On earth peace, good will toward men

No. 24.

Vol. IV.

CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897.

We Are Coming.

We are coming, we, the people, Rising in our conscious power; Many ages have we waited, Hungered, thirsted for this hour; For the tyrant and oppressor In our presence soon shall cower.

We, the outcast and oppressed, We, the scorned of all the nations, Coming on from East and West, North and South, the wide world over, Like the sea which knows no rest.

We are coming to our kingdom, Pressing on to claim our own; We shall rear the "golden city"— This our task, and ours alone; Yes, the stone so long neglected Shall become its corner stone.

Yes, the time has come for action, Freedom's voice is heard at last, Calling to the sleeping nations— Mammon's minions stand aghast

As they catch that far-off echo,

How the hearts of men are stirred;
How with tears their eyelids glisten
(Freedom is a wondrous word),
And, in joyful acclamation,
Now the "people's voice," is heard,

"people's voice," is heard.

-Northern People, Australia.

THROUGH THE LATTICE.

Good Advice on a Grave Subject by "The Man Without a Soul."

To the people who sit behind the barred doors and closed shutters of selfishness, feasting and dancing, and enjoying the plunder they have taken from the tolling poor, never heeding the cries of distress coming up from the mines and factories, and the fields that have been plundered of their fat and profit collector-to all these people I send friendly warning, and beg them heed it.

Look out through the lattice of your closed windows just for an hour, and look upon the miseries you have created. You toil not, neither do you -how then can you dress so gorspingeously, unless you steal the profits of society, no difference how great a abor from those who produce them?

In the eyes of God and justice you are a thief. God never gave to man

honor and disgrace, while you sit down in the midst of plenty and attempt to read from the gospel of Jesus Christ to the starving people on the outside, but always hold a sword and loaded gun in the other hand, with which you propose to force obedience from the hungry poor, or drench the earth with their impoverished blood.

If you are too guilty to look out through the lattice of your windows, don't, for a moment, forget the fact that the millions are looking in through your barred windows, and they are fast becoming aware of the truth that you did not create your wealth, nor get it from willing hands, and that you are a brutish thief and plunderer of God's miserable poor.

And the hungrier and more ragged these miserable millions become, the more ready they are to take back the unholy plunder with which you are surrounded and give some of it to their famishing families.

It doesn't do you any good to close your shutters tighter, and lock your doors more strongly, and run the barrel of your loaded gun further out through the legal port-holes—when a few more of the many millions are as thoroughly convinced that you are a plundering thief-as thoroughly convinced as I am-they will tear down your castles of plunder and inhuman greed and turn you out to wrestle with God's raw material for a living or starve.

This may seem like harsh treatment to you, my lazy, looting brother, but it to grease the path of life for the rent will not be one-tenth as hard as the conditions you have forced upon millions, for you have turned us out to starve, or pay you tribute for the use of God's raw material.

We will be more liberal with youwe will give you a free and equal chance at the raw material, which is all that honest man can demand from brain the Almighty has blessed him with.

When we all get to know the truth meetings and discuss politics along

ITHE EDITOR'S ARENA

ome of the members of his branch ob- its employes to organize. I am objectors reason. The Social Democracy is organized

for the purpose of accomplishing, not merely a reform, but a complete revolution in our industrial system, through conscious and intelligent application of political methods; and it is absurd to say that members should not discuss politics in their meetings. Those who deprecate the discussion of politics in branch meetings have not properly conceived their duty as Social Democrats. Primarily, the discussion of politics is exactly what the branch meetings are

Socialism is a great political movement, so far as the question of methol of humanity is fast becoming a living is concerned. It proceeds on the assumption that its economic programme can be put into full operation only by intelligent political action on the part true, the branch meetings should be the best manner of applying their po-litical lower so as to accomplish the object they find themselves, by the very aim of Socialism.

No compromise. No fusion. No log-rolling for the purpose of gaining apparent concessions from petty middleclass movements; but united, persis- propertyless ones for the use of their tent effort to place the industries of the nation in control of the people, collect- live in luxury entirely without labor. ively organized on a basis of pure de mocracy.

Those who cannot go into branch

One of our brothers tells me that positions and recognize the right of ject to the discussion of politics in clined to think that the men will dis-branch meetings. It would be interesting to know from what standpoint the to them. The injunction is for the pro-

tection of property; not men.
The street railway men, in common with all other wage earners, must recognize Socialism as their only hope.

An effort is being made to plunge this country into war, and by the rising tide of patriotism thus aroused to drown the increasing volume of Social-

This is an old trick, and one that has worked to perfection times without number. It will be impossible to work it much longer; the class-conscious proletariat of all countries are fast beginning to realize that their interests lie in peace, not war. The brotherhood

Labor is the source of property they tell us, yet those who labor hardest of a thoroughly class-conscious and so- have no property while those who lalidified body of adherents. This being bor not have everything. This is a paradox that needs some explanation. real training schools to teach members Men labor to acquire property, and as soon as they have accomplished their fact of their possession of property, relieved from the necessity to labor. Their property works for them. The toll they are able to exact from the property in production enables them to

> By this method those who are the most cunning and able acquire all property. It becomes concentrated in a comparatively few hands, and the burden of toll which the propertyless ones have to pay for the privilege of working and living upon the earth becomes increasingly heavier to bear. And still the propertyless ones strive for property!

> Workingmen are told that by the exercise of industry and frugality they have a chance to acquire property and thus relieve themselves from the necessity to labor, just like their masters. They follow this idea with a persistence that is heart-breaking. Can they not see that their ideal is an impossi-

The day when all men become proprietors, that day the power of property is utterly extinguished.

It will no longer be possible for the proprietor to live without labor, because all men will be equally able to control the sources of their subsistence. It is impossible for all men to realize property in its present form, because if all men were relieved from the necessity to labor production must entirely cease and society perish of starvation.

It is possible to extinguish property in its present form, by making its possession universal and so making the obligation to labor universal, but that can only be by the co-operative com-monwealth. That is the only rational ideal for workingmen.

LETTER FROM CASSON.

heering Words from the Lynn Social Evangelist, Who Is Now in England

Glasgow Scotland Sept 22 Dear Comrades of the Social De-_T write to tell you of my sympathy with your new movement. For the last three months I have been lecturing in England, and consequently have been un

Everywhere I go I find the English and Scotch Socialists intensely interested in the colonization this new American Social Democracy. In almost every audience questions are asked about it, and the name of Eugene Debs is everywhere greeted with

Last week I spent two days at the home of Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the grand old man among English scientists, and he expressed the keenest interest in the plan of Mr. Debs.

If copies of the "Social Democrat' could be placed on sale in England they would be eagerly bought up. I have delivered fifty-six lectures here already, and I find every audience of the opinion that the social revolution will come first in America. They are consequently eager to hear the latest from

being advertised in front of every news stand, and Tory monarchists are chuckling editorially over the downfall of the American republic. Thus English capitalists are proclaiming the same fact that American capitalists deny. Yours for the people,

HERBERT N. CASSON.

man shall never be so much of a marketable thing.-Henry D. Lloyd.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

commonwealth.

Each member of the Social Democracy should recognize his suty in this struggle and perform it. To be a sluggard in such a crisis is almost crimi- the inauguration of the co-operative

The Social Democracy affords to each the opportunity to do his duty. Take shall destroy the last vestige of labor hold with all your energy and will and slavery and give to every workingman prove your fitness to march beneath its economic freedom. conquering banner.

Never mind what carping critics say that of the past. Let each member, or do. Their opposition, to the extent with the zeal and fidelity of a true Sothat it has any influence at all, is helpful. The progress of our movement work we have undertaken hurts them, and they are unable to conceal their chagrin. We have no ized, new members to secure, as well as time to bandy epithets with them. We are too busy building up and giving crat. strength and proportion to our great

organization. Not one minute have we to waste in entire membership. noticing our detractors. The spirit and temper of their attacks reveal the branch can be instituted with five or motive and make any answer or commore members, and there should be one in active operation at every availment wholly unnecessary.

The Social Democracy is now a little able point. Secretary Keliher will furover three months old. Its growth has nish full information and supply all been phenomenal. No movement has necessary blank forms on application. ever met with more instantaneous or widespread recognition.

The Social Democracy has been dis- state and territory in the Union will cussed in almost every paper and pebe fully represented. In the intervenriodical in the land. More than this, ing eight months each member must it has attracted large attention in the do his very best to increase the memold world. There is no mistaking the overmastering significance and import-Now, right now, is the time ance of the movement. It is forging rapidly to the front, and no power on

Socialism in Peru.

(By James Shelden Ingalls.)

Of the influence of the Peruvian in stitutions on the people Rivero, in his Peruvian antiquities, says: "It cannot be denied that such institutions were a powerful means to preserve the morality and social virtues of the nation, and that they were truly paternal, since they united the citizens in one single family whose members mutually assisted and supported each other, and very justly might Count Carli say, in his American letters, that the moral happiness and comfort of the people, and in securing them from oppression; if a civilizing government is one which brings the means of communication and of irrigating land to the highest possible state of efficiency and makes steady advances in all the arts, then the government of the Incas may fairly lay claim to those titles."

"So perfect was the Inca organization that it continued to work effi-ciently and almost mechanically for some time after the guiding heads had been struck down. The Spanish conquerors found that when they marched through the districts, sacking houses and destroying growing crops, the local officers kept a careful record of the The accounts were then examined and checked, and if one district had lost more than another those that had suffered less made up part of the difference, so that the might be shared equally by all. Un-der such a system there could be no want, for thought was taken for every creature. There was hard work, while provision was made not only for rest, but also for recreation. The dreams in the system which grew up and flourished under the rule of the Incas."

