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NO. 25

POLITICAL POLICY

NO PARTY FUSION, AMALGAMATION, OR POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

and Harmony-Let Us Make Socialists; They Will Make Votes-Our Answe to Inquiring Comrades.

Editor Social Democrat:—In the issue of June 16, 1898, we read the constitution adopted recently in Chicago, and in Article VII., Section II., is the

THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES, AMALGAMATE, FUSE OR FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH ANY OTHER PO-LITICAL PARTY."

And in the same issue we find in the PROCLAMATION, among other

"We shall not engage in conflicts for colls; 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 leading party shows an honest purpose to take practical steps toward Socialism. we shall enter the field as a distinct

And the "Appeal to Reason" of June 25 gives the following on the first page,

first column:
"The Popullsts of Kansas have made a long stride toward the Socialist ideal. The state platform demands the initiative, referendum, and proportional representation, the public ownership of all utilities the ownership and operation of all monopolies; that the state shall establish stock yards, and furnish the people with open public markets at cost of operation; and that the state shall provide fire and life-insurance, as a state function, at cost; that a consti-tutional convention be convened to change the organic law so that these demands may be put into operation."

Now, according to the proclamation

the Social Democracy will give to the Populists of Kansas, or any other pariv in any other state that stands for "practicable steps towards Socialism," their full support. But this comes in conflict with the above-named section of our constitution. So kindly give some explanation on these points through the Social Democrat

ALEXANDER KAHN, L. B. No. 6. JACOB WARSCHAFSKY, L. B. No. 8.

The Social Democrat responds a once to the inquiry made by Comrades Kahn and Warschafsky of New York or the ear live board, as voiced by its committee on publication and ed-

itorial work.

It will not be possible to put our re sponse in terms more direct than the governing words of our constitution. an Article VII., Section 11, as already quoted, the Social Democrat declares that it will, under no circumstances, advocate or even suggest that we, as a party, shall "amalgamate, fuse, or form an alliance with any other political party." Is that sufficiently plain?

But our comrades seem to imply that under conditions such as they suggest now exist in a certain large segment of a political party, which in its latest platform has declared for an advance along important lines of Socialistic endeavor, we are bound to obey the views by the second annual convention of the Social Democracy of America. And in doing so they seem to consider that they find a glaring inconsistency. We fear that they are finding only what they desire, not what really exists. No

ot find authority therefore in either constitution or proclamation. One is the law of the party; the other indicates and expounds spirit of action That we may not consider "fusion," etc., is beyond question. But does that demand an abandonment of common sense? Are we to rush into political without regard to votes, means, or any of the conditions which control reasonable beings? Shall we "engage in conflicts" for spoils only, or seek to dis onest effort" toward Socialism, simply because it does not emanate from us or use the exact phrase of our May we not properly "use" our opportunity "for the noblest of pur s" with the "same sagacity that

politicians employ for evil ends? There are many things to be con esides the question which our New York Comrades seem to believe w must decide in favor of concerted where must be taken into considera tion. Common sense is an element in political action as well as in other human affairs We must have the recog nized means for such action before w can advise or direct the same. ans do not now exist in all the

Shall we not consider also whether the diversion we might make would not tend more assuredly to the vantage, say, of the administration plutocracy than it possibly could at present to the education of Socialists the advancement of our cause necessary forces to make a sensible campaign, we might still decide, and net such a one as would warrant spe-

not exercising such right at this time we do not abandon any right and duty to organize at some other time. We yet be able to lead to broader victory the men who are now beginning their forward march. Non-action then, in a party sense, is not necessari ly to be counted as forming entangling alliances or the withholding of courageous action. The Social Democrat believes that it has answered the inquiring comrades of New York in the spirit of frankness that apparently characterize their inquiries. But we deem it proper to add a few words The Social Democrat declares that it

is the aim and purpose of the Social Democracy to make Socialists, and to convince voters and others that the Socialist demands all the wisest, most practicable and peaceful of all pending issues, bringing in their train the largest benificence and insuring the highest justice, with the certainty, also, if inaugurated, as they will be, of producing permanent industrial free-dom and undeviating economic securi-We are not merely seeking to make a political machine for Socialists to manipulate. We are aiming to teach Socialism and to exemplify it in our civic actions and propaganda, while striving to make genuine Socialists as rapidly as possible. There are millions in this land of ours whose faces are turned to the sunrise. Shall we en-courage them to move forward, or shall we void our spittle in faces aglow with hope, merely that we may split hairs over doubtful definitions, or have the shallow satisfaction of proving that we know our theories better than neophites do? It is a condition that confronts us. Our theories, then, must be inspirations, not hindrances. Our language must be adapted to common use, We shall not deny the schoolmen's truth, but on the contrary seek earnestly to state the same so that "the way-faring man though a fool may understand." Ideas lose no force when they pass from the teacher's voice or pen to the idioms of the page. Indeed, they often become more vital. We shall organize politics wherever, and whenever politics will serve best. We shall work and teach, agitate, and organize at all times, and under all

circumstances.

Comrades of the Social Democracy of America, the signs are hopeful; the omens are propitious, the music of the forward march is in our ears; the band is alive with expectancy; faces are all aflame with demands, brains are alive with pregnant and imperious needs! Let us keep moving to the sunrise, then, and march steadily onward to the new civilization, of which we are Heralds. Let some one else throw rocks at the more timid. The Social Democracy has neither time nor inclination for such work. We propose to cheer and encourage, not sneed our password and battle cry.

SOLDIERS AND COAL MINES.

Its all right and desirable to personally aid and care for our American boys fighting in Cuba or Luzon, on the gulf or the Asiatic waters. They are all right, whatever may be the wrong in motives and action of the administration managers, placemen and exploiter supporters. But let us

look at another point, as does the Galesburg Labor News, when it says: "Those who dig coal that we may have light, heat and power outnumber the standing and volunteer troops two to one. The average wages are not much if any above what a private soldier receives, \$13 a month. The soldier is fed, clothed and shod by the government, but the miner must hustle for his own food, raiment and footwear. A miner has no hope of pro motion in the service or of political recognition after he gets home. Once a digger of coal he seldom hopes for they desire, not what really exists, No one has suggested a fusion with anybody. No one has for a moment considered the possibility thereof. It is no use building bridges till you know if there are any streams to cross,

We do not admit of fusion, and do not find authority therefore in either their families may live will erect no monument, cause no praises to be

wealth order, for which the Social Democracy is working, would be one corps in the great industrial army that collective and co-operative life would be organized into. Security is the aim serfs of the laborers. Collective and o-operative life and work would in the Socialist commonwealth bring true liberty through economic security Help us to establish one coal-mining colony, where labor will individually and collectively create all the wealth possible from the resources to be ad-ministered and developed and see to it also that all who create the wealth get the use of all the wealth they make and earn, no one getting more, ar solve to the satisfaction of all intelli gent persons the problem of economic equipoise-the security of the individual and the safety of the collectivity.

The complete results of the second balloting cabled from Berlin under date of June 28 shows well for the Social Democracy. They elected twenty-eight mhers of the Reichstay and this. gives them eight more members than the party had in the last parliament.

The only remedy which these "statesmen" have for industrial evils is to swear they do not exist.

Buy 100 copies of Merrie England acquaintances who are on the fence

Send in your orders for "Three In

USE OF ENGLISH ARMED FORCES IN SUP-PRESSION OF STRIKES.

Fighting the Overthrow of a Devilish System—Mounted Police and Dragoons in South Wales-Timplate Workers Out -Hooley the Promoter and His Methods-Working on Half Time-Socialist Industries-Persecutions.

(Special to Social Democrat.)

12 June, 1898. The shocking exposure of the con-tinuous series of cases of phosphorous poisoning and jaw rot at Bryan & May's match factories has occasioned almost unanimous outburst of execration from press and public, and that is apparently where it will stop. We have our "outburst," and the papers have our "outburst," and the papers have the leading articles and scare heads, and afterwards the inevitable "nothing" is done. Only this results—that we who are fighting for the overthrow of the utterly devilish system of socie-ty which makes hideous cruelty of this kind possible have our blood fired and our hands strengthened.

Come and Enjoy

into strike districts a shooting affray

as from the eternal fear that our mas-

are an inflammable mass whom one

therefore it behoves them to always

have their myrmidions on hand to ex-tinguish that spark wherever and whenever it gleams. The lessons of

Besides the mounted police, a squadron

of dragoons and several detachments of infantry fully equipped and well

supplied with ball cartridges have been

The Welsh tin plate workers, whose

official organ, the Industrial World, you

men have for a long

working at a 15 per cent reduction, and

conflicts are they play a very import

ant part in industrial evolution and

tend to break up the ground for the So-

You will have had some of the facts

about the decline and fall of Hooley, the millionaire, before this reaches

drifted into stockbroking in Notting-

ham. A native shrewdness and the

necessary financial unscrupulousness enabled him to spot rising industries and favorable stocks and to transform

them into limited liability companies

or amalgamations. He practicall

in 1895 and 1896 and cleared several million dollars out of the operation. He dwelt in state at the Midland Grand

hotel, in London, paying for the suite of offices there the handsome rental

of one thousand a week. He allege:

that he had cleared three millions in

solid cash during the last few years, ending with 1897. Since then his "luck"

has changed, and whereas before at his touch dross turned to gold, latterly gold turned to dross. Consequently

gold turned to dross. Consequently he has come down with a bump and the Midland Grand knows him no more. He is an ajudged bankrupt. He creat-

ed a record in rising from comparative poverty to colossal wealth and now he

was a card player in the game of cap-

italistic speculation and a typical en-emy of the workers, albeit a pleasant

and kindly enough man personally.

You get Hooleys at one end and at

the other you get (we will take one example out of many) little children

creates another record in falls

Son of a small lacemaker, he

practically

dispatched to South Wales.

cialist tillage.

Yourselves. TICKETS 10 CENTS.

1

half the day that should be spent wholly at school and in play. The number of "half-timers" in this country who come under official notice is almost 120,000. The cotton mills of Lancashire take 66,345, and the woolen and shoddy sheds of Yorkshire take over 31,000. 31,000

To the list of small but growing So-cialist industrial concerns which I have mentioned from time to time may added a couple of Leeds establi One tans and makes up pure ments. leather free from the wholesale adul-teration that pervades the capitalistic leather trade. The other makes bicycles and repairs them, and carries on business as well as the electrical en-gineers. The famous Tolstoyan, J. C. Kenwouky, who works as a carpenter, has made them a very decorative mahogany counter.

Amongst societies for promoting "subsidiary" reforms, the Legitimation League stands pre-eminent. Marriage reform and discussion of sex questions Bedborough, was arrested for publish ing an "obscene" book, and is now under remand. The "obscene" book is Havelock Ellis' "Physiology of Sex, an ordinary medical work.

LAWRENCE GRONLAND INDI-CATES WHAT THEY MAY BE.

Socialization That Are Now Practicable.

ump into the co-operative common They are undoubtedly evolu tionists in theory but not in practice Such, as we last week observed, was also the platform of Comrade Berger, adopted by the seeeders from Social Democracy. Its very first demand was the nationalization of all industries. controlled by trusts and monopolies. It was followed by other demands, but they nearly all would require a radical change in our national constitution. Now, in order to win the common people of our country over to our side we must present to them a program consisting of really practical reforms That is what ought to be done for the national campaign of 1900, and time has come to elaborate and discuss

admitted that "in modern city-making The other reforms consist in state

activities in favor of labor. There is a threatening social problem. A part of the social problem is what is known as the labor problem. Our German friends speak of the two problems as synonymous—therein, however, they are clearly mistaken. The labor question is but a part of the social problem but is that part which is most pressing and for which, therefore, some remedies must be immediately found. The labor problem is a modern problem; it is formed by the antagonism which now exists between the political status of the wage-earner as a sovereign voter and the insecurity and dependence inherent in the wage system. A hundred years ago the hewers of wood and drawers of water did not dream of asserting themselves—now they are awakened to self-consciousness. Now having become educated and being inrested with the right of suffrage, they find that their political liberty is worthless without economic freedom. They find that their insecurity is their greatest curse, especially when in studying history they actually discover that their predecessors, the serfs, had considerably more security than they enjoy; and that the change from serfdom to wagedom really consisted in paying that tremendous price: loss of

to go where they please—if they can at-They therefore demand, and ought to demand, of the state independence and recovery of that security they had as serfs. They sught to demand state productive work for the unemployed— which we assert is perfectly practicable -and state aids in behalf of their labor organizations. Our workingmen have tively immorat who refuses to enter the union of his trade—the "scab"—and they ought to demand that the state shall render it as advantageous as possible for workmen to enter the union or organization, and as disadvantageous as possible to remain out-

ecurity for the acquisition of liberty

vantageous as possible to remain our-side. This also is practicable. Politicians will object: "The state cannot be a crutch to you." The work-men will with their votes reply: "This is precisely what we shall make the state be to us. A crutch is an impediment to a healthy man, but a splendid help to an injured man to get along and recover. Now we have been injured in this infamous competitive strife, and hence we say that the state, the 'all-of-us,' must act as a crutch to us.". Such a platform is practical and can be successful in 1890-the dawn of the twentieth century.

LAURENCE GRONLAND.

WHERE THE TRUTH COMES IN. The Voice of Winnipeg, Manitoba (June 24) is entirely mistaken when it states that the cause which led to and rivet their neighbor's chains there-withdrawals was the adoption by the by. Social Democracy convention, held in Chicago last week, of the minority re-port of the committee on platforms, which declared for colonization as against political action."

What has occurred is this: The So cial Democracy of America, founded upon the great truth taught by Karl Marx, that "economics control political results," has been assalled by a small minority movement which did two things:

the majority of the convention.

Second, declined all overtures to submit differences on policy and opinions to a fair and open referendum vote of the whole body, which the supporters of the platform adopted were always ready to adopt and submit to.

Instead of that the minority bolted. Instead of that the minority bottom.
They have since by a tricky circular, involving misrepresentation, sought to obtain a snap judgment of the comrades at large.

Now as to the actual facts about "political action." The platform The platform adopted by a large majority of the recruits. convention provides for:

way out" of that misery and disorder term competition.

political organization and party agitation which shall be rigidly Socialist: strict as the firmest of eth ical agitations and facile as the keenest of a young party facing an early collitical triumph. We get the first in the economic effort and the second in the clearness of methods and the clean-

3. An eudcational program which proposes to feed both the pre with the facts and know edge that will enable both the other divisions to do their most effective

What have the bolting minority adopted? A program which derides denounces and rejects all practical economic effort and propaganda, while t denies educational work by non-rec ognition of its needs. Its platform only a peddler's basket of theoretical and political odds and ends, mainly designed for local needs and neighbor-hood affairs. It has no unity of principle or harmony of motive unless the same be found in an effort to create a party big enough for a few men to pose as martyrs or make a martyr of an objectionable boss of the S. L. P. The Social Democracy is too broad, big and generous-hearted for such small game. a boss and will grow daily nearer to the head and brain of the people by bending all energies to the achievenent of economic emancipation and establishment of Democratic lib-Paraphrasing Napoleon's fam order in Egypt, we say: "Bolters, sci-entists and asses to the rear; soldiers and workers to the front, in this work,

REPUBLICAN AND HOBO POLI-TICS.

An Incisive Letter from Oregon with Some Wise Suggestions.

From a very interesting letter re-ceived by Secretary Willard of the Col-onization Commission, in which the writer gives encouragement to the pro-gressive defense he made of our economic propaganda, extracts are made relative to the political conditions existing in Oregon. The letter is dated Portland, June 22, and our correspondent, after referring to the recent and alleged Republican victory in that state, continues as follows:

"The fact is the Republican majority is very small, and of all of it, this outcome could be prophesied before it took place. And this is why: On the day before election the city was found full of strange people and the streets were thronged. On the morning after the election I went down to the wharf and the Union depot to see the good citizens who took an illegal part in the contest. They were going away to Seattle, Tacoma and other places from whence they came. The crowd was from twelve to fifteen hundred strong and was made up of what we usually call 'hobos' out here.
"This sort of thing has been done in

Oregon for years and will be done for years to come it is to be feared. It has been done so openly that it has come to be tolerated as an institution of an 'order-saving' character. Even our so-called reformers do not appear to be ashamed of it, and the 'better class' (?) actually regard it, or appear to, with approval. Many of the parasite voters freely admit that they were paid from three to five dollars for their work, besides a free ride and their grub. These facts are well known in all the community. The county judges openly appoint election officials who as openly condone such crimes-for a money consideration. The ballots are the needed votes are known and candidates coposed by money rings are counted out at ease. This is the way our elections are won, and it is this that our bolting comrades have got to overcome. Their empty purses and naked limbs, with the scant cupboards at home, have to cope in "political ac-tion only" with the holders of political power and the owners of bank boodle. And the boodlers are willing to pay sometimes for bolts and other convenient tricks. If on the other hand, as we are disposed to believe, the polit-ical action 'bolt' is honest in purpose, the effect is to so lengthen the soft solder process, that the ignorant, vicious and suffering of the discontent-

by,
"American Socialists look with hope
"American Socialists look with hope strong Social Democracy of Germany. It is well, but it must not be made into a fetich. I am a German and was a Socialist there as I am here. I left in 1892 and still keep up an active corre spondence. But every Socialist in this land shoud bear in mind that Germany is not the United States. The real difference is a matter of close observa-tion and can be learned only by a First, rejected the expressed will of knowledge of the distinct and different economic and industrial conditions in both countries. The German work must be political now, for it is the only way they have of registering their protests against capitalism. The victories of Socialism at the German ballot box are but the beginning of the end for them. Then, too, the Social Democracy must and can only be a labor party. Thousands vote for it as such, not because they are convicted Socialists. As they win other forces may come to them. Here in America such forces serve as the best of vanguard Leaders here must learn something from the French revolution. convention provides for:

1. An economic propaganda by the continuance of Commonwealth Colony effort and organization, with all other accessible means for showing "the Only in the building up of a strong of the continuation and propaganda should be so directed into channels of the continuation of the cont economic policy and the creation of commonwealth co-operation is there any assurance of a Socialist triumph any assurance of a that will not end in the strong man on horseback as a result of a deter-mination to maintain security.

AN OREGON COMRADE.

"As soon as I hear from you again I will submit a list of names embracing competent persons I know who are more or less inclined to colonization. These men are citizens of repute. They want an exposition of your policy and will then be found ready to realize what colonization offers. We are builders here of life and action; not exploiters only of energy for food and profit. I lay great stress on the se lection of such men, as this movement must be distinctively American in character. Our German comrades all realize this. The colonization proposition once launched in concrete form will make more political Socialists, and genuine ones, than any other method could possibly do.

"Novis Homo" in a belated communication says:

We have not all received enough of the "golden guineas of good argument and logical reasons yet. Is it logical to say that to prohibit any thing makes everybody want that thing? If that is true, why not abolish all laws against bad things and thus kill the desire to do anything bad, and enact laws prohibiting good things, so as to cultivate a desire to do good? Why is there so much objection to strict rules? Of course we want no tyrannical rules, but would not even ew England Puritanism be preferable rather than failure and degradation?

The Social Democracy of America

9-July Fourth

SUCCESS IN COLONIES. is imminent, springing not so much from any need of protecting property The success of the colonies will be estimated from various standpoints by the people. Some will estimate their ters have of labor's first step towards a success from a business or commercial view; some will measure them by a revolutionary outbreak. Undoubtedly the idea always present in the minds moral standard; and others will judge of those representatives of capitalism and land monopoly who hold the reins of power is that the laboring classes them by the refinement and good sense of the members of colonies, and in fact these are all necessary and desirable points of consideration. well-placed spark will set ablaze, and

To be successful commercially, i. e the French revolution have never been forgotten by the wealth-owners, no matter how indifferent the workers may be to them. But I am forgetting the fact that prompted this paragraph.

may perhaps receive, have a local strike imminent at Llanelly. Fifteen stantly. in production and distribution in whatever line they are needed, and they should be required to perform their duties to the best of their abilities; of course they should be given work the best adapted to perform when the best interests of the colony can allow

Superintendents and should be men who are experts in their special lines and are not timid about naving men to perform their duties. With the right kind of men an orde in the form of a polite request from a foreman is sufficient. Men who shirk and perform their duties po will have to be disciplined according to the nature of the offense, and does not discipline very often make a man better morally? And does it not often develop latent talent? Did not the chastisements our parents gave us when we were children not only cause us to give up our evil ways, but also cause us to see the evil of ways? Many people who are adults in years ar still children mentally and morally.
Of course it is hoped that our pioneer colonists, at least, will be individua whose hearts will be right even if their judgment may sometime be in error and while our rules and discipline should be military in strictness, yet we want the least harshness that will

of tender age who spend in factories and get the big war atlas free.

in production and distribution, whatever method and rules that have caused success in the competitive world, should also be used by us in the colonies provided they are just, 1. e., not wrong. It will be wisdom in us to use in our co-operative labors any methods of the competitive world that will tend to the success of co-operation. One element of success, which every sensible man and woman will, I think, consider necessary, is system and dis-cipline. Discipline is the point I wish to consider most. We speak and write of the industrial army, the co-opera tive army—any army to be efficient must be drilled and disciplined con-

Martinets and red-tapeism are not at all desired, but I prefer them more than failure. Our penalties for viola-tion of rules, neglects of duties, etc., can only take the form of reprimands. fines, suspensions from privileges of colony, and in extreme cases, expulsion.

be reforms in line with the co-operative commonwealth measures that will prove stepping stones to the co-operative commonwealth; for measures not to in line, even if backed by a million bayonets, will be worse than no solution of present troubles. This is a matter of the greatest importance to our American reformers. They showed

Corner Milwaukee and Armitage Aves.

luring the last campaign that they are not awake to the momentous truth. that under the present competitive re-gime we cannot benefit the poor without contributing to the wealth of the rich, and that we cannot cripple the rich without doing more injury to the poor. To do anything in opposition to this truth is to run our heads against a stone wall. The thing to do is to try to abolish competition wherever we can, and wherever we cannot do that, to limit competition as much as pos-sible. But that is the same thing as to say that practical reforms must be measures for extending the functions of government, whether municipal, state

In the third place, we must utilize our state authorities to their fullest extent. It is an immense advantage we have over other nations, that our country consists of half a hundred aumous jurisdictions, under each of which a great number of reforms may be practically exemplified for the bene-fit of the rest of the nation. It is pure folly not to make the greatest possible of these advantages. Hence practical reforms mean all measures that we can get our state or city to adopt permitted by the national constitution. no matter whether the state constitution allows them or not. State constitutions are easily amended.

