good will toward men

The Social Democrat

good will

Vol. IV.

CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

At The Soul of Things.

(Written for The Social Democrat by Richard J. Hinton.) There's no lie so foul as part of the Truth, Twisted or tortured by greed fcrsooth.

There's no meaner crime than to rob the And on the helpless to shut Hope's fair

The future will sear and brand all the Things Which turn this fair Era into scorpion

Progress made murder for plunderers

purse. Science and power bound up in a curse. "Survival of fittest," now used to excuse Horrors competitive that foully abuse.

The glory of brain is made into thongs, And cries of children hungry drown all

False and foul the judges so stupidly weld $\begin{array}{c} \text{Weld} \\ \text{The Law into bludgeons by "injunction"} \\ \text{held.} \end{array}$

Labor, thorn-crowned, sits in rags by the road, Laughing in bitter contempt at the goad;

For bonds are worn and thongs are breaking,
At the soul of Things in strength awak-

"Come unto r.e." said the Nazarene low, "For all mankind from one Father must go."

Years have been long and the brains have While priests of oppression men's souls did lull.

But the touch of the spear with Freedom

As the soul of thought in the sluggard lit,

For the Sons of God are the sons who live And unto them the Father, Life did give. For them the streams that run-the plants

that grow, All the skies that bend and winds that

All the sunshine's warmth the flowers the susame's warmen the howers
that bloom,
All the silvern stars that illume night's
gloom;

All the powers of earth and joys of Life. The bouty of Peace or of noble Strife

All that Labor creates may make of wealth,
Whether by brawn or brain or both in
health;

Unto the Father's children all belongs, As each for all shall sing the commo songs.

III. Lift up your cleansed eyes unto the Light, And see what's writ for human cheer and

"The Earth is the Lord's and the Son of Man
Is the Lord of the Earth!" Fulfil the
plan.

Of the bosmos grand, and possession take Of all that sons of the Father may make!

THE PATHFINDERS.

The Man Without a Soul Scores False and Ignorant Teachers.

The pioneers of any great reform movement have a big task on their hands to blaze out a path through this world of greed and roguery and legal oppression-plain enough for the people, who are blinded by prejudice and early training, to follow to a higher level of civilization and industrial prosper-

ity.

There are men now going through this wilderness of ignorance and wrong chipping the bark from the great trees

But the lying tools of plutocracy fol-

leading the people astray.

Every little political whiffet who runs a country cuckoo sheet, and is bought soul and body and stomach for an annual railroad pass for himself and family, is out with his little ax of asinine ignorance every week, chipping the blazed trees on the opposite side, and declaring that the reform pioneers went in just the opposite direction from that which they traveled.

It is to these purchasable whelps we owe so much for the extra labor it requires to teach the people the truth of their beggarly conditions. These false hood peddlers earn their living by de ceiving the people. If some plutocratic plunderer of the dispossessed people gets up in Wall street, New York, and calls Debs an anarchist, all the little cuckoo patent-inside, pin-headed country editors who pray with their vacant faces turned toward the calf of gold, take up the cry, and echo and re-echo the foolish lie until they are given a new lie to sow broad-cast among the plundered people who subscribe for their paper out of charity and religious

This criminal tampering with our landmarks forces the pioneers to go back over the same grounds, week after week, and day after day, until the path is so well beaten all but the tion, in spite of the false guides and echoing the falsehoods that have been put in their mouths by the legal robhers who do not want the common people to escape their greedy grasp of grinding outrage.

of iniquity of her own creaticu pool of iniquity of her own creation that puts all other previous swine-wal- jeopardy.—Twentieth Century.

lows aside, and yet men high in church and state, and wise in the modern edu cation and the ethics of greed, demand that we continue to wallow in the pool of degradation and monstrous misery, because they are making money out of their brother's miseries.

And such a political pool of puking putrefaction never cursed God's green earth before. I look into this pool and see the toiling, sweating wage workers bending over their task, day after day, for a bare and miserable living. I see gaunt eyes of pale and consumptive children looking hopelessly and helplessly from the factory windows. I see, tanned and shabby women bending over sewing machines for fourteen long hours in the sweat shops, making clothing to cover the backs of people who rejoice that labor can be purchased so cheaply.

I look again and see the false tongued politician taking a bribe from the lords of hunger, and go out among these toiling, sweating people to lie to them and deceive them most damnably, while the lords of hunger sit in the most sacred places in the high toned church, and in the senate, and send out the words to be cuckooed by the groveling cowardly press. "We are the greatest na-tion on earth!!"

I look again into the swine-wallow of civilization and see the dead bodies of the many suicides floating in that stagnant pool. I see their faces turned up to the moon-lit sky,and notice where the bullets entered their aching heads or hopeless hearts, and a shadow hovering over each form holds out a card on which is written the brief story of how they were driven to take their own life as the only manner of relief left open to them.

I look again and see all the wasted bodies of children floating on the pool— children who were worked to death in dingy factories, children who died for the want of fresh air and proper food, children who died for want of medical care, children who were murdered by half-crazed parents because their support was so much of a burden in this age of dollar worship.

I look still again, and see Hunger clothed in rags, and with the mack removed from his fleshless face, going up and down among the restless and unsatisfied toilers, threatening them with starvation unless they work on and cease to complain; while the lords who employ Hunger to do their dirty work sit at their ease in cushioned eats and do not even touch the paddles that propel their gilded boats through the stinking water of this industrial pool, where all the miseries of modern misfortune lay rotting in the sun.

And yet, when thinking men blaze a path out of this hell of hired hypocrites and teach them how to follow it to the high land of socialism and co-operative industries, there are others who, for a miserable bribe of mean and beggarly amount, will try to mislead their own neighbors in a more contemptible manner than a Judas betraying Christ.