In another volume the same author says: "Crime was almost unknown. In corroboration of this statement he quotes from a most curious and interesting document, from which it appears that the last of the Christian conquerors who had taken part in the nefarious spoliation of a happy and prosperous people, when his last hour approached made a will and accompanied it with a "confession," both of which were attested by a notary and in which he unburdened his guilty soul in a most extraordinary manner. So interesting is it that the extract is here given in full:

True confession and protestation in the hour of death by one of the first Spaniards, conquerors of Peru, named Marcio Serra de Lejesama, with his will proved in the City of Cuzco on the 15th of November, 1589, before Geronimo Sanchez de Quesada, public notary. First, before beginning my will, I declare that I have desired much to give notice to his Catholic Majesty, King Philip, our lord, seeing how good a Catholic and Christian he is, and how zealous in the service of the Lord our God concerning that which I would relieve my mind of, by reason of having taken part in the discovery and conquest of these countries, which we took from the Lord's Incas and placed under the royal crown, a fact which is known to his Catholic Majesty.

"The said Incas governed in such a way that in all the land neither a thief,

property were so divided that each man knew what belonged to him, and there were no law suits. The Incas were feared, obeyed and respected by their subjects, as a race very capable of governing; but we took away their land and placed it under the crown of Spain, and made them subjects.

earth can stay its emancipating march.

It means the overthrow of capital-

ism, the abolition of wage-slavery and

It means a social revolution which

Let the progress of the future eclipse

There are new branches to be organ-

The Colonization Department must

The first national convention will

meet at Chicago in June next. Every

Now, right now, is the time to begin.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1897.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

have the unwavering support of the

"Your Majesty must understand that my reason for making this statement is to relieve my conscience, for we have destroyed this people by our bad examples. Crimes were once so little known among them that an Indian man in Peru was infinitely superior to the European." Markham, speaking of open, only placing a little stick across the same subject, says: "If good gov-ernment consists in promoting the door, as the sign that the master was out, and nobody went in. when they saw that we placed locks and keys on our doors, they understood that it was from fear of thieves, and when they saw that we had thieves amongst us, they despised us. All this I tell your Majesty to discharge my conscience of a weight, that I may no longer be a party to these things. And I pray God to pardon me, for I am the last to die of all the discoverers and conquerors, as it is notorious that there are none left but me, in this land or out of it, and therefore I now do what I can to relieve my conscience."

Prescott, to whom we are already so much indebted, says: "The provisions against poverty were so perfect that in their wide extent of territory-much of it smitten with barrenness-no man, however humble, suffered for want of food and clothing. Famine, so common a scourge in every other American nation, so common at that period in every country of civilized Eu rope, was an evil unknown in the do minions of the Incas.'

civilized, while the Europeans of that day and the leading nations of the present are called civilized.

This may agree with present ideals but a time will come when any people that binds up the bruised and the brok en, cares for the sick, visits the widows and the fatherless, banishes want from every household, bears one an other's burdens and lives the golden rule, will be regarded as a civilized people without regard to the color of the skin, the cut or texture of their garb, their knowledge of Euclid or Trigo-nometry, the size of their bank account or under what name they worship the universal soul.

And any nation or people that neg lects these things disregards the golden rule, thinks only of self, heeds not the burdens of the poor and permits any willing soul, and especially inno cent children, to famish for bread in a land of plenty-any such people will not be called civilized, no matter what progress they may have made in the arts and sciences, how vast their wealth, how long their prayers or the nature of their creeds.

It is not contended that advancement in the arts and sciences and kindred matters is not to be considered as a part of civilization, but rather that without the bond of brotherhood, without willing hands stretched forth feed the hungry and clothe the nakedwithout the spirit of the golden rule there is nor can be no true civiliza-

The Cleveland Citizen, Sept. 11, says nor a vicious man, nor a bad, dishon-est woman was known. The men all clans commence their old game of savhad honest and profitable employment, ing the country and telling working-The woods and mines and all kinds of men how they love them.

which no one can gainsay or dispute, that nation has been classed as semiand shelter and things that give pleasure and delight to the heart.

material than you can work with your proach the raw material and construct outraged and plundered people should useful and ornamental articles for himself and loved ones.

brains directly upon the raw material, given rights and persist in robbing and and yet make use of the articles created by the over-worked hands of some poor man, woman or child, you are a thief and a brute.

be fed." A drone can only live on after that which the great God Alcharity or plunder. On which are you mighty gave to every human beingexisting? Are you a polished pauper a free and equal opportunity to get a or a pious plunderer? You must be one the raw material of nature—and we or the other-a brazen beggar or a are going to have it sooner or later. It thankless thief.

It does not matter that you are dress ed in fine clothing and bedecked with diamonds and jewels; it does not matter that you stand high in church and state and secret social orders; it does not matter that you pray and bend your knee to God-if you are living on profits forced from the hands of people to whom you have denied the opportunity to take of the raw material their the universal creator for His univers

Yes, a lazy, worthless, selfish, brutal, unfeeling, hypocritical thief. You close your windows and your doors of brutal selfishness, and lock yourself up in people can be fooled no longer by a

We shall not harm you, unless you If you never used your hands or attempt to keep us back from our Godbrothers.

Do not act the fool and close your windows up tighter at the sound of our "He that won't work has no right to marching footsteps, for we are only a free and equal opportunity to get at

is only a question of time.

Right will never rust nor decay, though it may be trampled into the earth for centuries; and money can not rule forever, even though it be buried under tons of golden crowns and throne of diamonds.

The hounds of plutocracy, the gold-God gave them—forced it from their bug press, are trying to outdo each overworked hands for the privilege of other in besmirching the character of cause in which he is enlisted. But the with merely a protest. your own greedy castle, from which purchased press.—The Broad Axe, St. junction to the company, to compel it to restore the discharged men to their

Yet, in the face of all these facts, which no one can gains av or dispute.

while readjusting and transforming the plundered bread for which many hun- San Francisco Socialists have put raw material into food and clothing gry children cry in vain; when we all a splendid idea in operation. They see you, as a few of us now see you, have formed an association for the spewill close up our ranks and stand cial purpose of training members in But God never gave you more raw up for our God-given rights, like awak- the art of public speaking. This is ened giants, and our march to social practical propaganda work of the very own two hands and mind; and He and political triumph will be as mighty highest value. There is scarcely a Sonever denied any one the right to ap- and crushing as the vengeance of an cialist organization in the country that does not contain one or more bright young members who, with a little training, would develop into very effective platform speakers. Such members should be given a chance to develop their latent power, and our branches throughout the country would do well to follow the example of their San Francisco brothers. A thoroughly trained corps of speakers can thus b developed, which will be of incalculable service to the cause of Socialism in future political campaigns.

> The utter breakdown of the tradeunion theory is well illustrated by the case of the Chicago street railway emploves.

Seventeen men peremptorily discharged for attempting to form a union, and in answer to a united proprecious jewels and be seated on a test against this high-handed violation of their rights the employes were bluntly informed that the would not tolerate a union under any consideration. Ten years ago the combug press, are trying to outdo each pany taking this course would have found its road tied up completely with getting to the raw material created by Eugene V. Debs. Their columns teem in an hour. But things have changed the universal creator for His universe with extracts from speeches which consider the appearance of the injunction; of creatures—what else can you be but tain coarse and treasonable language the employes of the city railway find and are attributed to Debs. They are they must accept the company's ultiforgeries and lies gotten up for the matum or give up their bread and butpurpose of injuring Mr. Debs and the ter; and they relinquish their rights

There is talk of applying the in-



able to personally assist you.

cheers.

He believed not only in the spirit of the movement, but also in its tactics and details.

the front. The Hazleton massacre is just now

The new conscience says simply that buyer or seller as to cease to be a brother, and that Labor shall not be a

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF

AMERICA.

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, 504 Trude Building, - - Chicago. Illin

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Chicago Postoffice.



CHICAGO, OCT. 7, 1897.

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

NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

Warning to the Public!

·····

FNo one is authorized to solicit subscriptions for THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT except regularly ap-pointed agents, whose names appear in this list.

LIST OF SOLICITORS.

James Osterling	Pullman, Ill
E. J. Mack	Los Augeles, Calif.
Fred D. Henion	. Minneapolis, Minn
E. B. Harris	West Superior, Wis
W. K. Gordon	St. Louis
Morris Turetz	Boston, Mass

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOCAL BRANCHES: Your attention is called to the following section of the constitution: "On or before the 5th day of each month the treasurer shall remit by postal money order the monthly dues for current month to the National Council, and each local branch shall remit the full amount due for the entire membership.'

Onward, Brethren, to Victory!

The class struggle in which the Social Democracy is engaged is the off-spring of the capitalist system, and the struggle will end only with the overthrow of that system. Class and caste will then disappear and social unity and economic harmony will pre-

The Social Democracy will issue to the world the first Proclamation of Economic Emancipation.

Get in line, brother! Don't wait for become a Social Democrat.

continent.

There is soul as well as science in our great organization. It is sympathetic as well as scientific.

The relief of the unemployed is Democracy offers the only practical solution of the unemployed problem.

The present system is fast eating itseif up. We must soon have either chaos or Socialism. To avoid the former you must work with all your might for the latter.

Join a branch and help the Social Democracy to solve this great question which now confronts humanity. Even though you cannot do much, you can do something and every little helps.

If you wait for socialism to become thoroughly "respectable" before you join us, you will miss all the glory of being a revolutionist. When the movement gets "respectable" everybody will

What do you think of the proposal of the Social Democracy to build a railroad for the city of Nashville?

Economic conditions are at the basis of all political movements, says Karl Marx.

If we can control economic conditions through our plan of organization, how much easier will it be to control the political movement.

The action of the employers in the last presidential election in their "fac-tory campaign" has proven the truth of the maxim contention, the control of the factories means the control of the votes of those who work therein.

The Great Socialist.

Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, in a recent sermon: "What was Christ drawing and painting, modeling in killed for, and who killed him? He clay and other Keramic arts, Industrial tramped all the way from Nazareth to Calvary. He was born in a borrowed barn. Respectable sinners he called 'whited sepulchres.' He walked into a temple he did not own and drove out some money-changers he was unac quainted with, though he was neither tiles. sheriff nor under sheriff. Right down at the bottom, Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was regarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw and a felon, and, if you please, an anarchist."