After having enumerated the characteristics of practical reforms, we can divide them into three great classes: Measures for helping the unemployed: neasures for aiding the employed, and measures of socialization, whether by the nation, the state or the city, of which there are a great number. The more important, however, of these measures of socialization, very well all be embraced in our po litical program, are: Municipalization of public utilities, so called, to-wit: of water works, street cars, gas and elec mands for furnishing all poor school children with free lunches and decent clothes. That is already done in Paris, and done in such a delicate way that the poor beneficiaries are. It is a terrible humiliation for the poor children o have the finger of scorn pointed at them as charity objects. Our reform members of school boards to be active with such demands. If we could have but one Glasgow in our country to show practically the benefits of municscribe for the Social Democrat the success of our cause than almost anything else. Dr. Albert Shaw has for the Socialist Commonwealth.

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We will speak out, we will be heard Though all earth's systems crack; We will not bate a single word. Nor take a leter back,

We speak the tguth, and what care we For hissing and for scorn.
While some faint gleamings we can see
Of freedom's coming morn?

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink, Let traitors turn away; Whatever we have dared to think That dare we also say.

-JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Labor-saving machinery has saved everything except the laborer. of the day. The Social Commonwealth

Every effort at a co-operative colony movement can be made to furnish th most practical of political arguments.

The referendum is the logical apothesis of political democracy. It must be made a foundation stone of our Social Democratic commonwealth

Of the ancient Christians it was said "They acknowledge only one republic, and that is the whole world," and that is true of modern Socialists.

brains as well as most of the swill? The opposition to colony effort seems to show that some socialists think so. A correspondent in the Coming Na-

tion suggests that the Socialists in America have a "Bellamy day." We America have a "Bellamy day." to the idea and further recommend that the Socialists all the over celebrate hereafter the birthday of Karl Marx also.

If the government can successfully manufacture arms, munitions, ships, forts, roads, etc., make great guns, powder, shell, clothing, equip-ments, why can not it manage the railroads and telegraphs, postal savings banks, etc. It will be found the and co-operative in character.

We are not as wise as our comrades of the "Coming Nation" think we ought to be. The Social Democracy did not turn over its economic work that of organizing co-operative and col-lectivist colonies and other economic efforts to the Brotherhood of the Co operative Commonwealth. We could hardly do that and remain Social Dem-

Think of it, comrades! New York has voted of public money during 20 years less than one million dollars for public or school libraries in the state, \$20,000,000 for armories and arsenals. Yet the general government when war comes are compelled to largely reject as unfit for service the pampered national guard regiments of plutocratic New York.

Carnegie and Frick, labor skinner with others of their ilk, are raising money to build another national guard armory at Pittsburg. Well, let them. We utilize such buildings later on as people's halls and libraries and for commonwealth offices, in which the statistics and returns of industry will be organized and administered under

Shall it be Socialism as a trust and plutocratic compination, or shall it be Socialism by, through and for the Democracy. Socialism means security in bread, board, basket and homes. Shall it also mean liberty? The Socialism of the trust and combine, which has already lost its portentous shadow before and over the land, means care for the stomach in just so far as the bincher of the stomach can hold the brain in its grasp.

In our recent convention a chronic bolter, filled with egotism, asked of new members the admission of whose new branches, "What had they done?" reply of one comrade was memorable, "I have given all I had-service," It is very It is very certain that his That's all we ask. Give to this cause your best service and it shall return to you a hundredfold. He leads best who serves most.

beginning of their propaganda carried on the work along both the greater lines of Socialist endeavor. litical agitation has been strengthened and sustained by the systematic build-ing up of economic collective co-oper-Among the poorest paid work ers in Europe, the Socialists of Belgium have not only advanced materially their own standard of living, but they have most effectually sustained their progressive and powerful political pro-paganda out of the increasing funds their co-operative organizations of production and distribution has supplied

Is it necessary, we are constrained to ask, to refuse all economic organization through co-operative efforts, be in the earliest days of the So cial Democracy of Germany Ferdinand Lassale and his immediate successors deemed it necessary as a party measure to fight the Schultz-Delitch co-operative societies of credit banks of north ern and central Germany. Our self-laudatory comrades who delight in bolts are always prepared to book "the whole hog" of a precedent, provided it has a tag on it in the shape of a name. Their "science" excludes evolution an The Social Democracy,

In the many flings that we may expect will be made over the recent un-happy disturbance in our ranks, there ge expenditure of money. thre in mind, however, that it is e ong the prominent bolters that the ganta-andlers of the money are to b

***************** Let it be further recognized that the earnest feeling in favor of political result through the systematic pushing forward of economic action under colony efforts and agitation brought to the treasury the largest amount of volun tary funds. This will continue to be true, but hereafter no diversion wil be permitted. The next who do it will not be allowed to bolt.

> The secretary of the treasury has officially invited us to assist in the bond subscription now pending. might gauge his ignorance and impu dence both by this request if we pre sumed that the circular "to the press" was sent to us otherwise than pro As it is, however, we decidedly object to the bond issue as both un necessary and unpatriotic. It is legis lation made primarily in the interest of a money-holding class. It is not now a needed or necessary war meas ure. It's interest and purpose is to give a new lease of life to the blood-sucking, exploiting national banking system. It increases contraction and therefore attacks prices. It hoard money and doubles by interest its valu in volume, as well as increases its purchasing power. We sustain the war for the freedom of Cuba and the Cu bans. We are against the methods it strengthens and which enslaves Americans and reduces Americans to bondage.

There is sufficient industrial machin

ply at least 250,000,000 persons with the products so created or handled. Who benefits thereby? Is it the laborer who tends the machines? The largest body of such laborers get less wages and more hours as the machinery The indirect increase creases. misery is greatest because the class of labor employed changes to the mor helpless-that is, to women and chil The machinery oppression is dren. emphasized by the patent system. Here is an example of a beneficent idea It will be found the does are all collective in character.

plan and purpose being institutionalized into a vicious form of bondage. The patent monopoly exists only by the social will. As property it exists only by civil content. It is the product of unquestioned collectivity. It is social-economic franchise made to de iuty as a despoiler of labor. During the period of its greatest activity this land it has greatly helped to bring about a condition which means that the more products the less and the poorer the laborer's share. Since 1850 the owners of the largest share of the nation's wealth has decreased from 74 per cent to 13 per cent of the people who have produced the same, while the means of production have increa ed several hundred fold. It is this which has made penury an institution in the land, and created poverty by law. We need a great war, therefore to stimulate production.

The terrible irony of such a process

makes language grow pale and feeble before an effort to properly character ize its frightful inhumanity. The or ginal purpose of the war was and is all right. The spirit that directs it is all wrong, but not more wrong than industrial development which makes one laborer stand for a dozer and decreases returns to him with av ery increase of his power.

There are those who denounce the Social Democracy's colony movement as "unscientific." They tell us it is not Socialism. Neither is the new born babe a full-grown man. But sup ply its wants and give it time and it will become one. It can not vaul from childhood to manhood at a single The intervening years of growth are indispensable. Along whatever route we may ultimately travel on our way to Socialism, whether it is through political action or co-operative industry, or, as we believe fully by the co-ordination of both, we can never reach the goal except after years of growth.

Thousands of people in all parts of the country will bid us God-speed in our co-operative efforts, and, if we succeed, will gladly welcome, the great change, who would nevertheless opgift was a crown to the comrade as well pose us to the least rather than sur-as a blessing to the Social Democracy. of an ocular demonstration for what to them seems an uncertainty. Nor is this all. Suppose we were to confine our efforts to politics, and were to march on until we have, in fact, a ma jority of the votes for Socialism. With the election machinery in the hands of plutocracy they would count us out at they have various parties in the past. This would be done in secret, and it might be impossible to prove it, or make the people believe it against the assertions of a subsidized press, and if those who had been counted out were before the world as rebels, who were not willing to abide by majority rule. The result would be that they would fail for want of that support that they would have if the facts were beyon

> Suppose, however, that our co-oper ative colonies grow and thrive until they become a menace to capitalism. When that time comes they will be self-contained, can live within them selves, and nothing but open, over acts can destroy them. If capitalism were to marshal armed forces and hurl them against our co-operators, they would find arrayed against them not our people alone, but the middle and producing classes the world over. In such a contest capitalism would rebellion and must inevitably fail. And it is by organizing for such a contest that we shall compel the enemy to resist along its weakest lines. The agitation against and for chattel slavery produced the rebellion of the slave holders. When they took up arms ery produced the rebellion of the slave-holders. When they took up arms against laws and institutions they were ground to powder. It is just certain that if the plutes follow their example, the forces of order and security will rally to the defense of those who strive to establish economic justice and there-by break down the economic oppression which, by combination under the han-ner of competition, denies as a right to

NOTES AND REQUESTS BY THE

purpose of the editorial It is the management to systematically make the Social Democrat a representative of all phases of economic action that looks to a synthetical working out of economic emancipation. This paper will hold fast to its thoughtfully considered and duly weighed principles and purposes. But it will recognize as beyond dispute the existence of a thousand forces and efforts that tend consciously or otherwise toward the sunrise goal to which Social Democracy is deliberately marching. There fore it greets fraternally all who are their first steps. It wants to know what all are doing, why they are so do the doing, with the results thereof so far as attained

The Social Democrat will gladly ex change with all papers and periodical that are engaged in direct and co-operative effort or agitation. It wants to earn of colony movements, plans an operations. It asks those interested phlets, etc., that relate thereto. records of American movements are and and race have their interest.

Land colonization movements. Social or by combination of all or any of thes theories and methods will be accept ible. Reports of the production effort are of value. The records of co-oper ative distribution, existing or past, will all be valued. The Social Democrat recognizes that all genuine efforts to make life secure within social-ecoromic lines are true steps in the direct tion of democratic liberty as Therefore the point of unity in sucl brought before the thinking, reading world. We ask the aid of all comrades and friends in this direction.

The Social Democrat wants to lear of such political effort as deliberately face the sunrise. It will not quarre with those who walk out a hundred yards on the road to human security and freedom. Its own purpose will be FORWARD! But it will endeavo to cheer, not abuse, those who are stil column. It will seek to point out the lines of touch and the places of agree ment. We are Socialists, pure an simple, but we are the friendly critic at least of all who begin to look at the morning's rose-flush. Send your papers and news, comrades. We wil or otherwise, whither you are moving and what your purposes are. Let us all find out where we stand.

The Social Democrat stands for the aims and needs of labor, organized and unorganized. It aims to build so that all will labor and get all that which create with their labor. will be no class-consciousness In pressing to this goal, we ask aid in every direction and from all of hu-man life. People are made by their environment. The Social Democraaim at an environment which will make Socialists, because it will breathe and breed Socialism.

The Labor Exchange movement wil find a fraternal recognition in thes columns. Help us fraters all friends everywhere to make the Social Democrat a true, careful, correct and broad minded representative in its presenta tion of the news and purposes of th new base and yet swiftly growing for ward movement for economic security democratic liberty, social development and true individual order, growth and self-dependence.

WHICH ROAD?

"Many roads lead to Rome," and nany forces are combining to bring however on the citadel of capitalism we shall be truly scientific in looking for the lines of least resistance. We must consider how to best marshal and mobilize our forces, how provision them for their long marches, how sustain them until the victory can be won If one of the roads that "lead to Rome which we can draw no sustenance, and another is through a fertile valley abounding in the fruits of the field and filled with sparkling brooks, it would seem the part of wisdom to chose the latter, even though it might be the

longer of the two. Those who advocate exclusive polidesert route. They give little or no thought to a base of supplies. They say, in effect, to the army of the unemployed, "We can do nothing for You must starve until scientificialism gets its growth. favor co-operative colonies believe that one live man is worth more than a thousand dead ones; that a well-fed, well-armed soldier is worth infinitely more to any cause he may represent than a half-starved, unarmed soldier They are, therefore, in favor of the val ley route, along whose course subsist ence may be obtained.

Not only is the valley route the one that will furnish supplies for our army but it is the line of least resistance.

"The great fundamental principle of anti-slavery is that man cannot hold doctrine that "labor is a commodity gives man property in man, and is therefore iniquitous and void."

"It is quite possible to change from individual to collective methods with out any illegal transaction, and cer-tainly without any real injustice to the man of great wealth."

"Notwithstanding all the mechanical power employed in these latter days, the real burdens of life have not been made lighter for one of the world's toilers. On the contrary, while life has been made easier for a few who do not toil, it has actually been made harder for many and lighter for none who stand in the ranks of 'labor.'"

property, rejecting individualism in lands, offices, privileges and titles. Why? Because private ownership in these things had been through all time the greatest cause of human and it was their desire their social soil the Upp

#eqececcatettettett Educational Department.

Educational Commission: John F. Lloyd, of Illinois; Dr. I. Frank, of New York; L. L. Hopkins, of New Jersey.

By William Watkins. The era in which we are living will man history. It began but a hundred and sixty years ago; so to speak, but yesterday; and the end is already in sight. It is an era characterized by the nost tremendous revolution the world has ever known, and this revolution went on developing for a hundred years before its true scope and character were suspected, and even now when it has nearly run its course, people do not know that anything in particular has happened; they are still living in the eighteenth century. Swedenborg found some who had been dead hundred years, and had not found it out yet. The man who is absorbed in his own selfish plans, who is using so tune, is dead to all social movement and may live through a revolution and

It is no wonder that the revolution nad to wait so long for an explanation its newness, its immense scope, its course slow at first, its increasing speed the first hundred years of its course, the cience of sociology was unknown, will account for the fact that the world at large fails to understand it.

THE GREAT REVOLUTION. of which we speak is a revolution in the field of economics-in the production of hence affects the whole population of the countries where it is going on. It affects the foundation upon which rests the whole superstructure of human life until man is supplied with food, cloth ing and shelter, he will live the life and show the character of a beast; it is vain to look for the development of human character and virtue. The social con dition of a people can be traced to their economic state: the form of government it. A change in methods of production will be followed by a change in social state, and this cannot fail to affect the government and the structure of so-

Our present state is not a finality. Evolution has not operated up to the present and then stopped, but is still working. The situation changes from day to day. Other forms of society have risen, run their course and passed away; ours will have a like history.

The history of the great econom history of the great economi

revolution must be briefly traced. THE EARLIEST FORM OF PRODUC-

TION was solitary and individual. One man working alone, did every part of the work. The mechanic owned his tools, worked alone, made articles to order. and received the full product of his labor without dividing with any one. If he employed help, he employed another man, also a master of his trade, and in the very nature of things the employer was compelled to pay the employe wages which were, on the whole, equal to what the latter could earn by practicing the trade independently. All, or nearly all, the trades required the strength of a man, and all required the skill which was gained by long apprenticeship. The necessity of the skill pre vented the competition of unskilled labor of every kind, and the necessity of considerable muscular strength made the employment of women children in the trades impracticable. Thus the mechanic was protected from the competition of outsiders.

After studying and reflecting upon this state of things, Adam Smith, the father of political economy, formulated his celebrated law of wages which is that wages can never fal below the amount necessary to the support of a family. This law applies per fectly to the conditions of small production just described, but has no reftions. The era in which this was the only form of production lasted unand it continued to be t only method down to about the middle of the sixteenth century. During all this time all social conditions corresponded to and grew out of this state of things. The mode of production was slow, costly and laborious. The peo ple were ignorant, rude and poor few were rich, but there were no capitalists.

THE PERIOD OF MANUFACTURES followed, by which is meant the production of articles by hand labor as-sociated and divided, the division of labor without the use of machinery. number of men worked together, each doing a part of the work necessary to produce the finished article, and thus accomplished much more than could be accomplished by each working separately. An enterprising mechanic could take a shop, employ a number of journeymen, assign to each the part of the work which he liked best and could do best, could pay each man as much as he could earn by the independent prac-tice of his trade and still receive a considerable profit from the extra amoun of work turned out

Here a new principle was introduced into the industrial world. Up to that time there had been no gain in produc-tion except by personal toll. But by this scheme the master receives a value created by others, and this is done by organizing labor by making it socia organizing labor by making it social and interdependent. This is the small end of the wedge which in later times split economic society into the two, now widely separated, classes of employer and employe. This plan began the process of reducing the independent to economic dependence, that is, to slavary.

slavery.

The employes in these shops practiced but a part of the trade, which it had
cost them years to learn, and that part
could be learned in much less time
than the whole trade. The place of
any of these former an could be suptied by a boy of

用事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事事 THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY. | few days, weeks, or months at most and who, until he reached the age of 21, would be delighted to receive half man's wages.

This form of production appeared in what the geologist would call the eocene period, the dawn of the present, when the forces which have form ed our present society were mustering their strength and overcoming variou obstacles necessary to be removed in order that society might develop into its present form.
It should be noted that these ages

are not sharply defined periods. The age of small productions is the age when it was the only form of produc tion, and by the age of manufacture mean the age when division of la we mean the age when division of la-bor began to be an important factor in production. Both still exist today, but have sunk into insignificance. THE AGE OF CAPITALISTIC PRO-

DUCTION.

The great industrial revolution which brought in the age of capitalistic production is the result of a series of in-ventions beginning about the middle of the eighteenth century, by which such marked effects have been produced that the economic world of to day is farther removed from that of than that of 1750 is from the age of the Pharaohs. Changes in capital and its management have produced the most significant changes in labor. Capital, taking advantage of the inven tions in industry and in transportation has been able to extend production and carry it on in an ever increasing ratio This production on a vast scale, based upon a far-reaching division of labor ism has passed out of the shop and entered the factory. The master work man of yore has given place to the "captain of industry," journeymen and apprentices to regiments of wageworkers. Production becomes every day more socialized. Of old, the workman owned his tools; now the capitalist owns the machine. The master and the journeyman worked together but the modern employer does not know the employe by sight or name come a master, but now the factory worker cannot hope to become a fac tory owner.

MONOPOLY.

We have seen that in former ages all the mechanic arts were open to the youth who had nothing but his hands. No capital was needed; he had simply to serve an apprenticeship, to learn the trade, and he was assured that his skill and industry would procure him a living. Now, whoever would enter into the business of production must be possessed of an ample capital, Only a few are rich enough to build and equip a factory with modern machinery, and those who do so are seeking not a living, but wealth, measured not by ten thousands, but by millions. In the age of small production the producer was his own employer, and all the value added to the raw material by his labor was his; now he is a wage-worker, and must accept his em ployer's terms. His wages are fixed by the law of supply and demand; the more men offer their labor power for sale the lower the wages. His power to labor—his life—has become a commodity, and is the cheapest thing in the market.

He is unable to trace his part in the

manufactured article, is in the dark as to its value, and quite in the power of his employer. For his work he is allowed only one-fourth of what he produces. If a thousand dollars worth of raw material is worked up into manufactured products worth five thousand dollars, that is, if four thousand dollars of value has been produced by the process of manufacture, then one thou sand dollars of that four thousand is the share of labor, the wages paid, and three thousand the share of capital. The laborer does the work and the capitalist takes the lion's share of the product. We now see where the great fortunes amassed in manufacturing comes from. They are composed of unnaid labor. We are not now con cerned with the right and wrong of this course, though that is well worth considering, but only with its economic effects. To the capitalist who says that he does so because he cannot help "Good sir, you take our capitalistic system for a scheme by which you can gain unearned money; you mistake it; it is a scheme as much against you as against the wage-work er; you know that you are in danger of losing your capital, but you don't k that you must lose it; there is no other way; your capital must become a part of some larger competing capital, and that of some still larger one, until all is concentrated in a very few hands Take ten years and see it.' THE EFFECT OF THE ONE TO

THREE SYSTEM.

The division of the product of labor one-fourth to the worker and three fourths to the capitalist, is fatal to the capitalistic system itself, and produce he very state of things under which not make goods for his own use and en-joyment, but for sale. He must have market for his wares; anything tha lestroys that market breaks him. The form a majority of the population, and are daily increasing in numbers by ac-cessions from the middle class, who find independent existence impossible. ceive, as the census of 1890 shows, only one-fourth of the value added to the raw material for their labor, it is the raw material for their labor, it is plain that they as a class can buy not more than one-fourth of that which is produced. But they cannot do that, for the manufacturer adds to the cost of the raw material, and the jobber, the wholesaler and the retailer must have their profits before the wage-worker can buy any manufactured ar-ticle. Then by the wage-worker has to buy a number of things which are not manufactured articles, thus diminishing the amount he can spend for manufactures. We see, then, that more than one-half the nation can absorb only from one-tenth to one-eighth of what is made. The remainder of the nation, impoverished, in a great degree by the poverty of the wage-workers, cannot absorb the other seven- States, and St. Petersburg, the governeighths, or nine-tenths, of the goods produced, and hence we see the market pire. glutted with goods, that staple articles used and needed by the mass of the production. Merchants become rupt, mills and factories shut down. banks fail capital to the amount of millions is lost, and does not return to the people, but is absorbed in larger capital; millions are thrown out work; misery, vice and crime prevail in the land.

and holds before the capitalist the hope of immense gain which, in most cases

THE WAGE-WORKER NOT PRO-TECTED.