And there are people who own and claim this political pool of putrefac-tion and are now running it for the revenue they can squeeze out of the my who knows a remedy for this social suffering humanity confined within. disease? If so, let him step forward And they are the people who are brib-ing the professional liars, and the professional Judases, and the professional sneaks and cringing cowards who sell their own flesh and blood for a few dirty dollars-bribing these cowardly cattle to set up false and misleading land out a straight path to a co-operative commonwealth.

marks and prevent the miserable people from finding the road to a higher and better civilization.

But the lying tools of plutocracy to low close on the heels of these path-inders, and cunningly chip the other starvation is worse than the darkest side of the trees for the purpose of savagery, and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery, and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery, and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery, and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of savagery and men will no longer dwell great work "Woman in the Past, Pressule of the trees for the purpose of the purpose For they know that any so-called civbeauties and blessings of co-operative heroic Socialist leader and member of socialism.

courts to head off the path-finders with all manner of injunctions and unconstitutional decisions. They are determined that this pool of political putrefaction shall not be drained of its human miseries, for they live in idle luxury out of the profits these human miseries bring them.

God bless these noble path-finders. They are men who have tasted the bitter contents of this terrible pool, and are now devoting their lives to the task of blazing a path for their helpless brothers to follow. They are the Christs of industrial salvation, whose names shall be immortal-if they suc-

"Self-Reliance," a labor exchange aper published in Cincinnati, says: The daily papers of this city recordd the death of a colored woman this week from starvation as an every day piece of news. None of them, as far as ve saw, had anything to say about present conditions that make it possiole for a person to starve in a land of plenty, and full of churches and (aleged) Christians."

It is all very well to preach patience to the wage-worker, and to caution him against any infraction of the law; but what good has it done the mine workers of Pennsylvania against capitalismade for such as he, and whether he turns its back, on justice it becomes observes them or not, his life is in

MAIN ISSUES.

THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL:

GREETING: May the Infinite bestow blessings upon thee for the invigorating immortality of thy thought. Gnostic, Ag-nostic, Turk, Bramin, Materialist, Mormon, dritualist, Christian, Infidel, Jew. Gentile rally!

Air, earth, water, and their products, fo all, in return for labor of hand or brain. The state is: we unfold it. As thou hast well said: no room for contention, no diver-sion from main issues by reason of mixed

I salute thee, and ternal good will.

The woman with a soul:

H. S. GENEVRA LAKE.

Rosa's Notes To Brother John.

You should not be astonished to see comrade Debs so meanly and cowardly attacked by the capitalistic press; it is not so much the man whom the press mercenaries attack as it is the principle and the movement Comrade Debs so bravely represents.

Comrade Debs represents the advocates of a new social order; he repre-sents the army of the proletariat who are rallying round the banner of the world-wide social-democratic move ment that has become the horror of nutocracy and the star of hope of the workers in all civilized countries.

What is the most urgent work we ought to do now? you ask me. Well in my humble opinion the most urgent and efficient work is to agitate and or ganize, to organize and agitate, and educate the masses of the people. Spread the light of Socialism and strengthen and extend the organization of Social Democracy.

Brother John, you belong to a trade union and to other societies. There is the proper field of agitation. Wherever you go you should have some Socialist books, pamphlets or papers with you Induce your friends and fellow workmen to read and study about Socialism and the Social Democratic movement

It is our duty to teach the masses of the people that "Socialism is an economic necessity, not merely a pleasing sentiment; a product of evolution, not a ready made cure-all for the evils of humanity"-to use the words of our worthy editor. There are still too many people who believe that Socialism is the mere mental product of a handful of agitators.

The rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer. The rich are get-ting less in number, the poor are increasing by the millions. The rich are degenerating in the midst of luxury and voluptuousness, the poor are degenerating in misery and starvation. Never before in the history of the human race has there been so much wealth produced as today; never in the history of the human race has there been such horrifying general misery and despair as today. Is there any professor of capitalist national economy who knows a remedy for this social and announce it.

Social Democracy says: Nothing short of scientific Socialism will liberate us from this dilemma. We challenge the capitalist wiseacres to prove the contrary, if they can. As social democrats we are not afraid of scientific investigation and discussion. The more of it, the better for our cause.

the German Reichstag. It is a splendid How shrewdly they have bribed the piece of Socialist literature and none of our comrades should fail to read it Until then I remain your faithful

ROSE PROLETAIRE.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Lattimer massacre has returned a ver-dict. Now for the trial. We do not wish to discuss a case sub judice, but we will risk our prophetic soul that not one of the murderers will get his deserts, which would be life imprisonment at least.-Coast Seaman's Jour-

The American people ought not to lie down before a corrupt judiciary and allow it to throttle liberty with protest. The vilest crimes in history vere committed by men who wore the ermine sitting on the judicial bench. It was in the name of the law and at the command of the highest judicial tribunal that Socrates, Christ, Thomas Moore and John Brown went to their graves murdered in the name of the law. The most execrated name in English history is Judge Jeffries of the memory of some men yet alive that the highest tribunal in this boasted land of the free declared the sacredness of one man's property rights in his brother. No, no. Courts are human like the rest of us. Justice is always to the most loathsome thing in all nature. -Duluth Labor World.

Socialism In Peru.

(By James Shelden Ingalls.) "The truest test of civilization," says

Emerson, "is not the census or the size of cities, nor the crops. No, but the kind of men the country turns out." But what kind of men should a country turn out? Thieves, cut-throats, robbers and extortioners or honest, noble-hearted, conscientious men; selfish, sordid, vile and vicious men, or generous, whole-souled, progressive men? There can be but one answereven the vile and the vicious admire

not their kind. The story of a really production and distribution of wealth. alike-a fact that speaks eloquently of the trend of human progress and of the final destiny of man. But to bring forth a race of grand and noble men the gather grapes from thorns or figs from

Now Socialists have long contended always brutalizes. Under it every by the wayside.

triumph of one and the subjugation of the Spaniards were irresistible. the other of the contending forces, and at the present time they point us to the triumphant extortioners, the brigands of trade and industry, purse-proud and drunk with power, on the one hand, and to the producing millions who have been despoiled of their patrimoney, robbed of their substance, and now cringe at the feet of their masters on the other, and say, "Behold the fruit."