One broom does more good than a hundred bayonets:—Max Nordau.

A Trip to Ruskin.

Socialism and Ruskin are not synon mous terms, and yet a recent trip to that much-talked-of colony impress the writer with the idea that much was being done in the direction of so-

It was my good fortune, in company with Col. Richard J. Hinton, the chair man of the Colonization Commission of the Social Democracy, to pay this beautiful little valley in the Tennessee mountains a flying visit last Friday and

Much had I heard of the colony, and in Nashville I came into connection with a former member of the colony whose opinions were not at all favor-

able to the enterprise. When I started for the colony my mind had a tendency to regard the result of the Ruskin experiment as be ing sooner or later doomed to failure.

I do not propose to enter into the question of personalities, or take sides as to the merits of the controversy between several of the former members and the management of the colony it-

I propose only to tell what facts I learned and let the readers of this paper judge for themselves. It may be that some of the facts I state are open to question, but they appear to me to be facts, and I therefore give them as I learned them.

Col. Hinton and myself left Nashville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon over the Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga railroad, and arrived at Tennessee City about half-past six. Here we secured a conveyance and were taken down to Ruskin, some six miles away from the railroad, for \$1.50. The road over which we passed was much better than the average Tennessee road, and wound through a gently rolling county.

It was dark when we arrived, but there were lights in the big building, which is locally known as the "Printery." As we drew up we were saluted by the strains of the colony brass band, which was enjoying its weekly prac-It may be said in passing that all the houses round about belonged to the colonists or to the association.

The Ruskin Co-Operative Association was started as a purely joint stock company. It has had many ups and downs, but throughout it all the members have kept the idea of sccialism before them and are gradually working to that end As the matter stands, it can be summed up in the following words: "They are doing the best they can under the cumstances, and will do better in the future."

There are about eighty members holding stock in the association, and out of these sixty have paid in the \$500 cash that is required to become a member of the association. This means that \$30,000 cash has been paid into the association. As assets they have property which, according to their estimate is worth \$60,000. This does not in-But three months old, and yet our clude standing timber and water rights movement has already swept across the and some other rights and franchises which in the ordinary business world would raise the amount of their assets to over \$100,000.

They print a paper, "The Coming Nation." which has a big circulation all over the world. They have a number of presses, including a Web Perbound to be a serious question in our feeting press, and a stereotyping plant large cities this winter. The Social which cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

Besides doing a great deal of job printing, they manufacture suspenders, chewing gum and other small articles which brings in a steady stream of cash all the time. They have a grist mill which pays them a net profit of \$150 per month, paid by the surrounding farmers. This amounts to \$1,800 a year, and on the usual capitalization of twenty years' life of the plant it is worth at least \$30,000.

They have a cave which extends Here they put up preserves, can their fruit, etc., besides making cider and the association.

been sawing logs for the farmers round nominal price. They also raise a large number of vegetables of all sorts and descriptions, and likewise the various latter their crop this year was not very satisfactory. They have a number of head of cattle, which supplies them with milk and butter, ten or twelve horses and a large number of hogs and chickens.

The colony has only been in opera tion for about two years, and during that time the progress has been largely along material lines. The colonists however, do not propose to stop there but are providing the very best kind of education for children, of whom there are a large number in the colony Not only are the children taught the ordinary common school they are also instructed in the higher mathematics, geology and and manual training is also given. A those who founded the colony, it is potter's wheel has been put up and the children are being taught how to make ony has its limitations through the pottery. Fine and suitable clay has manner in which the colony was first been discovered, and in the spring it is started. proposed to manufacture beautiful art

The houses that were put up for the colonists in the beginning were only temporary affairs, but now they are upon a table land where the corner stone of a Socialist college was laid last summer. These houses are to be there, and the Saturday I was there fitted up with all the modern conveand will be of a grade, judg-

on them, far superior to any houses occupied by a similar class of people in in this region. that part of the state. Several of the houses are up and boarded in. Considerable building is going on, and it is

built in a very substantial manner. beginning everything had to be paid beauty in the colony which is bound for by the colonists, and affairs were to make itself felt, and sooner or later conducted on a purely capitalistic ba-

Now the schooling and the school books are free. The school room is fitted up with the latest and best kind of desks chairs and other school furnitture, and a number of these are cre ated up in a corner ready to be opened when the time comes and more room can be provided for the scholars. Six or seven teachers are employed the kindergarten up to the higher grades.

The washing is all done free, and the laundry has been fitted up with the latest and most improved machinery, which cost about \$500. This machinery includes large rotary washers and number of other large machines the uses of which were unknown to and not ascertained by the writer.

The work of the women in the diection of housekeeping has also been lightened by removing the necessity f each one preparing individual meals.

The large public dining room does way with all this, and the housekeep er is spared much of the ordinary wo man's drudgery. It is not, however compulsory to eat away from home in the public dining room.

Splitting up kindlings is also done away with, as the wood is furnished free and delivered free at the house. It is only used in the heaters or stoves, which are necessary in the cool winter Doctors' attendance and evenings. medicine are also furnished free.

The amount that is assigned for maintenance seems ridiculously small, but it is all done on a large scale and can be done much cheaper. The fare is steadily improving from what it was in the beginning.

As soon as the debt on the land, about \$3,000, is paid off the conditions of life in the colony will be much better than it has been heretofore. For- yet to hear of any of his conservative merly they were obliged to buy nearly critics coming forth with a better everytthing; now they are raising plan. Something must be done for the nearly everything for their own use, and the only element that they cannot raise at present or provide for themselves is that of clothing, which they have to get outside. However, this is a country community where the ques-tion of dress does not cut as much figure as it does in the city.

While it costs a person \$500 to beome a member of this association, yet he is much better off than he would be in the city where in two years he would have paid out this amount of money and had nothing to show for it. The two years which have passed since the colony was established have been years of toil and struggle, storm and stress. Yet the result has been such that the members of the present time look forward to the future with confidence. There is a steadfast determination to succeed, and although having a ten-dency to be prejudiced against them, before I went there. I feel certain that they will meet with success

Much of the trouble and disagree ment that existed in the beginning has been obviated by the use of the initiative and referendum. Provision is also made for those who are found acceptable to become members by working out the \$500 entrance fee.

The labor exchange check is used and a very clever financial system is in operation which obviates the necessity for a dependence upon the use of money. The paper, "The Coming Nation," brings in not only a constant supply of cash (which is necessary in nearly a mile into the hills, which dealing with the outside world) makes a very fine cold storage plant. through subscriptions, but also by adthrough subscriptions, but also by advertising the various products made by

A description of the workings of the They have a fine saw mill and have sory one. I cannot go into the details about on shares, thus getting a good but I have endeavored to give, as bes supply of lumber for their needs at a I can, the impression made on me and the facts so far as I was able to obtain

While some dissatisfaction has exist cereals and potatoes, although on the ed and certain charges have been made which I do not care to go into, yet it is only natural there should be such dissatisfaction when such a small num ber of people are thrown so intimately together as has been the case in this particular instance. Differences of opinion may exist as to methods, but the results tell the story.

While Ruskin is not a purely socialistic colony, since it is based upon the joint stock idea, yet the members are Socialists and endeavoring to make the colony as much a Socialist colony as they can.

It is a very good object lesson. failure would not mean that a Socialist colony had failed. Socialist colonies and socialism should not be judged by the success or failure of the Ruskin only exact to say that the present col-

I found the people happy and cheerful, and looking forward to the future with confidence. They were resting in the security and happiness incident people through a knowledge that their bread and butter and homes were secure.

Saturday half-holiday is observed and maldens passed me on the ing by the work already accomplished ing out on a nutting party to gather

the various kinds of nuts that abound

I was much impressed with the idyllic beauty of the surroundings and scenery, and while the dress and apnow of a permanent, substantial char-now of a permanent, substantial char-neat and clean as I would have liked and tool house, which is of wood, and to have seen, yet these minor defects will be soon remedied after the first A great change has taken place in fierce struggle for material existence is the colony since its inception. In the over. There is an element of art and

the people and their surroundings will respond to this influence.

I have tried to be fair and impartial in describing the facts and the surroundings, and in so doing I have taken into account the summing up of the two sides of the story and the investigation which I made. In closing, I can but say that if the people of Ruskin will continue for three years more and will make as much progress as they have in the two short years now past they will accomplish much. The old saying, "Rome was not built in a day," should read nowadays, "Ruskin was not built in a day," and if the people will bear this in mind and work steadfastly on the result will be inevitable

The people of Ruskin are in a far uperior condition now to what they would be in a large city, and in a few short years they will be immeasurably so. All that is needed is confidence in their leaders and steadfastness of pur-CYRUS FIELD WILLIARD.

Our Liberty Sold.

Over the grave of each martyred old hero, Who gave up his life there that we might be free, Drop tears of shame in the knowledge

Drop tears of shame in the knowledge that we go Cringing like slaves to the powers that be.

Cringing like slaves to monopoly's power, Power backed up by the plutocrat's poid; Downward we go with each miserable Hugging the shame of our liberties sold.

From Our Exchanges.

-Our Republic.

It is all very well for the press and others to fling gibes at Mr. Debs upon the score of his extensive co-operative colonization scheme. Let that plan seem as chimerical as it may, we have millions of men who in this country are tramping the roads in search of work. Mr. Debs is one of those who appreciate the magnitude of the crisis and are trying to do something about it.-Chicago Commons.

Under Socialism self-promotion will sink into the rear and every man and the descent from our ancestors, or by woman will desire to see each do his the last will and testament of the dybest. Each will feel honored by the success of the other; envy, jealousy, pride will find no soil in socialistic ground. The personality and pride of the human will be replaced by the impersonality of the divine, and we shall rejoice in another's gifts equally with our own .- Canadian Searchlight.

