democratiave heard something about the plans and principles of proportional repre sentation. This reform is making great neadway in the British colony of South Australia, where it is known as Effect ve Voting.

The following circular to members and friends of the Effective Voting League of South Australia has been is sued by Miss Catharine Helen Spence

of Adelaide:
"The year 1897 has been an important era in the history of electoral reform. On Jan. 20 the elections for the legis-lative assembly in Hobart and Launceson gave the English speaking world the first practical test of the simplicity and the equity of the Hare method of voting, with the additional safeguard of scientific distribution of surplus

On Jan. 21 an extraordinary meeting of the Effective Voting League was held in Albert Hall, followed on Jan. 22 by deputation to the acting premier to request that the proportional system and the single transferable vote should be used instead of the multiple vote for decting the ten Australian delegates to

ne federal convention.
"This was refused; and the subse quent election by multiple vote showed the defects of that method. Miss Spence, the president of the Effective League, stood as a candidate especially on the principal of proportional representation, and on March 6, election day received 7,500 votes, though kept out of both party lists.

"On July 9 the annual meeting of the League was held, at which a publi scrutiny of 3.383 votes was conducted, and the contrast was shown between Effective Voting and Defective Voting With six to elect, out of twelve candi dates, there is a difference of one-third, or two candidates out of six. The details and result of the scrutiny were printed in a leaflet and widely circulat

"During the year twenty-six lectures were given on the subject of Propor-tional Representation, chiefly to liter-ary societies, with blackboard illustrations: and an active propaganda has been carried on. At the request of his excellency, Sir Fowell Buxton, a demonstration of the scrutiny and its results was given at the governmen

"On July 28, Mr. Glynn moved a reso lution in the South Australian legis-lative assembly for the use of the Hard method in all South Australian elec tions in both houses of parliament; and is in parliament.

"Jan. 20, 1898, a petition was presented on the opening of the federal con-vention in Melbourne for the use of the Hare method in federal elections, espeially for the senate, signed by 1,653 electors of South Australia.

"In the United States and Canada the reform makes a steady progress. In Switzerland eight cantons have adopted Proportional Representation, and it is a matter of time for it to reach the ipality of Rio Janeiro, and one of the provinces have adopted it, and it is

The report is signed by C. H. Spence resident, and Jeanne Young, secretary In sending the report Miss Spend vrltes:

"I am 72 years old now, and pretty well in health, in spite of the longest and hottest summer I have experienced since 1839, when I arrived in South Australia. And I can still work.

A SOCIALIST NE 'S VAN

Editor Social Democrat: Socialist agitation in St. Louis is about to receive a new impetus in the form a portable social reform news stand, located at some street corner of large traffic.

The idea is an innovation of great promise and possibilities. The news consists of a nicely equipped two wheeled van, furnished with a case and an attractive sign over the top. The van is about six feet long, of light, but substantial construction, making it easy to convey and of durable wear. It is intended that the stand shall keep a periodicals, magazines and books and that, of course its financial success being secured, its first and main pur-pose shall be to present to the public a better opportunity than ever before to become familiar with the theory, prac tice and development of the so

This work will be further aided and made more useful by a free, but judi-cious distribution of sample copies, which will be furnished from publishers: and such copies of papers already read by organized subscribers and turned over to the stand for above name

Such a work in the hands of an ar dent, conscientious, wide-awake social-ist is invaluable and will no doubt be noticed and followed with considerable

We hope, therefore, in a short time to give another report telling of the success and thereby to encourage simi-lar undertakings in other towns. Fraternally yours,

Julius G. Friton.

Lawyer Seymour Stedman represented Illinois Branch No. 10 in the convention. Every member of the branch except SAID Stedman stood for the broad principles of the Social Democracy. As soon as the members learned of the attitude of Stedman they called a meeting of their branch and notified their delegate that if he intended to vote against the minority report they would, in accordance with the imperative mandate, recall him immediately Whereupon Stedman, acting in accord ance with the tactics of his profession, adopted the anomalous position of speaking against the minority report and then voting for it.

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

REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE COLONIZATION COMMISSION

The treasurer's report to the conven tion showed that there had been received from all sources during the period between Aug. 20, 1897, and June 1, 1898, a total of \$2 421 42 Of this amount \$1 724.65 was received from individuals and \$696.77 was received from branches Disbursements amounted to \$2,388,19 and cash on hand was \$33.23

The following is the tabulated result Receipts\$2,388.19 \$2,421,42 Cash on hand

The disbursements were for the fol lowing purposes: Printing and supplies \$ 142.88 Office expense Postage Colony expense account 534.7 R. J. Hinton (personal acc't.). C. F. Willard (personal acc't.). 197.17 Cash loaned National Council, 194.1

National Council

Total\$2,388.19
The item "Colony expense account" includes all the expense of the commis sion in the examination of various properties under consideration through out the year, and is largely covered by amounts paid in for that specific pur pose and receipted for as individua contributions.

The item "Co-operative Common-wealth Co." covers expenses incurred in the organization of that company. which expenses were paid out of the funds of the commission. This item now stands as an asset of the commis-

The cash paid out on account of National Council was for the services o W P Borland as editor and genera utility man of the Social Democ for small items of cash which he was compelled to pay from time to time for assistance in getting out the paper This was all paid out of the funds of the commission and charged to the Na tional Council.

The cash loaned National Council covers amounts advanced by the treas urer of the commission to the genera difficulties, and includes items of cast which were received on account of the commission by Treasurer Keliher of the general organization and retained by him, he turning over to the treasure of the commission the account only o such receipts without the cash. In thi connection it is proper to say that the treasurer of the commission did no obtain full account and control of commission funds until Dec. 1, 1897.

It is also proper and just to say that under the circumstances as they existed at national headquarters, the treas arer of the commission attaches no plame to Treasurer Keliher of the gen eral organization. He was continually hampered by pressing financial obliga and it seemed to be the duty of th treasurer of the commission to rende such financial assistance as was The funds so used were paid ou with the full consent of the treasure of the commission, and with the quali fied consent of the other members the commission.

The total amount due from the ger eral organization on June 1 was \$734.17 and assets of the commission at that time were tabulated as follows: Due from National Council.....\$734.17 Due from Co-op. Com. Co..... 144.06

Cash on hand 33.23 Total\$911,46 W. P. Borland,

THE SPANISH ASC S.

A Spanish deputy tells a newspaper correspondent that the masses in Spain would be pretty willing to surrende Cuba and the Philippines, if they could thereby secure an honorable peace. He says that the effort to maintain these colonies has cost the peasantry and working classes their best sons for generations, and that it is only the aristocracy and the army that are eager to

continue the war.

Here is a voice crying in the wilder To bring this truth before the world it had to be spoken by one out-side the ranks of the workers and who will probably not repeat it. The dumb, driven cattle of Spain, whose sons have been fliched and taken to deadly climates for generations, are unrepresent ed. They are as inarticulate as sheep. They know what they want and are beginning to perceive what is hurting

hem, but they are voiceless.

A John the Baptist or an Elijah o the working classes of Spain might have prevented this war by advocating justice for their Cuban brethren. Who the masses of Spain and other countries need is consecrated prophets from their own ranks, who will stand up boldly and denounce the Herods of today and arouse the common people until the de-mand for freedom, for justice and for humanity shall sweep the earth like a tidal wave.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

SOCIALISM AND THE PLAG

It is perhaps superfluous for us to call the attention of Socialists to the importance of always having the American flag in evidence at their meet ings and parades. Of course Socialists yield to no class or party in their loy alty to the flag and to the fundamenta principles of our government, which are based upon the equal and "inalienable right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

An incident of the late reform co

vention in this city is what has sug gested the necessity of Socialists al ways displaying the national colors a their gatherings. The reporter of the St. Louis Republic, a stalwart mouth-piece of plutocracy, seems to have been grieyously distressed at the absence of anything connected with the conver tion upon which to base an insinustion of disloyalty.

tion of disloyalty.

Finally the reporter, in casting his agle eye over the assemblage, noted that was, to him, indisputable evidence of treason. He made the starting discovery that, although the hall was profusely decorated with American flags, only five or aix of the deje-

gates were little flags on the lapels of their coats, and this trivial incident was duly mentioned in his report.