Under competition, property which should be the servant, has been exulted above the man and has become the master. Our ideals and ambitions have been perverted. Instead of striving that the wants of all shall be supplied, we enter ourselves as competitors in a heartless "game of grab," and if we can in any manner appropriate from the joint product of all labor a thousand fold more than our own labors have produced, or our needs require, we do so though many starve as a result. Instead of seeking our own createst good in the general welfare of all, a course that conforms not only to the precepts of religion but to the teachings of the truest philosophy, we think only of our puny selves and so crucify all that is God-like in man while avarice and greed, like mighty upas trees o'erspread the earth, filling it with a moral miasma in which a soul can no more attain its highest possibilities of growth and development than a rose can bloom in the snowclad, ice-bound regions of the Arctic circle.

Such in part is the indictment of the Socialists against the competitive system. That it is sustained by the history of Peru there can be no con-

At the beginning of the sixteenth century most of the nations of the earth, including Peru, were alike in this-they were despotisms. In Europe the production and distribution of wealth was carried on under the competitive system. In Peru the co-operative system prevailed. In Europe beggars, paupers and mendicants were everywhere, and starvation was too common to excite comment. In Peru no one hungered for bread, and there was no word for poverty in their language. All Europe was reeking with preserve the rights they have and anxform-even the priesthood did not escape the general reign of "total de-In Peru they were "free known. In Europe the most revolting are now mere machines for getting crimes — mur^ rs, massacres, the money, viewing life and its duties and death of thousands by the Inquisition responsibilities in exactly the same in the name of religion-were an every day occurrence. In Peru "crime was almost unknown," and they had no use for the Inquisition nor any knowledge of it until Christian Spain introduced it after the conquest. In Europe the rulers cared for the people only, so far as they added to their revenues or increased their power. In Peru the Inca's constant care was for the comfort and happiness of his people. In Europe a poor man received less consideration than a good horse, and hardly more than a dog, and of real brotherhood there was none. In Peru no man could be poor and if misfortune overtook any one all men were his brothers, and he was at once restored to an equality with his more brotherhood, more thought and care for others, more of the religion of the sermon on the Mount in "heathen" Peru than there has ever been in all of "Christian" Europe.

There is no record of any people of any country or religion or under any form of government that have een as free from vice and crime and want and as truly contented and hap py as the people of Peru under the Incas. Even the people of the United proached them in these respects.

It is impossible of belief that this exemption of the Peruvian people from the vices and disorders that have appeared in every other civilized coun try, together with that humane and beneficent administration of its public affairs which distinguishes Peru from all other nations, both ancient and modern, should have continued throughout a long dynasty without in some manner being incident to growing out of that institution which is found nowhere else among the great nations of the world-the co-operative

But it will be said the Peruvian institutions were too pacific. They weakened the citizens to such an extent that although they numbered many conditions must be present that produce true nobility for we "do not to a mere handful of Spaniards. We reply that that is not a fair nor a proper way of measuring their real strength or weakness.

Two circumstances combined to parthat the competitive system does not alyze the Peruvian arms. First, the supply those conditions. Competition, invaders came armed with a new and they tell us, is warfare, and warfare terrible agent of destruction-gunpowder; and, second, at the very beginman's hand is raised against every other man—he must over-reach and deery, made the Inca a prisoner. And stroy his competitor or his competitor since the Peruvians believed the Inca will undermine and destroy him. A was descended from Deity—a child of few may succeed, but many must fall the Sun-to see him thus overpowered not only shattered their confidence in Warfare naturally ends in the him, but caused them to conclude that

We have seen that, under a co-op-erative system, the Peruvians, with ools the most crude and simple, without machinery of any kind, and in the face of natural obstacles as formidable as could anywhere be found, not only supplied every household with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life but maintained a very large retinue of officers and nobles, together with a very numerous and expensive priesthood, and all this was accomplished under regulations "so discreetly arranged that the most wearing and unwholesome labors * * * occasioned no detriment to the health of

If this could be done under such circumstances what could not be accomplished under a real democracy of Socialism, now that steam and electricity have become the obedient servants of man and tools of iron and steel and brass are supplanting the labor of the hand? Three or four hours of daily toil would supply all our needs-just enough of exercise to give us a good would be ours to think, to study, to grow. What a prospect!

Then should we develop a real, a true nobility-a nobility of character, an aristocracy of real worth, based neither on hereditary claims nor accumulation of riches, but rather on an ever-expanding noble manhood,

Let no one hereafter say that Socialism has not been tried. It has not only been tried but has proved a marvelous success-so marvelous, in fact, that no other people of any age or country, with similar tools and appliances, have produced wealth in such judge them from the standpoint of brotherhood and real humanity, by their freedom from vice and crime and insanity, they are without a peer in all the ages.

A Lawyer on Lawyers.

The great corporations and aggregavice and corruption in nearly every lous to gain new privileges and greater power. It follows from this that the ablest lawyers are always employed to serve the greedy and strong. Whatfrom vice," and corruption was un- ever lawyers may once have been, they money, viewing life and its duties and way as the pawnbroker and the trust promoter. Their talents are for sale to the highest bidder, and the corporation and syndicate is the highest bidder. For a stipulated fee the lawyer will either seek to make the law constitutional or unconstitutional, according to which side furnishes the fee. He often goes even beyond this, and sells his talents as a common lobbyist to

promote the most iniquitous schemes. Whatever the old books may say about the honor of the lawyer's profession, and however much falsehood our law lectures may teach as to the high standard which a lawyer ought to take and however strenuously our lawyers may deny the charge, the fact remains that nearly all the ablest lawyers place their talents in the market to sell to the highest bidder, and the one who does not, or who espouses an unpopular cause without an exorbitant fee and for any such foolish whim as love of justice and fair play, is considered a "hare-brained crank" or a weak sentimentalist, who does no credit to the profession.-Clarence S. Darrow to Illinois Bar Association.