The only way to realize Socialism is to get political control of a state. If Debs can induce 100,000 believers in the public ownership of the means of production and distribution to settle down in a state—say Washington, for example-it is clear that in a very few years they would not only have political control, but they could have a new constitution that would not interfere with the application of the underlying principles of Socialism-conditions that must precede the co-operative commonwealth. - Kansan, Pittsburg,

No, the government could not appropriate money to give people em-ployment on good roads, public improvements, etc., but it can appropriate money to send three men to Europe to make believe the administration wants bimetallism, when it was elected to prevent it. The difference for the use of the money is that under the present use it is squandered, and if it were given to furnish employment it unemployed have no rights,-Noncon-

Reports from Chicago are to the effect that the efforts to discredit and disrupt the social Democracy have utterly failed, and that the outlook was better than at present .-Duluth Labor World.

We are glad to hail the "Social Democrat." the organ of the Social Everyone should read Democracy. it. Weekly, \$1 per year, Chicago, Ill. -Social Economist.

The Chicago street railway men who turned out last winter to influence the city council into refusing a reduction to 4-cent fares on street railroads are now being turned out because they object to a proposed reduction in their wages. however, trying to organize a strike in which they will look to the pubagainst whose interest they worked last winter, to aid them with sympathy.-Milwaukee Advance.

Immigration Commissioner Terence V. Powderly, with the zeal of the apostate, continues to look out for the welfare of the exploiter by refusing to admit into this country any emigrant suspected of being a Socialist He has deported two or three good men this week, and is preparing to deport others.-Twentieth Century.

For me the real making of one's country is done out of sight-in garrets and work shops, and coal pits, by people who die every minuteswept into heaps like autumn leaves, their lives mere soil and foothold for the generations that come after them.—Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

PUCKERBUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, O., Last Saturday. Mr. Debs and All the Rest of You:

As sure as the Lord made little apples, we are going to have some more Socialists in this neck of the country. When the president called the last neeting to order he said: "I won't have no more of this foolin'. We will now diskuss the free sixteen to one silver question and the great krime of '73."

Harry Tompkins got up and said the talk about the land question at the last meetin' shud not stop, for such ideas as that no person had no rite to a title to land wus against all law and good government, and that we auter set down on it good and hard.

"Them's my sentiments," says Mr. Gard, the preacher. "Such ideas is calculated to stir up discontent among the people, and we don't want that now, just as times is lookin' up and prosperity about to spread over the land."

"Grease us twice!" says I. "They're back. I wus over to the county seat last week, and I herd one of the township trustees talking. He said that four years ago they had \$5,000 in the poor fund, but it wus all gone, and that they had to overdraw their funds, and he didn't know what they their time, and die. When governwud do this winter. They were furments, in these days of arbitration, nishing a large number of families commissions and conventions, put off with from \$1 to \$2 worth of goods a the "old man" for the new, its week, and since things had gone up gasps need not necessarily be violent it did not go very far. Yes, times is and scenic. lookin' up-for some people-but they are lookin' down for a bigger crowd.

When a feller looks at the situation and down to the causes, and finds how unnecessary is is, it makes me so mad I have to cuss; but Nancy (that's my wife) has made me get up a revised edition of cuss words, which she says do just as much good and don't sound so bad.

Miss Smart, the school teacher, got

up and said: "Thinking that what

was said at our last meetin' on the question of the private ownership of land would cause some such remarks as have been made this evening, as regards law, I am going to read from Blackstone's "Commentaries on the English Law." Now listen: 'Pleased as we are with the possession (of land), we seem to be afraid to look back to the means by which it was acquired, as if fearful of some defect in our title. * * * We think it enough that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor, by ing owner, not caring to reflect that, accurately speaking, there is no foundation in nature or natural law why a set of words upon a piece of parchment should convey the domain of land; why the son should have a right to exclude his fellow creatures from a determinate part of ground because his father had done so before him, or why the occupier of a particular field, when lying upon his death bed and no longer able to maintain possession, should be entitled to tell the rest of the world which of them should enjoy it after him.'

"My friends, what do you think of that, coming from the source it does? I might read you from Herbert Spen-cer on the same subject, but I think we have said enough to get you to do some serious thinking.

"As more people will each year be forced into wage slavery, the moral wrong of private ownership of mother earth will become an accepted fact, just as wus the question of chattel slavery, which wus upheld by the church and law, until disturbers like Garrison and Wendell Phillips devel-oped the idea of its moral wrong. These men and their associates are venerated as heroes, but don't forget that the so-called best element of Boston society mobbed them for talking 'dangerous ideas.' "

Abe Wilkins got the floor next and said: "You all know I have been a republikan with a big R, but I have felt for a long time that there mus be a radical change made somewhere or this country would go to the devil and since I have herd the diskussions at the last few meetin's of the Puckerbrush Alliance, and the arguments among the people which have followed, I begin to see what is really the matter. I could never see any thing in the silver question, with all I have read on it. It means no real good to the wealth producers, and experience has been teaching me that protection is all in the word, and that it is a skin game on the workers, but I find an appeal to reason and common sense in the claims of these Socialists: and while I cannot see the end. I am ready to make open confession that, as far as I have gone in the study of the facts and theory, I'm a Socialist." "Bully for you!" says I.

He went on to say: "My attention rus first called to the wrong of our land system by an article printed in the Chicago Weekly Inter September 17, 1895, describing a big ranch in Texas, owned by a woman, consisting of about 1.250,000 acres, or nearly 2,000 square miles-almost as big as the state of Delaware.

I cut the article out, and will read the following from it about the woman's husband: 'Few men in this world have ever been hated and feared as was Captain King. He was character typical of Texas twenty years ago. Employing the laicans, he induced them to acquire United States. They were always in tice.-Terence.

debt to him, and eventually the lands came to him. In this manner the gigantic estate was largely built up. holdings in the region were shut in with barbed wire fences by the great proprietor. They found themselves inclosed as in a mouse trap; they could not drive out cattle, and so sold their property to Captain King.'"

I wus going to get in another shot or two, but the president said he'd be darned if he wouldn't resign if the members did not quit this foolishness and diskuss the great krime of '73, and declared the meetin' adjurned. Seems like we are gettin' the best of 'em, eh? I'll try to keep you posted. Yours to the end,

JONAS HARRISON.

Watchman, What of the Night?

(By Frank A. Myers.) No government is perfect and sta-

ionary. All efforts to change-which is the very law of God himself-or to reconstruct or improve methods and manners of men and government are called by the loissez faire the clogging barnacles on the wheels of progress, lookin' up because they is on their the very worst epithets their self-satisfied intellects can invent. There is no such thing as standing still. The drift in the current of the river will sweep one down, if he tries. Only dried up rivers never run.

Governments, like men, grow, bide

Those who would stay the law of change and stand in the way and block progress-moved to such action by selfish desires—will be set aside with resistance a little superior to the resistance they offer. They are out of the natural order of things when they stand in the way in the hope of maintaining the old decaying order of society for their own good, and to the detriment of the great moving masses of progressive humanity. The old should decay and fall as silently as the autumn leaves.

Violence argues a wrong. All discovered errors are as sure to pass away as man himself. In this enlightened day of printing

presses revolutions, silent or manifest, bring about a better state of things than the old, removed order. The American revolution of our fore-

bears was one of the greatest blessings that ever fell to the lot of humanity. Its essence and principles have permeated the globe, and by a slow growth modified the governments and temper of rulers and peoples to a higher order of things.

History has more to do with the masses today and less with potentates and men in high places. The leaven of the great principle, that all power originates from the people and for the people, is working good to men. the eye of optimism all tendencies and impulses are upward and forward.

The changes going on in economical entiment cannot be staid or forbid by the recorded sentiments and opinions of the old-school economists, whose works are little more than landmarks of the past. By whatever name these new movements among the masses, the real princes of the earth, may be called adds nothing nor takes away nothing from the merit or demerit of such movements. They are going on and will go on as sure as human intellect is active or men are dissatisfied with the old, which is found to be unworthy and insufficient and incompetent to the real needs of men.

The American revolution, for grand thing, established the right of individual opinion, independent of the dictates of any one else. As far as we know the right of belief has been delegated to no order or combination of men, and one now may believe what he pleases, answerable only for himself. No one or delegation of men has an absolute corner on truth or error, and no one can claim perfection.

The stages of progress which we reach in our day will be cast off again for better things, just as we are now casting off the worn-out things and sentiments of the past. The old serves its day and generation and dies. The new arises, phoenix-like, out of the ashes of the dead. That of the old which has been proved good and true will survive as a part of the new, the rest will pass into a mere memory.

Socialism, to the fair and honestminded, don't mean what its fossil enemies put in it. If it means anything, it means the quivering, animated top of the coral, and not the dead, hardened body below the surface of the water. It means progress; it means an effort to hetter men: it means the defense of the right to possess all a man creates by his own effort.

It has been taught to define itself, and it has become more assertive. Many, both of talent and reputation, have aligned themselves with it now, and the movement goes bravely on. It is not pessimism here to say a newer and better thing will some day be builded out of it, just as it is building up on the decay of the old. We are in this present sweep of progress, and let

"Act, act in the living present!

Heart within, and God o'erhead!" Those who come after us will have enough to do to advance the sweep of progress in which they find themselves. We can't hold our breath waiting for the future. We are in the battle today, not tomorrow, and let us say, like John Stark at Bennington—"We beat them today, or Molly Stark's a Widow.

Rigorous law is often rigorous injus-

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS [Nore.—The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspon

A Sample of Intolerance.

To the Editor:-The miners of Spring Valley recently sent James Beattle to Michigan to solicit aid for themselves and their starving families. At Grand Rapids Mr. Beattle was very successful, the people of that city contributing quite liberally to the relief of the miners.