The fact that he could have stood at

the window of that hall and counted seventy-five men passing to and from the street without flags to every one that passed with flags, did not occur to the zealous reporter as destroyin the force or significance of his pusil-lanimous little flag incident. Of course not. Those people on the streets were Democrats and Republicans; they don't need to wear flags to prove their patriotism. All that is required of then is to put on the yellow gold-bug badge of truckling, slavish servility, and yote for Hannaism, that is turning them out onto the streets to starve just as fast as the trusts ganized and machines and children put

in their places. In regard to the flag, I have a sug an regard to the mag, I have a suggestion to make: As a party that is opposed to that few exploiting the many through the wage slave system, but does believe in every one doing his just share of honest, productive toil and receiving full eagle, the battle-ax nor the spearhead, emblems with which flagstaffs are us ually surmounted, are in any sens-typical of Socialist principles.

The eagle is pre-eminent among the feathered tribe as the king of birds -a tyrant, a thief and a fighter. He is a relentless exploiter of labor, which he does by robbing the fish hawk of his prey in the most approved capitalistic fashion; and as such he is peculiarly appropriate and suggestive as an emblem of capitalism.

For the spearhead and battle-ax I would substitute the plowshare and the pruning hook—implements of industry in the highest sense typical of Socialist principles. By making this change we would forestall the cation of the text which foretells the time when we shall beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks and have war no more As to the feathered emblem dove with the might substitute the olive branch, the traditional emblem of peace from the time of the flood.
Or I would be willing to sacrifice the sentimental for the practical, even to the extent of replacing the dove with that eminently respectable, honest and industrious member of the feathered tribe the Plymouth Rock hen, who pays her way through this world by honest productive toil, who is an orna ment to the circle of domestic animals in which she moves, and whose life, unless she has the misfortune to be cut down in the bloom of her pul lethood to satisfy the craving of hungry preacher for yellow-legged chicken, is a boon to human kind. E. H. ELLIFF.

PLUTOCRACY AND PROGRESS.

Without question the principles of lutocracy are all of the retrograde character and a nation subservient t them is in its decline, going down hill with its sun of progress sinking in the western horizon, and clouds of darkness and bigotry from the ocean o despotism originated by its own sel-Plutocracy is a nation Plutocracy never made a nation, but it has destroyed many of

Plutocracy says to humanity: "If can't live off you, I will destroy you. If I can't be on your back, I will break If I can't eat at the first table you shall not eat at any table. A similar assumption is made by th plutocratic press when it freezes out in harmony with those tyrannical policies.

Socialism is but an expression of humanity. It stands for the people. Its of bunting. Its government is the life and happiness of the people, not their misery and death. Its government is justice tempered with that broad mercy known to embrace principles of truth, so full of progress that laws will not be necessary, because there is no crime and dishonesty. Progress en-larges the sympathies, broadens the mind, makes the bigot a liberal neighbor, and fills the earth with its prod ucts for all. Laws often prevent this In the light of true progress for all laws become fewer and fewer. In the light of a retrograde progress, the world is full of laws, courts and guns. Guns, courts, laws and bigotry always been the scourge of a free and business of subjugation of the people's natural rights. time must perish, but the people will

always live by Socialism. The true principles of progress individuals. communities and states are involved in Socialism. War is destruction, and peaceful methods are necessary to build up what wars de stroy. War is the use of the club and gun to conquer, and rob people of prop erty and life. Very many wars have War is the use of the club and been foolish and for wicked purposes and tend to shorten and make miser-

The objects of Socialism are all humane, and the principles are intended to provide all the people with these blessings, viz. A good, comfortable, happy home; plenty to eat, drink and wear; a good substantial education; a reasonable amount of amusement; in short, all things that make people hap-py, industrious, contented, cheerful agreeable, humane, kind, charitable and filled with good will towards mankind, are taught by Socialism, and the same tends to make kuman life long and happy. It shouldn't be a difficult matter to decide which to choose. LUCIUS O. WILSON.

If race patriotism is a step ahead of country patriotism, world patriotism must be the finality. When we arrive at that universal peace will no longe be an iridescent dream.

It is quite fashionable for dumb headed capitalist loa'ers to have all the comforts and luxuries of life, while the working human cattle who produce them live in want.

Chicago, with her 32 branches, solidly for the organization of the So-cial Democracy of America.

rimmuny Children's Column

MY BOY. (A Gem of Heart-Breaking Pathos.)
have a little boy, a fine little fellow!
When I look at him all the world seem

Early labor drives me forth, late it brings

me home.

Oh, my flesh is stranger to me. Stranger my own child's glances.

Address Communications to Ella Rerve Ware, 597 Decatur St., Brooklyn. YOU SHOULD READ. ~~~~~

The Equilibration of Human Apti-Rarely, oh, so rarely, do I see my beau-tiful son, awake; Ever asleep I find him. For I see him at night only.

tudes and Powers of Adaption.

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

I hear it, I hasten; it must be; yes, yes, it shall be; My father-love flames up; my child must see me! By his cradle I stand, I look, I listen-hush!

In dreams his lips move: "Oh, where is where is my papa?" I kiss the little blue eyes; they open. "My child!" They see me, they see me—but soon close again.

"Darling, here stands your papa. Here is a penny for you," In dreams his lips move: "Oh, where is where is my papa?"

In bitterness, pain and anguish I stand and think: "Some day, when you awaken, my child, you will find me no more." —Morris Rosenfeld.

A SWEAT-SHOP POET.

There is nothing about a crowded sweatshop to be very proud of, but here in New York we are very proud of our sweatshop poet. Morris Rosen-feld wrote patiently the songs that came in his heart. He wrote them in the Yiddish or Jargon, and in spite of the dark, dreary surroundings, the songs were so sweet, the sweetness and the sadness penetrated the darkness, and now they have been brought to the light through the translation of one of the Harvard professors, and we have a whole book of these poems, called "Songs From the Ghetto." I send you one this week, and I mean to send you more. It will bring us all closer to the heart of the workers in the dark LETTERS FROM THE CHILDREN

Dear Editor-I am a little girl 10 years old. I was born in a Russian hard my mother worked attending the house and garden. I can also well re member when my mother died. Soon after my mother's death I came to this country, Living with my aunt and sister I heard a good deal of Socialism. They are members of the S. D. A. They have taken me many times to meet-ings. Listening to the speakers, and reading every week the children's col-umn in The Social Democrat, I have learned that when Socialism will come and all the people will work alike, and there will be neither rich nor poor, I believe that young mothers would no

die from hard work, as my mother has leaving little ones behind SARAH REISMAN. 1 Auburn st., Boston, Mass. Our hearts go out in sympathy to brave, motherless Sarah. I believe she

for Socialism.

Dear Mrs. Ware—I am a little Socialist, and I read The Social Democrat every week. I think Socialism is a good thing. My father is a Socialist, and so is my mamma. I read your story about "War Times" and I like it good. I would like to know Lillie Dennett and F. Glanz. I think we would have good times together.

Hoping that we will soon have So cialism, I am your little friend, IKE RUBINSTEIN.
623 South st., Philadelphia.

One of our New York boys sent me this the other day. I don't know whether to call it a dream or a story. "One day while walking in the wood

a boy about as big as a man's thumb came up to me and said in a shrill voice, 'Do you want to play ball?' acorn and I threw it back, and we played a long time. Then he jumped into a tree and began to throw nuts me. At first I thought he wanted to hurt me, but he said, 'Please let me se up and was just going to ask for more when I awoke. Then I knew that the

"MAX SHAINIR. "312 E. 11th st., New York"

CO-OPERATE FOR PRODUCTION. Editor Social Democrat: Being in war the time for discussing its cause

The duty is imperative for us Americans to harmoniously unite for victory.

He who does not is denounced as

If his apposition takes the form of his penalty. WHY DO WE DEMAND AND

FORCE CO-OPERATION? Because the safety of each citizen is in peril-the permanence of our na-

tion is at stake. But if our seventy-five millions of people can, do and must co-operate to fight Spain, why cannot they also unite to produce food, clothes and houses education and culture for all? Is not WANT as dangerous as

Spain? JAMES TAYLOR ROGERS. San Francisco, Cal.

Make a little fence of trust Around today; Fill the space with loving works, And therein stay.

Look not through the sheltering bars Upon tomorrow; Love will help thee bear what comes If joy or sorrow.

An arm of aid to the weak; A friendly hand to the friendless: Kind words, so short to speak, But whose echo is endless. The world is wide, these things

They may be nothing-but they are all. -R. M. Milnes.

BOOKS....

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

The Railroad Question.