The introduction of modern machin-

ery, driven by steam or water power, has taken the place both of the muscular strength and of the skill of eye and hand, which used to be necessary in production, and hence has opened competition in manufacturing process es to the whole world. Labor that can be used in production is in permanent over supply. The time can never come when all who desire work can obtain it unless a reduction of the hours of labor should be made to that degree that all could be employed, which would probably reduce the hours to four or five per day, and this can never be done while the machinery of pro duction is in private hands and is for private profit. But it can be done easily and at once as soon as the in-struments of production are in the hands of the public, and articles are

Labor-saving machinery saves labor it does the same work with one-fifth one-tenth, one-hundredth or one-thousandth the number of workers. makes men unnecessary; it takes away the source of living. These facts were disputed by the writers of sixty years ago, but they are now beyond all question. The world's work is done by a continually decreasing number of persons. There is not work enough to go around. The man who is willing and anxious to work is not allowed to do so. This is a wrong-a gigantic wrong; and under this system is utter ly without remedy. To right this wrong we must have a change in the structure of society.

MACHINERY.

We see the evil effects which follow the employment of machinery under our present system; but this is not why we oppose the machinery itself, but be cause machinery is owned by private individuals and used for private advantage. No one so fully appreciates the value and nature of labor-saving machinery as does the Socialist. It has in it the power and potency of the greatest blessing to mankind. Hitherto it has never lightened the toil of any human being, but it is destined to be that which shall lighten human toil and give to man a chance to live a human life.

We note that the benefits of the ma chine come to the owner. This is the key to the situation. If society would reap the benefits of a machine it must own and work that machine; there is no other way.

SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS. Socialism is not the system, plan of cheme of any reformer, whether philosopher or crank. It is the doctrine of those who see forces at work in our system which cannot be controlled, and which will inevitably destroy the system itself. The Socialist claims tha it is necessary that the public should own and operate the means of production and distribution; that is to say the shops, factories, railroads, mines and lands, and operate these for public benefit He claims that the most important of all rights-the right to life and the right to support life by labor are not recognized; that the disorders of our system are caused by the fact that these rights are not rec ognized, and that in the near future their recognition will be a political

necessity.

Your Socialist is not a sorehead, he kicks not, he grumbles not whatever happens. He is an evolutionist; he be-lieves that evolution evolves, that it does not stop. All men and all things are working together to bring about the co-operative commonwealth, thos who oppose it most hasten it most. All systems, all political events are neces sary steps in the evolution of Social The Socialist rejoices in the election of McKinley to attempt the impossible but he would have been equal whom he would have reached the same goal by a slightly different course.

The capitalist system is filling the world with sin, vice, crime, poverty manity and premature death, but all these are necessary to open our eyes to the necessity of a change. The rea is that the class which knows of these evils and feels them is not the class which has possession of the political power. The change will come all the same; will come as certainly as to-morrow's sun; nothing can stop it nothing but a return of general prosmay be risked that the child is born that will see, at least, its beginning.

"The rapidly growing Social spirit which is moving onward with creased momentum is profoundly ligious in the truest sense of that long abused term. It is intelligent, enlight ened, and just. It will triumph. The forces of the day, seen and unseen, are leagued with it. The new order is as-

"Inalienable right of the citizen to "Inalienable right of the citizen to go forth and earn a living on American soil is what I insist upon. This right cannot be realized under present conditions, unless sovereignty enforces the equities by exercising the power and dignity of the government in his behalf."—Leigh H. Irvine, San Francisco.

can't give you a book like

COLLECTIVITY. The Bodleian library at Oxford, England, contains 1,250,000 volumes and separate titles. Its collection has been

parate titles. Its conection among scholars, social function among scholars, two cities in the world There are two cities in the built wholly as the result of a collective demand. They are Washington, the political capital of the United ment capital of the Russian Slav em-

The big department stores of Chiused and needed by the mass of the caso close at 6 p. m. Smaller stores people are offered at less than cost of do not. The distinction is a necessary consequence of the economy of collective administration.

"Millions mourn the death of Edward Bellamy. The sorrowing are all over the civilized world. The memory over the civilized world. The of no warrior or statesman of this generation will linger more lovingly in the hearts of the great common people than his, His life-work gave a mighty uplift to the cause of human liberty practical righteousness "-The Pulpit and Social Problems, San Fran-

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The Secretary Reviews the Coloni-Zation Field

Comrades, the ideals for which we are striving never appeared so near. Economic conditions are producing ocialists faster than any agitator, however eloquent.

An organization of some character is absolutely necessary to receive the Socialists made by economic conditions, and this organization will be, perforce, the Social Democracy, since it alone is the only Socialist organization in America built to conform to American modes of thought and action.

This organization recognizes two methods of action, the political and the

Our platferm recognizes the construction of our American form of gov-ernment and the possibility of securing Socialism through the several

We believe as ever in the idea of concentrating our political and econ-omic forces in one state, and we realize that economic power always antedates and underlies political power as so timely pointed out by Karl Marx. Re-alizing these facts, there is a clear conception of the duty before us.

We hold aloft as ever the flag on which is inscribed the slogan of "ecotomic security." We propose to give e disinherited millions of this cotry an opportunity of self-employ-We propose to help move the unemployed from the congested cen-ters of population to the open country, where they can breathe and move.

Much has already been accomplished and much more will be in the direction of colonization. The work of presenting the ideas of colonizing on a Socialistic basis to th

American mind during the past year has been fruitful of much good There has been a great deal of needed work done in the removal of preju-

dice, just as ground is cleared of un-derbrush before building.

There are thousands in this country who have come to regard our plan as feasible and possible that formerly re garded Socialists as wild-eyed vision

aries or crack-brained theorists. It is becoming generally recognized that some form of Socialism is inevitable. With limited means at our command ad of eight, and overth disloyalty and conspiracy within, we have yet forced th

people of this country to consider the form of Socialism presented by us, and in many cases to pronounce it feas The representative of the third largest bank in the world said to the writer that the plan of the colonization com-

mission would produce a vast aggrega-tion of wealth. Others of financial sagacity have pronounced our bonds as s a U. S. government bond. We have thus succeeded in establishing a fulcrum on which to place our lever, which will move the world as Archim-edes once longed to do.

This we have done with our funds

withheld and our actions hampered by unaccountable vacillation on the part of those to whom we had a right to look for support, or circumscribed in a manner now unnecessary to repeat The results of the recent convention were eminently beneficial. Open and se-cret foes to the colonization idea have been forced to declare their enmity and were then swept aside by the aroused delegates. We are n w ready to work in :

broader field, with greater freedom and We have an organization ready scope. We have an organization read, and willing to work for the economi feature as well as the political. And all over this broad country are earnest and devoted comrades anxious to as sist in this noble work.

The organization has been rescued. It is now the duty of the branches to tain and glorious success.

Let us first build up the organiza-on. Build up your local branches tion. Build up your local branches and infuse interest in their meetings. When this is done, the revenue com ing into the national organization will enable the national secretary-treasure to repay to the colonization commission This will enable the commissioners to carry out prelimin work which must be done.

As stated in the report of the com-mission to the convention, the Tennessee land matter is still pending. financial agents report that they have received pledges of subscriptions for bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 to

carry that proposition through.

The mere fact that one million dol-lars has been subscribed for the purpose of a Socialist organization is a matter of great significance.

It may take time, but sooner or later movement will succeed. must be a move made in practical So cialism that will result in benefit to the people before the present genera starved to death. Those of employment who believe in Socialism want a chance to have elections, so that they can cast their votes at elections, otherwise they votes at elections, otherwise they starve and their votes are lost. out of employment must be furnished with a chance to employ themselves. Every effort must be made to bring facts to the attention of the pub lic. Each branch should endeavor to get subscriptions from their members All other persons sympathetically in terested should be asked to contribute The collectors provided for under th

old constitution should be continued and spurred on to renewed vigor. The letters from all over the country. some of which we print, show a re-newed interest in the organization. It was the colonization idea that built up organization in the first place, and only began to languish when the piracy to destroy the same idea be-

t gan to take form and shape. incubus has been removed and the organization has been purged. Today the members all over the country are filled with hope and courage. We have a glorious future before us. Our organization fills a place in the development of our race

Let us then be up and doing, having perseverance as one who forevermore endures.

BEBEL ON COLONIZATION.

Some of our self-styled "scientific" Socialists should carefully consider and read those whom they consider as authorities before condemning the idea

of colonization.

August Bebel, the leader of German Socialists, has this to say in his "Woman in the Past, Present and Future, under the head of "Over-production, page 165:

When Kautsky says that men, once

placed in comfortable circumstances,

would take good care not to expose themselves to the dangers of tropical colonization, he misunderstands human nature. No daring enterprise has yet failed to find supporters. It is deeply implanted in the character of man to prove his own worth by fresh deeds of prowess, first for his own satisfaction, and, secondly, for the sake of excelling others, i. e., from ambition. There has never been any lack of volunteers in war, nor of volunteers of all rank and classes for the dangerous expeditions to the north and south poles, to the interior of Africa, etc. The civilthe interior of Africa, etc. The civil-izing undertakings required in tropical countries, Central and Southern America, Africa, India, Central Asia, etc., are not of a nature to be carried out by individuals, but only by the combined forces of great masses, completely fitted out in every respect and conducted on a larger scale; for such purposes millions of voluntary workers can be had if needed, and the dangers will not be excessive."

It is a fact to be noted that calls attention to the possibility of colonization on a large scale and says the dangers will not be exceeding onditions of large areas of land capable of producing a complete and varied system of products is equally accessible in the United States as in the tropical countries referred to by Bebel.

THE COLORADO COMMONWEALTH GOLD MINE PROPOSITION. The Colorado mining matter was

proposed as a means to get the gold out of mother earth to pay the interest and be prepared for any tricks that capitalists might play.

The territory of 560 acres in which

these mineral deposits are located has been examined by scientific experts and mining men of repute, who pronounce it rich. In a letter just received from a Colorado comrade he says: "Prof. Earl, of 'Mining Record,' 'Ores and Metals' and also mining editor of the Denver Post, is most heartily with us and says he has spent weeks in our district and has examined our property especially. He is a chemist and met-allurgist, and has made tests and tests with satisfaction. He says the esti mates of the values there to be developed are conservative. He further says it will be a greater gold producer than Cripple Creek, as the veins are larger and the natural causes for the deposition of the metals much strong

This is the general verdict among those who know. There has been the same scientific development in mining as in manufacture, until today mining is as scietific as manufacture and a sure on the side of production, while is safer than manufacture, since the price of the product, gold, is fixed by government at \$20 per ounce.

Gold is a relic of barbarism. We only want it as a weapon of protection and as a means to get agricultural We know that an agricultural, coal

and iron bearing grazing and manufacturing colony is what our members raise money from the capitalists on bonds based upon it. But we need to have a weapon of protection against the capitalists in the shape of productake up the work with renewed vigor. tive gold mines where we can practi-confident that nothing can stop a cerneeded. To start this will take only \$10,000. Of this amount \$5,000 will be used to raise a mortgage now on it and the other \$5,000 to put our miner to work. We have received assurances of assistance from the miners of the west, who appreciate the value of the idea much better than those who live in the east. Some of our critics in the recent convention from the east would not know a mine if they fell into one The western miners have money and courage and realize that this is a move that will benefit their people. Our own members will likewise appreciate the point when they come to examine into

> We are engaged in trying to put the Tennessee matter through if possible but we must be prepared for all con-tingencies, and this gold mine field is something that can be put in operation for a very small sum. If our members will all get to work on the matter we can soon have our people to work of it, and thus have a means to prevent any disruption or breakdown. We should be pleased to hear from the members, asking them to bear always in mind that it is only weapon of pro-Members are also sugges tection. to read "John Harvey" before writ-

> THE TREND TOWARD SOCIALISM The president of a western college the is a prominent educator, but whose name for personal reasons is not given, writes in a recent letter to comrade Willard:

"Anything that I can do to assist the progressive movement I should be glad to do. Of course, one in an educational position is somewhat limited. However, there are lines in which he can work untrammeled.

work untrammeled.

"My present attitude is much the same as when I last talked with you, except that I am perhaps considerably more now of your own way of think-

OUR COMRADES ARE AWAKE. ouraging Letters and Inquiries fr Connecticut, Washington and Indiana.

Dear Comrade: On June 6 I sent to for which I have received no receipt The members of this branch have re ceived no copies of the Social Demo crat for the past three weeks. I am also informed that the German

and Jewish papers have reported that the Social Democracy has disbanded. If the organization is still in existence I would be pleased to receive an official copy of the proceedings of the na tional convention. In conclusion would to disband under any circumstances Hoping that you will answer this at your earliest convenience so that I may report at the ac-yours fraternally, A. B. CORNELIUS. report at the next meeting, I remain

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Comrade: The Associated Press dispatches tell all kinds of stories about the convention? Can it be possible that any of them are true? Is it true that Bro. Hogan preferred charges of dishonesty against Bro. Keliher? As I have said before, our local branch is almost a unit for colonization. In fac-I do not know of one member that would, or does, oppose colonization. We have advocated colonization, and

secured our membership on that issue We are waiting patiently for official eturns from the convention. We want to know the causes leading up to all this, and (in the language of one of our members), our local union demands a complete explanation of the past present and future.

Kindly give us your plans for the future in regard to colonization, so we can act intelligently, as we are in this movement to assist in establishing the co-operative commowealth through colonization, and mean to stay with it We do not care to undertake the job alone, but, by jingo, if we do, we have the men, we have the land, and we've

got the money, too.

And if we are forced to make a start it will not be large, but it will be based and conducted on scientific busi-ness principles. No communism, anarchism, or individualism will be mix ed up with Socialism. Of course we would not have the capital to purchas machinery to manufacture or produce all we need in the beginning, but on a paying basis and the profits would be used to establish other industries, and not be consumed by deadweight, as in Ruskin, "Equality" and a number of other failures that I could mention.

We have always believed that the colonization plans of the S. D. of A. were identical to ours, and we still

think so. Therefore we will not make a move until we get full information from you, and if we find we are right and you folks mean to stay with the proposition, we are with you, and i are disappointed in this respec undoubtedly take immediate steps or organize a national organiza tion ourselves and proceed with the work. Respectfully and truly yours,

J. B. FOWLER. Seattle, Wash.

W. P. Borland, No. 504 Trude Building

Chicago, Ill.: Dear Sir and Comrade: You don't know how overjoyed I was at getting the Social Democrat. I had been per suaded (or rather they tried to per suade me) that the Social Democrat would never appear again, so you can imagine my happy surprise at receiv ing it.

We received a circular letter, or rather an appeal, from the "bolters' the day before the Social Democrat came that so thoroughly disgusted and discouraged us that we had determined to lay low and await developments. But since we have heard from the other side we have determined to re-double our efforts and make the Social Democracy of America what it ought be in Evansville. I am informed "middle-of-the-roaders" of that county that they are in thorough ac-cord with our organization, and ready to come in a body to us. We are all loyal to the Social Democracy of Am-

certain. How would it do to make a cal (specific) on all members of the S. D. of A. for \$1 to be forwarded to secretary-treasurer on the 1st (or say the Fourth) of July, to be paid on Tennessee land? This has been sugge by one or more of our brothers who requested me to suggest it to you. Something must be done to push the colonization scheme. It is the mos potent element for good in the Social Democracy programme. It gives them hope of enjoying practical Socialism at least to a limited degree during this generation. For instance, not one of the Evansville members oppose it. They would live and fall by the wayside if they thought they should have to starve until the majority of the people were educated to Socialism and the

Again, nothing educates so fast as practical education (or demonstration). Without the colonization department of Social Democracy it would be like "Live all winter, horses, you shall have oats in the spring." We horses want oats right now

I am so glad that the friends and promoters of colonization were in the majority. We are all more than pleased with the changes in the contitution. It is more democratic.

Wen. T. L. Kerth has just come in

and handed the enclosed letter, which he said I might send you. He is not a member now, but is going to join us when we meet again, but he is a sub criber to the Social Democrat. For ing humanity do not let the Tenness deal fall through if in your power to prevent it. I know bonds are bad, but could it possibly be worse than our present condition?

MARTIN H. CONNOR. Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind.

ditor Colonization Department, So cial Democrat, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Sir: I am very anxious to ure all the information I can in cure all the information I can in re-gard to admission to, the rules and regulations of, and the status of the various Socialistic colonies now in ex-latence in this and other reasons.

proper parties to address for this information and their several addresses Enclosed find stamp and addressed en velope for reply. Trusting to be fa vored with a reply at an early date, remain, very sincerely yours,

A. H. WHEATLEY.

Spokane, Wash., June 15.

A WISE WORD ON THE SITUA-TION.

To All Comrades:—I want to say a word to all members of the Social Democracy, including those about to

become ex-members by reason of sup porting their delegates in the stand aken at Chicago in forming a nev organization.

Not having been at the convention and not having heard or read all that may be spoken or written concerning he action taken there. I will not take any position as yet that I or th speak for might want to retreat from But I have something to say in regard to the manner in which the priniples of Social Democracy were de parted from, and how I hope this tangle may be straightened out.

In the first place I am afraid that the regular American idea of represen-tation or delegation of authority to represent, which savors entirely too ch of rulership and bossism for Social Democratic methods, held sway in the minds of the delegates.

It surely was not in the minds of the vast majority of the membership to array political action against immediate herever possible) economic independence.

These two ideas formed the foundaion wall upon which the Social Democracy was reared.

How could instructions to push the plonization plan be used against political action, and how could instruc tions that political action everywhere be entered into this fall be used against colonization plans? The special plan may have been unwise (I it was), and the majority for it mistaken. The division preceding ar appeal to the branches certainly was oth unfortunate and unwise, to say the least.

By what right do delegates to one body with instructions to work there-in leave it and without further instructions from their branches create an other organization? Would not the right plan have been to allow a majority to rule and have its will, by al neans clearly defining issues at stake. then after consultation with the mem bership make the necessary change the initiative and referendum

If after that principle and interes noth forced a division, it could come fairly and come by vote of the membership, which alone should proceed n such a matter.

At present I feel, and I am sure thousands feel, that we have been cooled with.

We thought we were existing on lemocratic basis; we thought we had voice in our affairs; being Socialists we wanted no rulers or bosses, bu delegates to serve us, to take their in structions from us, and if matters came up beyond our foreknowledge so to de vise means quickly ascertaining our will: that if blunders or mistakes were made they could quickly be eliminated or rectified. I am not in favor of any division and my branch gave no in structions thereon and did not expec any. I believe most heartily in po litical action. I would also see Ruskin Equality and the Co I would also like to wealth colony of Georgia duplicated

ver and over again. I hope that all the branches of the Social Democracy will be wise in awaiting action by the initiative that this breach may be healed. I hope that New Jersey will formulate such an in Let no branch withdraw until this appeal to the membership has been made. This is a test of faith fulness to the first principles of Social-ism. Let each State Union meet and ormulate demands for the necessary changes in platform and constitution G. H. STROBELL. Chairman of the New Jersey State

Union Social Democracy.

A CLEVER SUGGESTION.

How to Popularize Socialistic

and Arguments.
(For the Social Democrat.)

Porterville, Cal., June 2, 1898. Dear Comrades in Socialism: Evolu ion is going on with bewildering rap dity, as evinced by the wakening up of people from their long lethargy and the rapid growth of Socialism olidarity of the movement, should nelp us to realize that there is a pos sibility of inaugurating the Co-opera ive Commonwealth in our time, if we so determine, through the scientifi agencies of our times. To aid in mak-ing more rapid the contemplated change in system, through which al can live and prosper, can work no harm. Any mistakes committed while working with the proper intentions can always be overcome through the same spirit. The people must not suf-fer, must not starve, through no fault of theirs. I, therefore, a farmer in California, a Socialist for the last eight years, take pleasure in suggesting to the comrades of the Social Democracy a plan which can be worked up, that will lead to the whole people rapidly learning the truth and the possibility learning the truth and the possibility of voting themselves justice and the whole product of their industry (Social Democracy), with their resultants, contentment and well-being. This is the suggestion: Socialists in every state, for propaganda purposes, in 1900 to be supplied with wagons, fitted out with kinetoscopic and product the supplied with wagons, fitted out with kinetoscopic and product the supplied with wagons, fitted out with kinetoscopic and phonographic effects. The kinetoscope to represent our representative comrades and best speakers delivering their best speeches. The kinetoscope to give the action, life size, the phonograph the wording, with instrumental and vocal effects to fill interludes. terludes, from a trumpet sixteen fee

long.

The wagons need not be costly. They can be built of light material, aluminum principally, to carry the operations of the instruments and be driven. tors and the instruments and be driven by gasoline engines. The construction to be attractive and to admit of utiliz-ing both features in the open sir, to ob-viate the necessity of using halls. I believe that this efforato bring the people together for the betterment of their conditions and the novelty of it will create so much?

the instrument of deliverance Comwest and the south in the interest of the Coming Nation, feels confident of this result. We are told that in Ger-many, some forty years ago, the Socialists first brought the tenets of Socialism to the understanding of the masses by putting them in rhymes and then UNCLE HENRY'S PRESCRIPTION. singing them, accompanied by hand or-gans, to the people. The police paid no attention to these, but the people did, with the result that they have be ome so strong that the Socialists may capture the reins of government with their votes in the immediate future With superior advantages and appliances here we should be able to sur pass our German comrades within our great but sadly misruled country in 1900. We are all accountable, more or less, for the present intolerable con-drin of affairs. Let us also earnestly hold ourselves accountable for their betterment. We must win the credit of averting a revolution that might prove worse than any recorded in his tory, all life-destroying agencies having become so numerous and effective. The time to better things is opportune: to procrastinate enhances the difficul-Respectfully, E. O. WIENER.

WINE OR BEER. Officers and Soldiers-Plutocrats and

While we are extoling the commanding officers for the order which prohibits drinking intoxicants by the rank and file of the army, we should not

forget to be just. If drinking amongst the soldiers should be prohibited so that they may be good fighters, why should not drinking amongst the officers be pro-hibited, that they may be good offi-Is it more important that a solcers? dier should fight well than that an officer should command soberly?