While out one morning taking up the donations of the wholesale merchants of Grand Rapids, which had previously been subscribed, he called upon the firm of Olney & Judson, wholesale grocers. He asked if he might see the principal of the establishment, when Mr. Judson, who was standing near by, was pointed out to him. He approached that gentleman and the following dialogue ensued:

Beattie: "Mr. Judson, I have come to receive the donation which your firm has subscribed for the relief of the coal miners of Spring Valley, Illi-

Judson: "Are you a coal miner?" B.—"Yes, sir."
Judson: "What is your name?"

B.—"My name is James Beattle." J .- "Why don't you fellows go to

work and be good men and do the best you can?"

'Sir, the reason we don't go to work is because we can't live upon the wages our employers are offering us." J.—"Well, why don't you go to work on a farm?"

B .- "There are quite as many people following that occupation now as can find employment at it."

'Well, then," said Judson, cynically, "Why don't you go to work on the railroad: you might work yourself up to be a railroad president?

B .- "You know as well as I do, Mr. Judson, that it requires a man with superior intelligence to become a railroad president. I could never become a railroad president even if I had the intelligence, as I lack experience in railway matters. Besides, I have mined coal for twenty-five years, all the years of my life, I may say, and that has unfitted me for any other calling.'

J-"Don't you know that I have worked ten hard days to your one?" "I don't think so," said Beattie, somewhat hotly.

"Oh, you don't need to get mad about it," said Judson, "for I have the giving of this donation, or I can keep it"

Beattie replied that he had that right and that he could please himself

Judson-"If you fellows will be led by such men as E. V. Debs and Mike Ratchford you will all be downed. I hate those fellows, especially Debs. What is your opinion of Debs?"

Beattie-"Since you have asked me I don't mind telling you that I regard Mr. Debs as a gentleman, a friend of the poor and lowly, and if there is a patriot on this American soil he is

surely one." This seemed to anger Mr. Judson very greatly, for he grabbed the sub-scription list from Mr. Beattle's hand and dashed his pen through the line bearing his firm's name and their do-nation, and said: "If you believe in Debs, then I scratch my name off the

Mr. Beattie faced him then and said: "Mr. Judson, if you had the power to scratch all the other names off the list it would not alter my opinion in the least. Moreover, I have a very and education, like yourself, who would refuse to give aid to thousands of people in distress simply because he could not agree with an opinion held by one of their number. day, sir." With this parting shot Beattie left the store. Yours in the cause

of justice. KNOX ALEX Spring Valley, Ill.

What Creates Poverty.

Archbishop Ireland says:

The great cause of social crime The great cause of poverty is drink. drink. When I hear of a family brok en up, and ask the cause-drink. If I go to the gallows and ask its victim the cause, the answer-drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment why do not men put a stop to this thing?

This is mere rot, and no one knows it better than Archbishop Ireland.

Ireland is a thorough plutocrat, and has for years stood cheek by jowl with Jim Hill, Knute Nelson and other great plunderers of the northwest; there has not been a dirty job perpetrated in that part of the country for years in which he has not participated.

Ireland knew what he was talking about when he gave utterance to the above quoted words: he was merely uttering a platitude to still the conscience of the plutocrats, whose custom it always is to ascribe the existence of poverty and crime to false

Drink has always come in for a good share of this sort of work, the object being to divert the attention of the people from the true cause of their misery, and keep them bound in the chains of slavery.

Ninety per cent of all crimes ar

caused by poverty or the fear of it; where poverty is greatest there crimes are committed in greatest numbers.

Ireland gets the cart before the horse. Instead of drink being the great cause of poverty, drink is more

often caused by poverty.

Instead of making war on drink Ire

land should try to remove but this is apparently the farthest thing from his thought,

A report from the chief of police of New York city says that there are 70,000 outcast women in his jurisdiction. Ireland would have us believe that these poor creatures were made outcasts by drink.

What nonsense! The great cause of their miserable condition is poverty.

A few years ago some philanthropic people of New York petitioned state legislature for laws in the interest of working women, and in their petition they showed that 100,000 women and girls in the city of New York were working for less than 60 cents a day and more than one-half of this number were receiving less than 40 cents a day.

The legislative committee which investigated the labor problem in New York reported that thousands of young girls worked in the sweat-shops from 12 to 18 hours a day, receiving therefor from 20 to 30 cents. These reports are official, and can be had by any one who cares to investigate the subject.

The 70,000 prostitutes of New York city were recruited from the sweatshops and the many other places where women and girls have to work for less than it takes to keep a rich woman's poodle dog. Drink had no more to do with their downfall than had the pilot of the airship; and what is true of New York is true in somewhat less degree of all cities in the country.

The man who has been out of work for months and sees no prospect of obtaining means of livelihood becomes despondent and takes to drink as naturally as a duck takes to water. It is not drink that keeps him out of a job. but it is being out of a job that makes him drink.

The man who, day after day, sees his wife and children half-starved and less than half-clothed, sooner or later will either take to drink or commit suicide

It is well known that men can get whisky when they cannot get bread. Any whisky seller will give a man a drink of whisky, sometimes several of them, but will those who sell bread always give a loaf to the hungry?

The greater part of our murders are committed for money, directly or indirectly. Poverty, or the fear of poverty, is the inspiration. What we call the love of money is nine times out of ten the fear of poverty. Poverty is the mother of ignorance, and where ignorance abounds crimes are numerous. Where one family is broken up by drink ten are broken up by poverty

I am not pleading for the whiskyseller, but for the poor. Ameliorate the condition of the poor and the whisky traffic will be very materially de-

creased. I am not condemning all those who are fighting the drink evil, but only those who, like Ireland, understand the situation and seek to divert the people's attention from the real causes of poverty by setting up false ones.

The real causes of poverty are monopolies and trusts, private ownership of public utilities and aggregated wealth.

The present system of government breeds poverty, as filth breeds disease. Paupers grow up under it like weeds in a neglected corn field.

Archbishop Ireland knows this, but to make millionaires it is necessary to make paupers, and Ireland's sympathies are all with the millionaires.

It should be the business of those who wish to better the condition of the people to show up the methods of the plutocrats, and teach the masses the true causes of poverty.

In the Co-Operative Commonwealth for money; no homes broken up beopportunity to work for his subsistence. Everyone will have plenty of the neces-saries of life and many of its luxuries. Under such conditions crime will be al-H. L. GANT, most unknown. Ogden, Utah.

From Pennsylvania

Mr. Editor:-The local branches should take advantage of your generous offer to advertise time and place of meeting. The next issue should have at least a column, and the sooner an entire page is filled the better.

Each state requires organizing, and to do that the branches must get in touch with each other. A page occupled by such advertisements would impress outsiders more than any reading matter could of the growing importance of the Social Democracy.

A brief notice of progress branches amazingly. would help Branch 1 of Pennsylvania is working heroically in this hide bound center of hypocrisy selfi, shness and capitalism

Our Sunday services are earnest men and women to listen to the gospel of "Good Will on Earth." business meetings on Tuesday evenings are increasing in interest

We commence a series of open air meetings next Saturday evening outside the public buildings of the city, under the shadow of the Penn statue. We are working in perfect harmony with the other branch recently formed in the southern part of the city. A | wealth of another. central committee for work! work!!! in this hollest cause that ever yet united men of earnest purpose will be formed in a few days

WM. PHILLIPS, Sec. Branch 1, Pa. If Men Were Wise.

night be done if men were wise-glorious deeds, my suffering

brother,
Would they unite.
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued With kindling drops of loving kindn And knowledge pour From shore to shore, Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs
All vice and wrong might die together
And wine and corn
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self respect,
And share the teeming world tomorrow. What might be done? This might be

And more than this, my suffering brother— More than the tongue E'er said or sung, If men were wise and loved each other. —Charles Mackay.

Facts and Figures.

Thinking that the following facts and figures might be of interest to your readers, as well as of being a means of opening the eyes of the people, as far as possible, to the criminal folly of competition in production and exchange, I conceived the idea of arranging the subjoined statistics in such a manner as to form an unchallengeable indictment against the present order of society.

If it is true, and I believe it is, that "the tree is known by its fruits," what sort of tree must that be upon whose spreading branches hang "rotten ripe the following fruit? Of the people of the United States 180,000 are insane owing-as the congress of physicians recently declared-to the growing hard. ship of making a living.

Of our people 83,000 are in jail; 184, 900 are in the almshouses; the ratio to the population being, respectively, insane, one out of every 378; in jail, one out of every 757; and recipients of public charity, one out of every 433 (census 1890). The annual death roll amounts to 800,000 persons, of which 500,000 are children under five years trustworthy physicians declaring that the high death rate among the children is due principally to the lack of proper nourishment, clothing, shelter

In the teeth of this evidence the United States never tires of boasting that it exports to various foreign countries annually \$630,000,000 worth of farm products and \$982,000,000 worth of other staple necessarries, for the need of which tens of thousands of the "free American sovereigns" are yearly starving, suiciding, becoming insane and being jailed.

In order to reach home-consumers for the amount of products not sent out of the country 25,000 commercial travelers are employed, to the end of defeating each other's purpose at an annual expense (loss) of over \$382,-To this it has been estimated by Mulhall that wealthy Americans traveling abroad—"doing Yurrup" as the profane hath it-spend annually over \$150,000,000.

MILLIONS OF PAUPERS.

Some other matters to be proud of are that while Great Britain has over 300 to the square mile, the United States has less than 20; yet millions of our people are homeless, and are compelled to adopt extreme measures in order to exist, as illustrated by the following: We have 18,000,000 children of school age, yet less than 14,000,000 are going to school, the remaining 4, 000 000 being obliged to go to work in order to help earn a living for them selves and the parents of whom they are the unfortunate progeny. And amidst this disgraceful poverty, which not only destroys the physical, but also the moral and mental hasis of life the United States patent office issues a vast number of labor-saving machinery pat ents annually, thus enabling, for instance, 4,500,000 American farmers to there will be no murders committed for money; no homes broken up be33,000,000 European farmers.