By William Larrabee (later Gover-nor of Iowa). 12mo., cloth extra, gilt top (488 pages)..... Ceasar's Column.

Home I come in anguish, shrouded deep in darkness. How nicely the child plays—so my pale wife tells me. How sweet he prattles, how lightly asks "Oh, mother, good mother."
When will my good, good papa come and bring me a penny?"

Brook Farm.

An ever fresh story of an interesting experiment. Historic and personal memoirs. by John Thomas Codman. Cloth.

The Inter-Mutual State.

A Labor Catechism of Political Economy. By C. Osborne Ward, 304 pages, cloth, 10mo.

Do., paper

Equality. Wealth Against Commonwealth. By Henry, D. Lloyd, boards,

Voices of the Morning. John Harvey,

Daughter of Humanity. By Edgar Maurice Smith, crown oc-tavo, 317 pages, cloth..... The Juggernaut of the Moderns.

Our Destiny. e Gronlund The Co-Operative Commonwealth. President John Smith.

Breed of Barren Metal.

The Red Light. By Herbert N. Casson..... History of the Paris Commune Of 18/1.

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

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TINY HOUSES.

A most curious insect is the tree vorticella. It does not build a house, but instead, with its fellows, builds up a sort of tree with waving branches from which the insects hang like flow ers, swaying back and forth in their gay colors of green and yellow.

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a glass house which is often found broken by naturalists—whether from the stones of some enemy or not is un-known. The floscule has a long foot stalk which it fastens to a water plant and remains moored the rest of its life. It is very sensitive, and at the slight-est alarm retreats into its glass dwelling. When it emerges it seems to be a film of smoke at first, for there are glass-like filaments attached to its lobed body which search for food in the water which is stowed beneath the

brick houses are usually fastened to the leaf of some water plant. An insect called the floscule lives in

insect in its queer transparent home

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

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

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REPORT OF RECEIPTS.	
Amount previously acknowl'd.\$2,	428.72
J. H. Grannis	3.00
A. H. W	1.00
Chas, Anderson, No. 2 of Pa	1.00
C. C. Janney	1.00
Ed. Ehrlich	1.00
John Plummer, No. 9 of Ohlo	2.25
Total\$2.	431.97
By error in footing	
Total receipts to date\$2. W. P. Borland, Treasu	

THE COLONIZATION COMMISSION SUBMITS ITS REPORT.

The colonization commission of the Social Democracy of America desires to submit herewith its first annual report to the National Council in convention assembled. The full report of the work done cannot be given'in detail and must

salient points. We stand at the inception of our fred co-operative common-The plans which we have outlined we believe will enable us to sup-plant that system which has been in existence for nearly 200 years. If we have not abolished it in the ten months that the commission has been organ ized, as many of our impatient mem bers expected, it is the fault of the sys tem and not the fault of the commi Despite the war scare, which has depleted the ranks of the organization in general to some extent, the work of the commission has continued with a

steadfast object in view.

The members of the commission were appointed on August 2, 1897, and organized with a choice of Col. R. J. Hinton, of Washington, D. C., as chairman; C. F. Willard of Chicago, secretary, and W. P. Borland of Bay City

As soon as organized, the next ques tion was to begin operations immediately. We were then beset with the question of lack of funds, which has continued to hamper our work all through the year. The commission being dependent upon voluntary contri no funds were in hand, and steps had to be taken to secure some The secretary of the commission being in Chicago, it was decided that he should take steps to organize the work and secure the needed funds. Circulars were drawn up asking for voluntary contributions, and a daily co-operativ fund box was also inaugurated, which brought in good results. On Sept. 17, 1897. Comrade Borland arrived from his home and assumed his duties as treasurer of the commission. By cor respondence between the members of the commission an agreement had been reached which related to the future work of the commission. the nature of a confidential report to the national executive board, and was submitted Aug. 15. It provided that the land and instruments of production should be collective property and that the trustees should be selected in the persons of the members of the onal executive board as representing the Social Democracy of America This confidential report forms practically the basis of all our actions sinc

On Sept. 20, 1897, the treasurer of the commission was appointed as editor of the Social Democrat, and his necessary absorption in the duties of that office has prevented the development of the plans of the commission as originally outlined, and as fast as desired, but such action appeared necessary at the time to the members of the national executive board on account of the lack of money in their treasury and the impossibility of securing and paying for the services of some one else equally as able. This lack of funds has like wise compelled Comrade Hinton to re-main, except for a short time, at his present occupation since the commission was not in a position to pay him

for continuous services. With the dearth of funds then exist ing, on Sept. 25, 1897, a proposition was received from a real estate dealer by the name of Charles B. Moling of Columbus, Ohio, that the commission inspect certain lands that he had for pay the traveling expenses of two men bers of the commission to inspect this land. It was decided by the commission that Chairman Hinton and Sec retary Willard should be the two t inspect the property, as it would give them the opportunity to meet and dis-cuss matters in relation to the work of the commission which their lack of funds had hitherto prevented them from doing. Accordingly these two commissioners met in the city of Nash ville on Sept, 25 and outlined variou methods of work for the commission in the future. A visit was then paid to near Crossville, in the county of Cun berland, where said land is located Commissioners Hinton and Willard spent nearly a week in making the in vestigation, driving over the plateau in various directions to the extent of 130 miles. The result of the examination is contained in the report upon this Ternessee land, which is herewith sub mitted as a part of the report of the commission. Briefly stated, it may be said that here is an area of 400,000 acres which can be secured at an average price of \$4 per acre. It has been med and in fact guaranteed that be sold to cover the purchase price and leave a surplus of \$900,000 to operate the property, build factories, equip workshops, supply transportation and increase the organization. It has been suggested that an amount equal to three years' interest could be set aside out of the principal to provide for the payment of interest for the first three

this location. resources of this region are superb: the climate is unexcelled, water excellent and abundant; the agricul-tural possibilities good, the soil not extremely rich, but fairly productive;

years of the existence of the colory in

timber abundant: coal likewise in thick all other metals likewise present in more or less abundance, while building stone, clays and sands are likewise present in sufficient quantity.

The variety of resources enables the complete circle of production to be consummated, and would enable a self-sus taining co-operative commonwealth in miniature to be established there which would not be obliged to depend upon any other region for supplies

On Oct. 4, Comrade Willard arrived at Chicago headquarters and reported Chicago these facts to Comrade Borland and the various features of the question were gone over carefully.

On Oct. 7 it was decided that as the matter was of such importance, Com-rades Hinton and Willard should meet Comrade Debs in New York and lay the matter before him as the chairman of the national executive board. This was done on Oct. 10, when Comrades Debs, Hinton and Willard met at the Continental, Hotel in New York and entered into a conference with Mr Charles B. Moling of Columbus, Ohio and Mr. Joseph Huffaker of Louisville Ky., who were engaging to sell this property. At this meeting the whole Tennessee proposition was gone into in detail, including the matter of the land, its price and the method of raising the money to pay for it. Comrade Debs, as the chairman of the nationa executive board, agreed to the plans of the commission as outlined in its report and did it the honor to say to one of these gentlemen who was negotiating the sale that he had the utmost confidence in the wisdom, judgment and integrity of the members of the com

On Oct. 24 Comrade Hinton arrived in Chicago from Washington, and on the 25th the three members of the colonization commission assembled to-gether for the first time. At that meeting of the commission the various work hitherto by the commission was submitted and accepted, and it was formally decided that the acquisition of the land on the Cumberland table land by the colonization commission should be undertaken and proceeded with as rapidly as possible. It was decided at this meeting likewise that Commissioners Willard and Hintor should travel west and endeavor to inspect lands in Washington and Idaho as originally contemplated, since it would require considerable time to carry through a transaction of such importance as that in Tennes

The three members of the commis sion unanimously voted to submit the proposition relating to the Tennessee matter to the national executive board with a favorable report of the coloni zation commission and recommending as soon as possible the making of an industrial survey of the land in order that the co-operative idea might be carried out intelligently.

On Oct. 26 Comrades Hinton, Bor-land and Willard signed, as trustees for a company to be formed hereafter a proposition to purchase this land as ch trustees provided that the amount necessary could be raised by the issue of bonds. Comrades Hinton and Wil lard left for St. Louis that evening. and the next night started for Color ado Springs at the expense of Messrs Huffaker and Moling to see a certain wealthy man resident in that town in regard to the purchase of the bonds. From this time until Dec. 4, Comrades Hinton and Willard were in Colorado engaged in these negotiations, and likewise occupied in an endeavor raise funds to proceed to Washington and Idaho and Comrade Willard remained until Dec. 12 for that purpose It had been agreed that Messrs. Huffaker and Moling would advance the Commission \$700 as a loan to enable them to defray their expenses on this western trip, but after serious delays such assistance was definitely refused. Vice Chairman Hogan was then in Denver, and consultations were held between him and the members of the Colonization commission.