Isn't it as serious to contemplate an officer under the influence of drink ordering his men into the jaws of death, as to suppose that an army may be whipped because some few of them

Isn't President McKinley commander-in-chief of the army? Can't he is-sue an order putting officers and soldiers upon an equal footing? 'Or does he prefer to recognize a pompous, gild-ed aristocracy in the free country he is elected to represent for a few fleeting hours?

What do the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers of the soldiers think upon this subject? How do they discriminated against and treated as a

The people are getting tired of the all too common mockery of equality and liberty in this country. They are seeking a way to humble the arrogant tyrants. And they will find it.
ALLEN HENRY SMITH.

Our correspondent seems to forget that "officers" are "made" to com-mand. The line must be drawn somewhere between them and the "rank and file," and perhaps it may well be on this matter of drinking. At any rate what will the McKinley "dudes" do as ommanders without their private tip-There is a good deal to be corrected in the army as well as elsewhere, and the best way to correct is to abolish all armies but those of industry and co-operation .- Editor S. D.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. The nations of the world where postal savings banks now exist, together

are given below: Austria\$ 49,397,000 Belgium 63,693,274 Bahamas 41,867 Br. Guiana 965.999 anada Ceylon 2,035,857 C. of Good Hope 5,741,528 C. of Good Hope 167,402 Finland 9,445,057 Holland 18,557,250 Hawaii 965,999 9,063,206 Hungary Italy 89,722,464 Japan New South Wales..... 15,223,122 20.058.500 New Zealand Queensland 11,127,924 Russia 286,945,677 Tasmania 559.625 Victoria 15,223,122 West Australia 687,742

....\$1,344,722,062 .There are missing from the list Germany, Switzerland, Spain, China and the United States. Germany, however, has municipal banks, behind whose credit stand the cities. In densely popplated Switzerland many of the can tons own banks. China has no general postoffice

Social Democracy demands as one of the ameliorations the establishment of postal savings banks.

American Federation of Laboration Headquarters at Washington, D. C. President, Samuel Gompers; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington.

Illinois State Typographical Union, No. 4—President, O. D. Hill, Decatur; vice president, G. A. Neff, Alton; secretary-treasurer, John A. Onyun, Pe-

Illinois State Federation of Labor-President, M. B. Palmer, Peoria; secretary-treasurer, P. F. Doyle, Chicago.

"I would take, not by force, but by the slow process of lawful acquisition through better legislation as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of wiser men and women the entire plant that we call civilization, all that has seen achieved on this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither, and made it the common property of all the people, re-quiring all to work enough with their hands to give them the finest physical development, but not to become bur-densome in any case, and permitting all to share alike the advantages of education and refinement."—The late Frances, priard.

Children's Column

Ain't no use o' frettin'
'Bout the weather, friends;

The kind Creator sends

And the cold winds blow?

But there's one thing, certain,

Can't have just fair weather

All the time, you know.

If your stomach's right, You can make the darkest

Git up in the mornin'.

Hustle 'round a bit:

In your system yit. Sing 'n' dance 'n' whistle,

Startle all creation-

Blood in circulation-

Make somebody happy-

Lordy, that's the way

Anything to git your

Any one can brighten

Up the darkest day

Dear Children: Next week there will

be a story in our column about the life

of children in a Socialist colony. If

Ruskin or any other colony have time

this week I hope they will write a let-

about their life in the colony,

that we can have the "colony" letters

and story all in one column. Your

"Wild West Show in a Hospital."

In the Boston Children's Hospital two

summers ago, on one of the hot June

days, when all the little convalescents

windows, it chanced that a horseback band of Buffalo Bill's warriors passed

on their way to the show grounds.

The wildest excitement immediately

took possession of the small invalids

Those who could see described the pro-

cession to those who could not leave

A little later one wee lad, bed-ridden

by spinal trouble was discovered crying bitterly on account of the lost treat. A

kindly nurse endeavored to soothe him,

and, trying to plan some little occupa-

tion that would divert him from his

grief, she told him that he might write

to Colonel Cody, the great Buffalo Bill

himself, and ask him for a real In-

No sooner said than begun. A sim-

ple letter was sent telling him that he

could not see the Indians, when they

went by the hospital, and how he wish-

ed he had a photograph of one of the

band, but the long day passed and

brought no answer to the weary, wast-

"Colonel Cody must be a very busy man," said the sympathetic nurse for

tne twentieth time on the second morn-

ing. "We must wait patiently."

But even while she was speaking the ward door opened and in came a six-

foot Indian, painted and wrapped in a

and carrying his bow in his hand.

The little invalids fairly gasp Then they shrieked with delight,

That made seven in all, and, like a

well-trained regiment, they drew up in a line and gravely saluted the nurse.

The poor woman was too much scared

to speak, but the children continued

The strange visitors had evidently

received explicit orders, for next they ranged themselves as best they could

in the narrow space between the two rows of little beds, laid down their

blankets and bows on the floor, waved

their arms to and fro, and proceeded

to give a quiet war dance. Then they sang! And then they fought a sham

battle, smiling all the while. When at last they went away, a heartfelt cheer followed them down the broad corridor. All who could ran to the

windows and saw them ride away on

their wild mustangs, and the happy

children in the hospital talked about

shows and Buffalo Bill for weeks after.

"Give us this day our daily bread,"

earnestly prayed a little maiden, "and

-by the way. Lord-please make it

A little girl was overheard talking

to her doll, whose arm had come off.

exposing the sawdust stuffing: "You dear, good, obedient dolly, I knew I

had told you to chew your food fine,

but I didn't think you would chew it as

The eye of little Elsie was attracted

by the sparkle of the dew at early morning. "Mamma," she exclaimed, "it's hotter'n I thought it was.

the grass is covered w

Cecil, the son of the marqu

isbury, raises bees in Hatfi land. He sent to the neares

a queen bee, and received saying, "The queen will are o'clock this afternoon." T

supposing it to refer to t England, could not keep ant news to himself, and

an immense crowd at the

He is strong who r

Wounded pride us

Half the troubles

What will the fr

do in heaven?

devil takes hol

descent of Chi

takes of its f

eautifies t

trance to

inary.

GRAINS OF

-From "Little Men and Women."

gingerbread.

fine as that.'

spiration

to scream their pleasure.

ing little fellow in his cot.

their cots.

dian's picture.

the first.

were able crowded about the open

-Cleveland Leader.

Day seem nice 'n' bright.

Show 'em there's some ginger

Got to take whatever

Address Communications to Ella Reeve Ware, 597 Decarur St., Brooklyn.

Conditions. ~~~~

THE COSMIC LIFE.

(For the Social Democrat.) Out the Night, and into the Light we speed,

OUR POET'S COLUMN

Songs, Sonnets, Lyrics, Life, Soul.

Through the valley and o'er the range, till dark Grows luminous, and the star-strewn spaces feed

Earth's shadows, with the glory of each spark

That far-off and faint comes meeting our need By a lambent force that reaches the

Of a cosmic will, e'en while we may bleed

In fury of storm or song of a lark. For doubt or bleak despair it does not care.

A-while we pass in the dark. Morning fair Rises on the fainting earth, and grow-

Counts but its gains in our ashen-hued strife.

As under the star-strewn dust, the sun-

kissed hour,
With sparkling due brings Love's morning flowers. R. J. H.

INVITATION.

(From Industrial Freedom.)
Come away, oh plundered labor!
Join our brotherhood of toil;
Come, and be our friend and neighbor;
Leave that hell of greed's turmoil.
Reach your hand, we'll gladly meet you,
Lead.you into Labor's fold;
Where no more these words will greet

you: "There is only one God-gold!"

We have snatched the spark of freedom, Almost flown from off the land; Press'd it to our bare, brown bosom Held there by our calloused hand; For with us, despondent neighbor, Only free men tread the sod;

"THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL."

IN MEMORIAM-EDWARD BEL-LAMY.

(For the Social Democrat.)
O, Bellamy, in whom the sterling friend
And wise preceptor admirably blend,
Thy earthly course, alas, is run. The

eyes So bright, thy lips so eloquent and wise.

Are closed and sealed. The hand so skilled to write.

Incite to virtue and to thought invite, is cold and stiff. Well, may we drop a

tear
I sorrow and in sadness on thy bler;
For surely never, never will mankind
A truer, wiser friend and teacher find. 'Tis true, there has been many a sage

before Imbued with kindness and possessed of Full many a seer has tried to make us

see Both our afflictions and the remedy. We have been told by many a gen'rous

heart The woes which greed and selfishness impart. They have condemned, in many a para-

graph,
The baneful worship of the golden calf,

And for this motto broken many a lance "For every one a full and equal chance!" Yet, let the cause be what it may, the seeds
Fell upon gravel, or were choked by
weeds.

scarlet blanket, wearing a cap of tail waving feathers and leather trousers, weeds.
Then, Bellamy, thy genius soared high,
And shed its luster from a cloudless sky;
It crystallized in thy immortal book,
And "Looking Backward," made us forward look.
Translated to every living tongue,
It thrilled the aged, and enthused the young: gasped. one by one, silent and noiseless, but smiling, six splendid warriors followed

young: It broke the bars of prejudice and scorn And with faintest red flusht for a new morn The heavens. It has freed the human

eye
From cataract; for now our visions fly
To things once dark to us. Equality
Has ceased to be a vexing mockery.
It does, as by thy genius refined,
Mean: "ALL ABREAST, NOT MYRIADS BEHIND."
And not a small minority in front,
As is, while competition rules, the wont.
For, although thou hast taught us, Bellamy,

Our dire condition, as it is, to see Alas! it still exists. We must, to gain Our liberty, first break our bonds i twain.

Let's therefore thank our stars 'tis but thy corpse
Which now the grave unfeeling absorbs. Thy spirit lives, and gazes from afar Upon the scene where thy disciples are. Thy genius lives in most precious works, and wars against the Demon who still lurks

Upon this earth. Oh, may thy words inspire human race, and life it from the The

mire Of selfishness upon a higher plane, Where Envy sleeps and Ma ice lures

vain;
And where we substitute for love of pelf
The precept: "Love thy neighbor as thyself!"
Let, Bellamy, thy soul be marching on
Until, at length, Man's victory is won. RUDOLPH LEONHARDT.

ON THE MARCH.

BY ERNEST McGAFFEY, (From the New Time,) up! for the lines are thinning, a Close up! man drops now and then Out of the ranks and into the grave as stone from a sling is hurled,

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF

es, exchanges, manuscripts and all con-THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT,

No. 8 North State St. - - Chicago, Ills Entered as Second-Class Matter at Chicago Postoffice.

CHICAGO, JUNE 30, 1898,

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

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NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT. Gaaraaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

LIST OF SOLICITORS James Osterling Pullman, III.
E. H. Harris. West Superior, Wis.
W. K. Gordon St. Louis
James Shelden Ingalls. Chicago, III.
M. E. Kielminger. Chicago, III.

TAKE NOTICE.

Members of all branches should bear in mind that under the new constitution dues are payable quarterly. The first quarter under the new law begins on July 1, and the treasurer of each branch should forward 25 cents for each member, so, that it will reach head-

quarters not later than July 10. The new constitution appears in the issue of June 16. Read it carefully and forward your dues promptly to head-

NOTICE TO LYNN COMRADES.

Inasmuch as the regular business meeting of Branch No. 5 of Massachusetts falls on the night of July 4. we deem it advisable to postpone the meeting until July 11. All members of Branch 5 are requested to be pres-ent in Laster's Hall at 8 p. m. on the latter date, as business of importance will be transacted,

E. W. TIMPSON, Financial Secretary.

Remember our picnic on the Fourth

Read over our premium list and go to work for the Social Democrat.

Bring your wives and children to the picnic and forget dull care for one day at least.

The picnic will be a grand succes Our comrades are taking hold with a will, and hundreds of tickets are being

Organizers Osborne and Lloyd are doing excellent work speaking at open air and other meetings every night in

are very cheering and indicate that the great majority of the membership majority of the membership stand by the organization.

Branch 33, Chicago, was organized on the 29th inst., after a street meeting, with 25 members, on the corner of Union and West Madison street.

Organizer John F, Lloyd is now in Spring Valley, where he is doing effect tive work among the miners. He will remain in this field until after the

Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, one of the ablest orators of the grand social crusade that is now sweeping the country, will be one of the principal speakers at our picnic on July 4. Don't fall to hear

The street meetings in Chicago are a wonderfully effective feature of our propaganda. Thousands assemble nightly in various parts of the city to hear our speakers expound the truths of Socialism. Hundreds of copies of Merrie England are being sold, and many of those who listen to our speakers are joining the organization

We have removed our headquarters to No. 8 North State street, where all communications should hereafter be This move was made in the interests of economy. just as much room in the new quarters F. . loyd and Mrs. Mary E. Hobart. we had in the old, and our rent is \$37 per month less. The new execus tive council thought the former quar ters were altogether too plutocratic for the headquarters of an organization of roletarian Socialists. Hence the

Branch No. 1 of Chicago met on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 188 price of the Social Democrat has been Exist Madison street. The hall was reduced one-half—fifty cents per year. well filled. Comrade Thomas Tepping The meeting was addressed by Comrade Goodwin of the executive Has been actively engaged in speaking at open street and local branch meetings, during the past week Hinton of Washington, D. C., and Capt. M. Hally addressed the meeting. This branch is all alive and doing excellent

A meeting of the chairman and other representatives of all the Chicago branches of the Social Democracy was held for consultation on Sunday, June 26, at 198 West Madison street. rade James Hogan of the national executive board was in the chair, and Conrades Borland, Willard and Hinton were all present and addressed the con-bread. The condition of party in Chi-Bread. The condition of party in Chicago was ecopyted upon, showing most regards. There is no bolt in our don't regard the comrades were all formest the allipsed. Weekly conference in the control of th

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PROCLAMATION!

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

no longer:

such means as he can use today, hop-

"We cannot bring Utopia by force;

with true American impulses, urge men trampled beneath the brutal hoofs

of power to be patient and submit to

rights who dare maintain them!" and

when haughty wealth, backed by judger

and executives who are strangers to

the love of liberty, wages unjust and

merciless 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 humble roofs alone. Till the change we hope and strive for shall have come,

organized labor must use organized la

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

capitalism declare that, because of its

limited powers, Congress can grant no effective relief. Were the inferior

federal courts abolished by the repeal

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 Gov-ernment 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

rier-the federal judiciary-shall have

been removed, we shall make its remov

al our single political aim in nationa

have been destroyed and the power of

each state to regulate its own internal

affairs shall have been thereby re-stored. Abolition of the federal jud-

America in all congressional and presi-

dential campaigns, and we shall refuse

to divert our energies from the achieve

ment of this first indispensable reform.

On this national issue, we ask the co-

operation of all enemies of oppression

all foes to a despotism in judicial guise and all lovers of American liberty, re-

of the acts of Congress, under

same time, these same allies of

bor's weapons-the boycott

We entertain no such unphilosophic | mockery. The worker must resort to notion as that the past may become the future without an intervening present We are aware that even so radical change as Socialism can be nothing else than the existing social order transformed. We seek no abrupt break *********************** with a state of things hoary with the passing of sixty centuries. We seek only the climax to which all history has We come to proclaim the sub lime hope of the world; to proclaim it to all classes; to proclaim it, not in hatred, but in love. By holding up a lofty ideal we shall seek to win our fellow-countrymen to a nobler and happier

While fully aware of the international character of the Socialist movement, and while in the fullest acwith the Socialist organizations of other lands, we are Americans, and we shall adopt methods consonant with American habits of thought and of action, and with the genius of American

The Social Democracy of America will proceed by three routes to a common destination. It will work for So cialism along economic, educational and political lines, thus using all the means of progress at once.

By the introduction of labor saving machinery the existing industrial system 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 over-burdened private charity. 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 whos eyes must close in death before greeting the dawn of the glad new day.

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 descries 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 heavensent 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, including our own, are but means which deserve 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 leading party shows an honest purpose to take practicable steps toward Socialism, litical party. In short, we propose to use for the noblest of purposes the same sagacity politicians employ for evil ends.

We shall be the friend and ally, no 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. recognize that multitudes of wageworkers are disfranchised by being compelled to be distant from taeir homes on election days and that many not true that by their own votes alone workingmen can overthrow the exist-ing industrial order; and to tell tae laborer, threatened with starvation in midsummer, to be patient till fall and then vote against his master, is cruel Democracy of America,

at Kuhn's Park on July 4 will be a monster affair.

THE PICNIC

Music by Bradfield's Chicago Military

Speeches will be delivered by Col. Richard J. Hinton of Washington, D. C. J. Bates Osborne of Atlanta, Ga. Rev. J. stitt Wilson of Chicago, John Antone Palm of Milwaukee will speak in German.

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SHARP POINTS.

It's easy for the man who has no cred-

it to keep out of debt.

A defective hammock has caused many fond lovers to fall out. Every dog has his day-but the cat

has a monopoly of the nights. Some men manage to talk a great deal and without saving anything

is sure to get what he's looking for. The turtle may be slow, but he usually gets there in time for the soup.

A woman seldom cares anything about the answers to questions she asks. Nothing makes a woman so mad as to having something to say and no one to

because she couldn't find a man to

Taking time by the forelock causes lots of worry about things that never

Read over the book list and order

10

gardless of their views concerning our James Hogan, Utah.

W. P. Borland, Michigan. R. M. Goodwin, Illinois.

John F. Lloyd, Illinois,

L. L. Hopkins, New Jersey. I. Frank, New York. C. F. Willard, Colorado

R. J. Hinton, District of Columbia

July 5, is held, in people vs. Thielmar (Mich.), 39 L. R. A. 218, to be prohibited by statutes requiring saloons to be closed on legal holidays and also designating July 4 as a holiday, but when it falls on Sunday making the next Monday a holiday.

The necessity of notice and proofs of loss of insured property, notwithstanding the death of the insured, is held, in Matthews vs. American Central Insur ance company (N. Y.), 39 L. R. A. 433 to require the appointment of a temporary representative, if there is no one who can take the required steps and the appointment of an executor or administrator cannot be secured with

sufficient promptness. The custody of a courthouse, which the sherfff, as the court's executive officer, has, is held, in Dahnke vs. people (III.), 39 L. R. A. 197, to be the custody and care of the building as a court house, while as real estate simply it is the county board and the assignment of rooms therein to the different judges rests with the judges themselves, over which matter the county board has no

authority. A person who had been in the habit of drinking largely of intoxicating liq-uors for ten years and was afflicted with locomotor ataxia and whose memory and will power were shown to have been weakened, was held, in re Miller (Pa.), 39 L. R. A. 220, not to have testa and evidence on this question was held admissible on the issue of undue influ-ence. With this case is a note on the effect of drunkenness on testamentary

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MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

CALIFORNIA.

No. 5, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 909 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.

No. 5, Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each mouth, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's

COLORADO. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3

p. m., at 1715 California at.

No. 1 meets swerp Sunday, 2:20 p. m., at 178 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

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

No. 5 meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 3 p. m., sharp, at headquarters, 11443 Michigan awe, near 115th st., Chicago. E. A. Weeks. 325 W. 115th St., Secretary. Note change of hall.

No. 5 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 62d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only lat Sunday of each month at 10. a. m. But better, almost, be at work in sin Than in a brute inaction browse and sleep."
While a proud monument glorifles as heroes embattled farmers who fell at Bunker Hill, how can any American

No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.
No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.
Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m.
No. 21 meets every first and teled Monday, 7t 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hail,
Belb. at avenue and Paulina street, Chi-

cago.

No. 2, meets second and last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Tressett's Hall, Nt W. Cor. Armitage and Nebraska aves.,

M W. Cor. Armings and Article and M. Chicago.

No. 24 meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., in Scandia Hall, top floor, 98 West Ohio street, near Milwaukee ave., Chicago. J. O. Hagen, 11 Ayers court, Secretary, No. 26 meets every Friday evening, southeast corner Sedgwick and Siegel stree's, Chicago. strike; and their use will be blam-able only when those who use them treat the present state of industrial war

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 625% Wabash ave. Ladies are invited. P. K. Reinbold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

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

MARYLAND.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1 meets 3d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington st., Boston. Secretary's address 1043 Washington st., No. 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 7:30, for business and discussion. Secretary's address, cor. Pierce and Knollin streets.

MISSOURI.

No. 1, St. Louis. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway,
No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming sts. St. Louis. -M. Dorn, secretary, 1933 Lami street.

NEW JERSEY.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 25e Pacific street, Paterson.

No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., sharp, at No. 5 Clinton ave. MISSOURI.

come.

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

No. 5, Jersey City, meets lat Thursday of each month at J. Schneider's Hall, 498 Paliasde ave.

Nos. 6 and 7 meet 1st and 3d Thursdays of each month at 5 p. m., at 206 Main St. E. V. Debs Club Room II. Club meeting last Monday evening in each month. Club room open evenings.

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Central

radical social or political changes of any kind until this now invincible bar-The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demorracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 85 E. 4th st., 8t. Paul Wilzig Hall. Nicholas Alelnikoff, secretary, 57 Nassau street, New York City. politics until the federal courts shall Ale laikoff, secretary, 57 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,

at Erie Hall, 425 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

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No. 5 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meeting. ciary will be the exclusive political de-mand of the Social Democracy of

meeting.

No. 6, 18th Assembly District, S. D. A.,
meets every Friday at 5 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New
York City. Alexander Kabn, 118 Broome
St. Sawering. St., Secretary.
No. 8, New York City, 5th ascembly
No. 8, New York City, 5th ascembly
district, meets every Friday at Sheuker's
Hall, No. 29 Orchard street, at 8 p. m.
Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street,

scoretary. Care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk

C. F. Willard, Colorado,
R. J. Hinton, District of Columbia,
G. C. Clemens, Kansas.
National Executive Council Social
Democracy of America,

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

Possession adverse to the owner of
minerals is held, in Murray vs. Allard
(Tenn.) 39 L. R. A. 249, not to be held
by one who uses the land merely for
agricultural purposes.