It is the privilege of fishes, as it is of rats and wolves, to live by the law of supply and demand, but the distinction of humanity to live by the laws of right.-Ruskin.

No. 25.

The Curse of Commerce. BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Man seeks for gold in mines that he may weave
A lasting chain for his own slavery.
In fear and restless care that he may live
He toils for others, who must ever be
The joyless thralls of like captivity:
He murders, for, his chiefs delight in
ruin:

He builds the altar, that its idol's fee
May be his very blood; he is pursuing,
O, blind and willing wretch, his own obscure undoing.
Hence commerce springs, the venal interchange

change
Of all that human heart or nature yield;
Which wealth should purchase not, but
want demand
And natural kindness hasten to supply
From the full fountain of its boundless

From the full fountain of its boundless love, love, Iove, Forever stifled, drained and tainted now. Commerce! beneath whose poison-breathing shade

No solitary virtue dares to spring But poverty and wealth with equal hand Scatter their withering curses and unfold The doors of premature and violent death To pining famine and full-fed disease To all that shares the lot of human life, Which poisoned body and soul, scarce drags the chain

That lengthens as it goes and clangs behind.

What Socialism Is.

The ethics of socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.-Encyclopedia Britannica.

The abolition of that individual action of which modern societies depend. and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action.-Imperial Dictionary.

A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.-Webster.

A science of reconstructing society on entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human

industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord, both which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society.-Prof. W.

Any theory or system of local organization which would abolish entirely, or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community. -Century Dictionary.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace appetite, and the balance of the day and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for all men.-William Mor-

The whole aim of and purpose of Socialism is a closer union of social factors. The present need is growth in that direction .- R. P. Ely.

A theory of polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of labor and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is, "Every one according to his deeds."-Standard Dictionary.

Socialism does not wish to abolish abundance or supplied themselves private property, or accumulation of with so many comforts. And if we wealth; but aims to displace the present system of private capital by a sys-tem of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.-Prof. Schaffle.

No thinking man will contradict that associated industry is the most powerful agent of production, and that the The great corporations and aggrega-ons of capital are ever jealous to of further and beneficial development. John Stuart Mill.

The citizens of a large nation industriously organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each citizen finds in them a place for all his energies and aptitudes, while he obtains the means of satisfying all his desires.-Herbert Spencer.

Socialism is often summarily dismissed with the reward "That the time is not ripe for it." Socialists have no idea of harvesting a crop before it is They do not contend, however, that unripeness of the crop is a reason for not cultivating it. Socialism being the product of social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it .-Rev. F. M. Sprague.

Government and co-operation are, in all things and eternally, the laws of life; anarchy and competition, eternally. and in all things, the laws of death .-John Ruskin.

I would not have the laborer sacrifice to the result. I would not have the laborer sacrifice to my conscience and pride, nor to that of a great class of such as me. Let there be worse cotton and better men. The weaver should not be bereaved of his superiority to his work .- Emerson.

It required several years of agitation to see the desirability of throwing off King George or of freeing the chattel slaves, but when the public mind was once centered on these subjects it came rapidly. We are not far from the goal in this struggle. A few more years and the results of these twenty years of agitation will be apparent. Keep up the good work. Every new reader of our literature is a victory.-Appeal to Reason.

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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.'

Goodwin Resigns.

It is with keen regret that we announce the resignation of Director Roy M. Goodwin of the National Executive

Brother Goodwin is one of the old wheel horses of the movement, and his retirement from the Social Democracy is much to be regretted. One of the pioneers in the A. R. U. movement, Brother Goodwin followed the fortunes of that organization from start to finish. His steadfastness of purpose and devotion to the cause of humanity were amply proved during the excit-ing and soul-stirring events of the great '94 strike, and he is one of those whose convictions were tried by the fire of Woodstock.

A splendid organizer, an efficient and tireless worker, whatever line of endeavor he may embark in the Social Democracy bids Brother Goodwin God-speed. Especially does he bear with him the heartiest good wishes of the present members of the National Executive Board, with whom he has trained so long and faithfully, and who well knows and appreciates his worth.

Capital is well organized to protect its interests through control of the political power-See the cat?

Don't forget to organize, and after you are organized don't forget what you are organized for.

A live branch of the Social Democ racy in every voting precinct in the United States is what we want, and we are going to have it, too. If there is no branch in your precinct take hold right now and organize one.

Chicago street railway men voted for capitalists last fall, and now they cre and government by injunction; a are getting their pay by the great deal about municipal ownerwholesale discharge of men for attempting to form a union. How much worse off would they be had they voted solidly for their class interests?

When a man buys your labor power he buys you. Wages mean slavery, since you are necessarily a slave while exerting your labor power for the benefit of one to whom you have sold You must be a slave as long as the wage system lasts.

What show has the man of moderate capital to compete with Siegel & Cooper in the merchandise business or against Rockefeller in the oil business? The "incentive" of competition disappears before such gigantic interests as these. Combination, not competition, is the natural order. The only question is, "Shall combination the benefit of the whole people or only for a few capitalists?

The Social Democrat.

No paper that comes to this office is read more carefully and is more wel come as an exchange than the Social Democrat, of Chicago, Debs' paper. The declaration of principles of the Social right direction to gain greater freedom for the wage slave of today who is, in many cases, in far worse servitude than the negroes of the south fifty years

If you are interested in the great la bor problems of the day, and every man ought to be, you should read the Subscription price, Social Democrat. \$1 a year.—Burnside Item.

THE EDITOR'S ARENA

between wage-workers and their employers is one of the most transparent fakes imaginable. A moment's though ought to convince any intelligent wage-worker that he has absolutely nothing in common with his employer

It is always to the interest of the employer to cheapen cost of production by lowering wages or employing hands, and this interest is opposed to the interest of the worker. who is always looking for more wages and fewer hours of work. These conflicting interests cannot possibly be reconciled on the basis of the profit system. The great error of tradeunionism lies in the assumption that there is some point in the development of the system where these conflicting interests may be brought together and harmonized. Passing events all give the lie to the assumption.