On Dec. 4. Vice Chairman Hogan the national executive board and Chairman Hinton started for Chicago, and on Dec. 12 Comrade Willard likewise tarted for Chicago to attend a joint meeting of the National Executive Board and Colonization Commiss

On Dec. 9 a joint meeting of the National Executive Board and Coloniza tion Commission was held at which the question of the Tennessee land matter was taken up and gone into in detail. and this meeting was adjournd until when the members of the National Executive Board and the Colon

ization Commission were present. Chairman Hinton of the Colonization commission made a long and complete verbal report, setting forth the advan tages of the Tennessee proposition and claiming that the debt incurred for the land could be easily provided for from the timber alone. He cited the from the timber alone. He cited the opinions of various experts familiar with the country and drew attention to the fact that such a work would be in line with special instruction to the Commission contained in that section of the constitution, section 6, which says: "Special attention should be giv en to the unemployed," etc. At the suggestion of Comrade Debs attention was called to the fact that better results could be obtained by concentrat ing the efforts on one proposition and it was agreed that all members of the joint session should concentrate their efforts on making a successful consum mation of the Tennessee proposition. and to direct all efforts to that end to he exclusion of all other matters. At this joint session of the two boards a proposition was submitted from Com rade H. C. Childs, of Denver, looking to the establishment of co-operative gold mining in the mines of Colorado on property then owned by him and which he was willing to turn over or was willing to turn over on favorable terms to the Co-operative commonwealth. It was, however, agreed that the efforts of the commission should be centered on one propo-sition and that nothing could be done

Childs.

At the joint meeting of the two oards on December 15th, it was moved and carried that the members of the joint board meet Mr. Huffaker at his hotel on December 16th and if he assured them that he could float the bonds as per terms of agreement to permit him to go ahead.

On December 16th the members of the two boards called on Mr. Huffaker and received his assurance that he could float the issue of bonds on the Tennessee land. At this interview it was requested by him that the Colonization Commission write him a letter declaring formally their willingness to proceed as representing the Social Democracy on the Tennessee proposition and this was agreed to, and the next day such a letter was presented to him. At this meeting Mr. Moling agreed to pay the sum of \$469.95 in settlement of the expenses of Comrades Hinton and Willard while remaining in Denver at his request. It was likewise stated at this meeting that no action could be taken upon this matter by those interested in securing finances until after the Christmas holidays. This action in deferring negotiations until after the Christmas holidays was declared necessary by those who were to secure the sale of the bonds, and matter went over until after the first of January

From that time until March 11th over two months, nothing of a definite nature was heard in regard to the ne-gotiation of these bonds, although it was understood that Mr. Moling was in New York attending to the matter. The members of the Commission were like-wise informed that Mr. Huffaker was very ill and continued so to be for a period of six weeks, which did much to impede progress.

On Friday, March 11th, a telegram was received from Mr. Huffaker, asking the secretary to come to that city to confer with him on matters relating to the acquisition of the Tennessee land. The secretary went there and spent a number of hours on March 12th with him at his home, he still being confined to the house by illness. At that time he presented a number of propo-sitions and suggestions and made certain statements. He also requested that the sum of \$2,000,000 be raised to \$2,500,000, as the amount of the issue of bonds to run twenty years at 5 per cent, and stated that the necessity fo increase in the amount was due to the advice of competent financial men in New York, who stated that the additional \$500,000 would be essential to make the operation a success. He made numerous suggestions as to the formation of a corporation of a company under the laws of New Jersey and furnished full information as to the laws of the state, but it was decided after wards by the Commission that we did not care to organize a company in that

At that time Mr. Huffaker stated that Harvey Fisk & Sons, a banking firm in New York City, had agreed to underwrite the entire issue of bonds, upon certain conditions which in the mair provided that a minority of representatives of capitalistic interests be put up on the board of directors. This propo sition, with all his suggestions and information, were embodied by the secre tary in a report furnished to Comrade Debs, Chairman of the National Executive Board, and to Comrade Hinton who, with Comrade Keliher, met Mr Huffaker in Washington and went over matters in detail with him. At this meeting the increased amount of bonds was agreed to, but the idea of having the men named upon the board of di rectors as representatives of capital istic interests was rejected.

In the report submitted by the secre tary to the Commission, which covers eleven pages of typewritten matter, up-on this interview, attention is called to the possibility of capitalists seeking to place us in a position where it would be possible to foreclose the mortgage se-curing the bonds if any default in the payment of the interest should occur or any legal complications should arise This might be done insidiously or open ly, and it was suggested that it would advisable to secure the necessary funds to carry out the Childs propo sition so as to have a checkmate in the gold dug out of this mine to all the open and covert attacks of capitalism Upon this action by Chairman Debs comrades Hinton and Keliher, as previously related, the Commission pro-

On March 18 the secretary of the commission was called by Comrade Riordan to Atlanta, Ga., who agreed to pay his expenses for the trip. The trip lasted from March 18 until April 1 While in Atlanta Comrade Riorday paid over to the secretary \$250 and re quested him to visit certain lands in the southern part of Georgia, which he did. He went first to Lumber City and thence to Helena, where he met repre sentatives of Dodge, Hilton & Co., who hold something in the neighborhood of 50,000 acres. As the National Execu tive Board and Colonization Commis had decided to concentrate upon Tennessee proposition, it deemed inexpedient to go into the availability of this land in detail. The mere fact of it being largely segregated, as was learned by the inspection of the firm's maps, was sufficient to stamp it unavailable. From Atlanta the secretary proceeded to Washington, where a conference was held with the chair man of the Commission as to the various methods of handling the Tennes see proposition and the progress which had been made up to date. At the request of the chairman, the secretary went to New York and conferred with Mr. Moling on the progress of the financial operations in relation to the Tennessee matter.

On March 30 the secretary met Mr. Moling in New York City and had a long interview with him on the status of the financial negotiations. The posibility of floating the bonds was gone into in considerable detail. Mr. Mostated at that time that it was essential that, a company should be this company should be issued, as they fermed forthwith and that the bonds of could not be disposed of until they were ready to sell. He stated that "

at that time with the offer of Mr. cited a number of interviews with prominent financial men who had al-ready expressed the liveliest interest in the work of the Social Democrac in removing the unemployed from th Tennessee, and many, he said, expressed their willingness to take por-tions of the bonds. All of them ex-pressed their belief in the high merit of these bonds as a security for invest

> At that time the present war with Spain was threatening and fears were expressed by Mr. Moling that if this war should break out it would delay the

sale of the bonds. On the return of the secretary from New York an interview was held with Mr. Huffaker in Chicago at the Audi-torium Hotel between him and Commissioners Borland and Willard and Comrade Keliher, representing the Na-tional Executive Foard. At this time Mr. Huffaker was very desirous that the company hold to the title of the prop-erty and to issue the bonds should be formed at once, and it was decided so to do, and one of our comrades, a com-petent lawyer, was instructed to prepare the necessary papers to secure a charter for an incorporated company to hold the title of the property and in which the stock should be held in trust and money raised by the sale of bonds, On April 9 it was decided to organize

the Co-operative Commonwealth Company under the laws of the state of Kansas, and by-laws then presented were approved and have since been printed. A charter was duly prepared and with other papers forwarded to Comrade G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., the clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas, to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who is likewise one of the incorporators of this company serving as one of the three resident directors required by the laws of Kansas to be residents of that state.

The members of the Commission decided on April 25 to proceed to Topeka, Kan., to incorporate the Co-operative onwealth Company, and the various legal documents necessary were read and approved by the Commission at its meeting on that date. This included the copies of the deed of trust contract with individual co-operators

and charter. On April 27 the charter was filed in the office of the secretary of state and the first meeting of the Board of Di-rectors of the Co-operative Commonwealth Company was held and elected officers, adopted by-laws, approved and ratified deed of trust and contract with individual co-operators, and like-wise voted to issue bonds up to the full amount of the capital stock, if such an amount should be deemed necessary in carrying out the work of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and on April 30 Commissioners Borland and Willard returned to Chicago.