Keeping a saloon open on Monday,
July 5, is held, in people vs. Thielman
(Mich.), 39 L. R. A. 218, to be prohibited by catalyte results a server of B. Margolis, 178 Surfolk
streat,
No. 19, Buffalo, meets every Treaday at 8 p. m., act Bohemian
National Hall, 221-232 E. 736 str. J. Austein, Secretary, 1508 Avenue "A."
No. 18, 250 Assembly District, meets
every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 177 E.
servard Sacks, 209 E. 98th streatly
Bernard Sacks, 200 E. 98th streatly
Bernard Sacks, 200 E. 98th streatly
Bernard Sacks, 200 E. 98th streatly
Bernard Sack

OHIO. OHIO.

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

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

No. 15. Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vance and Division sts.. every Friday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 1163. Nebraska 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.

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

TENNESSEE.

No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 822% Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All quiters for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

No. 1, Houston, meets second and fourth Thursday of each mouth in Union Men's Hail, on Franklin street, between Main and Tayles streets. No. 3 Dallas, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, 528 Main street.

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

Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster, Secretary, No. 2, Tacoms, meets every Sunday at 3 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 3 o'clock in Theosophist Hall, Ills Third ave., between Spring and Seneca sts. All are invited. Meetings are instructive and entertaining. A. Burns, Secretary, 200 N. Broadway.

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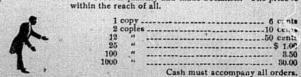
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The Social Democrat. Chicago, III.

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VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

POLITICAL POLICY

NO PARTY FUSION, AMALGAMATION, OR POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

All Faces to the Sunrise - Common Sen and Harmony—Let Us Make Socialists; They Will Make Votes-Our Answer to Inquiring Comrades.

Editor Social Democrat:—In the is-sue of June 16; 1898, we read the constitution adopted recently in Chicago, and in Article VII., Section II., is the

THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES, AMALGAMATE, FUSE OR FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH ANY OTHER PO-

LITICAL PARTY." And in the same issue we find in the PROCLAMATION, among other

"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-ing party shows an honest purpose to take practical steps toward Socialism, we shall enter the field as a distinct

political party."

And the "Appeal to Reason" of June 25 gives the following on the first page,

"The Populists of Kansas have made a long stride toward the Socialist ideal, The state platform demands the initiative, referendum, and proportional representation, the public ownership of all utilities, the ownership and operation of all monopolies; that the state shall establish stock yards, and furnish the people with open public markets at cost of operation; and that the state shall provide fire and life insurance, as a state function, at cost; that a consti-tutional convention be convened to change the organic law so that these demands may be put into operation."

Now, according to the proclamation, the Social Democracy will give to the Populists of Kansas, or any other party in any other state that stands for "practicable steps towards Socialism," their full support. But this comes in conflict with the above-named section of our constitution. So kindly give some explanation on these points through the Social Democrat, ALEXANDER KAHN.

L. B. No. 6. JACOB WARSCHAFSKY. L. B. No. 8.

The Social Democrat responds at once to the inquiry made by Comrades Kahn and Warschafsky of New York city. And its reply expresses the view of the executive board, as voiced by its committee on publication and editorial work.

It will not be possible to put our response in terms more direct than the governing words of our constitution. in Article VII., Section 11, as already quoted, the Social Democrat declares that it will, under no circumstances, advocate or even suggest that we, as a party, shall "amalgamate, fuse, or form an alliance with any other political party." Is that sufficiently plain?

But our comrades seem to imply that under conditions such as they suggest now exist in a certain large segment of a political party, which in its latest platform has declared for an advance along important lines of Socialistic endeavor, we are bound to obey the views they find in the proclamation adopted the second annual convention of the Social Democracy of America. And in doing so they seem to consider that they find a glaring inconsistency. We that they are finding only what they desire, not what really exists. No one has suggested a fusion with any-body. No one has for a moment con-sidered the possibility thereof. It is no use building bridges till you know if there are any streams to cross.

We do not admit of fusion, and do not find authority therefore in either constitution or proclamation. One is the law of the party; the other indicates and expounds spirit of action. That we may not consider "fusion, beyond question. But does that demand an abandonment of common sense? Are we to rush into political action, here, there and everywhere, without regard to votes, means, or any of the conditions which control reason able beings? Shall we "engage in co flicts" for spoils only, or seek to dis-turb an "honest effort" toward Social-ism, simply because it does not emanate from us or use the exact phrase of our cult? May we not properly "use" our "for the moblest of purpoliticians employ for evil ends?"

There are many things to be con-idered besides the question which our lew York Comrades seem to believe we next decide in favor of concerted action. Our present membership everywhere must be taken into consideration. Common sense is an element in political action as well as in other huaffairs. We must have the recog

all we not consider also whether diversion we might make would tend more assuredly to the ad-tage, say, of the administration age, say, of the administration occasey than it possibly could at ent to the education of Socialists the advancement of our cause? It it not be that, even if we had, the samy forces to make a sensible paign, we might still decide, and it, too, that the one pending was such a one as would warrant spending was such as one as well was one as would warrant spending was such as one as well was one was

not exercising such right at this time we do not abandon any right and duty to organize at some other time. We may yet be able to lead to broader victory the men who are now begin-ning their forward march. Non-action, then, in a party sense, is not necessari ly to be counted as forming entangling alliances or the withholding of courageous action. The Social Democrat believes that it has answered the inquiring comrades of New York in the spirit of frankness that apparently characterize their inquiries. But we leem it proper to add a few words

The Social Democrat declares that it is the aim and purpose of the Social Democracy to make Socialists, and to convince voters and others that the Socialist demands all the wisest, most practicable and peaceful of all pending ssues, bringing in their train largest benificence and insuring the highest justice, with the certainty, also, if inaugurated, as they will be, of producing permanent industrial freelom and undeviating economic securi-We are not merely seeking to make political machine for Socialists to nanipulate. We are aiming to teach ocialism and to exemplify it in our civic actions and propaganda, while triving to make genuine Socialists as possible. There are millions rapidly in this land of ours whose faces are turned to the sunrise. Shall we encourage them to move forward, or shall ve void our spittle in faces aglow with hope, merely that we may split hairs over doubtful definitions, or have the shallow satisfaction of proving that we know our theories better than neophites do? It is a condition that confronts us. Our theories, then, must be inspirations, not hindrances. Our lan-guage must be adapted to common use. We shall not deny the schoolmen's truth, but on the contrary seek earnestly to state the same so that "the way-faring man though a fool may un-Ideas lose no force when derstand." they pass from the teacher's voice or pen to the idioms of the page. deed, they often become more vital. We shall organize politics wherever, and whenever politics will serve best. We shall work and teach, agitate and organize at all times, and under all ricumstances

Comrades of the Social Democracy of America, the signs are hopeful; the omens are propitious, the music of the forward march is in our ears; the band is alive with expectancy; faces are all aflame with demands, brains are alive with pregnant and imperious needs! Let us keep moving to the sunrise, then, and march steadily onward to the new civilization, of which we are Heralds. Let some one else throw rocks at the more timid. The Social Democracy has neither time nor inclination for such work. We propose to cheer and encourage, not sneer or decry. "All faces to the sunrise" is

SOLDIERS AND COAL MINES.

Its all right and desirable to person aid and care for our American boys fighting in Cuba or Luzon, on the gulf or the Asiatic waters. They are all right, whatever may be the wrong in motives and action of the administration managers, placemen and exploiter supporters. But let us look at another point, as does the Galesburg Labor News, when it says:

Those who dig coal that we may have light, heat and power outnumber the standing and volunteer troops two to one. The average wages are no much if any above what a private soldier receives, \$13 a month. The soldier is fed, clothed and shod by the government, but the miner must hustle wear. A miner has no hope of promotion in the service or of political recognition after he gets home. Once a digger of coal he seldom hopes for anything better, knowing the useless ness of hugging a delusion. His work is hard and dangerous. Since the war began more miners have been killed at work than American soldiers shot down in battle or meeting death by their families may live will erect no monument, cause no praises to be

The coal miners under the commonwealth order, for which the Social Democracy is working, would be one corps in the great industrial army that collective and co-operative life would be organized into. Security is the aim of civilization. Competition makes serfs of the laborers. Collective and co-operative life and work would in the Socialist commonwealth bring true liberty through economic security. Help us to establish one coal-mining colony, where labor will individually and collectively create all the wealth possible from the resources to be administered and developed and see to it earn, no one getting more, and we will solve to the satisfaction of all intelligent persons the problem of economic equipoise—the security of the individual and the safety of the collectivity.

The complete results of the balloting cabled from Berlin under date of June 28 shows well for the Social Democracy. They elected twenty-eight members of the Reichstag, and this, with the results of the first balloting. gives them eight more members that the party had in the last parliament.

The only remedy which these 'statesmen" have for industrial evils is to swear they do not exist.

Buy 100 copies of Merrie England

million dollars out of the operation. He dwelt in state at the Midland Grand hotel, in London, paying for the suite of offices there the handsome rental of one thousand a week. He alleges that he had cleared three millions in solid cash during the last few years, ending with 1897. Since then his "luck" has changed, and whereas before at his touch dross turned to gold, latterly gold turned to dross. Consequently he has come down with a bump and the Midland Grand knows him no more. He is an ajudged bankrupt. He created a record in rising from comparative poverty to colossal wealth and now he creates another record in falls. He was a card player in the game of capitalistic speculation and a typical enemy of the workers, albeit a pleasant and kindly enough man personally.

You get Hooleys at one end and at the other you get (we will take one example out of many) little children of tender age who spend in factories

USE OF ENGLISH ARMED FORCES IN SUP-PRESSION OF STRIKES.

Fighting the Overthrow of a Deville -Mounted Police and Drago in South Wales-Tinplate Workers Out Methods-Working on Half Time Socialist Industries Persecutions.

(Special to Social Democrat.)

12 June, 1898. The shocking exposure of the conoisoning and jaw rot at Bryan & May's match factories has occasioned almost unanimous outburst of execration from press and public, and that is apparently where it will stop. We have 'outburst," and the papers have the leading articles and scare heads.

Come and Enjoy

into strike districts a shooting affray

is imminent, springing not so much

from any need of protecting property

ters have of labor's first step towards

revolutionary outbreak. Undoubtedly

the idea always present in the minds

of those representatives of capitalism

and land monopoly who hold the reins of power is that the laboring classes

are an inflammable mass whom one

therefore it behoves them to always

have their myrmidions on hand to ex-

tinguish that spark wherever and whenever it gleams. The lessons of

the French revolution have never been

forgotten by the wealth-owners, no matter how indifferent the workers

may be to them. But I am forgetting the fact that prompted the paragraph. Besides the mounted police, a squadron

of dragoons and several detachments of infantry fully equipped and well

supplied with ball cartridges have been

official organ, the Industrial World, you

may perhaps receive, have a local strike imminent at Llanelly. Fifteen

hundred men have for a long time been

working at a 15 per cent reduction, and now are inclined to kick. Sad as these

conflicts are they play a very import-ant part in industrial evolution and

tend to break up the ground for the So-

You will have had some of the facts about the decline and fall of Hooley.

the millionaire, before this reaches you. Son of a small lacemaker, he

drifted into stockbroking in Notting-

nam. A native shrewdness and the

enabled him to spot rising industries and favorable stocks and to transform them into limited liability companies

or amalgamations. He practically cornered the cycle and motor industries in 1895 and 1896 and cleared several

million dollars out of the operation. He dwelt in state at the Midland Grand

ary financial unscrupu

The Welsh tin plate workers,

dispatched to South Wales.

well-placed spark will set ablaze, and

half the day that should be spent wholly at school and in play. The number of "half-timers" in this country who come under official notice is almost 120,000. The cotton mills of Lanca-shire take 66,345, and the woolen and shoddy sheds of Yorkshire take over

To the list of small but growing Socialist industrial concerns which I have mentioned from time to time may be added a couple of Leeds establish-ments. One tans and makes up pure leather free from the wholesale adulteration that pervades the capitalistic leather trade. The other makes bicy-cles and repairs them, and carries on business as well as the electrical en-gineers. The famous Tolstoyan, J. C. Kenwouky, who works as a carpenter, has made them a very decorative malogany counter.

Amongst societies for promoting "subsidiary" reforms, the Legitimation League stands pre-eminent. Marriage reform and discussion of sex questions are its line. Last week the secretary Bedborough, was arrested for publish

REFORMS.

LAWRENCE GRONLAND INDI-CATES WHAT THEY MAY BE.

Names Important Measures Practicable.

jump into the co-operative common wealth. They are undoubtedly evolutionists in theory but not in practice. also the platform of Comrade Berger, adopted by the seceders from Social Democracy. Its very first demand was the nationalization of all industries. controlled by trusts and monopo It was followed by other demands, but they nearly all would require a radical change in our national constitution. Now, in order to win the common peo

be reforms in line with the co-operative

commonwealth measures that will

prove stepping stones to the co-operat-

ive commonwealth; for measures not

out contributing to the wealth of the

rich, and that we cannot cripple the rich without doing more injury to the

poor. To do anything in opposition to this truth is to run our heads against

a stone wall. The thing to do is to try

can, and wherever we cannot do that,

to limit competition as much as pos-sible. But that is the same thing as

to say that practical reforms must be

measures for extending the functions of

government, whether municipal, state

our state authorities to their fullest

extent. It is an immense advantage

we have over other nations, that our

country consists of half a hundred au-

onomous jurisdictions, under each of

which a great number of reforms may

fit of the rest of the nation. It is pure

folly not to make the greatest possible use of these advantages. Hence prac-

tical reforms mean all measures that

permitted by the national constitution

no matter whether the state constitu-tion allows them or not. State consti-

After having enumerated the char-

divide them into three great classes: Measures for helping the unemployed;

measures for alding the employed, and

measures of socialization, whether by the nation, the state or the city, of

which there are a great number.

tutions are easily amended.

to abolish competition wherever

admitted that "in modern city-making

The other reforms consist in state activities in favor of labor. There is a threatening social problem. A part

of the social problem is what is known as the labor problem. Our German friends speak of the two problems as synonymous—therein, however, they are clearly mistaken. The labor ques-Our German comrades want us to serting themselves—now they

considerably more security (and they enjoy; and that the change from serf-dom to wagedom really consisted in paying that tremendous price: loss of ecurity for the acquisition of liberty

tion is but a part of the social problem but is that part which is most pressing and for which, therefore, some remedies must be immediately found. The labor problem is a modern problem; it is formed by the antagonism which now exists between the political status of the wage-earner as a sovereign voter and the insecurity and dependence in herent in the wage system. A hun dred years ago the hewers of wood and drawers of water did not dream of as wakened to self-consciousness. Now vested with the right of suffrage, they find that their political liberty is worthless without economic freedom They find that their insecurity is their greatest curse, especially when in greatest curse, especially when in studying history they actually discover

that their predecessors, the serfs, had

more security than they

where they please-if they can afford it. They therefore demand, and ought to demand, of the state independence and recovery of that security they had as serfs. They ought to demand state productive work for the unemployed which we assert is perfectly practicable and state aids in behalf of their labor organizations. Our workingmen have ome to look on the workman as posi

tively immoral who refuses to enter the union of his trade—the "scab"— and they ought to demand that the state shall render it as advantageous as possible for workmen to enter the union or organization, and as disadvantageous as possible to remain out side. This also is practicable.

Politicians will object: "The state cannot be a crutch to you." The work-men will with their votes reply: "This is precisely what we shall make the state be to us. A crutch is an impediment to a healthy man, but a splendid help to an injured man to get along and recover. Now we have been in this infamous competitive strife, and hence we say that the state the 'all-of-us,' must act as a crutch to us." Such a platform is practical and can be successful in 1890-the dawn of the twentieth century.

LAURENCE GRONLAND.

WHERE THE TRUTH COMES IN. The Voice of Winnipeg, Manitoba (June 24) is entirely mistaken when it states that the cause which led to withdrawals was the adoption by the Social Democracy convention, held in-Chicago last week, of the minority report of the committee on platforms, which declared for colonization as

so in line, even if backed by a million against political action. What has occurred is this: The Social Democracy of America, founded tion of present troubles. This is a apon the great truth taught by Karl Marx, that "economics control political matter of the greatest importance to our American reformers. They showed results," has been assailed by a small during the last campaign that they are ninority movement which did two not awake to the momentous truth that under the present competitive re-

First, rejected the expressed will o

the majority of the convention.

Second, declined all overtures to sub nit differences on policy and opinion to a fair and open referendum vote of the whole body, which the supporter of the platform adopted were always ready to adopt and submit to.

Instead of that the minority bolted They have since by a tricky circular, involving misrepresentation, sought to obtain a snap judgment of the com-

Now as to the actual facts about "political action." The platform adopted by a large majority of the convention provides for:

onvention provides for:

1. An economic propaganda by the continuance of Commonwealth Colony effort and organization, with all other accessible means for showing "the way out" of that misery and disorder

we term competition.

2. A political organization and party agitation which shall be rigidly Socialist; strict as the firmest of eth-ical agitations and facile as the keanest of a young party facing an early political triumph. We get the first in the economic effort and the second in the clearners of methods and the clean

ness of aims.
3. An eudcational program which to feed both the preceding proposes to feed both the preceding divisions with the facts and knowl-edge that will enable both the other divisions to do their most effective

What have the bolting minority adopted? A program which derides denounces and rejects all practical onomic effort and propagan economic enort and ploasassifications it denies educational work by non-recognition of its needs. Its platform is only a peddier's basket of theoretical and political odds and ends, inainly dead of the coal peeds and neighbord political odds and ends, mainly de-med for local needs and neighbor-od affairs. It has no unity of pria-ble or harmony of motive unless the me be found in an effort to create a rty big enough for a few men to pose

REPUBLICAN AND HOBO POL TICS.

An Incisive Letter from Ore with Some Wise Suggestions.

From a very interesting letter received by Secretary Wilard of the Colonization Commission, in which in writer gives encouragement to the progressive defense he made of our congressive defense he make of our a nomic propaganda, extracts are m relative to the political conditions isting in Oregon. The letter is da Portland, June 22, and our correspo ent, after referring to the recent s

alleged Republican victory in that state, continues as follows; "The fact is the Republican majority is very small, and of all of it, this outcome could be prophesied before took place. And this is why: On th day before election the city was foun-full of strange people and the street-were thronged. On the morning afte were thronged. On the morning after the election I went down to the wharf and the Union depot to see the good citizens who took an illegal part in the contest. They were going away to Sa-attle, Tacoma and other places from whence they came. The crowd was from twelve to fifteen hundred strong and was made up of what we result and was made up of what we u call 'hobos' out here.

"This sort of thing has been done Oregon for years and will be done years to come it is to be feared has been done so openly that it come to be tolerated as an instituti come to be tolerated as an institute of an 'order-saving' character. Ever our so-called reformers do not appear to be ashamed of it, and the 'bette class' (?) actually regard it, or appear to, with approval. Many of the parasite voters freely admit that they work, besides a free ride and the grub. These facts are well known in all the community. The county judges openly appoint election officials who as openly condone such crimes—for a money consideration. The ballots are all marked in advance. In this way the needed votes are known and candi-dates opposed by money rings are counted out at ease. This is the way our elections are won, and it is this that our bolting comrades have got to overcome. Their empty purses at taked limbs, with the scant cupboar at home, have to cope in "political sc-tion only" with the holders of political power and the owners of bank have power and the owners of bank boodle. ower and the owners of bank boodle. And the boodlers are willing to pay sometimes for bolts and other convenient tricks. If on the other hand, as we are disposed to believe, the polical action 'bolt' is honest in purportive effect is to so lengthen the solder process, that the ignorant, victors and suffering of the discontentions. cious and suffering of the discontent ed and submerged are only too willing for a fittle in hand to sell their ballots and rivet their neighbor's chains the

by.

"American Socialists look with hop and pride in many instances to the strong Social Democracy of Germany It is well, but it must not be made in to a fetich. I am a German and was a Socialist there as I am here. I left in Socialist there as I am here. I left if 1892 and still keep up an active correspondence. But every Socialist in the land should bear in mind that Germa is not the United States. The real deference is a matter of close observation and can be learned only by knowledge of the distinct and different economic and industrial conditions in both countries. The German work both countries. The German wor must be political now, for it is the only way they have of registering the protests against capitalism. The victories of Socialism at the German ba tories of Socialism at the Ostinata lot box are but the beginning of the end for them. Then, too, the Social Democracy must and can only be a la Thousands vote for it a bor party. Thousands vote for it a such, not because they are convicte Socialists. As they win other forces ma come to them. Here in America suc-forces serve as the best of vanguar recruits. Leaders here must lear something from the French revolu-The work of organization and a ganda should be so directed into nels that will prevent ruin and to Only in the building up of a at economic policy and the creation commonwealth co-operation is then any assurance of a Socialist triumpi that will not end in the strong m on horseback as a result of a deter-mination to maintain security.

AN OREGON COMRADE.

"As soon as I hear from you ag aid will submit a list of names embracing competent persons I know who more or less inclined to coloniza These men are citizens of repute. T want an exposition of your policy will then be found ready to re what colonization offers. We are by ers here of life and action; not pioliters only of energy for food a profit. I lay great stress on the lection of such men, as this movemen must be distinctively American must be distinctively American character. Our German comrades wil all realize this. The entonization proposition once launched in concret form will make more political Societists, and genuine ones, than any other method could possibly do."

"Novis Homo" in a belated communi-

Yourselves. TICKETS IN CENTS. SUCCESS IN COLONIES.

estimated from various standpoints by the people. Some will estimate their success from a business or commercial view; some will measure them by noral standard; and others will judge them by the refinement and good sense of the members of colonies, and in fact these are all necessary and desirable points of consideration.