\$247; in 1860, \$289; in 1870, \$302; 1880, "How much wiser to set them to \$347, and in 1890, \$445. Here is a work in creating something of perma-

and distribution, those same American in our great industrial pursuits." farmers out of an average annual pro amount to \$9,000,000,000, the wage-earners, 4,250,000 in number, crouch at the foot of this mountain of their pro duction with a beggarly wage of \$2. 000,000,000. Could Bedlam do worse

I gravely doubt it. contend that if the doors of th asylums for the insane were thrown open and their inmates allowed take full charge of our affairs of state. they would hardly, as we do, keep on paying to the insurance companies \$109,000,000 in profits annually upon our sinful and worthless lives \$402,-900,000 in profits upon stock (two-thirds can be said about our penal instituwatered) to the railroad companies of the United States and \$8,500,000 to the telegraph companies (stock ditto), while Uncle Sam himself, with a model institution to pattern after, pays but sixty-seven millions of dollars to run the whole postal system of the country. comprising 67,119 offices, which never fail. But, on the contrary, private enterprise, as a "horrible example" from the standpoint of "competition is the life of trade," foots up an ever-increas ing death rate of fifteen thousand failures per year in order to keep out the ever-increasing poverty, crime, misery, disease and immorality produced by society in its mad rush to acquire the

I might say in conclusion that we have a force in society that is endeav oring to cope with these great ques tions by dealing with their effects, in-

Now fetch out your madmen, and for every one you produce I will furnish several hundred "free American soverunstraight-jacketed, but plumb crazy just the same.-Alfred J. Oliver in The New Charter.

From a Business Point of View

When you see a lot of people doing a lot of work in a disorderly, disconnected, wasteful manner, is that business-like?

When you undertake to arrange matters so that those people shall do that work in an orderly, connected, nomical manner, is that unbusiness

Is it any less businesslike to arrange the work of two partners than to arrange the work of a railroad company?

Does the number of workers or the extent of the interests involved affect the business management of any concern save to make such business management more essential in proportion to the size?

Now, without any faintest reference to "the proletariat," to "the rights of the people, the following proposition the sum repaid later. labor," to the sufferings of the "working classes," or any injustice or wrong whatever; the question which lies beforesthe people of America is a business question. Are our business affairs well managed?

Do we do our work in the most orderly, connected and economic manner? and, if not-it is very plain that bees; do we get the most "speed," the

most honey out of our stock?"

[Are not the "by-products" of society, in defectives, criminals, paupers, etc.,

excessive? Is there any need of so large a per-

centage of waste? Is not the quality of the output deare you, as an individual, satisfied something to show for its money. with your share of the production and

consumption of our nation?

icans can answer yes A very large majority can answer

no.

The majority has a right to be heard.

Very well, if the majority of a people are dissatisfied with the way their affairs are managed, why, in the name of business sense, do they not manage them better?-Charlotte Perkins Stetson in the American Fabian.

We Are All Growing Rich.

Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, contributes an article to the September issue of the Atlantic that gives joy to those who believe in low wages and horrible conditions. Mr. Wright is something of an aristocrat an able statistician and a scholarly official, but even Mr. Wright's excellence as a gentleman will not permit us to swallow some of the statements which he makes.

The assertion is made that "the rich are growing richer, many more people than formerly are growing rich and the poor are growing better off." is difficult to try to believe that Mr. Wright's deductions are honest; yet one cannot imagine that he would make a statement that he did not be-

Statistics can be made to say anything, and according to Mr. Wright

they speak as follows:
"We find that in 1850 the average annual earnings of each employe engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, including men, women and children, in round numbers were

In considering the above it should duct of \$3,800,000,000 only pay their be remembered that 1890 was an exfarm laborers \$502,500,000 annually, ceptionally good year for workingwhile the manufactures, by aid men's wages, but that they averaged of similar inventions, are made to nearly \$1.50 per day for 300 days in men's wages, but that they averaged the year is difficult to believe, unless Mr Wright includes the salaries of bank, railway and corporation presidents and officials, and excludes the wages of the sweaters' victims—the children and the needlewomen.

We cannot understand how Mr. Wright believes it possible to make observing and intelligent men and women swallow the statement that "the poor are growing better off," is conclusively demonstrated that the number of inmates of pauper institutions is on the increase, and the same tions.

The only poor who have grown better off are the men who have formed gcod organizations to protect their trade interests, the condition of most of the others have become almost unbearable.-International Woodworker.

Barbour's Thread Slaves. There are women in the flax mills

of Paterson, N. J., who work ten hours a day ankle deep in dirty water, and breathe an atmosphere like that of a Turkish bath. They receive \$5.70 a week. There are other women in these same mills who work 10 hours a day, and at every breath take into their lungs a fine dust that breeds early death as surely as do germs. receive \$4.50 a week. Meanwhile th house of Barbour has accumulated stead of their causes, the success of millions of dollars and has established which "is conspicuous by its absence." its trade mark everywhere.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

[Note.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of corre

A Railroad. (From Nashville Journal of Labor.)

The colonization committee of the Social Democracy of America having for colonization purposes have made the following proposition to the city council of Nashville to complete the Nashville and Knoxville road to the Cincinnati Southern: The proposition, while the most favorable one made for Nashville, will, in our opinion, be rejected, for the reason that capitalistic anarchy will unitedly oppose it.

The proposition as it will be sub- once. mitted to the mayor and city council is as follows:

Nashvfile-Gentlemen: I am authorby Eugene V. Debs. for and in behalf of the Social Democracy of America, namely:

"That the said Social Democracy, for build and turn over to the city of ing the land for spring planting. Nashville a railroad from Nashville to Lebanon, there to connect with the Nashville and Knoxville railroad, and \$20 called by the national executive we do not-is there no way of doing it from the other end of said Nashville board. better without raising any question of and Knoxville railroad at Monterey to ethics, without making any call on the the connection with the Cincinnati sympathies, without requiring any Southern railroad, which is now ownmore sense than is used in the raising ed by the city of Cincinnati, as we proof race horses; in the keeping of pose that this road shall be owned by the city of Nashville.

"We propose practically what is known as the Crawford plan, only instead of asking the city to give us \$300,000 cash, as a virtual gift, for which the city may or may not receive some subjective advantages, we propose to build the road and make it over teriorated by the deterioration of the to the city in fee simple, so that the stock-poor people making poor goods? city shall own the road for its own use Be as individualistic as you please, and behalf forever, and shall thus have

"We propose that the city shall issue \$300,000 in bonds in two series, one for Do you produce what you want to \$100,000 to run for twenty years at 6 and as you want to? Do you consume per cent, interest, and the other \$200,what you want to, and as you want to?

Now a very small minority of Amertions, say \$5 and \$10 each, and to run tions, say \$5 and \$10 each, and to run ten years at 6 per cent. interest.

"As there are seventy-five miles to ship of city franchises. build, we propose that as fast as onetenth of the road is completed one tenth of the bonds-be turned over to the Social Democracy of America, or to some trustee designated by it. That is, when seven and one-half miles of railroad are completed the city shall turn over \$30,000 in bonds, in proportion of \$10,000 long term and \$20,-000 short term.

"We also make the proposition that in return for turning the road over to the city that the city shall pay the Social Democracy of America for the term guarantee the construction and commay be agreed upon by a joint committee representing the council and the Social Democracy with power to add an arbitrator by depositing such guarantee as may be determined upon in a suitable trust company, to be selected by the city, as soon as the city authorities shall have deposited the total amount of said bonds in said trust company, who shall issue the bonds to the Social Democracy in accordance with the proposition of completing the seven and one-half mile sections.

"As soon as the exposition is over Nashville will have as many idle persons proportionately as did Chicago when its exposition ended. Winter is coming on and these persons must be as branches are scattered over the en-fed and supported, and in some way tire country, with no system of interthey will be, either by public or private charity.

"How much wiser to set them to Yet notwithstanding all this, owing driven to drink because he lacks the driven to drink because he lacks the city than it will be to support them by charity or by doing useless labor.

"The retention of the ownership of the Cincinnati Southern has given to millions, in our own country who can-Cincinnati a prominence in the markets of the South which it might not have had if the road had passed into alien hands, as are those now controlling the other systems.

"Labor is not only the creator all wealth, but it is the principal cost of building a railroad, and the Social Democracy of America, which has in its ranks a large number of railroad men, is both able and willing to build this road and use the unemployed labor of the South to do it. "We address you as the servants of

the people, in order that the people may know what we propose, and in the coming election representatives to the city council pledged to vote for such a measure may be elected. also desire to call the attention of your body to the bill in the interest of the Nashville Terminal Railroad company, now before the council, and passed on modities between communities widely its second reading as a measure that will deliver the city, tied hand and foot, into the grasp of a certain monopoly, against which the citizens are now complaining. If this bill is passed it will prevent the city getting the railroad facilities it so badly and will prevent that growth of the city which would inevitably ensue if it is allowed to expand. "In closing this proposition I will

state that we will file surveys, estimates, etc., when they are required. "Respectfully submitted,

"CYRUS FIELD WILLIARD, "Representing Eugene V. Debs, Chair man of the Social Democracy.'

Do So at Once.

The different branches which have not yet forwarded the \$20 asked by the national executive board for the use of received an offer of lands in this state the Colonization Commission should do so at once.

The Commission desires to start west at once, and are only waiting for suitable amount to be forwarded in order to take the road.

Everything looks favorable. needed money is coming in surely, but it should come fast enough to permit the commissioners to get away at

Where there are branches which have not collected the money and yet "To the Mayor and City Council of have members who are able to loan the branch this sum, such a loan should ized to submit to you, the servants of be made and the members advancing

Winter is coming on and the commissioners should do their work before that time. A suitable site should be at once selected and all arrangements a consideration hereinafter named, will made to place pioneers at work prepar-

So every effort should be made by each and every branch to send in the

The Tennessee Trip.