The company now being formed to issue bonds as had been requested by Messrs. Huffaker and Moling, a letter was sent to the gentlemen notifying them of the fact and requesting that the title deeds of the property be placed in escrow before the bonds were issued and likewise inclosing them a certified copy, duly sworn to, setting forth the fact that the Board of Directors had voted to issue the bonds in regular le

A letter was received from Mr. Huffaker requesting that he be alowed to solicit subscriptions for the bonds before the title deeds were placed in escrow, since the people who were selling the property did not feel as though they to go to the expense of making out such deeds until they were satisfied that the bonds could be disposed of in the pres-ent disturbed financial condition incident to the war with Spain. A reply was sent to Mr. Huffaker stating to him Colonization Commission could not for a moment permit him or any one else to solicit subscription for these bonds until such time as the deeds for the property on which the bonds were to be issued were placed in such a position as to be secured to us if we carried out the terms of our agreement, and that until these eeds were secured to us we should take no further step.

On May 13 a letter was received from Mr. Huffaker, in which he declined to proceed any further unless allowed to go ahead and solicit subscriptions for the bonds. After a thorough discussion of the matter by the members of the Commission, in conjunction with Treasurer Hogan, it was decided to otify Mr. Huffaker that we should insist on our former statement of position, which was done. A reply w ceived from him stating that he would go no further.

The next day, after discussing the natter in all its bearings, Treasurer Hogan being present, it was decided to take up and push the Childs min-ing proposition in Colorado, and that Comrade Willard should go to Denver immediately and secure this property land and Willard on that date sent a letter to the chairman of the Nationa Executive Board reciting the facts in detail and calling attention to the fact that he had often expressed a favorable

On May 16 the secretary of the Commission started for Denver, arriving there on the 18th, and after some days' negotiations completed arrangements to secure the mining property at Green

Mountain Falls, Ute Pass.

An agreement was made with Comrade H. C. Childs and M. A. Leddy, the owners, to take this property and pay for it at the rate of \$3,000 in cash in sixty days and \$2,000 additional in thirty days thereafter, the total amount of \$5,000 to be used to clear up indebtedness and release mortgages same so that first mortgage bonds could be issued by the Co-operative Commonwealth Company thereon and the balance of the purchase price, to wit, \$95,000, to be paid out of the gold dug out of the property and to be re-cured by bonds to that amount, which can be redeemed at any time.

A complete report upon this prop-erty is likewise submitted herewith and will be found of considering the interest and demanding careful pe The work of preparing this report on bonds could be easily sold in New the gold mining property consumed York as soon as they were ready, and several days, and on the 2nd of June the secretary of the Commission reto Chicago and met Commissioner Borland and the Commission thereupon met and formally ratified the action of the secretary in securing the mining property as referred to. Such, in brief, is the history of the

work of the Commission for the past ten months, hampered as it has been by lack of funds and the inability of members to get together in the earlier stages of its existence. Besides the work herein outlined, public meet-ings have been attended by members of the Commission and addresses made on the general principles of the Social ocracy and the special work of the Colonization Commission in Nashville, New York City and Denver. The Colocomrades are very enthusiastic over the proposed location of the first colony in that state; and already strong branches have been organized by the secretary of the Commission and many others can be organized in that state within a short period of time. The Tennessee matter is not fully

abandoned. It may be consummated later on. Requests have been made by hose who are endeavoring to dispos of it to the Co-operative Commonwealth Company that we allow them to proceed and carry the matter through suc cessfully. The treasurer of the Com-mission notified Mr. Chas. B. Moling. in answer to his request, that we were willing and even anxious to proceed on the Tennessee proposition if they would concur with our ultimatum. Unless they did so, the matter would be dropped. Since then telegrams and letters, however, indicate that Messrs. Huffaker and Moling have no desire to these negotiations allow through, but on the contrary they are desirous of making them successful having already expended considerable money and having a large prospective commission in view if they make dispo-sition of the land to us. This, however, is something which does not concern us, as it is a part of their business to dispose of land on commission. Mr. Moling has expressed his desire to meet the members of the Commission at about the time of the convention, and in all probability will be present to answer any questions which may be

In conclusion we desire to say that here is the report of our work it is as complete as possible when all the circumstances are considered.

We feel highly gratified at the progress so far made in view of the war fever, the lack of funds and difficulties under which the commission has labored. The prospects for the future are bright and hopeful.

We have only one recommendation to make, and that is that the course now adopted be steadily pursued until even tual success crowns our work. Fraternally submitted.

The Colonization Commission, Social

Democracy of America.

By C. F. Willard, Sec'y. W. P. Borland, Treas.

BONDS SUBSCRIBED.

Already seventeen of the bonds of the Co-Operative Comme nwealth Company have been subscribed for. This has been done with but very

little advertising or mention.

Despite this fact and the thinly-disguised opposition of those who believed in political action exclusively, we have received \$170 from our members for these bonds. These bonds will be secured by a mortgage on the land.

Members cannot lose their money, as they will have security. It will be a loan and not a gift. This loan will be repaid in due time. It will be as safe as putting their money in the bank. who desire it will be paid per cent. interest.

We will print next week a copy of the charter, in order that they may understand the full scope of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Company, We are sorry for the narrowness of vision of some of our comrades who refused to abide by the will of the majority and bolted the convention. The branches should not accept their reports. They have tried to becloud the issue by bringing in side issues and mis-statements.

The thing to do is to push on. Those who believe in colonization must show it by their works. The bonds of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Company are now open for subscription. They are to be issued in denominations of \$1 00 and \$10

Subscribe now and earn fame hereafter.

SMILES BY THE WAY.

Mother—"Haven't you got your gloves, Alexander?" Alexander—"No. mater. But my hands are quite clean!"—Punch.

First critic-"There's no excuse for man trying to play Hamlet." ond critic—"Yes, there is! He's get-ting paid for it."—Puck.

noticed some time ago that Spain had a torpedo boat that would stay under the water for hours." "Spain has boats that will stay under the water forever."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nervous old lady (to deckhand or

steamboat)-"Mr. Steamboatman there any fear of danger?" Deckhand (carelessly)-"Plenty of fear, ma'am but not a bit of danger."-Harlem Life Banks-"There goes Dickley, the la bor agitator. He's always declaiming

against the money power." Hill-"Why shouldn't he? He makes a power of money out of it."—Boston Transcript. Proprietor-"Yes, there's lots of golf playin' here. Some of the fo.ks 'd rather play golf than eat." Guest— "Well, I'm not one of that kind. Just

remember that I expect three square meals a day."—Puck. "What's your objection to the new revenue bill?" asked the congressman of the editor. "I object, sir, to the fact that it does not place a prohibitory tax ets, and I'll keep banging I get action, too."—Detroit on war poets, and I'll keep away till I get action, too."

Free Press. "Does your wife ever ask you to go shopping for her?" "Not since last week. Then she asked me to match a piece of ribbon at Bromley's, and I in-quired if she had bought it of that pretty little curly-headed girl near the Steenth street entrance, and she said needn't bother; she'd go herself."— Puck.

A5555555555555555555555555 **Paradise Found**

RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

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

CHAPTER XXII.

A Telegram.

That afternoon Paul Zitroy received a telegram which created quite a stir in the household, and read as follows: 'A. will shortly receive an urgent invitation to come East. Warn her not to go, for they will make an attempt to adjudge her insane.

Paul sought the presence of both Hugh and Aurelia, and showed them

the telegram, asking wonderingly, "Do you understand it?"

"Yes, I do," Aurelia replied with flashing eyes. "They will make an attempt to adjudge me insane to secure the control of my fortune. I am pained to think that my own brother should resort to such measures, knowing well that I am as sane as he, or more so, it being my honest opinion that this in satiate greed for more wealth is really a sort of insanity, but I also believe that Caesar is merely the instrumen in the hands of others, amongst them my ardeht admirer Ego, who evidently wishes to pay me for the mitten I gav him during his visit here.'

'You will not go, cousin, will you? "Will I?" she retorted, her eyes flashing fire. "Of course I will. I crave I crave an opportunity to prove that Aurelia Croesus is not as crazy as they think."
"But, dear," suggested Hugh, "won't you give me a legal right to protect you, by becoming my wife before leave?"

She blushed prettily, saying with a smile, "As you please, dear Hugh. The day which will make me yours can not dawn too early, although I wish you to understand that fear of personal safe ty has nothing to do with this reply.