The great railway managers of the country have played this confidence game of mutual interest on their employes with the greatest success. Petitions without number have emanated from railway employes, praying state legislatures in various parts of country not to reduce railway fares, on the ground that such legislation would tend to reduce profits and so react on wages. But in spite of this subserviency the railway employes have discovered that in every instance where it has been possible to do so their employers have not hesitated to reduce wages or decrease the number of men employed, and in every instance where the employes have sought to obtain legislation distinctly in their own interest they have found the employing interest solidly arrayed against them. A notable instance of this was the fight over the Burlington Relief Association in the last session of the Iowa legislature. The employes of the City Railway Company of Chicago also, who are now being discharged by wholesale for merely attempting to form a union, turned out in force last winter and fought the attempt to push an ordinance through the council reducing fares to four cents. Until the working class recognize the fact that their interest is directly opposed to the interest of their employers they will not be able to help themselves. This is not preaching class hatred; it is merely pointing out a fact that exists whether we want it or not. Socialism would remove the fact by removing its cause—the capitalist sys-

tem. Socialism would realize Hegel's con ception of a perfect state-that is, one in which the common interest and the individual interest are identical.

There is something a little bit singular about Henry George's campaign for mayor of Greater New York. George has preached us many a sermon from the text: "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Meaning, of course, that the single tax represents the "Kingdom of God," which men should first seek and all other reforms would then follow naturally in its wake.

George and his followers have harped on that idea until, to say the plain truth, their chatter has become rather tiresome. In view of this fact, and considering that George is running on a platform which he wrote himself, or, at least, dictated, we would naturally expect to find the single tax being made a strong issue.

But it is not so; strange to say, there is no mention of this great "Kingdom of God" reform in the whole platform! There is lots about "Jeffersonian democracy"; little about free silver; something about the Raines law; much about the Hazelton massaship, etc., but not a word about the single tax. Can it be that Henry George is a trimmer? Perish the thought!

Municipal ownership is the main issue. George is playing that for all it is worth; so is Seth Low-you can pay your money and take your choice. Ben Harrison is supporting Tracy, the regular republican nominee, and Ben is a municipal ownership man himself now. It makes no difference who is elected the people of New York are in for municipal ownership, anyway. The work- at the corner of Front and Main streets ers will make a mistake, though, if they permit themselves to be deluded will speak from the postoffice steps. into supporting any of these candidates under the mistaken belief that genuine municipal ownership will result from their election. This boom for municipal ownership which is just now sweeping over the country merely a middle-class movement, got up in the interest of decaying capitalism and calculated to enable the system to keep its legs a little while longer. An indication of the essential like sheep in order to secure relinquishcharacter of the movement is contained in the following press dispatch:

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 6.-The city has advocated for months municipal ownership of public service plants. It has been held that if it gained the ownership of the water works, the electric light plants and the street rallway there would be no need to levy a cent's

taxation. coming a heavy burden on the small railways.—The Broad Axe. traders and property owners, and by placing public utilities in charge of our

This talk about mutuality of interest can be exploited so as to relieve the middle class of much of this burden The movement is not in the interest of the workers, nor can they derive any benefit from it until they are able to control the government politically. No movement championed by Ben Har rison, or endorsed by Monopolist Tom Johnson is likely to be of much bene fit to workingmen. Do not be deceived by the cry for municipal ownership. Vote for your class interest!

> It is amusing to note the assumption of superiority with which some persons apply the term "rainbow chas ers" to Socialists. Amusing, because the charge comes from persons who have been chasing rainbows all their lives; men who have attempted the impossible task of bettering the condition of the wage-earners within the bounds of the wage system. What have they gained? Nothing but disappoint-Under their administration of affairs the condition of the workers has steadily grown worse, until now the majority of the working class are in the depths of degradation and slavery. If that is not "rainbow chasing" I don't know what is. And yet, when Socialists point this out, and say truly that no relief can come except by an entire revolution in our economic system, they are contemptuously termed "rainbow chasers." Perhaps you've heard of such a thing as "unadulterated gall!"

> There are a milder sort of critics who tell us that our ideas are very admirable but impossible of realization, because so very "unpractical." What do these persons mean by that word "practical?" Why, they mean something which has already been realized, or which can be realized under exist-ing conditions. But it is exactly existing conditions that we object to, and any measure which accepts these conditions and conforms to them, is after. It is just because our ideas are "unpractical," in the accepted sense of the word, that they ought to be carried out. It is just because Socialism proposes something which cannot possibly be carried out on the basis of the present system that men should strive for it with all the power at their command. Our capitalists and politicians are very "practical" persons. Their schemes are always made to conform to existing conditions, and see where they have landed us! We are in a most miserable condition and we have been brought there by the development of strictly "practical" ideas. Would it not be well to try something "unpractical" for a change? The trouble with these very "practical" persons is that they use "unpractical" and "impossible" as interchangeable terms. But "unpractical" merely means something that fails to conform to existing conditions. Let us be as "unpractical" as possible; progress consists in the realization of "unpractical" ideas.

Praise for Lloyd.

While Hon. Joseph B. Foraker was listening, the Barbers' union was hold-ing a meeting in Kapp's hall. Mr. Lloyd received a most cordial invitation from them to address their meeting. He fin-ished his address in C. L. U. hall and branch 4 went into executive session while Mr. Lloyd went over to the Barbers. He made the speech of his life before the union men. All the barbers were there and the hall was filled. Mr Lloyd was introduced amidst loud and prolonged applause. He talked to the union men in a manner they will never forget. His command of an audience is complete.

The boys cheered him during his speech and when he closed three cheers and a tiger were tendered this brilliant speaker that shook the old building to its foundation. To-night he will speak at Scharf's hall, corner of Langdon street and Western avenue. To-morrov on the East Side. Saturday evening he is a success and is giving Toledo a stirring up that she will not forget. Nothing like him has been heard since W I Bryan's immortal eloquence held and charmed the entire country.