Col. Richard J. Hinton, chairman, and Cyrus Field Williard, secretary of the commission, have just spent ten days in Tennessee looking at land in that state.

It would not be possible nor feasible at present to give the results of their trip: Business requires business meth-ods, and one element of success in busicess is to keep your plans to yourself. The members will be advised later if

anything definite comes of this trip. One result is shown in the proposition of the Social Democracy to build a railroad. Much agitation and propaganda resulted, and the Nashville branch secured a goodly number of ew members.

Another probable result is an indeendent candidate for mayor in the coming municipal election pledged to the railroad plan and the city owner-

Exchange Checks.

"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting" is certainly written upon the walls of our nation, and the social, economic and systems, rioting within, must read their doom and submit with whatever grace they can.

In the Social Democrat of July 1 I see much to encourage every true reformer. But there is much yet to be done, for there are among natural of twenty years 10 per cent, of the causes obstacles to be surmounted be-gross earnings of the road. We will sides opposition from our natural enemies. That we have abundance of pletion of the road in such manner as strong arms and willing hands, and that there is an abundance of natural resources in our country cannot be denied. But the power to use and the resources to be used are, in most cases, widely separated.

This is a difficulty not so easily overcome as may at first be supposed. I was much interested in the Labor Exchange and wrote its founder. Mr. De Barnardi, for some of his literature and gave it a careful, and I think, critical study. The Labor Exchange plan (which is substantially Social Democracy) is excellent, so far as a local community is concerned, but, as everything needed by a community cannot be produced in any one locality, and, branch exchange of commodities, I rejected the plan as not meeting the demands of our condition.

The colonization scheme of Mr Debs gest, it, too, fails to meet the exigencies of the case entirely; for there are thousands, yea, I may say there are not be transported to the colony by the association, and who will be unable to transport themselves to wherever the location may be selected. Many of these are men who have what are here large, unproductive families, which would be of great use to a colony in a new country, co-operating as this is intended to do.

Therefore, these must continue to suffer, and the cause lose their support and assistance, unless some means can be devised by which an inter-branch exchange of products can be

To this end, I would suggest that a system of association checks be used, and that they be sade good for a unit's value of labor or products in any and all branches; thus unifying the interests of widely separated branches, and securing an equitable exchange of comseparated.

There are parts of Missouri and Arkansas to which a colony could go, and, in a large measure, be self-supporting, but would have to depend on disposing of their surplus in the already glutted markets. Markets glutted, not because of "over-production," but because of under-consumption arising from the inability of those who would consume to exchange their labor for that which will purchase the commodities they so much need. But, with such a system of inter-branch exchange as I have indicated, idleness and hunger would be

unknown in any branch. J. R. FISHER.

News of the Movement.

Secretaries will confer a favor by reporting proceedings of branch meetings to the editor of The Social Dem-

Director Burns is doing splendid work in Chicago and vicinity. New members are being enrolled in the various Chicago branches at a very grati-

Brother Burns has organized a speakers' bureau for the purpose of furnishing speakers to address branch and

Organizer Lloyd is doing good work in Toledo. Brother Caton of Branch 4 writes that Lloyd is drawing immense

Brother Otto Steinhoff of Columbus Branch (No. 5 of Ohio) paid headquarters a much appreciated visit on Monday last. Brother Steinhoff is an enthusiastic worker, and gives us cheering reports of the movement in Colum-

During the past week new branches have been organized at St. Louis, Mo.: Iris, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Topeka, Kas.; Winchester, Mass.; Kern City, Cal., and Sacramento, Cal.

Chairman Debs opens his eastern campaign in New York City on Thursday, Oct. 7th. He will hold meetings in New York on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th: Philadelphia, 11th and 12th, and Pottstown. Pa., on the 14th. Other meetings may be arranged from his New York address, 48 West Seventy-third street.

Comrades Cox and Steadman are doing some very effective speaking in the Chicago branches. Jesse talks straight business, and when he opens up his batteries he sets people thinking.

Treasurer Borland of the Colonization Commission will address the meeting at Branch 10, 221 N. Clark street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 7.

A meeting under the auspices of Branch 12 will be held at Sivoria's hall, corner Forty-third and State, on Tuesday, Cct. 12, at 8 p. m. Comrade Borland of the Colonization Commission will speak.

The work of spreading Socialism in the South is steadily progressing. The Nashville branch held two meetings, one public in the open square on Saturday evening, Oct. 2, which was addressed by Col. Richard J. Hinton, Cyrus Field Williard and Mrs. Mary G. Jones. William Mailly, secretary of the Nashville branch, presided. As a result some half-a-dozen new members joined and about twenty more are expected. This was the first time Social- make it. It gives an adequate idea ism was talked out openly in this city and it attracted much attention and a good crowd. The proposition to build cussed. Plans have been laid to ora railroad for the city was also disganize in Alabama and other Southern states.

Cause of Postal Deficits.

1892-94 the average price for carrying wagedom," must be looked at as the mails was 8 cents a pound for an average distance of 448 miles. At the same time railroads were carrying merchandise 2,400 miles, five times as far as the average mail carriage, at today is simply a mathematical dem-8-10 of a cent per pound. The gov- onstration, or rather a logical one, of ernment paid fifty times as much as the merchandise paid. The express companies carry milk to

New York for 1-6 of a cent a pound, paganda is that this, the final transdistance 396 miles-but the government pays 8 cents a pound, besides paying for the annual rent of the mail telligent people, Instead of unconcars more than 200 per cent of their cost. Expert testimony shows that at by groups of discontented, embittered the above named rate on milk the and ignorant workers." In these viv-profit of carrying would be from 100 id worls Mr. Hyndman sums up the to 150 per cent. Figure out the profit aim of the great movement of the on the mail stealage on that basis. nineteenth century with singular fe-The government pays for rent of the licity. postal cars \$3,500,000 a year-500 of these cars in use. The cars could be life is twenty years. Thus the govern- Its doom is sealed on American soil.

Attention!

Socialists—this means you. Action, not talk, is the keynote of the hour. If you are in earnest prove it; if not get out of the way. There is too much at stake for laggards.

Socialism is the conviction that there is a want of something to produce universal happiness, and that it alone possesses it.

Remember, the colonization fund is now open.

Have you subscribed? If not, why not? Its success is your triumph, its failure your defeat,

The eyes of the world are upon Social Democracy, and its success de-

pends upon you.

Don't wait for the other fellow to do something. Be man enough to do it

yourself. The Co-Operative Commonwealth is the test of the spirit of your convic-

If you are not with it you are

against us. Selfishness is the cause of your present condition. Don't add to it

by practicing the evil yourself. A nickel, a dime, or even a cent, is

Before the great oaks we must have the little acorns.

Socialism means also sacrifice. If

you are unwilling to sacrifice, shut up and bear your misery.

Talk Social Democracy all you can

for it is the truth. Every ridicule of the enemy means

shaft of your truth.

Don't wait a day; subscribe now for

he colonization fund. Don't always be talking of the ava-

rice of your neighbor. Convince him by your action that he is wrong. Don't get discouraged by ridicule. Conviction is impossible where ridi-

If you are right, then go ahead, and last, not least, God helps those who help themselves .- Murphy O'Hea.

Socialism Defined.

Twentieth Century. That eminent English socialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, has contributed an article on "Socialism" to a recent encyclopaedia, and what he has to say is so valuable and luminous that it is worthy of general circulation. He begins by defining socialism as a "conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for existence; or the system of social organization calculatas satisfactory as he would like to of the practical nature of the collectivist movement, but it by no means furnishes a clue to the theoretical basis of the cause of Socialism. Modman, attempts to furnish a valid explanation of social evolution, to account satisfactorily for the phenomena of the social system. Every stage in the development of private property The official reports show that in as an institution, "slavery, serfdom, the nearness of socialism or the so-cialistic system. "The objects which socialists have in view in their proformation, should be made consciously by an organized, educated and insciously, and therefore tempestuously,

The present unspeakable system of built for \$2,000,000, and their average slavery has well-nigh run its course. ment pays \$72,000,000 for the use of It will, it must go, no matter what

So is the weak, sick body made

STRONG AND SOUND WHEN FED BY

Pabst Malt Extract.

THE "BEST" TONIC.

It is a strengthening, refreshing TONIC, for the body, nerves

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. a bottle, or 12 for \$2.50.

The Social Democrat

SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE PUBLISHER, 504 Trude Bldg., Chicago:

Find enclosed \$__ for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT for_ Full P. O. Address

RATE: Twelve Months, \$1.00; Six Months, 50c; Three Months, 25c.

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

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 21, 1897.

We hold that all men are born free, and are endowed with certain natural rights, among which are life, liberty and happiness. In the light of experience we ind that while all citizens are equal in theory, they are not so in fact, While all citizens have the same rights politically, this political equality is useless under the present system of economic inequality, which is essentially destructive of life, liberty and happiness. In spite of our political equality is robbed of the wealth it produces. By the development of this system it is denied the means of self-employment, and by enforced, idleness through lack of employment, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can be plainly trace the entered of the necessaries of life. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of politics, can be plainly trace the entered of the necessaries of life. To the obvious fact that our despotic is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can be plainly trace the entered of the necessaries of life. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can be plainly trace the entered the necessaries of life. To the obvious fact that our despotic, can be plainly trace to be read to find the content of the plain of the content of the reference of all wealth should enjoy the fruit of their efforts. But this is rendered impossible by the modern system of production. Since the discovery and application of steam and exertic powers and the general introduction of machinery in all branches of industry, the industrial operations are carried on by such gigantic means that but few are now able to possess them, and thus the producer is separated from his products. While in former times the individual worker labored on his own account, with his own tools, and was the master of his products, now dozens, hundreds and thousands of men work

ed by the owners of the means of transportion, to-wit by the owners of machines, mines, land and the means of transportation.