"Love suits me much better, dear Aurelia. But, if we are to wed today we must take steps immediately, for tomorrow sees me off for Lakopolis." "And me," cried the girl, reaching

ner hand lovingly to her friend, who kissed it tenderly. "Be it so," he replied, jubilantly.

And now get ready for a ride to Homewood, both of you, for I suppose that place is the nearest where a clergyman can be found. Wasn't it a blessing that

that button was put on this morning. They laughed, and Hans was instruct ed to get a two-seated carriage in order. A few hasty preparations and the bridgi pair, accompanied by Paul and Mari-anne, and driven by Hans, rolled toward Homewood, in other words their destiny. They arrived just in time to catch the clerk in his office to secure a license, and then proceeded to the house of Rev. Mr. Sweet, who smiled in accordance with his name at the prospect of a V, or perhaps even an X, and with out loss of time made the twain one, the three witnesses signing the marriage certificate. Then they returned. "What! Is that all? A nabob married, and no more fass than that?

Pshaw!" It is provoking, reader, and no mistake. See what a fine opportunity we are losing of displaying our power But we resign ourselves escription! to the inevitable, and if we are satisfied, YOU surely have no right to-to well, yes, kick, although that expression

smacks of slang. Now they reach their home, and are on the point of entering the house when a servant handed Aurelia a letter saying, "It arrived a few minutes after you left, ma'am.'

Aurelia looked at the address and started: "From Caesar. It was a long time on the road, for the stamp bears the date of Feb. 24, while today-let ne see-yes, today we write the 15th of

March. They parted to lay aside their wraps nd when Aurelia met Hugh a few minutes later in the dining room she looked disturbed, and said, bitterly "Emile's warning was well founded

ear. Read.' Hugh obeyed and read as followed:

"Plutopolis, Feb. 23, 18.... 'Dear Aurelia:

that our baby boy will be baptized on the 23d of March, which occasion I have invited the elite of Plutopoli Without your presence the festival would lose half its charm, and you are. therefore, urgently invited to write a month in advance to cut off all excuses of lack of time, and contidently expect you to grace the happy event by your presence. Regina sends her love, and so does your affectionate brother, Caesar."

Hugh's brow was clouded as nanded back the letter to his wife. can hardly believe this cordial invita-

tion to be a trap," she said, gravely.
"It looks incredible, yet Emile is not the man to fabricate, and only the mest conclusive evidence can have provoked that telegram. Well, we shall see. This is the 15th, the festival comes off on the 23d, giving us eight days to reach Plutopolis in season, to GRACE it with our presence"-GRACE, with a ouch of bitterness. "You can go with me, dear?

"Certainly, Aurelia. I would not let you go alone into the lion's den if the gravest issues were at stake, which is fortunately not the case, as the expedicharacter of regularity that, in case of necessity, my presence might well be spared for once."

"Oh, our stay will be a very short one. Hugh. one, Hugh. I feel confident that we can be back to Lakopolis to accompany your clients."

"What do you contemplate doing, arest? If the mere anticipation of the meeting can work you up in this way, the meeting itself may injure your health, and——"

"No danger, Hugh," with a smile.
"Sarah Jane Smith is pretty tough, you know, What do I contemplate doing? know, What do I contemplate doing? I don't know myself, yet. We can discuss that on the train, you know. But now let us have supper, for I need some time to get my Saratoga ready. You haven't been married long enough to know the requisites of a woman on such occasions, poor boy; you will learn rapidly, dear, an assertion warranted by your natural cleverness."

Hugh laughed, and the proud glance mony regarding the high opinion which he in turn entertained of her aptitude.

The early dawn of the next day sees them off, but we shall spare the reader the long and tedious trip on the cars. admitting him graciously to the airship we have recently invented; a con-trivance shortening the time of the journey to such an' extent that we reach Plutopolis in season to grace the baptismal ceremony by OUR presence, and to watch the influx of the elite of Plutopolis to the Croesus mansion. It is dusk, as carriage after carriage rolls into the stylish portecochere of the Croesus mansion. Damsels wrapped in protecting cloaks alight and proceed to the ladies' dressing room, to change to gorgeous butterflies, while gentlemen ile to another apartment devoted to the transformation of ulstered chrysalis into dudes and dandies.

Now the grand reception room fills with a glittering bejeweled crowd, standing or sitting in groups, or walking in pairs to and fro indulging in the gay and often witty, but mostly frivolous conversation usual on such ccasions. We respectfully decline to listen and report, and confine ourselves to a silent contemplation of scenes interesting enough for half an hour or more until suddenly a flourish of unseen trumpets gives the signal for the march into the dining hall, where a brilliant dinner awaits the guests.

We'll let them all pass, and then fol-ow the last couple, for although Caesar has forgotten to reserve seats for us we can listen to the music of the band discoursing sweet strains from a sort of balcony in the banquet hall.

It is certainly a swell affair, course following upon course, new and rare dishes tickling the palate and causing the stomach to perform real miracles. Choice wines tempt the vows of ab-stinence with so much success that many a cheek flushes, many an eye sparkles with extraordinary luster, such cheeks and such eyes not always belonging to the male sex.

Caesar and Regina play the role of host and hostess very creditably, al-though a close observer could not have helped noticing a touch of absent-mindedness, a look of abstraction in his eyes. At such times he would start when addressed, and endeavor to atfor his inattention by double watchfulness and affability. It was evident, however, that the repast was a bore to him, for when it was over he heaved a deep sigh of relief. He gazed wistfully at the multitude as it withdrew from the hall to enter a third apartment of the mansion, larger than all the others, and devoted to the cul-

ture of Terpsichore. Hark! Already the lively strains of a march are exhorting the devotees of the "light fantastic measure" to select their partners; but Caesar lingers in the rear and starts visibly when a voice accosts him, saying, "It is evident she isn't coming, Caesar."

The host looks up and sees Crassus,

who gazes inquiringly into his face.
"It seems so, Crassus, but this is neither the time nor place to discuss such subjects. Quick, to the dancing hall. They are looking for us."

With these words the two hasten into the hall, where the participants in the opening grand march are just taking their position. The master of ceremonies is just raising his hand, to give the signal to begin, when the orchestra ceases as suddenly as unexpectedly, causing all eyes to turn wonderingly in the direction of an elevated platform at the end of the hall where the orches-

What they see is so unexpected, so striking and so sublimely beautiful withal, that we must collect our powers of description to do it full justice, beginning, as a matter of course, with a new paragraph

It is not very likely that we shall ever forget the striking tableau pre-senting itself to our view, and if we reached the age of Methusaleh. stand at the end of the screeously decorated hall, whose m.rored walls reflect the thousand lights, the costly ornaments, the richly attired crowd, and the attitude of breathless suspense assumed by the latter. We stand near the door, and before us the crowd, its back toward us, motionless, as if petrifled by the wand of a sorcerer.

Their eyes center upon the platform

at the far end, where the musicians still sit, their instruments at their lips, or in their hands, as if they, too, had been touched by the wand that changed living people into stone. They face us, of course, but their eyes are riveted on the general attraction

And this center? It is located at the front edge of the platform, where two persons, a man and a woman, are facing the crowd below. Both are tall and stately, the former rather plain, the latter more than ordinarily beautiful Yet her beauty, although almost regal, would scarcely have attracted such universal attention, and held the crowd spellbound to such a degree if the fash-ionable throng had not recognized in her a millionaire, a belle of the metrop-olis famous for both here. olis. famous for both her beauty and wit, in short, the only sister of Caesar

Croesus, their host.
(To be continued.)

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

Entered as Second Class Matter at Chicago Postoffice. CHICAGO, JUNE 16, 1898

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PROPAGANDA FUND.

Two hundred contributions of ten oliars each are called for under this Lead, for the purpose of putting organ-izers in the field, and distributing lit-erature, to extend the scope and influence of the work of the Social De-

Amount previously reported ... \$178.60
 Jos. Schwerzgen
 10.00

 Branch 2 of Oregon
 .25

The report of the treasurer of the Colonization Commission showed that out of the \$2,400, in round numbers, \$400 was money paid for traveling expenses by those having land to sell and was not contributed by members. It was

this amount was put in. Comrade Riordan of Atlanta, Ga. contributed \$350, \$250 of which was contributed with the idea of covering traveling expenses of the secretary in examining land in South Georgia and the balance to be turned over to the funds for other expenses.

merely to keep accounts straight that

This left about \$1,650 as amount con tributed by members. Out of this the National Executive Board had \$734, leaving about \$850 for the legitimate work of the Commission.

drew \$197.17 for services in the ten months during which he was ly employed. An average of \$19.72 pe

It has been decided to show the ut most toleration toward the bolters.