The history of the transactions be tween the Union Pacific railroad and the government is one of dishonor and dishonesty. Congressmen were bought ment of the first mortgage lien; no sincere effort has been made to force the road to pay its obligations to the ernment, and now, with a loss of \$25, 000,000 to the United States, the road is to be turned over to speculators to be capitalized at ten times the amount it cost to obtain it. Thus the people are robbed of an enormous sum of money and an opportunity to inaugurate a system of public ownership of

A rich man has no neighbors-noth capitalist controlled government they ing but rivals and parasites,

To Eugene V. Debs.

BY MRS. H. S. GENEVRA LAKE.

They call thee disturber, destroyer of the

They call thee disturber, destroyer of the peace;
They put thee before us as one who betrays;
But it is not so.
Thou hast the fibre of martyrs and heroes;
Thy tongue is a two-edged sword.
And thou wieldest it well.
And what is thy crime, pray?
That thou say'st others commit such;
That they wrong the lorn and the lone ones.

The degraded and sad, strut, and they talk as if wr were a legal enactment.
God knows what is right, and He guards

It;
Avaunt, praters! and take up thy "cross,"
Wear the signet of shame,
Thou who preachest of Christ,
Yet callest thy brother a "digger."
Why should he dig coal for thee,
Since thou returnest but stories?
Ah, me! this is the judgment of Earth,
"It is the time which we prophesied,
Wel the allens and free-booters,
Who bore our tasks, and then vanished.
Well! well! the dead tell no tales,
It is said; but I warrant me they will
read man a lesson
Fre he learneth the way. read man a lesson Ere he learneth the way.

Swing to, thou sawyer with the shining

ax, Cut low the tree of rotting time, impose the tax, Cut low the tree or rotting time,
Receive the crown, impose the tax,
Unearth the earthly crime,
Grind fine the grist-of death and life,
Establish good, destroy the ill,
Dispel the gloom, allay the strife,
And teach the truth-that laws may kill,
So round ye out the things of sense,
And flash the light o'er darkened ways,
God giveth all a recompense. God giveth all a recompense, And vengeance sure He ne'er delays.

PUCKERBUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, Ohio. Last Saterday. Mr. Debs and all the rest of you:tell you we have stirred up a big excitement in this neck of the woods.

The word has gone out that Puckerbrush Alliance has got a gang of Socialists in it who are raisin Billy Hell. When we come to the last meetin' there was fellers there from three townships, and they kept a comin' till some of 'em could not get in the school house. Jim Twiggs, a lawyer from the county seat was there too. He is a politikal wire puller, and I suppose he wants to get the size and habits of these new so-

cialist animals. The president said the subgekt for discussion was the free-sixteen-to-one entirely wrong and not worth striving silver question, and the great krime of seventy-three. Sam Johnson got the floor, and I wus wonderin' what he wud say, he has been kind of a single tax feller, with demekratic declivities. Takin' the-lesser-of-two-evils of things, He said: "I wus surview of things, He said: prised to hear what Miss Smart said at our last meeting', and I have been thinking pretty hard this past week. Having thought somethin' on the land question I'm bound to admit that I'm a good subject for socialists to work on. I have been inclined to single tax, but to be honest, I cud never see the cat; that is, I never seen it plain. once in while thought I had it, but it got away before I cud tell what color wus. I know that every title to land is based on force or fraud, and most of 'em on both. I don't believe that any person has a right to say they own some of the earth, for when we grant that, we grant the right to have them say to some other poor mortal, you

"Now you're talkin'." says I. "The times the more I cum to see that private ownership of mother earth is at the bottom of hard times. Just now us making a few rambling statements to farmers is feelin' pretty good because licans believe that the bowle was in its the land, and are makin' suffering huto pay the interest and extinguish the is appreciated. capital of all publick debts, which every new generation on a better foot- Time may be mentioned Lord Salisbury, ing for a start in life, it diminishes the Samuel Gompers, Rev. B. Fay Mills, exchances for a prosperous career to Governor John P. Altgeld, Judge Murevery new generation, in spite of the ray F. Tuley, Hon. A. W. Thomas, Jusrapid increase of the wealth of the nation, because that is constantly accumilating in fewer hands, and with it go power and freedom. I expect, that it is Sullivan, Eltweed Pomeroy, W. E. private property in land on which capitalism in every shape is based.'

Geo. Peck, from Wisconsin, who He intended to go home before this but says he is goin' to stay a while to see the fun. He ast if he might say somethin', and everybody, except them rantankerus sixteen-to-oners, said, go ahead. He said: "Some of you fellers was up to Chicago on that cheap excursion wasn't you? and several said they wus. He ast 'cm If they remembered a big store called the Fair, and some of 'em said they wus in it and bought things. "Well," says "I'm goin' to show you an example of what Jonas has been preachin' to you. In 1894 the Fair leased the ground on the corner of Adams and Dearborn

streets for 99 years. Sixty-six feet on Adams street by 198 feet on Dearborn street. How much rent do you suppos they pay each year for this piece of ground?" Some of 'em made gesses, but he only lafed, and said. "They pay seventy thousand dollars a year ninety-nine years." Then you auter herd 'em whistle, and John Jones said that ain't all," says Peck, "when the

sand dollars, and when the 99 years is up the building goes to the owners of the ground without paying for it. Then Jones says: "If that is so, it is better'n a Klondike mine, ain't it?" "But hold on," says he, "Do you know how much that ground is assessed for?" Peck said, "Yes, this ground is part of 104 feet by 198 feet, which in 1894 was assessed on a valuation of \$39,000," and then he said, "If you don't believe what I'm telling you, get a copy of the report of the bureau of labor statistics of Illinois for 1894, and you will find the whole thing, and more than that, you will find a histry of the most valuable quarter acre of land in Chicago, which was worth twenty dollars in 1830, and in 1894 wus worthjust the land mind you, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; or enough to pay for over three hundred farms worth four thousand dollars each. A fellow working and sav-ing \$1.50 per day would have to work over two thousand seven hundred years to raise the stuff."