To be successful commercially, j. e. ever method and rules that have caused success in the competitive world, should also be used by us in the colonies provided they are just, 1. e., not wrong. It will be wisdom in us to use in our co-operative labors any methods of the competitive world that will tend to the success of co-operation. One element of success, which sensible man and woman will. I think consider necessary, is system and dis-cipline. Discipline is the point I wish to consider most. We speak and write of the industrial army, the co-operative army—any army to be efficient must be drilled and disciplined con-

Colonists must be assigned to labor in production and distribution in whatever line they are needed, and they should be required to perform their duties to the best of their abilities: of course they should be given work they are best adapted to perform when the it. Superintendents and foremen should be men who are experts in their special lines and are not timid about having men to perform their duties. With the right kind of men an order in the form of a polite request from a foreman is sufficient. Men who shirk and perform their duties poorly will have to be disciplined according not discipline very often make a man better morally? And does it not often develop latent talent? Did not the which there are a great number. The more important, however, of these measures of socialization, which may very well all be embraced in our political program, are: Municipalization of public utilities, so called, to-wit: of water works, street cars, gas and electric works, To these we may add demands for furnishing all poor school children with free lunches and decent clothes. That is already done in Paris, and done in such a delicate way that the general public does not know who the poor beneficiaries are. It is a terrible humiliation for the poor children to have the finger of scorn pointed at them as charity objects. Our reform friends ought at every election for members of school boards to be active with such demands. If we could have but one Glasgow in our country to chastisements our parents gave us when we were children not only cause when we were children not only cause us to give up our evil ways, but also cause us to see the evil of ways? Many people who are adults in years are still children mentally s. I morally. Of course it is hoped that our pioneer colonists, at least, will be individuals whose hearts will be right even if their judgment may sometime be in error; and while our rules and discipline should be military in strictness, yet we want the least harshness that will possibly suffice.

Martinets and red red targing.

The success of the colonies will be

speak the truth, and what care we r hissing and for scorn, le some faint gleamings we can see freedom's coming morn?

t liars fear, let cowards shrink,

-JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL abor-saving machinery has saved

rything except the laborer. "All faces to the sunrise" is the order The Social Commonwealth

coming.

Every effort at a co-operative colony ement can be made to furnish the t practical of political arguments.

The referendum is the logical apothe als of political democracy. It must be made a foundation stone of our Social cratic commonwealth Of the ancient Christians it was said

They acknowledge only one republic, and that is the whole world," and that true of modern Socialists. Have the plutocratic pigs got all the rains as well as most of the swill?

The opposition to colony effort seems show that some socialists think so A correspondent in the Coming Naon suggests that the Socialists merica have a "Bellamy day." the idea and further recom-

d that the Socialists all the world

celebrate hereafter the birthday the government can successfully nufacture arms, munitions, nips, forts, roads, etc., make great uns, powder, shell, clothing, equip-ents, why can not it manage the diroads and telegraphs, postal savbanks, etc. It will be found the ngs banks, etc.

nd co-operative in character.

We are not as wise as our comrades think we the "Coming Nation" think we id not turn over its economic workthat of organizing co-operative and coletivist colonies and other economi forts to the Brotherhood of the Coerative Commonwealth. could ardly do that and remain Social Dem-

Think of it, comrades! New York as voted of public money during 20 ears less than one million dollars for ablic or school libraries in the state ad over \$20,000,000 for armories and Yet the general government hen war comes are compelled to egely reject as unfit for service the mpered national guard regiments of octatic New York.

Carnegle and Frick, labor skinners with others of their ilk, are raising ney to build another national guard rmory at Pittsburg. Well, let them. Te utilize such buildings later on as ople's halls and libraries and for mmonwealth offices, in which the atistics and returns of industry will e organized and administered under onwealth methods.

Shall it be Socialism as a trust and tocratic compination, or shall it be alism by, through and for the Demcy. Socialism means security board, basket and homes. Shall t also mean liberty? The Socialism

f the trust and combine, which has lost its portentous shadow be e and over the land, means care stomach in just so far as the of the stomach can hold the rain in its grasp.

recent- convention a chronic iter, filled with egotism, asked of members the admission of whose w branches, "What had they done?" he reply of one comrade was mem-rable, "I have given all I had—my strice." It is very certain that his ift was a crown to the comrade as well

Belgian Socialists have from the ning of their propaganda carried he work along both the greater of Socialist endeavor. Their poained by the systematic build-

ic collective co-oper-Among the poorest paid work the Socialists of Belgiun Europe, the Socialists of Beigium 2 not only advanced materially own standard of living, but they e most effectually sustained their ressive and powerful political prosada out of the increasing funds r co-operative organizations of pro-tion and distribution has supplied.

Is it necessary, we are constrained ask, to refuse all economic organi p ask, to refuse all economic organi-tion through co-operative efforts, be-sue in the earliest days of the So-ial Democracy of Germany Ferdinand assale and his immediate successors emed it necesary as a party measure of fight the Schultz-Delitch co-opera-yre societies of credit banks of north-ra and central Germany. Our self-ndatory comrades who delight in oits are always prepared to both "the noils hog" of a precedent, provided it as altag on it in the shape of a name, helr "science" excludes evolution and vircoment. The Social Democracy, lowever, aims to utilize both er, aims to utilize both

nany fings that we may ex-be made over the recent un-turbance in our ranks, there may mean references made to diture of money. Let it be mind, however, that it is a prominent bolters that the lers of the money are to be

Let it be further recognized that the earnest feeling in favor of political result through the systematic pushing forward of economic action under colony efforts and agitation brought to the treasury the largest amount of volun-tary funds. This will continue to be true, but hereafter no diversion will not be allowed to bolt.

The secretary of the treasury has officially invited us to assist in the bond subscription now pending. We might gauge his ignorance and impuboth by this request if we pre sumed that the circular "to the press' was sent to us otherwise than forma. As it is, however, we decidedly object to the bond issue as both un necessary and unpatriotic. It is legis lation made primarily in the interest of a money-holding class. It is not now a needed or necessary war meas It's interest and purpose is to sucking, exploiting national banking system. It increases contraction and therefore attacks prices. It hoards money and doubles by interest its value in volume, as well as increases its purchasing power. We sustain the for the freedom of Cuba and the Cu-We are against the methods it strengthens and which enslaves Americans and reduces Americans to

There is sufficient industrial machinery used in the United States to supply at least 250,000,000 persons with the products so created or handled. benefits thereby? Is it the laborer who tends the machines? The largest body of such laborers get less wages and more hours as the machinery in-creases. The indirect increase of misery is greatest because the class of employed changes to the more helpless—that is, to women and chil-dren. The machinery oppression is emphasized by the patent system. Here is an example of a beneficent idea, found the plan and purpose being institutional collective ized into a vicious form of bondage.

The patent monoroly exists only by the social will. As property it exists only by civil content. It is the product of unquestioned collectivity. social-economic franchise made to do duty as a despoiler of labor. During the period of its greatest activity in this land it has greatly helped to bring about a condition which means that the more products the less and poorer the laborer's share. Since 1850 the owners of the largest share of the hation's wealth has decreased from 74 per cent to 13 per cent of the people who have produced the same, the means of production have increased several hundred fold. It is this which has made penury an institution in the land, and created poverty by We need a great war, therefore, to stimulate production.

The terrible irony of such a process makes language grow pale and feeble before an effort to properly characterize its frightful inhumanity. The original purpose of the war was and is The spirit that directs it is all wrong, but not more wrong than industrial development makes one laborer stand for a dozen and decreases returns to him with sy ery increase of his power.

There are those who denounce the Social Democracy's colony movement as "unscientific." They tell us it is not Socialism. Neither is the new born babe a full-grown man. But supnot Socialism. its wants and give it time and it will become one. from childhood to manhood at a single bound. The intervening years of growth are indispensable. Along whatver route we may ultimately travel on our way to Socialism, whether it is through political action or co-operative industry, or, as we believe fully, by the co-ordination of both, we can never reach the goal except after years

Thousands of people in all parts o the country will bid us God-speed in our co-operative efforts, and, if we succeed, will gladly welcome the great change, who would nevertheless op-pose us to the least rather than surbleasing to the Social Democracy.

It sall we ask. Give to this cause of an ocular demonstration for what to hundredfold. He leads here when the little they have, in advance of an ocular demonstration for what to hundredfold. He leads here when our efforts to politics, and were to march on until we have, in fact, a m politics, and were to jority of the votes for Socialism. With the election machinery in the hands of plutocracy they would count us out as they have various parties in the past might be impossible to prove it, or make the people believe it against the assertions of a subsidized press, and if those who had been counted out were to resort to force they would appear not willing to abide by majority rule. The result would be that they would fall for want of that support that they would have if the facts were beyond

Suppose, however, that our co-oper ative ative colonies grow and thrive until they become a menace to capitalism. When that time comes they will be self-contained, can live within them self-contained, can live within tem-selves, and nothing but open, overt acts can destroy them. If capitalism were to marshal armed forces and hurl them against our co-operators, they would find arrayed against them not our people alone, but the middle and producing classes the world over. In producing classes the world over. In such a contest capitalism would be in rebellion and must inevitably fail. And it is by organizing for such a contest that we shall compel the enemy to resist along its weakest lines. The agitation against and for chattel slavery produced the rebellion of the slave-holders. When they took up arms against laws and institutions they were against laws and institutions they were ground to powder. It is just certain that if the plutes follow their example, the forces of order and security will rally to the defense of those who strive to establish economic fustice and thereby break down the economic oppression which, by combination under the banner of competition, deales the right to

NOTES AND REQUESTS BY THE

purpose of the editorial management to systematically make the Social Democrat a representative of all phases of economic action that looks to a synthetical working out of economic emancipation. This paper will hold fast to its thoughtfully conwill hold tast to its thoughtfully con-sidered and duly weighed principles and purposes. But it will recognize as beyond dispute the existence of a thousand forces and efforts that tend consciously or otherwise toward the sunrise goal to which Social Democ-racy is deliberative marching. Thereracy is deliberately marching. There fore it greets fraternally all who on the road, however timid may b their first steps. It wants to know what all are doing, why they are so doing, and what their direct aims are in doing, with the results thereof so far as attained.

The Social Democrat will gladly exchange with all papers and periodicals that are engaged in direct and co-operative effort or ngitation. It wants to learn of colony movements, plans and operations. It asks those interested operations. to forward to the editor reports, pam phlets, etc., that relate thereto. The records of American movements are specially destable, but those of every

Land colonization movements, Socialst, Communist, religious, co-operative or by combination of all or any of these theories and methods will be accept Reports of the production efforts The records of co-oper are of value. ative distribution, existing or past, will all be valued. The Social Democrat recognizes that all genuine efforts to make life secure within social-econ omic lines are true steps in the direction of democratic liberty as well. Therefore the point of unity in such movements are to be traced out and brought before the thinking, reading world. We ask the aid of all comrades and friends in this direction.

The Social Democrat wants to learn of such political effort as deliberately face the sunrise. It will not quarre with those who walk out a hundred yards on the road to human securit and freedom. Its own purpose will be FORWARD! But it will endeavor to cheer, not abuse, those who are still in the middle or at the rear of the lines of touch and the places of agree ment. We are Socialists, pure and simple, but we are the friendly critic at least of all who begin to look at the morning's rose-flush. Send your papers and news, comrades. exchange. Send your platforms, that we may undersand. Let us know, open or otherwise, whither you are moving and what your purposes are. Let us

all find out where we stand. The Social Democrat stands for the aims and needs of labor, organized and unorganized. It aims to build so that all will labor and get all that which will be no class-consciousness then In pressing to this goal, we ask aid in every direction and from all of human life. People are made by their man me.
environment. The Social Demension at an environment which The Social Democra make Socialists, because it will breathe

The Labor Exchange movement wil find a fraternal recognition in these columns. Help us fraters all friends everywhere to make the Social Demo crat a true, careful, correct and broadminded representative in its presenta tion of the news and purposes of the new base and yet swiftly growing for ward movement for economic security democratic liberty, social development and true individual order, growth a. . self-dependence.

WHICH ROAD?

"Many roads lead to Rome," and many forces are combining to bring Socialism. In planning our assault however on the citadel of capitalism, we shall be truly scientific in looking for the lines of least resistance. We must consider how to best marshal and mobilize our forces, how provision them for their long marches, how sustain them until the victory can be won. If one of the roads that "lead to Rome" is over a sterile and barren plain, from which we can draw no sustenance, and abounding in the fruits of the field and filled with sparkling brooks, it would eem the part of wisdom to ch latter, even though it might be the

longer of the two,

Those who advocate exclusive polithought to a base of supplies. say, in effect, to the army of the unyed, "We can do nothing for You must starve until scientific Socialism gets its growth." Those who one live man is worth more than a thousand dead ones; that a well-fed, well-armed soldier is worth infinitely more to any cause he may represent They are, therefore, in favor of the val ley route, along whose course subsist-ence may be obtained.

Not only is the valley route the one that will furnish supplies for our army, but it is the line of least resistance.

"The great fundamental principle of anti-slavery is that man property in man," sald Garrison. The doctrine that "labor is a commodity

"It is quite possible to change from individual to collective methods with-out any illegal transaction, and cer-tainly without any real injustice to the man of great wealth."

"Notwithstanding all the mechanical power employed in these latter days, the real burdens of life have not been made lighter for one of the world's tollers. On the contrary, while life has been made easier for a few who do not toil, it has actually been made harder for many and lighter for none who stand in the ranks of 'labor.'"

property. Falecting individualism in lands, offices, privileges and titles. Why? Because private ownership in these things had been through all time the greatest cause of human misery, and it was their desire to dig from

探索受损处的现在分词或者或者或者或者或者或者或者或者 Educational Department.

Educational Commission: John F. Lloyd, of Illinois; Dr. I. Frank, of New York; L. L. Hopkins, of New Jersey.

By William Watkins. The era in which we are living will prove to be one of the shortest in human history. It began but a hundred yesterday; and the end is already in sight. It is an era characterized by the most tremendous revolution the world has ever known, and this revolution years before its true scope and charwere suspected, and even now, when it has nearly run its course, most people do not know that anything in particular has happened; they are still living in the eighteenth century. Swea hundred years, and had not found it out yet. The man who is absorbed in his own selfish plans, who is using soclety only to advance his private forand may live through a revolution and

not know it.
It is no wonder that the revolution had to wait so long for an explanation; its newness, its immense scope, its course slow at first, its increasing speed the first hundred years of its course, the science of sociology was unknown, will account for the fact that the world at large fails to understand it.

THE GREAT REVOLUTION. of which we speak is a revolution in the field of economics—in the production of what we eat, drink, wear and use. It hence affects the whole population of affects the foundation upon which rests the whole supérstructure of human life. Until his animal wants are supplied; until man is supplied with food, clothing and shelter, he will live the life and show the character of a beast; it is vain to look for the development of human character and virtue. The social condition of a people can be traced to their economic state; the form of government and structure of society depends upon A change in methods of production will be followed by a change in social state, and this cannot fail to affect the government and the structure of so-

Evolution has not operated up to the present and then stopped, but is still The situation changes from working. day to day. Other forms of society have risen, run their course and passed

away: ours will have a like history. history of the great economi

revolution must be briefly traced. THE EARLIEST FORM, OF PRODUC-TION

was solitary and individual. One man, working alone, did every part of the work. The mechanic owned his tools, worked alone, made articles to order, and received the full product of his labor without dividing with any one. If he employed help, he employed another man, also a master of-his trade, and in the very nature of things the employer wages which were, on the whole, equal to what the latter could earn by prac-ticing the trade independently. All, or nearly all, the trades required the strength of a man, and all required the skill which was gained by long apprenticeship. The necessity of the skill prevented the competition of unskilled labor of every kind, and the necessity of considerable muscular strength made the employment of women and Thus the mechanic was protected from the competition of outsiders

After studying and reflecting upon this state of things, Adam Smith, the father of political economy, formu lated his celebrated law of wages, which is that wages can never fall below the amount necessary to the support of a family. This law applies per-fectly to the conditions of small production just described, but has no reference or application to other condi-tions. The era in which this was the only form of production lasted untical methods are in favor of taking the | counted ages, and it continued to be the of the sixteenth century. During all this time all social conditions corresponded to and grew out of this state of things. The mode of production was slow, costly and laborious. The peofew were rich, but there were no

THE PERIOD OF MANUFACTURES followed, by which is meant the pro-duction of articles by hand labor associated and divided, the division of labor without the use of machinery. A number of men worked together, each doing a part of the work necessary to produce the finished article, and thus accomplished much more than could b ccomplished by each working separately. An enterprising mechani take a shop, employ a number of jour-neymen, assign to each the part of the work which he liked best and could de best, could pay each man as much as he could earn by the independent practice of his trade and still receive a con-siderable profit from the extra amount of work turned out.

Here a new principle was introduced into the industrial world. Up to that into the industrial world. Up to that time there had been no gain in production except by personal toil. But by this scheme the master receives a value created by others, and this is done by organizing labor by making it social and interdependent. This is the small end of the wedge which in later times split economic society into the two, now widely separated, classes of employer and employe. This plan began the process of reducing the independent to economic dependence, that is, to slavery.

與政府原係原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原原 THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY. | few days, weeks, or months at most and who, until he reached the age of 21, would be delighted to receive half man's wages. This form of production appeared in

what the geologist would call the eocene period, the dawn of the present, when the forces which have formed our present society were mustering their strength and overcoming various obstacles necessary to be removed in order that society might develop into its present form.
It should be noted that these ages

are not sharply defined periods. The age of small productions is the age when it was the only form of production, and by the age of manufactures we mean the age when division of labor began to be an important factor in production. Both still exist today, but have sunk into insignificance. THE AGE OF CAPITALISTIC PRO-DUCTION.

The great industrial revolution which ought in the age of capitalistic production is the result of a series of inventions beginning about the middle of the eighteenth century, by which such marked effects have been produced that the economic world of today is farther removed from that of 1750 than that of 1750 is from the age of the Pharaohs. Changes in capital and its management have produced the most significant changes in labor. Capital, taking advantage of the invenhas been able to extend production and carry it on in an ever increasing ratio. This production on a vast scale, based upon a far-reaching division of labor, has become essentially social. Capitalism has passed out of the shop, and enered the factory. The master workman of yore has given place to the "captain of industry," journeymen and apprentices to regiments of wageworkers. Production becomes every day more socialized. Of old, the work man owned his tools; now the capitalist owns the machine. The master and the journeyman worked together but the modern employer does not know the employe by sight or name Then the journeyman could hope to become a master, but now the factory worker cannot hope to become a fac

MONOPOLY. We have seen that in former ages all he mechanic arts were open to the youth who had nothing but his hands. No capital was needed; he had simply to serve an apprenticeship, to learn the trade, and he was assured that his skill and industry would procure him a living. Now, whoever would enter nto the business of production must be possessed of an ample capital. Only a few are rich enough to build and equip a factory with modern machinery, and those who do so are seeking, not a living, but wealth, measured not by ten thousands, but by millions. In the age of small production the producer was his own employer, and all the value added to the raw material by his labor was his; now he is a wage-worker, and must accept his employer's terms. His wages are fixed by the law of supply and demand; the more men offer their labor power for sale the lower the wages. His power to labor-his life-has become a commodity, and is the cheapest thing in the market.

He is unable to trace his part in the manufactured article, is in the dark as to its value, and quite in the power of his employer. For his work he is allowed only one-fourth of what he produces. If a thousand dollars worth of raw material is worked up into manafactured products worth five thousand dollars, that is, if four thousand dollars of value has been produced by the process of manufacture, then one thousand dollars of that four thousand is the share of labor, the wages paid, and three thousand the share of capital. The laborer does the work and the capitalist takes the lion's share of the product. We now see where the great comes from. They are composed of unpaid labor. We are not now concerned with the right and wrong of this ourse, though that is well worth conidering, but only with its economic To the capitalist who says that he does so because he cannot help it, we reply: "Good sir, you take our canitalistic system for a scheme by which you can gain unearned money; you mistake it; it is a scheme as mu against you as against the wage-worker; you know that you are in danger of losing your capital, but you don't know that you must lose it; there is no other way; your capital must become a part me larger competing capital, and that of some still larger one, until all s concentrated in a very few hands.

THE EFFECT OF THE ONE TO THREE SYSTEM. The division of the product of labor.

one-fourth to the worker and three-fourths to the capitalist, is fatal to the capitalistic system itself, and produces the very state of things under which we now suffer. The manufacturer doe not make goods for his own use and en-joyment, but for sale. He must have a market for his wares; anything that lestroys that market breaks him. The wage workers of the United States form a majority of the population, and are daily increasing in numbers by accessions from the middle class, who find independent existence impossible. Now, if the wage-working class re-ceive, as the census of 1890 shows, only one-fourth of the value added to only one-fourth of the value added to the raw material for their labor, it is plain that they as a class can buy not more than one-fourth of that which is produced. But they cannot do that, for the manufacturer adds to the cost of the raw material, and the jobber, the wholesaler and the retailer must have their profits before the wage-worker can buy say manufactured ar-ticle. Then, too, the wage-worker has

to buy a number of things which are not manufactured articles, thus diminishing the amount he can spend for manufactures. We see, then, that more than one-half the nation can absorb only from one-tenth to one-eighth of what is made. The remainder of the nation, impoverished, in a great degree by the poverty of the wage-work-ers, cannot absorb the other sevenglutted with goods, that staple articles used and needed by the mass of the people are offered at less than cost of production. Merchants become bankanks fail, capital to the amount of millions is lost, and does not return to the people, but is absorbed in larger capital; millions are thrown out vork; misery, vice and crime prevall in the land.

Our system impoverishes the masses and holds before the capitalist the hope of immense gain which, in most cases, proves illusive.
THE WAGE-WORKER NOT PRO-

TECTED.

The introduction of modern machin-

ery, driven by steam or water power, has taken the place both of the cular strength and of the skill of eye and hand, which used to be necessa in production, and hence has opened competition in manufacturing process es to the whole world. Labor that can e used in production is in permanent over supply. The time can never come when all who desire work can obtain t unless a reduction of the hours of labor should be made to that degree that all could be employed, which would probably reduce the hours to four or five per day, and this can never duction is in private hands and is run for private profit. But it can be done easily and at once as soon as the instruments of production are in the hands of the public, and articles are made for use and not for sale.