The committee on ways and means made some good suggestions as to methods of spreading socialism.

attitude of the Social Democrac towards organized labor was defined as being most favorable. A perusal of the proclamation shows this.

"Palliative measures are local in their nature and effect," said one speak-er who favored the present platform and opposed a long string of palliative

The Social Democracy voted to send delegate to the International Labor Congress in Paris next year. Who he will be will have to be decided upon by referendum vote of the membership.

Another idea presented was that of Comrade Ingalls, which related to an effective method of propaganda. As it was referred to the National Executive Council the matter will undoubtedly be presented to the membership.

semblance to the convention at The Hague, when Bakounine led the forces in opposition to Karl Marx and centralized authority in the old International. Only the result was different.

The use of the trading stamp idea for the purpose of raising funds to spread socialism was recommended by J. B. Osborne, but no action was taken. Any local branches desiring information on the matter can correspond with him.

It will be advisable to preserve this copy of the Social Democrat, since it ntains the new constitution, which, in the interest of economy, is printed in this paper and will not be printed in pamphlet form for some time to come

Only one Chicago delegate voted against the present platform, and he did so on a righteous difference of opinion. This was George Koop, whose street propaganda has attested his sincerity in the propaganda of Socialism.

cial Democracy to pursue is to make Don't forget in so doing that "Merrie England" is a good means to that end. It makes them "self-conscious" Socialists, if not class-con-

Laurence Gronlund's declaration that those who bolted acted like fools, while somewhat emphatic, is worthy of the consideration of all Socialists since Gronlund is recognized by all as the foremost writer on Socialism now liv-

Now that the whole trouble has been ventilated on the floor of the convention, and the right has prevailed, all the Chicago members are feeling jubi-lant. They recognize that all obstacles have been removed from the successful up-building of a powerful organization.

The amount drawn by the treasure of the Commission from its funds was drawn by him while acting as editor of

the Social Democrat and compelled to remain in Chicago, and the larger part of this amount is charged back to the National Executive Board, whose duty it was to pay his salary, and not the

The leading spirits of the two ideas met each other at the Revere house the day after the convention and shook hands with each other and agreed that whatever differences of opinions there might be in the future, that they would never descend to personalities.

Some of those who refused to abide by the will of the majority were on committees which had in their possession documents and resolutions which were the property of the convention. In some cases these documents have not vet been returned, but, it is hoped, all

Beginning with this issue the price of the Social Democrat will be 50 cents a year. A number of subscriptions have been received on the old basis, to begin with this issue. These will be credited at the new rate and paper will sent for a proportionately longer

We have missed an issue of the paper on account of the convention. This issue should have appeared on June 9. The important matters published in this issue will, we feel confident, compensate in a measure for the failure of last week. The paper will appear regularly hereafter, and all names will be advanced one number on the sub-scrition list, so as to give subscribers the full number of papers for which

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Under the new constitution adopted by the convention, and published in this issue of the paper, it will be obby the convention, and published in this issue of the paper, it will be observed that membershp dues to the general organization have been reduced to \$1.00 a year. This includes the paper, as formerly. Dues are payable quarterly, in advance. The quarters per, as formerly. Dues are payable quarterly, in advance. The quarters begin on the first of January, April, July and October respectively. The general organization will keep no accounts with individual members. The local branch is the unit, and all accounts of the general organization will be kept with it. At the beginning of each quarter the treasurer of each lo-cal branch will forward to the secretary-treasurer of the general organiza tion 25 cents each for all members of the branch, together with their names and addresses. Members so reported will receive the paper for the ensuing quarter. Members who do not receive the paper promptly should make complaint to the treasurer of their branch before writing to headquarters. Treasurers of local branches should make all remittances on account of dues, subscriptions to the paper, or literature payable to W. P. Borland, Secretary-Treasurer. All contributions in ald of the work of the respective de-partments of the organization should be sent direct to the treasurers of those departments. These departments will each be represented in the Social Democrat, and names of their respect ive officers will be published at the earliest possible moment. At the end of each quarter the Secretary-Treas-urer will submit to all branches a financial report in detail for that quarter, so that all members of the organ with the exact status of the organization's finances. Branches existing un-der the old constitution still exist under the new, and will be considered as

ments of the new constitution. The new constitution was framed with the end in view of placing all power in the hands of the membership. and enabling them to promptly and ef-fectually express their disapprobation of such acts of their servants on the executive council as do not meet their views. Autocratic power on the part of the executive officers, as well as dereliction of duty or incompetency can be promptly corrected if the members will use the power which the constitution places in their hands. The members have a chance to demonstrate the efficacy of the true democratic principles of direct legislation, and they have only themselves to blame if they fail in their duty. There is no reason why we should not build up a strong and thoroughly democratic organization to advance the cause of So-cialism on the lines laid down in our organic law. The next quarter begins July 1st. Do not fail to line up for business. We have raised the standard of freedom; let us keep it flying at the head of our army until the last ditch is won. For information about organizing address the Secretary Treasurer.

integral parts of the organization until

they fail to comply with the require-

JAMES HOGAN, Chairman, W. P. BORLAND, Sec.-Treas.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

A reliable comrade of the S. D. A. desires a boss. He would work for an employer and teach such employer's and mandolin music. On piano classical music only; tuition every day when possible. Total work, ten to eleven hours per day, except Sunday. Very thorough and kind teacher. Or would take care of horses, lawns or gardens for two well-to-do neighbor families and teach their several children. Is a good public speaker, and would work for Socialism in the town in or near which he will live. Also training chorus to make grand music for th cause. Comrades, prevent this brothe from being perforce isolated or barred from our work, by assisting him into a situation as above stated. Besides board, etc., but little pay is required— \$20 or so per month. Address H. E. G., 504 Trude Bldg., C. of S. D. A., Chicago, Ill.

The student of social and political problems must understand that the mass of Americans are and ought to be animated by the spirit of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

MERRIE ENGLAND! twelve copi

I DO NOT KNOW But in the shadow of a spell,
That's passing over me,
I hear a far-off voice that sings
A song of hope, a voice that brings
A golden prophecy.
"The world," it says, "is moving on
Into the portals of the dawn."

I cannot tell, I do not know
But this is all a dream;
Yet in the East I see a glow
Of promise sweetly beam;
And through the shadows from afar
I see a radiant, rising star
O'er the horizon gleas silvery light
Shines out across the human aight.

I know the brute within mankind,
The selfish lust for gain,
The lowest passigns of the mind,
Have ever held hie reign;
I know injustice rules supreme;
And yet I cannot, will not, dream
'Twill always so remain.
'Ill dream a brighter era waits
Beyond the Future's opening gate

I know the many long have wept.

In want and poverty:
That they have sown while others reapt
And sought they to be free
Lknow the tyrants from their thrones
Have strewn the earth with bleaching
bones,
And laughed in lordly glee,
To see the toilers, who had made
The wealth, by that wealth lowly laid.

I know these things are standing now Much as they stood of old.
I know that Power upon his brow Still wears a crown of gold.
I know that greed which marks

strong selfishness and wrong In slavery still hold the poor. I know that Mammon brings A rule as hard as that of kings.

And yet I dare sometimes to hope, Sometimes to prophesy, That when the Future's portals ope, A bow will span the sky, A bow of premise, in whose light The toller's path will grow as bright, His destiny as high, As is the thief's who lords the earth And steals what labor brings to birth,

A gleam of some diffuser sain.

I look across the fields of Time
And see a form like Fate
Arise malestic and sublime;
And with a step elate
I see her pass from land to land;
I see arise at her command
The perfect social state;
Men from their limbs the fetters cast
And justice comes to earth at last,
—J. A. Edgerton,

DEBS' SPEECH AT THE CONVENTION.

During the course of his speech at the convention Comrade Debs gave utter ance to the following: "At one time I thought that if a man could not pay 15 cents per month he was not worth hav ing. But I have found that thousands of men in this country have not got 15 cents, and in many cases they have not got 15 cents because they are men. I have it on good authority that there is not 10 cents in the South, wages being paid in merchandise. We must make Social Democracy broad enough to reach these men. The problem that confronts the world today is the econ-omic problem. The Southern people are rapidly being disfranchised. are being robbed of the power of the ballot. If we are equal to the trust imposed in us, we can carry on the economic action in harmony with the political action. The economic situation in the United States appeals to

the stomach, heart and brain.
"I give the S. L. P. great credit for what it has done, but it is too narrow to appeal to the great broad spirit of American Socialists. When they find a down-trodden toller that has just enough conscience left to realize that he belongs to the working class, down comes the class-conscious club and knocks him into unconsciousness en-

"The great difficulty is that the working men are cowards; their courage has been crushed out, and unionism has done more than anything else to awaken them to class-consciousness or a realization that the producers' in terests are identical the world over.