This system, by gradually extinguishing the middle class, necessarily leaves but two classes in our country; the large class of workers and the small class of great employers and capitalists. Human power and natural forces are wasted by this system which makes "profit" the only object in business. Ignorance and misery, with all concomitant evils, are perpetuated by this system, which makes human late, and places no real site on human life, and places. Science and invention are diverted from their human purposes and made instruments for the euslavement of men and the starvation of women and children.

We, therefore, hold that in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other, will annihilate the middle class, the basis upon which this system rests, and thereby work out its own downfall.

We therefore call upon all honest citizens to unite under the banner of the Social Democracy of America, so that we may be ready to conquer capitalism by making use of our political liberty and by taking possession of the public power. so that we may but an end to the present barbarous struggle, by the abolition of capitalism, the restoration of the land, and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the Its doom is sealed on American soil.

ment pays \$72,000,000 for the use of property which it could own for \$2.000,000. On the New York Central the government pays \$8,500 a year for each car, and they can be built for \$3,500.—
Common Cause.

"Two hours and fiftern minutes daily work by each able-bodied man, if systematically applied, would produce all the food, clothing and shelter the people need."—C. A. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor.

STRENGTH AND

SOUNDNESS

are indicated in every line of this Locomotive.

It will, it must go, no matter what and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution, to the people of an of all the means of production, transportation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the land, and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, in dustribution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, in a spirit of tolerance that will not much longer endure.—San Bernardino (Cal.) Free Press.

Remember you can get the New Time, the great reform magazine, and the Social Democrat for only \$1.50 per year.

Scial Democrat for o

DEMANDS FOR RELIEF:

1. The public ownership of all industries ontrolled by monopolies, trusts and com-

controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and all other public utilities.

3. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, fron and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.

4. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

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

6. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

7. The establishment of Postal Savings Banks.

Banks.

8. The adoption of the Initiative and the
Referendum, the Imperative Mandate and
Proportional Representation.

The Democratic and Republican parties are the tools made use of by the plutocrats to rob, pillage, prostitute, beggar and enslave the people of the United States.—Plaindealer, Reno,

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

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

Illinois Branch No. 19 meets every Sunday at Turner Hall, Larrabee street, near Garfield avenue, at 8 p. m.

Illinois Branch No. 10 meets every Thursday at 221 N. Clark street, Chicago.

Illinois Branch No. 9 meets 2d, 3d and 4th Mondays at 5 p.m., 63d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only ist Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. Missouri Branch No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th fuesday at 13th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday at 162 Washington street, Chicago, at 2 p. m., Members please attend. Pennsylvania Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m., Co-oper-tive hall, 1125 Poplar street, Philadel-

HALF-TONE PORTRAITS FREE. A friend has got up an ingenious idea which requires the name and address of every member at d every sympathizer who desires to assis the Co-operative Commonwealth, but . 'o are prevented because they have very little money It is a folding box with two handsome half-tone portraits, those of that great and beloved leader, Eugene V. Debs, and Colonel Richard J. Hinton, the friend of Abraham Lincoln, and chairman of the Colonization Commission They will be sent free, and the only proviso is that the box shall be used. Full directions and explanations will be sent with the portraits. The idea is novel, instructive and amusing. Send a two-cent stamp for the postage to the secretary of the Colonization Commis sion, 504 Trude building, Chicago.



Mothers! Mothers! Mothers

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by millions of methers for their CHILDREN while
TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the
child, softens the gums, allays all pain, CURES
WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHGA. Sold by druggists in every part of the
world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Commonwealth Book Store OLD AND BOOKS.

RADICAL LITERATURE A SPECIALTY.

363 Grand Street, NEW YORK,

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

Merrie England

A plain exposition of SOCIALISM by Robert Blatchford. A popular paper edi-tion. Ten Cents.

Civilization Civilized

A crushing arrangement of the present social order, by Stephen Maybell, Reduced to Ten Cents.

President John Smith or, THE STORY OF A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION, by Frederick Upham Adams. Sent postpaid to any address Ten Cents.

Man or Dollar, Which?

A story of the Co-operative Commonwealt in the United States. Paper, 199 page Twenty-Five Cents.

Send Orders and make Remittances Payable to SYLVESTER KELIHER **504 Trude Building** Chicago

Order Extra Copies

The SOCIAL DEMOCRAT will be furnished ropaganda work, in lots of 100 or more. for ONE CENT PER COPY than 100 copies, Two Cents each. No vill be accepted unless accompanied by

Clubbing Rates

The Coming Nation and The Social Democra The New Time and The Social Democrat one year, \$1.50.

"THE UNION FOREVER!"

Sweet, Orr & Co.

THE LARGEST OVERALL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP.

If you don't wear Overalls, you must wear Pants. You should wear Shirts and you should wear Sack Coats. They are all the Best that can be made.

Our Brand is on all. INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't keep them, then write to

SWEET, ORR & CO.

New York City.

Chicago, III.

Newburgh, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS

Marks' Improved Rubber Hands and Feet are Natural Action, Noiseless in Motion, and the Most Durable in Construction.

It is not unusual to see men of every vocation wearing one or we artificial legs, of MARKS' Patents, performing as much as en in possession of all their natural members, and experiencing little or no inconvenience. BOTH LEGS AMPUTATED BELOW THE KNEES.

BOTH LEGS AMPUTATED BELOW THE KNEES.

MR. A. A. MARKS.

Dear Sir: "Over twenty years ago I had both my legs crushed by the railroad cars, which necessitated amputation below the knees. By the advice of my surgeons I placed myself under your care. Your reputation as the most competent in the land had so impressed me that, from the first, I felt that I was soon to realize the most that skill and ingenuity could possibly do for me. In this I have not been disappointed, for your labors have restored me to my feet, and I am, for all practical purposes, myself again. I well remember how proud I was when your genius placed me in a position in which I could indulge in youthful sports, how I availed myself of every advantage, playing ball, boating, fishing and hunting in summer, and skating in winter. I even went so far as jo swing my partner on several occasions in rural dances. I have always felt that your artificial legs were wonders, and ought to be known throughout the land. My latest fad is riding a bicycle. I found the task difficult at first, but after repeated attempts I ride well and enjoy it.

Respectfully yours,

James A. McDonald, P. M.

Over 19,000 scattered in all parts of the world. Eminent surgeons and competent judges commend the Rubber Foot and Hand. At the World's Columbian Expasition they received the highest award. They are endorsed and purchased by the United States and foreign governments. A treatise, containing 544 pages, with 800 illustrations, sent free, also a formula for taking measurements, by which limbs can be made and sent to all parts of the world with fit guaranteed. Address

ESTABLISHED A. A. MARKS, 701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA, ST.

TRICTURE

A CURE guaranteed by a new method; no cutting; no instruments. Home treatments. Home treatments. Home treatments and the cutting in the cutting in

Officielles National Organ

Sozial-Demofratie von Amerita.

Ericheint jeben Samftag. 34 SELZER AVE. - - - Cleveland, & Breis, bierteljährlich

Den beutfchlefenben Mitgliebern ber Sogial-Demotratie beftens empfohlen.

Der "Bolts-Anwalt" bringt alle offiziellen bettellungen und einen reichhaltigen illustrieben Befehoff, politische Beichnungen etc.

Are you interested in vital, social, 3 economical and ethical problems

Do you want to enjoy the best thought from master minds 5 of our age among liberal advanced and reformative thinkers



A Review of Social Progress under the Editorial Management of B. O. FLOWER P FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

CHIS new review, which is meeting with such phenomenal success, is a magazine of conscience as well as thought. It boldly and bravely champions the cause of the people and advocates the Initiative, the Referendum, Proportional Representation, the Imperative Mandate, Scientific Government, and Justice for all the People. It exposes the corruptions, the shams, and the hypocrisies of the hour, while being distinctively constructive in character.

A Partial List of Contributors

U. S. Senator R. F. Pettigrew. Eliweed Pomcroy. Professor Edward W. Bemis-Justice Walter Clark, Ll. D. Mary A. Livermore. U. S. Senator Marion Butler. Hamlin Garland.

Frances E. Willard.
President Thomas E. Will.
William Ordway Partridge.
U. S. Senator Wun, M. Stewart,
Henry D. Lloyd.
Bolton Hall.
William Matthews Handy.

Heien Campbell.

Hamin Garland.

A Government of the People and for the Seople and How to Realize it; the Benefits of Public Ownership of Natural Monopoles, Direct Legislation—a series of papers by the President of the National B. L. League, accompanied by Symposiums to which William Dean Howells, the Marquis of Salisbury, Frances E. Willard, Governor J. R. Rogers, Congressman McEwan, Senator Pettigrew. Lyman Abbott, Henry D. Lloyd and other eminent thinkers contribute,—Art for the Millions, Human brotherhood as Political Economy, The Eclipse of the Ideal.

Hamin Garland.

Special Features:

In addition to able and brilliant discussions of the fandamental problems which are so profoundly stirring the best minds our age, Tite New Time is brightened by choice original stories, biographical atternation. A william Matthews Handy.

Special Features:

In addition to able and brilliant discussions of the fandamental problems which are so profoundly stirring the best minds our age, Tite New Time is brightened by choice original stories, biographical arter. In a word, it will be the aim of the editors to make Time New Time indiscussions of the fandamental problems which are so profoundly stirring the best minds are so profoundly stirring

Subscription Price
One Bollar.

In answer to the general demand for an authorisative and original review of liberal and referrnative thought published at a low inheritation price at \$1 a. year. This will place is within the reach of hundreds of thousands of europoile who do not steel able.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
56 Fifth Avenue, Chi Enclosed find One Dollar, for which pl one year, beginning with

Address Mr.

Number. 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Enclosed find One Dollar, for which please send The New Time Number...

The expense of publication is so heavy that the publishers can not undertake to send free samples. Single copies may be had of newsdealers everywhere, or will be mailed for 10 cents each by CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers,

56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.