Labor-saving machinery saves labor; t does the same work with one-fifth one-tenth, one-hundredth or one-thousandth the number of workers. nakes men unnecessary; it takes away the source of living. These facts were disputed by the writers of sixty years ago, but they are now beyond all question. The world's work is by a continually decreasing number of persons. There is not work enough to go around. The man who is willing and anxious to work is not allowed to do so. This is a wrong-a gigantic wrong, and under this system is utterly without remedy. wrong we must have a change in the

structure of society. MACHINERY.

We see the evil effects which follow the employment of machinery under our present system; but this is not why we oppose the machinery itself, but because machinery is owned by private ndividuals and used for private advantage. No one so fully appreciates the value and nature of labor-saving machinery as does the Socialist. has in it the power and potency of the greatest blessing to mankind. Hitherto it has never lightened the toil of any numan being, but it is destined to be that which shall lighten human toil and give to man a chance to live a human life.

We note that the benefits of the chine come to the owner. This is the key to the situation. If society would reap the benefits of a machine it must own and work that machine; there is no other way.

SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS. Socialism is not the system, plan or cheme of any reformer, whether phiosopher or crank. It is the doctrine of those who see forces at work in our system which cannot be controlled, and which will inevitably destroy the system itself. The Socialist claims that it is necessary that the public should own and operate the means of production and distribution; that is to say, the shops, factories, railroads, mines and lands, and operate these for the public benefit. He claims that the most important of all rights-the right to life and the right to support life by labor are not recognized; disorders of our system are caused by the fact that these rights are not recognized, and that in the near future their recognition will be a political

necessity. Your Socialist is not a sorehead, he kicks not, he grumbles not whatever happens. He is an evolutionist; he believes that evolution evolves, that it does not stop. All men and all things are working together to bring about the co-operative commonwealth, those who oppose it most hasten it most, All systems, all political events are necessary steps in the evolution of Social-The Socialist rejoices in the election of McKinley to attempt the impossible, but he would have been equal y well satisfied with Bryan, under whom he would have reached the same goal by a slightly different course.

The capitalist system is filling the world with sin, vice, crime, poverty, hese are necessary to open our eyes to the necessity of a change. The reaon why we have not already changed e that the class which knows of these is that the class which knows of these evils and feels them is not the class which has possession of the political power. The change will come all the same; will come as certainly as to-morrows sun; nothing can stop it. morrows sun, nothing can stop in nothing but a return of general pros-perity can stay it, and the prophecy may be risked that the child is born that will see, at least, its beginning.

"The rapidly growing Social spiri which is moving onward with in-creased momentum is profoundly re-ligious in the truest sense of that long-abused term. It is intelligent, enlight-ened, and just. It will triumph. The forces of the day, seen and unseen, are leagued with it. The new order is us-sured."—B, O, Flower.

"Inalienable right of the citizen to go forth and earn a living on American soil is what I insist upon. This right cannot be realized under present conditions, unless sovereignty enforces the equities by exercising the power and dignity of the government in his behalf."—Leigh H. Irvine, San Fran-

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COLLECTIVITY

The Bodleian library at Oxford, England, contains 1,250,000 volumes, and separate titles. Its collection has been a social function among scholars.

There are two cities in the built wholly as the result of a collective demand. They are Washington. the political capital of the United States, and St. Petersburg, the governeighths, or nine-tenths, of the goods ment capital of the Russian Slav em-

pire.
The big department stores of Chicago close at 6 p. m. Smaller stores do not. The distinction is a necessary consequence of the economy of collective administration.

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"One man possessed of a monopoly of ill mechanical power, like a man owning all the land, would hold all others

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SOCIAL DEMOCRACY. 504 TRUDE BLDG., Chicago, I

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR COLONIZATION COMMISSION - COL RICHARD J. HINTON W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Sect

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.\$2,430.67 Henry C. Hanson... J. Fish, Branch 4 of Oregon .30 Massachusetts

> W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer

The Secretary Reviews the Colonization Field. Comrades, the ideals for which we

are striving never appeared so near. Economic conditions are producing Socialist; faster than any agitator, how-

An organization of some character is absolutely necessary to receive the Socialists made by economic conditions, and this organization will be, perforce, the Social Democracy, since it alone is the only Socialist organization in Am erica built to conform to Ame. can modes of thought and action.

organization recognized tw methods of action, the political and the

Our platform recognizes the cor struction of our American form of government and the possibility of secur Socialism through the several

We believe as ever in the idea of concentrating our political and economic forces in one state, and we realize that economic power always antedates and underlies political power as timely pointed out by Karl Marx. Realizing these facts, there is a clear conception of the duty before us.

We hold aloft as ever the flag on which is inscribed the slogan of nomic security." We propose to give the disinherited millions of this country an opportunity of self-employ-We propose to help move the unemployed from the congested cen-ters of population to the open country. where they can breathe and move.

Much has already been accomplished and much more will be in the direction of colonization.

The work of presenting the ideas of colonizing on a Socialistic basis to the American mind during the past year has been fruitful of much good

There has been a great deal of need ed work done in the removal of prejudice, just as ground is cleared of underbrush before building.

There are thousands in this country who have come to regard our plan as feasible and possible that formerly regarded Socialists as wild-eyed vision-aries or crack-brained theorists. It is becoming generally recognized that me form of Socialism is inevitable.

With limited means at our command and hampered by disloyalty and conwithin, we have yet forced the people of this country to consider the form of Socialism presented by us, and

The representative of the third largest bank in the world said to the writer that the plan of the colonization commission would produce a vast aggrega-tion of wealth. Others of financial sagacity have pronounced our bonds as as a U. S. government bond. We have thus succeeded in establishing a fulcrum on which to place our lever which will move the world as Archimedes once longed to do.

This we have done with our funds withheld and our actions hampered by unaccountable vacillation on the part of those to whom we had a right to look for support, or circumscribed in manner now unnecessary to repeat The results of the recent convention were eminently beneficial. Open and secret foes to the colonization idea have been forced to declare their enmity and were then swept aside by the aroused delegates.

We are now ready to work in a broader field, with greater freedom and We have an organization ready and willing to work for the economic feature as well as the political. And all over this broad country are earnest voted comrades anxious to as sist in this noble work.

The organization has been rescued. s now the duty of the branches to e up the work with renewed vigor, onfident that nothing can stop a certain and glorious success.

Let us first build up the organiza-

ion. Build up your local branches and infuse interest in their meetings. When this is done, the revenue com ing into the national organization will enable the national secretary-treasures to repay to the colonization commission the \$734 due it. This will enable the commissioners to carry out pr ary work which must be done.

As stated in the report of the commission to the convention, the Ten-see land matter is still pending. financial agents report that they have received pledges of subscriptions for bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 to carry that proposition through.

The mere fact that one million dol-lars has been subscribed for the pur-

pose of a Socialist organization is a matter of great significance.

It may take time, but sooner or later movement will succeed. There st be a move made in practical So m that will result in benefit to the people before the present genera-tion is starved to death. Those out of employment who believe in Socialwant a chance to live between tions, so that they can cast their a at elections, otherwise they votes at elections, otherwise they starve and their votes are lost. Those out of employment must be furnished with a chance to employ themselves. Every effort must be made to bring these facts to the attention of the public. Each branch should endeavor to see subscriptions from their members.

Each branch should endeavor to ubscriptions from their members, other persons sympathetically inted should be asked to contribute collectors provided for under the constitution should be continued spurred on to renewed vigor.

I eletter from all over the country, of which we print, show a red interest in the organization. It the colonization idea that built up reganization in the first place, and sly began to languish when the littery to destroy the same idea be-

gan to take form and shape. incubus has been removed and the organization has been purged. Today the members all over the country are filled with hope and courage. We have a glorious future before us. Our or-ganization fills a place in the development of our race.

Let us then be up and doing, having perseverance as one who forevermore

BEBEL ON COLONIZATION.

Some of our self-styled "scientific ocialists should carefully consider and read those whom they consider as authorities before condemning the idea of colonization.

August Bebel, the leader of German

Socialists, has this to say in his "Wom-an in the Past, Present and Future," under the head of "Over-production, page .165: "When Kautsky says that men, one

placed in comfortable circumstances, would take good care not to expose hemselves to the dangers of tropical colonization; he misunderstands human nature. No daring enterprise has yet failed to find supporters. It is deeply implanted in the character of man to prowess, first for his own satisfaction, and, secondly, for the sake of excelling others, i. e., from ambition. There has never been any lack of volunteers in war, nor of volunteers of all rank and classes for the dangerous expeditions to the north and south poles, to the interior of Africa, etc. The civil izing undertakings required in tropi cal countries, Central and Southern America, Africa, India, Central Asia etc., are not of a nature to be carried out by individuals, but only by the combined forces of great masses, completely fitted out in every respect and conducted on a larger scale; for such purposes millions of voluntary workers can be had if needed, and the dangers will not be excessive.

It is a fact to be noted that Bebel calls attention to the possibility of colonization large scale and says the dangers will not be excessive. The same all conditions of large areas of land capable of producing a complete and varied system of products is equally ac-cessible in the United States as in the tropical countries referred to by Bebel.

THE COLORADO COMMONWEALTH GOLD MINE PROPOSITION.

Colorado mining matter proposed as a means to get the gold out of mother earth to pay the interest and be prepared for any tricks that capitalists might play.

The territory of 560 acres in which these mineral deposits are located has been examined by scientific experts and mining men of repute, who pronounce it rich. In a letter just received from a Colorado comrade he says: "Prof. Earl, of 'Mining Record,' 'Ores and Metals' and also mining editor of the Denver Post, is most heartily with us says he has spent weeks in our district and has examined our property especially. He is a chemist and met-allurgist, and has made tests and tests with satisfaction. He says the estimates of the values there to be develconservative. oped are says it will be a greater gold producer than Cripple Creek, as the veins are larger and the natural causes for the deposition of the metals much strong-

This is the general verdict among those who know. There has been"the same scientific development in mining as in manufacture, until today mining is as scietific as manufacture and as sure on the side of production, while it is safer than manufacture, since the price of the product, gold, is fixed by government at \$20 per ounce.

Gold is a relic of barbarism. want it as a weapon of protection and as a means to get agricultural land.

We know that an agricultural, coal and iron bearing, grazing and manufacturing colony is what our members raise money from the capitalists bonds based upon it. But we need to have a weapon of protection against the capitalists in the shape of produc practi cally dig out our own money needed. To start this will take only \$10,000. Of this amount \$5,000 will oe used to raise a mortgage now on 1 and the other \$5,000 to put our miners to work. We have received assurance of assistance from the miners of We have received assurances west, who appreciate the value of the idea much better than those who live in the east. Some of our critics in the recent convention from the east would ot know a mine if they fell into one The western miners have money and mirage and realize that this is a move that will benefit their people. Our own members will likewise appreciate the point when they come to examine into

We are engaged in trying to put the Cennessee matter through if possible, out we must be prepared for all contingencies, and this gold mine field is something that can be put in operation for a very small sum. If our members will all get to cork on the matter we can soon have our people to work on it, and thus have a means to prevent any disruption or breakdown. We should be pleased to hear from the should be pleased to hear from the members, asking them to bear always in mind that it is only weapon of pro-tection. Members are also suggested to read "John Harvey" before writ-

THE TREND TOWARD SOCIALISM The president of a western college who is a prominent educator, but whose name for personal reasons is

whose name for personal reasons is a not given, writes in a recent letter to comrade Wilhard:

"Anything that I can do to assist the progressive movement I should be glad to do. Of course, one in an educational position is somewhat limited. However, there are lines in which he can work untrammeled.

ork untrammeled.
"My present attitude is much the ame as when I last talked with you, except that I am perhaps considerably nore now of your own way of think-

OUR COMRADES ARE AWAKE.

araging Letters and Inquiries

Indiana. Dear Comrade: On June 6 I sent to you the dues of local Branch No. 3 for which I have received no receipt The members of this branch have re-ceived no copies of the Social Demo-crat for the past three weeks.

I am also informed that the German and Jewish papers have reported tha the Social Democracy has disbanded If the organization is still in existence would be pleased to receive an offi cial copy of the proceedings of the na tional convention. In conclusion would say that Branch No. 3 does not intend to disband under any circumstances Hoping that you will answer this at your earliest convenience so that I may report at the lacy yours fraternally, A. B. CORNELIUS. report at the next meeting, I remain

Dear Comrade: The Associated Pres dispatches tell all kind cf stories about the convention? Can it be pos sible that any of them are true! true that Bro. Hogan preferred charge of dishonesty against Bro. Kellher? As I have said before, our local branch is almost a unit for colonization. In fact I do not know of one member that would, or does, oppose colonization. We have advocated colonization, and

ecured our membership on that issue. We are waiting patiently for official returns from the convention. We want o know the causes leading up to this, and (in the language of one of our members), our local union demands complete explanation of the past present and future.

Kindly give us your plans for the future in regard to colonization, so can act intelligently, as we are in this movement to assist in establishing the co-operative commowealth colonization, and mean to stay with it We do not care to undertake the job alone, but, by jingo, if we do, we have the men, we have the land, and we've got the money, too.

And if we are forced to make

start it will not be large, but it will be based and conducted on scientific busi-No communism, anness principles. archism, or individualism will be mix ed up with Socialism. would not have the capital to purchase machinery to manufacture or produce all we need in the beginning, but whatever we would start would be put on a paying basis and the profits would be used to establish other industries. and not be consumed by deadweight as in Ruskin, "Equality" and a number of other failures that I could mention

We have always believed that the colonization plans of the S. D. of A were identical to ours, and we still think so. Therefore we will not make a move until we get full information from you, and if we find we are right and you folks mean to stay with the proposition, we are with you, and it we are disappointed in this respect we will undoubtedly take immediate steps or organize a national organiza tion ourselves and proceed with the good work. Respectfully and truly yours,

J. B. FOWLER. Seattle, Wash.

W. P. Borland, No. 504 Trude Building Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Comrade: You don't know how overjoyed I was at getting the Social Democrat. I had been persuaded (or rather they tried to per me) that the Social Democra would never appear again, so you can imagine my happy surprise at receiv-

We received a circular letter, or rather an appeal, from the "bolters' the day before the Social Democrat came that so thoroughly disgusted and discouraged us that we had determined low and await developments But since we have heard from the other side we have determined to re-double our efforts and make the Social Democracy of America what it ought to be in Evansville. I am informed by "middle-of-the-roaders" of that by county that they are in thorough acord with our organization, and ready to come in a body to us. We are all loyal to the Social Democracy of America as far as I have been able to as

certain. How would it do to make a call (specific) on all members of the S. D. of A. for \$1 to be forwarded to secretary-treasurer on the 1st (or say the Fourth) of July, to be paid on Tennessee land? This has been suggested by one or more of our brothers who requested me to suggest it to you. Something must be done to push the colonization scheme. It is the most potent element for good in the Social Democracy programme. It gives them cope of enjoying practical Socialism at least to a limited degree during this generation. For instance, not one of the Evansville members opp would live and fall by the wayside if they thought they should have to starve until the majority of the people were educated to Socialism and the overnment Socialized

Again, nothing educates so fast as ractical education (or demonstration) Without the colonization department Social Democracy it would Live all winter, horses, you shall have oats in the spring." We horses want

oats right now.

I am so giad that the friends and noters of colonization were in the ority. We are all more than majority. We are all more than pleased with the changes in the con-

and handed the enclosed letter, which he said I might send you. He is not a member now, but is going to join us when we meet again, but he is a sub ng humanity do not let the Tennes deal fall through if in your power to prevent it. I know bonds are bad, but could it possibly be worse than our present condition?

MARTIN H. CONNOR. Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind. Editor Colonization Department, So-cial Democrat, Chicago, Ill.:
Dear Sir: I am very anxious to se-cure all the information I can in re-gard to admission to, the rules and regulations of, and the status of the various Socialistic colonies now in ex-istence in this and other states, and would steem it a great favor if you could advise me as to who are the

proper parties to address for this information and their several addresses Enclosed find stamp and addressed en velope for reply. Trusting to be fa-vored with a reply at an early date, I

remain, very sincerely yours,
A. H. WHEATLEY. Spokane, Wash., June 15.

A WISE WORD ON THE SITUA-

TION.

To All Comrades:—I want to say a word to all members of the Social Democracy, including those about to become ex-members by reason of supporting their delegates in the taken at Chicago in forming a new organization.

Not having been at the convention and not having heard or read all that may be spoken or written concerning he action taken there, I will not tak any position as yet that I or those speak for might want to retreat from But I have something to say in regard to the manner in which the principles of Social Democracy were de-parted from, and how I hope this tangle may be straightened out.

In the first place I am afraid that he regular American idea of representation or delegation of authority to represent, which savors entirely too much of rulership and bossism for So cial Democratic methods, held sway in the minds of the delegates.

It surely was not in the minds of the ast majority of the membership to ar ray political action against immediate (wherever possible) economic indepen

These two ideas formed the founda tion wall upon which the Social Democracy was reared.

How could instructions to push the colonization plan be used against po-litical action, and how could instructions that political action everywhere be entered into this fall be used against colonization plans? The special plan may have been unwise hink it was), and the majority for it mistaken. The division preceding an appeal to the branches certainly was oth unfortunate and unwise, to say the least.

By what right do delegates to one body with instructions to work therein leave it and without further instrucions from their branches create an-ther organization? Would not the other organization? right plan have been to allow a majority to rule and have its will, by all means clearly defining issues at stake, then after consultation with the mempership make the necessary

brough the initiative and referendum If after that principle and interest both forced a division, it could come fairly and come by vote of the memwhich alone should proceed in such a matter.

At present I feel, and I am sure housands feel, that we have been fooled with.

We thought we were existing on democratic basis; we thought we a voice in our affairs; being Socialists we wanted no rulers or bosses, but delegates to serve us, to take their instructions from us, and if matters came up beyond our foreknowledge so to de vise means quickly ascertaining our will; that if blunders or mistakes were made they could quickly be eliminated or rectified. I am not in favor of any division and my branch gave no in structions thereon and did not expect I believe most heartily in litical action. I would also like to see Ruskin Equality and the Common vealth colony of Georgia duplicated

over and over again. I hope that all the branches of the Social Democracy will be wise in awaiting action by the initiative that this breach may be heafed. I hope that New Jersey will formulate such an instrument. Let no branch withdray until this appeal to the membership has been made. This is a test of faithfulness to the first principles of Social formulate demands for the necessary changes in platform and constitution G. H. STROBELL,

Chairman of the New Jersey State Union Social Democracy.

A CLEVER SUGGESTION.

low to Popularize Socialistic Speeche and Arguments. (For the Social Democrat.)

Porterville, Cal., June 2, 1898. Dear Comrades in Socialism: Evolution is going on with bewildering rapidity, as evinced by the wakening up of the people from their long lethargy, and the rapid growth of Socialism throughout the world. This fact, the solidarity of the movement, help us to realize that there is a pos-sibility of inaugurating the Co-operative Commonwealth in our time, if we so determine, through the scientific agencies of our times. To aid in making more rapid the contemplated change in system, through which all can live and prosper, can work no harm. Any mistakes committed while working with the proper intentions can always be overcome through the same spirit. The people must not suffer, must not starve, through no fault of theirs. I, therefore, a farmer in California, a Socialist for the last eight years, take pleasure in suggesting to the comrades of the Social Democracy years, take pleasure in suggesting to
the comrades of the Social Democracy
a plan which can be worked up, that
will lead to the whole people rapidly
learning the truth and the possibility
of voting themselves justice and the
whole product of their industry (Social Democracy), with their resultants,
contentment and well-being. This is
the suggestion: Socialists in every
state, for propaganda purposes, in 1900
to be supplied with warons, fitted out
with kinetoscopic and phonographic
effects. The kinetoscope to represent
our representative comrades and best
speakers delivering their best speeches.
The kinetoscope to give the action, life
size, the phonograph the wording, with
instrumental and vocal effects to fill interludes, from a trumpet sixteen feet

The wagons need not be costly. They can be built of light material, alum-linum principally, to carry the opera-tors and the instruments and be driven by gasoline engines. The construction to be attractive and to admit of utiliz-

the instrument of deliverance. Comrade Klamrota, who has canvassed the west and the south in the interest of the Coming Nation, feels confident of this result. We are told that in Ger-many, some forty years ago, the Socialists first brought the tenets of Social ism to the understanding of the masse by putting them in rhymes and then singing them, accompanied by hand or-gans, to the people. The police paid no attention to these, but the people did, with the result that they have be come so strong that the Socialists may capture the reins of government with their votes in the immediate future. With superior advantages and oppliances here we should be able to su pass our German comrades within our great but sadly misruled country in 1900. We are all accountable, more crises, for the present intolerable con dition of affairs. Let us also earnestly hold ourselves accountable for their betterment. We must win the credi of averting a revolution that migh prove worse than any recorded in his-tory, all life-destroying agencies having become so numerous and effective The time to better things is opportune o procrastinate enhances the difficul

Respectfully, E. O. WIENER. WINE OR BEER.

Officers and Soldiers-Plutocrats an

Slaves. While we are extoling the commanding officers for the order which prohib-

its drinking intoxicants by the rank and file of the army, we should not forget to be just.

If drinking amongst the soldiers should be prohibited so that they may be good fighters, why should drinking amongst the officers be pro-hibited, that they may be good officers? Is it more important that a soldier should fight well than that an officer should command soberly?

Isn't it as serious to contemplate an officer under the influence of drink, ordering his men into the jaws of death, as to suppose that an army be whipped because some few of their have been drinking?

Isn't President McKinley commander-in-chief of the army? Can't he is-sue an order putting officers and soldiers upon an equal footing? Or does he prefer to recognize a pompous, gilded aristocracy in the free countr is elected to represent for a few fleeting hours?

What do the fathers, mothers, wive, sisters and brothers of the soldiers think upon this subject? How do they like evidence that the soldier is discriminated against and treated as a slave?