"The mission of Social Democracy is to awaken the producer to a cons ness that he is a Socialist and to give him courage by changing his economic conditions. I have not changed in regard to our procedure. Give me 10,000 men, aye, 1,000 in a western state, with we will change the economic conditions and we will convince the people of that state, win their hearts and their intelligence. We will lay hold upon the reins of government, and plant the flag of Socialism on the state house The state government in this offers us an advantage that is not found in any European country. We can take possession of one state, and not wait until we get the whole United States. We movement such as this there is always some friction. We are in the birth throes of a new movement, the most responsible movement the world ever and it demands the most careful consideration of honest men and

"We may wreck Social Democracy today, but the movement is evolution ary. If there is a Judas among us, like Judas of old, he will 'hang himself. Don't deceive yourselves. I don't fear the man that says I don't agree with you. The only thing in this world that fear is ignorance. I am mortally afraid of an ignorant supporter. I have faith that this body will obliterate those dividing lines before we adjourn Think for yourself, would be my las word. If you oppose and defeat me I have infinitely more respect for you than if you supported me without thinking for yourself."

Many new recruits are already com ing into the Social Democracy

Many things which could not be said in these columns heretofore were told openly on the floor of the convention.

Since the convention we have receiv ed an application for a charter in Hart-ford City, Ind., with twenty-six charter

We are perfectly willing to allow our comrades who bolted to contest with the S. L. P. for the vote of those already Socialists. We make our propaganda to the great mass of the American people who are not yet Socialists.

with a will and push the circulation of the Social Democrat. The reduction in price ought to be an inducement for new subscribers, especially as the pa per will be improved in many ways. We intend to give our readers a much better paper for 50 cents than they formerly had for double the money. Lawrence Gronlund will be one of our editorial writers, and a high educational standard will be maintained. W intend to offer our comrades good inducements to take hold energetically to increase our circulation and place the educational matter that will appear in these columns before the greatest pos-sible number of people. To this end we are arranging a valuable and attractive premium list for the benefit of our workers. This list will appear in our next issue. It will be very liberal in its terms and will be arranged with the view of extending the edu-cational work of the organization as fully as possible. An account will be kept of all names sent in before the premiums are advertised, and those sending in such names will be given credit and will be given such premium as they desire and are entitled to. Now comrades, go to work at once and roll up a subscription list of 100,000 or more before the year ends. It can be done if you will but do your part of

The Social Democrat will be made true exponent of the spirit and intent of American Socialism. It will be clean, bright and svigorous, and it is essential to the success of this move ment that it be sent broadcast, to car-ry the gospel of the new emancipation to every hearthstone in the land. Hearts and hands united in support of the principles we stand for can accomplish wonders. To work, comrades,

Government ties a saw-log to one man and a balloon to another, and declares they are equally free to rise.

The rich are always content with th

Send in your orders for "Three In One"-its a corker!

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES *********************************

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

CALIFORNIA No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 999 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.
No. 3, Hakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each mouth, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall. COLORADO.

No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 1715 California st.

No. 1, Derver, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 1715 California st.

LLINOIS.

Cook County Central Committee of The Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each of the Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each of the Social Democracy meets 2d Saturday of each of the Social Democracy of the Social Democracy of the Social Democracy Seyour Steeman, room 594 Trude Building.

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:39 p. m., at 198 East Madison street, Chicago, Good speakers. Everyhody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 4. Chicago, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 324 South Haisted street.

No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., sharp, at headquarters, 11443 Michigan ave., near 116th st., Chicago. E. A. Weeks, 235 W. 115th 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., 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.

No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.

No. 11 meets every first and trird Monday, 1 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Belb., 2t avenue and Paulina street, Chicago.

No. 22, meets second and last Sunday of

caro.

No. 2, 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., in Scandia Hall, top floor, 38 West Ohio street, near Milwaukee ave., Chicago. J. O. Hagen, 11 Ayers court, Secretary.

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

streets, Chicago.

INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets lst and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p, m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 6254 Wabash ave. Ladies are invited. P. K. Reinbold. Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

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

streets.

MARYLAND.

No. 2. Baltimore, English Branch, mee every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 1005 Es Baltimore street.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MABSACHUBETTS.

No. 1 meets 2d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington st., Boston. Secretary's address 1043 Washington st.

No. 5 Lynn meets first Moulay of each

No. 5. Lynn, meets first Monday of each month, in Laster's building. Ernest Timson, Financial Secretary, 23 Albany St. No. 8, Roxbury, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., at 64 Warren street, Room No. 1, for business and education.
No. 11, Malden, meets at Templar Hall, Pleasant street, every Sunday evening at 7:20, for business and discussion. Secretary's address, cor. Pierce and Knollin streets.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

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

No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Caub rooms are open for for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific sitreet., 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 Barclay and Montgomery streets. Newark.

No. 5, Jersey City, meets lat Thursday of each month at J. Schneider's Hall, 408 Palisade ave.

Nos. 6 and 7 meet lst and 34 Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., at 266 Main St. E. V. Debs Club Room 11. Club meeting last Monday evening in each month. Club room open evenings.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demo.racy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 85 E. 4th st., 8t. Paul Wilsig Hall. Nicholaa Aleinikonf. secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City.

Combined Lectures of Branches 7 and 12, Brooklyn, held every Sunday evening at Erie Hall, 45 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at 8 p. m. sharp at 200 E. Broadway. Lectures before business meetings.

No. 2, New York City. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 347 E. Forty-ninth street at 8 p. m. 8. Hepuer, chairman, 37 E. 49th st.

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

No. 5. 12th Assembly District, 8, D. A.,

meeting.

No. 5, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 5 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City. Alexander Kahn, 118 Broome St., Secretary.

No. 5, New York City, Sth assembly district, meets every Friday at Sheuker's Hall, No. 2 Orchard street, at 5 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, B Rivington street, secretary.

York City, meets second and fourth Pridays of each month at \$ p. m., Liberty Hall, 255-257 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Samuel Whitshern, socretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk street.

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

No. 11, New York City, meets 2d and 4th Sundays at \$ p. m. at Bohemian National Hall, \$21-232 E. 73d st. J. Austein, Secretary, 1598 Avenue "A."

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Ciub, meets every Monday, \$ p. m., at 170 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

No. 16, 23d Assembly District, meets every Friday evening at \$ p. m., at 177 E. Seth street, New York City, Secretary, Bernard Sacks, 209 E. Seth street.

No. 21, New York City, Karl Marx Branch, meets every Friday evening at Congress Hall, 155 Avenue C. Henry Lang, 398 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHIO.

No. 2 meets every Monday evening at Congress Hall, 155 Avenue C. Henry Lang, 398 E. 10th St., Secretary.

Lang, 365 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHIO.

No. 2 meets every Monday evening at 8.0 clock, Stenge's Hall, 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 Friedy evening. C. H. Olken, secretary, 103 Nebraska ave.

Neoraska ave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 7, Pittsburg, headquarters room 6, Moorhead building, 104-196 Grant street.

Open every afternoon and evening. Public addresses every 4th Sunday afternoon in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same building.

ing.
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.

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The Coming Nation

No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 62½ Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visidors cordially invited. TEXAS.

TEXAS.

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

No. 3, Dallas, meets every Sunday at
3 p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, 528
Main street. With The Social Democrat Commonwea!th With The Social Democrat

MAIN street.

WASHINGTON.

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

Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster, Secretary, No. 2, Tacoma, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at People's Party Clubrooms, Old Court House, C street. Interesting program. Public cordially invited. No. 3. 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.

Central Conference, composed of the executive committeemen of the ten branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee. Meets first and third Monday walke and month at 692 Chestnut street, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary.

wauses. Breis has a bay Chestnut street. Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Se-retary. 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. 1837, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 3, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sigel's Hall, S. E. Corner of 9th avenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee.

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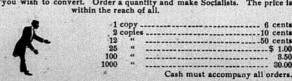


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