I said, "This shows what I wus sayin' is all right, for it shows the full flower of private ownership of land, and how it enables its owners to tax the producers of the country, while they live in idleness. When that lease expires the owner may be an ijot, but he can sock it to the workers through his guardian. Who pays the rent if not the workers? What has the owner done to deserve this tax bein' payed to him? What did he do to create that value?" The president called me down, and said he didn't see what that had to do with the krime of '73, and that over a month ago we resoluted to diskuss the sixteen-to-one free silver, and he wanted it done, for elexion was a comin' on, and we shud post the people. He said the people wus just like chickens, they cud think of only one thing at a time, and they was now thinkin' about silver. I said it begin to look as though there wus some people had got their nose off the chalk line, judgin' by the interest in our new ideas

Our crops is good, and we are gettin' good prices, but this means somethin' awful for the poor devils in the cities, who have only their arms and heds to The crop of these is so big that they are rottin' on the ground, just like our apples did last year. I tell you this is the dandest system I ever herd about. I'd sooner be a nigger slave, woulden't you? I will try and keep you posted.

Yours to the end. JONAS HARRISON.

P. S.—The big book says that the last shall be first, and that's the case with my letters, all because my boy Alexander carries them around in his pocket. This letter auter been printed before the last one. This was done once before, but I won't let him take 'em no more, so I hope the people won't think we are fools just because we live in the country.

A Splendid Number.

special feature of the October number of The New Time. It is but simple truth to state that this issue of the great reform magazine surpasses anything yet attempted in this country. The cartoons by Artists Davenport more I think about the question of hard Morgan and Landers are striking works of art, and will create a profound im-

It is a genuine treat to pick up such magazine as the October issue of The his supporters at Memorial hall last we are gettin' increased prices, but New Time, and to know that at last night and trying to make the Repub- don't overlook the fact that we own there has been established a magazine of real merit devoted to the progressive sheath as to the big I am (Hanna) and manity fut the bill, just as the feller reforms of the day. The best writers himself, John F. Lloyd was addressing does who own the money; same as the a well-attended meeting at C. L. U. fellers what runs the railroads. I know tributors, and in all of the ninety-six hall. It was the regular meeting of that most of you can't see it, but if pages there is not a dull paragraph. branch No. 4, Social Democracy, and you don't your children will, for this Editors B. O. Flower and Frederick Uppages there is not a dull paragraph. Mr. Lloyd addressed the meeting. He thing of givin' each of 'em a farm when ham Adams have struck the right idea made one of his stirring speeches, but while the people in C. L. U. hall were new born infant helps to raise the price the mistake of making it ponderous and of real estate, and when grown to be a dull. It bristles with thoughts and man or woman, must pay by surplus ideas which appeal to the great mass of work that increase to the owners of the people, and the fact that it has land and capital, just as he must help passed the 30,000 mark is proof that it Among the famous authors, states-

placing to this remarkable number of The New tice Walter Clark of the Supreme court of North Carolina, Senator Marion Butler, Professor Frank Parsons, J. W. Lewis. Helen Campbell and many other earnest and talented thinkers and writers. Mr. Adams' Corrected School Hisrote you about in my first letter, is still tory is now pronounced the satire of the age, and the new chapter is the best yet. It does not seem possible that such a magazine can be produced and sold for ten cents. It is published by Charles H. Kerr & Company of Chicago, and our readers should either avail themselves of our clubbing rate of \$1.50 or send one dollar for The New Time to the Social Democrat office.

The laws of political economy cease to guide us when they touch moral government. So long as labor is a chattel to be bought and sold, so long, like other commodities, it follows the conditions of supply and demand. But if, for his misfortune, an employer considers that he stands in human relations towards his workmen; if he believes, rightly or wrongly, that he is ance" in many places, and I rejoice to responsible for them; that, in return see it being so powerfully advocated for their labor, he is bound to see that But it is a mistake to talk as if all responsible for them; that, in return their children are decently taught, and the business of the country could be that they and their families are dehe didn't believe no such stuff. "But cently fed, and clothed, and lodged; to tare down the building then on the ground and agree to put up a building not less than eight stories high, and to cost not less than six hundred thouthat he ought to care for them in sick-

Vote It So.

Put up thy sword. Talk not of riot here. Bloodshed as rain can help nor heal; It cannot clothe nor rest nor feed nor

bring
The poor dead body starved to life again. Put up the sword. Talk not of fire nor

But if you long for freedom, VOTE IT SO. Would you be fed, be free, be clothed, be MEN.

Go to the ballot box and vote it so. -Belton Ballot.

Proportional Representation. No. 6.

Reading over again article 5 of this series in the Seocial Democrat for September 30, I see that confusion may arise in the minds of some readers in regard to the single vote; because the same phrase was used with two dif-ferent meanings. One was the single vote as a factor or element in certain other systems of proportional representation. The other meaning was, the single vote as a system in itself. I will re-state the proposition without ambiguity:

1. Proportional representation requires large electoral districts, and each elector should have only one vote that counts.

2. These two main features may be used without further elaboration, and they then form a system of election known as the single vote.

3. To these may be added further features, such as the transfer of surplus votes, etc. You then have other systems, such as the Hare system. These are improved methods over the simple single vote system, but they retain the principle of the single vote and the improvement consists in the added factors.

The initiative and referendum, otherwise called "direct legislation," attracting much attention, and is in itself so valuable and promising a reform that I want to quote a few paragraphs on its relation to proportional representation before I proceed with the description of specific systems of scientific suffrage. A recent writer says:

As a man of small intelligence and little experience will select a good doctor or lawyer, if given the opportunity, so he will, if like opportunity is given him, select as his representative a wise statesman. And if that representative is brought into direct contact with his constituents (as he will be with proportional representation), there need be little fear that he will not accomplish as much of their will as is found to be best and practical.