The people are getting tired of the all too common mockery of equality and liberty in this country. They are seeking a way to humble the arrogant tyrants. And they will find it

ALLEN HENRY SMITH.

Our correspondent seems to forget The line must be drawn somemand. where between them and the "rank and file," and perhaps it may well be on this matter of drinking. At any rate what will the McKinley "dudes" do as commanders without their private tip-There is a good deal to be cor ected in the army as well as else where, and the best way to correct is o abolish all armies but those of inlustry and co-operation .-- Editor S. D.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

The nations of the world where pos al savings banks now exist, together with the amount of deposits therein are g ven below:

\$ 49,397,000

Austria

				٠.		٠	•			 		4 10,001,000
Belg	um		٠.									63,693,274
Baha	mas .		٠.									41,867
Br. C	uiana				. ,	,		,				965,999
Cana	da											28,932,929
Ceylo	on											2,035,857
C. of	Good	H	op	e					 			5,741,528
Fran	ce						,					151,691,703
Falk	land I	slar	ad						 	 		167,402
Finls	nd								 			9,445,057
Gibra	iltar .			. ,							,	898,860
Grea	t Brit	ain										489,344,870
Holla	ind								 			18,557,256
	aii											965,999
	gary .											9.063.20
												89,722,46
												24,321,023
	n											15,223,123
New	South	ı W	a	le	s.				 			20,058,500
New	Zeala	nd							 			18,957,893
Quee	nsland	1										11,127,92
Russ	ia											286,945,67
	en											10,696,726
Strai	ts Set	tle	me	n	t				 			248,449
	anla											559;62
	ria											15,223,122
TTI	Aust	rali.	0								-	687,742

,122 065 There are missing from the list Gernany, Switzerland, Spain, China and the United States. Germany, however, has municipal banks, behind whose credit stand the cities. In densely pop ulated Switzerland many of the can tons own banks. China has no gen eral postoffice.

Social Democracy demands as one of the ameliorations the estab lishment of postal savings banks.

American Federation of Labor Headquarters at Washington, D. C.

President, Samuel Gompers; secretary Frank Morrison; treasurer, John B Lennon, Bloomington, Illinois State Typographical Union, No. 4—President, O. D. Hill, Decatur;

vice president, G. A. Neff. Alton; se retary-treasurer, John A. Ongun, Pe-Illinois State Federation of Labor-

President, M. B. Palmer, Peoria; sec-retary-treasurer, P. F. Doyle, Chicago. "I would take, not by force, but by

the slow process of lawful acquisition through better legislation as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of wiser men and women the entire plant that we call civilization, all that has been achieved on this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither, and made it the common property of all the scools recommon property. wended his way hither, and made it the common property of all the people, re-quiring all to work enough with their hands to give them the finest physical development, but not to become bur-densome in any case, and permitting all to above allke the advantages of education and refinement."—The late Frances Willard.

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

UNCLE HENRY'S PRESCRIPTION. Alu't no use o' frettin' Bout the weather, friends; Got to take whatever The kind Creator sends.

What if clouds do gather, And the cold winds blow? Can't have just fair weather All the time, you know. But there's one thing, certain,

If your stomach's right, You can make the darker Day seem nice 'n' bright.

Git up in the mornin' Hustle 'round a bit; Show 'em there's some ginger In your system yit. Sing 'n' dance 'n' whistle,

Startle all creation-Anything to git your Blood in circulation-Make somebody happy-Lordy, that's the way Any one can brighten Up the darkest day.

—Cleveland Leader.

Dear Children: Next week the be a story in our column about the life of children in a Socialist colony. any of our boys and girls who live in Ruskin or any other colony have time this week I hope they will write a let-ter about their life in the colony, so that we can have the "colony" letters and story all in one column. Your

ELLA R. WARE.

"Wild West Show in a Hospital." In the Boston Children's Hospital two summers ago, on one of the hot June days, when all the little convalescents who were able crowded about the open windows, it chanced that a horseback band of Buffalo Bill's warriors passed

on their way to the show grounds. The wildest excitement immediately ook possession of the small invalids Those who could see described the procession to those who could not leave

A little later one wee lad, bed-ridden by spinal trouble was discovered crying bitterly on account of the lost treat. A kindly nurse endeavored to soothe him, and, trying to plan some little occupa-tion that would divert him from his grief she told him that he might write to Colonel Cody, the great Buffalo Bill himself, and ask him for a real Indian's picture.

No sooner said than begun.

ple letter was sent telling him that he could not see the Indians, when they went by the hospital, and how he wished he had a photograph of one of the band, but the long brought no answer to the weary, wast-

ing little fellow in his cot.
"Colonel Cody must be a very busy man," said the sympathetic nurse for ne twentieth time on the second morn-We must wait patiently ing. But even while she was speaking the

ward door opened and in came a sixfoot Indian, painted and wrapped in scarlet blanket, wearing a cap of tail waving feathers and leather and carrying his bow in his hand:

The little invalids fairly gasped. Then they shrieked with delight, as one by one, silent and noiseless, bu smiling, six splendid warriors followed the first.

That made seven in ail, and, like a well-trained regiment, they drew up in a line and gravely saluted the nurse. The poor woman was too much scared to speak, but the children continued to scream their pleasure.

The strange visitors had evidently received explicit orders, for next they ranged themselves as best they could in the narrow space between the two rows of little beds, laid down their blankets and bows on the floor, waved their arms to and fro, and proceeded to give a quiet war dance. Then they And then they fought a sham bacce, smiling all the while at last they went away, a heartfelt cheer followed them down the broad corridor. All who could ran to the windows and saw them ride away on their wild mustangs, and the happy children in the hospital talked about shows and Buffalo Bill for weeks after -From "Little Men and Women."

"Give us this day our daily bread," earnestly prayed 625 -by the way, Lord-please make it gingerbread."

A little girl was overheard talking to her doll, whose arm had come off exposing the sawdust stuffing: "You dear, good, obedient dolly, I had told you to chew your food fine but I didn't think you would chew it as

fine as that."

The eye of little Elsie was attracted by the sparkle of the dew at early morning. "Mamma," she exclaimed, 'it's hotter'n I thought it was. Look here, the grass is covered with perspiration.

Cecil, the son of the marquis of Salisbury, raises bees in Hatfield, Eng-land. He sent to the nearest town for a queen bee, and received a telegram saying, "The queen will arrive at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon." The operator, supposing it to refer to the queen of England, could not keep such import-ant news to himself, and so there was an immense crowd at the station when the bee arrived.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

He is strong who never does wrong. Wounded pride uses dignity for Half the troubles of life are imag-

What will the fault-finding Christian do in heaven? When you let go the good work, the

devil takes hold The ascent of man comes through the cent of Christ. Don't judge Christianity by the mis-

Cheerfulness brightens the gift and eautifies the giver.

The brother's blood stains the en-rance to every saloon.

When He said, "Follow Me," He neant all the way to glory,

The pure to heart see God bloomse hey keep their eyes clean.

0

OUR POET

THE COSMI

(For the Soci speed, Through the

spaces feed Earth's shadows.

mark

care,

Rises on the fainting ing life Counts but its gains in strife,

strife,
As under the star-strew
kissed hour,
With sparkling due
morning flowers,

(From Industrial I Come away, oh plundere Join our brotherhood of Come, and be our friend Leave that hell of gree Reach your hand Reach your hand, we'll g Lead you into Labor's f Where no more these w

"There is only one God-

IN MEMORIAM EDV

so bright, thy lips so

Wise,
Are closed and sealed. The skilled to write,
Incite to virtue and to thousal is cold and stiff. Well, may

tear
In sorrow and in sadness on
For surely never, never will n
A truer, wiser friend and teach Tis true, there has be

Imbued with kindness Full many a seer has t

They have condemned, in graph, The baneful worship of the

Fell upon gravel, or were weeds.

morn The heavens. It has freed the

The heavens. It has freed the eye From cataract; for now our visions To things once dark to us. Equality Has ceased to be a vexing mocker it does, as by thy genius refined, Mean: "ALL ABREAST, NOT ADS BEHIND."

AND BEHIND."

And not a small minority in from As is, while competition rules, the For, although thou hast taught v lamp, our dire condition, as it is, to see Alas: it still exists. We must, to Our liberty, first break our be twain.

Let's therefore thank our star

Upon this earth. Oh, may thy spire The human race, and life it fr Of selfish Of selfishness upon a higher pla Where Envy sleeps and Maice

Where Envy sleeps and all its valn;
valn;
And where we substitute for love the precept: "Love thy neighbor a self!"
Let, Bellamy, thy soul be march Until, at length, Man's victory is

ON THE MARCH.

ON THE MARCH.

BY ERN'ST McGAFFEY.

(From the New Time.)

Close up! for the lines are thinn
man drops now and then
Out of the ranks and into the gas
a stone from a sling is hurled.

For the battles of Peace are raging
women as well as men
Are fighting a common enemy all
the waiting world.

The cloud of the future thickens shades of the past arise. And a lurid light, like a far torch, carves light in the dar

space,
And the towering tope of a thousand spires dash down before mine a Where starving hosts of the parent with Mammon face to face

Close up; with song and laughter the oil and corn and wine Shall all be ours in after days, faces fair to see: By the strength of man, and might right, as precedents divine, Will we gather the huvest and a the flocks in season, yet to be

range, till dara Grows luminous, an

each spark
That far-off and faint our need By a lambent force t

Of a cosmic will, e'en a In fury of storm or so For doubt or bleak desp

A-while we pass in the fair

INVITATIO

We have snatched the spar Almost flown from off th Press'd it to our bare, bry Held there by our callo For with us, despondent Only free men tread th And we value honest-lab Far above their golden THE MAN WITH

LAMY.

(For the Social Demo And wise preceptor admir. Thy earthly course, alas,

Both our afflictions and t We have been told by man heart The woes which greed, impart.

And for this motto broken ma "For every one a full and equ Yet, let the cause be what seeds

weeds.
Then, Bellamy, thy genius soar
And shed its luster from a clou
It crystallized in thy immortal
And "Looking Backward," mad
ward look.
Translated to every living tongue,
It thrilled the aged, and enthused
young:

young;
It broke the bars of prejudice and se
And with faintest red flusht for a

Which corpse unfeeling Thy spirit lives, and gazes from Upon the scene where thy discipling thy genius lives in most precious and wars against the Demon with the corps.

RUDOLPH LEONHAL

Close up; did a comrade faiter, and with a fatal wound?
Another shall step and take his p as the waves press on at sea,
And better be dead, and the spoil worms, slow rotting undergrou Than flaunt in a slavish servitus banner of the free.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

CALIFORNIA.

No. 6 San Francisco, meets every Sun-day at 2 p. m. at 309 Market street. The general public is invited to attend. No. 2. Bakersfield, meets the first Sun-day of each mouth, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's

COLORADO.

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

Notices of meetings will be purely this beed for 250 per m

DEMOCRACY OF

per year

AL DEMOCRAT, - - Chicago, Ills

JUNE 30, 1898.

SUBSCRIPTION

61 SENT ON CREDIT.

SOLICITORS.

.West Superior, Wis. .St. Louis galls.....Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

KE NOTICE. all branches should bear der the new constitupayable quarterly. The under the new law begins ad the treasurer of each rward 25 cents for each at it will reach head-er than July 10.

stitution appears in the 6. Read it carefully and es promptly to head-

LYNN COMRADES.

the regular business ranch No. 5 of Massaon the night of July 4. advisable to postpone the Il July 11. All members requested to be pres 's Hall at 8 p. m. on the is business of importance

E. W. TIMPSON.

our picnic on the Fourth

r premium list and g Social Democrat.

ives and children to the

will be a grand success. are taking hold with a eds of tickets are being

Osborne and Lloyd are ent work speaking at open meetings every night i

ring and indicate that the jority of the membership e organization.

23, Chicago, was organized 29th inst., after a street meet th 25 members, on the corner and West Madison street.

er John F. Lloyd is now in Valley, where he is doing effec-In this field until after the

Stitt Wilson, one of the ablest of the grand social crusade w sweeping the country, will f the principal speakers at our July 4. Don't fail to hear

eet meetings in Chicago are effective feature of our Thousands assemble various parts of the city to eakers expound the truths Hunureds of copies of England are being sold, and ining the organization.

e removed our headquarters rth State street, where all ns should hereafter be This move was made in ests of economy. We have uch room in the new quarters ad in the old, and our rent is cil thought the former quarogether too plutocratic for uarters of an organization of Socialists. Hence the

h No. 1 of Chicago met on Sunoon, the 26th inst., at 198 son street. The hall was Comrade Thomas Tepping The meeting was addressed de Goodwin of the executive Has been actively engaged in t open street and local alls. J. B. Osborne, Richard J. of Washington, D. C., and Capt. dressed the meeting. This is all alive and doing excellent

seting of the chairman and other cutatives of all the Chicago es of the Social Democracy was or consultation on Sunday, June 198 West Madison street. Comment Hogan of the national export was in the chair, and des Borland, Williard and Hinton II present and addressed the constitute of the condition of party in Chicago reported upon, showing most ple results. There is no bolt in a ranks, and the comrades were the support. Weekly conmercing were arranged for the plant was made, and a composited on circulation of the

L DEMOCRAT PROCLAMATION!

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

notion as that the past may become the future without an intervening present. We are aware that even so radical a change as Socialism can be nothing else than the existing social order transformed. We seek no abrupt break with a state of things hoary with the passing of sixty centuries. We seek only the climax to which all history has tended. We come to proclaim the sublime hope of the world; to proclaim it to all classes; to proclaim it, not in hatred, but in love. By holding up a lofty ideal we shall seek to win our fellowcountrymen to a nobler and happier

While fully aware of the international character of the Socialist movement, and while in the fullest accord 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 institutions.

The Social Democracy of America will proceed by three routes to a common destination. It will work for Socialism along economic, educational and political lines, thus using all the means of progress at once.

By the introduction of labor saving machinery the existing industrial system renders millions of men superfluous and denies them all opportunity to earn their bread, and then turns them over to the care of the penal laws or of over-burdened private charity. 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 greeting the dawn of the glad new day.

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 advocating it repulsively or coarsely; but speakers will be sent forth whose utterances shall be worthy their mission, and from the splendid literature in which genius has placed its heavensent 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, including our own, are but means which deserve and should receive neither loyal devotion nor hostile criticism on their

own account. 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 leading party shows an honest purpose to take practicable steps toward Socialism, we shall enter the field as a distinct political party. In short, we propose to use for the noblest of purposes the same sagacity politicians employ for evil ends.

We shall be the friend and ally, not the antagonist, of organized labor. We cognize 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 tacir omes on election days and that many for other reasons cannot vote. not true that by their own votes alone workingmen can overthrow the existing industrial order; and to tell tae laborer, threatened with starvation in midsummer, to be patient till fall and then vote against his master, is cruel Democracy of America.

We entertain no such unphilosophic | mockery. The worker must resort to ing for a time when he need use then

no longer: "We cannot bring Utopia by force; But better, almost, be at work in sin Than in a brute inaction browse and

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!" and when haughty wealth, backed by judges the love of liberty, wages unjust and merciless war upon men for demanding 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 humble roofs alone. Till the change we organized labor must use organized la-'s weapons-the boycott strike; and their use will be blamable 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 bly tend. 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 laborers 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 affairs shall have been thereby re stored. Abolition of the federal ...di-ciary will be the exclusive political demand of the Social Democracy of America in all congressional and presidential campaigns, and we shall refuse to divert our energies from the achieve-ment of this first indispensable reform On this national issue, we ask the co operation 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. John F. Lloyd, Illinois.

L. L. Hopkins, New Jersey. I. Frank, New York. C. F. Willard, Colorado

R. J. Hinton, District of Columbia

G. C. Clemens, Kansas.

National Executive Council Social

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speak in German. The park is reached by the Milwaukee and Western avenues street car lines, and also by the Logan Square trains on the Metropolitan railroad. Every member should attend.

Don't forget that the subscription price of the Social Democrat has been reduced one-half-fifty cents per year. Every comrade is expected to get one subscriber. With such increase of circulation the advertising patronage will also increase.

SHARP POINTS.

It's easy for the man who has no cred-it to keep out of debt. A defective hammock has eause

many fond lovers to fall out.

Every dog has his day—but the cat has a monopoly of the nights. Some men manage to talk a great deal and without saying anything.

The turtle may be slow, but he usually gets there in time for the soup.

A woman seldom cares anything about the answers to questions she asks.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as to laying something to say and no one to lista.

An old maid says she never married because she couldn't find a man to

Taking time by the forelock causes as of worry about things that never

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

Possession adverse to the owner of minerals is held, in Murray vs. Allard (Tenn.) 39 L. R. A. 249, not to be held by one who uses the land merely for agricultural purposes.

Keeping a saloon open on Monday. July 5, is held, in people vs. Thielman (Mich.), 39 L. R. A. 218, to be prohibit ed by statutes requiring saloons to be closed on legal holidays and also designating July 4 as a holiday, but when it falls on Sunday making the next Monday a holiday.

The necessity of notice and proofs of loss of insured property, notwithstand-ing the death of the insured, is held, in Matthews vs. American Central Insu ance company (N. Y.), 39 L. R.-A. 433, to require the appointment of a tem-porary representative, if there is no one else who can take the required steps and the appointment of an executor administrator cannot be secured with sufficient promptness.

The custody of a courthouse, which the sherfff, as the court's executive offi-cer, has, is held, in Dahnke vs. people (III.), 39 L. R. A. 197, to be the custody and care of the building as a court-house, while as real estate simply it is held to be in the care and custody of the county board and the assignment of rooms therein to the different judges rests with the judges themselves, over which matter the county board has no

authority.

A person who had been in the habit of drinking largely of intoxicating liquors for ten years and was afflicted with locomotor ataxis and whose memory and will power were shown to have been weakened, was held, in re Miller (Pa.), 39 L. R. A. 220, not to have testamentary capacity of the highest order and evidence on this question was held admissible on the issue of undue influence. With this case is a note on the effect of drunkenness on testamentary capacity. authority.

p. m., at 1715 California st.

ILLINOIS.

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 129 p. m., at 138 East Madison street, Chicage, Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 1419 Bouth Haisted street.

No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., sharp, at headquarters, 1445 Michigan ave., near 18th at., Chicago. E. A. Weeka, 136 W. 18th St., Secretary. Note change of hall.

No. 5 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 53d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Existess meeting for members only 1st Sunday of each month at 10 a. m.

a. m.
No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.
Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m.
No. 21 meets every first and 1/1rd Monday. 't 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall.
Belb. at avenue and Paulina street, Chi-

No. 22, meets second and last Sunday of such 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, 28 West Ohio street, near Milwaukee ave., Chicago. J. O. Hagen, 11 Ayers court, Socretary.

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

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 625/4 Wabash ave. Ladles are invited. P. K. Reinbold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

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

streets.

MARYLAND.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

No. 5, Lynn, meets first Monday of each month, in Laster's building. Ernest Timon, 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 Maiden, meets at Templar Hall,

1, for business and education.
No. 11, Malden, meets at Templar Hall,
Pleasant street, every Sunday evening at
7:20, for business and discussion. Secre-tary's address, cor. Pierce and Knollin
streets. MISSOURI.

No. 1, St. Louis, Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1225 N. Broadway.
No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis. M. Dorn, secretary, 1931 Lami atreet. NEW JERSEY.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for for friends also on Thurs-day, Saturday and Sunday, 256 Pacific street, Paterson. No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening street, Paterson.

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

No. 5, Jersey City, meets list Thursday of each month at J. Schneider's Hall, 408 Paleach month at J. Schneiute e and 3d Thursdays of isade ave.

Nos. 6 and 7 meet lat and 3d Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., at 266 Main St. E. V. Debs Club Room II. Club meeting last Monday evening in each month. Club room open evenings.

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demogracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 35 E. thist, St. Paul Wilzig Hall. Nicholas Aleinikoff, secretary, 57 Nassau street, New York City.

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

at Erie Hall, 455 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

Ne. 1. New York City, meets every Priday at 8 p. m. sharp at 209 E. Broadway. Lectures before business meetings.

No. 2. New York City. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 247 E. Forty-inth street at a p. m. S. Hepuer, chairman, 347 E. 49th st. No. 5 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meetings.

meeting.

No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A.,
meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Amer-ican Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New
York City. Alexander Kahn, 118 Brosme St. Secretary. Alexander Kahn, 118 Broome St. Secretary. No. 8. New York City, 8th assembly district, meets every Friday at Sheuker's Hall, No. 80 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street, secretary.

Dr. C. Rayesar, secretary, No. 9. Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 255-27 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Samuel Whitehern, secretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk

retary care of B. Margolis, 178 Suffolk Street.

No. 10, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Council Hall, 35 E. Huron St. All workingmen cordially invited to attend meetings. Secretary, H. Y. Brown. 1546 Fillmore Ave.

No. 11, New York City, meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 8 p. m. at Bohemian National Hall, 221-222 E. 736 st. J. Austein, Secretary, 1598 Avenue "A."

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club, meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 270 Bedford avenue Brooklyn.

No. 16, 22d Assembly District, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 177 E. 56th street, New York City, Secretary, Bernard Sacks, 209 E. 38th street.

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

OHIO. . OHIO.

No. 2 meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Stengel's Hall, cor. Pearl and Monroe streets, Cleveland.
No. 5 Bucyrus, meets 2d and 4th Sundays of each month, at Fisher's Hall, cor. Main and Renssalaer streets.
No. 18, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vanos and Division sta, every 17th day evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 100 Nebraska ave.

No. 7. Pittsburg, headquarters room 6, Moorhead building, 194-196 Grant street. Open every afternoon and evening. Pub-ile addresses every 4th Sunday afternoon in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same build-

ng.
No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Tuesday
wening at 5 Jackson St. Headquarters
and library open every evening, at same
address. Secretary's address, 174 Man-

No. 1, Nashville, meets overy Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 60% Church st. First meeting in moint for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visi-tors cordially invited.

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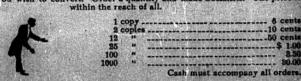
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