So far as the claim goes of representatives selling out to monopolists, it applies equally well to direct legislation. Whatever bill is to be voted on by the people must be prepared by somebody, and that somebody can eas ily be persuaded to make some error in a bill-the misplacing of a comma being sufficient-which will render it un-"Government by Injunction" is the constitutional. When the people vote on a bill, they can only say "yes," or "no;" and it is not unreasonable to imagine an electorate baffled for a long time, even after it had direct legislation

Just as we secure the best and greatest quantities of shoes by allowing those men specially fitted for the work to make them, so shall we have the best government by allowing those best fitted for its management to direct its affairs. The only difficulty is in getting the best men. It is submitted that proportional representation will aid us in this work.

Direct legislation will be, and is now, of use in establishing great fundamental questions, such bodied in constitutions, and it will be found a very clumsy process in the di-rection of ordinary affairs. As representatives must be had in any event. why not adopt the best possible way of electing them?

The veteran proportionalist, Alfred Cridee of San Francisco, says, commenting on the above:

"It is a necessity of civilization that were, perhaps, contracted before he or men and jurists who have contributed the business of the many, both in public and private life, must be transacted by a few, and all the cry against 'mid-dlemen' can no more eradicate that necessity in the one than in the other. As true civilization advances (as it would do rapidly under a just electoral system), the work of legislatures, etc., would very much less consist in the enactment of laws than in the administration of public works, such as roads, lights, water, transportation, forest preservation, the telegraph and postal service, and other 'public utilities. These must be administered by some sort of agents, and could best be done by a really and fully representative body.

"Take any voluntary organization, even with so few as fifty members and, for most of their business, 'direct legislation' is found too clumsy and too slow; so committees are appointed, sometimes subject to revision, and sometimes with 'power to act.' rect legislation is insufficient for such small bodies, would it be any more adapted for millions of a state or nation?

I believe that the initiative and referendum will be one of the means by which proportional representation will at present the point of "least resistconducted by direct appeals to the country. Any man or woman who desires an intelligent appreciation of the

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Letter From Boston.

The Boston branch of the Social Democracy is ambitious to answer every test of loyalty and devotion to the cause, to be swift in duty and slow in criticism. But we have a word to branches are scarcely on their feet, with but means enough to meet regular dues and other necessary outlays.

And the members of the branches

have a bias toward one or the other of these two made of work colonization and political action, which it is proposed to unite in one program; and the greatest care should be taken not though they could and did expect to to emphasize these differences, and to see any practical results or gain "poavoid anything like an arbitrary or precipitate course of action. But this ing but spread doctrine and teach the unexpected cash levy in the form al- principles of Socialism. We must admost of a command for starting a set-tlement this fall, is not favorable to a of the German Socialists.

As the colonization plan is new and good understanding.

has a subordinate place in the constitution, it should not be given over-shadowing importance in the very start. We need time for adjustment to this new point of view, for the organization and harmonization of our forces; as the conditions of success in any great enterprise, are numbers, finances and general intelligence and accord.

We wish to take a fair and broad view of this matter, though most of the members of the Boston branch believe that our labors should be directed to gaining control of the machinery of government, and are afraid that col-onization schemes, by dividing our thought and energy, will prevent that concentration which is necessary to make headway against such great odds.

The value of political action is not measured by the showing made at the polls, but by the means it gives for spreading our ideas and increasing our membership. And we are just at present on the eve of state and municipal elections in which the old cry of compromise ought not to be allowed to drown the voice of the right.

Those who mostly favor colonization seem not to be agreed as to whether it should be in one or in many states, and whether co-operation on sundry lines and in different localities should receive official support.

Colonization is supposed to be for the benefit of the unemployed, but the material must be of picked men, not those most in need, and from the western rather than the eastern portion of the country where the problem of the unemployed is perhaps the most pressing, after which they will be able to supthough it is pressing enough everywhere. And some of us are of the opinion that an effort should be made to vacant land in every state, and that the city and the state should be asked for of the land laws as will tend to bring vacant land into use. Some of us want a co-operative home right away, with lecture hall, reading room, dining room, etc., while others still are thinking of some yet more modest beginning of co-operative effort in some particu-lar industry, productive or distribu-

tive.
Though the faith of the bulk of our present membership centers in political action, we have appointed a collector of colonization funds, and it is expected that no ungenerous response will be made to the appeal from head-

We rejoice in the progress of the work throughout the country under its grand leadership, and know that this document will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is written. T. O. CURTIS,

A. KANIKAW J. FRIEDLAND,

Committee.

The American Tactic.

The German Socialists of this country have always pointed with great pride to the success of the Social Democratic party in Germany, that they were able to elect by progressive steps a good number of their own representatives to the Reichstag for the sole purpose of making public and effective propaganda for Socialism. Times without number it has been asserted that any other result than propaganda was not expected. They, the Social Democratic party, were well aware of the fact that they could not gain any "political power," but were anxious to spread the doctrines of Socialism, which was accomplished by those effective means to the great satisfaction of every one who is a friend of humanity.

This method or tactic to elect their own representatives to the Reichstag say truly that no mental effort ever for making Socialistic propaganda was and is very well suited to the general conditions in the old country, and they could not have chosen any better method or tactic and continue in the use of

It was the only course left open to them in a country where every foot of public land belongs or is under control of the "ruling power," where the "monarch" regards life and property of all "subjects as his own," and if they, the Social Democratic party, had after several years teaching their doc-trines followed the advice of the German Chancellor, Bismarck, to estab-lish in the Prussian province Posen,

practicability of their doctrine, it would have been "very foolish" to ac cept the offer, because they would have been "hedged in" by the Prussian despotic power on the east, by the German military power on the north offer as to the wisdom of pushing the colonization scheme at this moment when the organization is buta few months old and many of the colonization scheme at this moment colonization is but therefore, I agree fully with the German Socialist leader, Bebel, that he references the colonization of the colonization scheme at this moment colonization is but the colonization of the colonization of the colonization scheme at this moment colonization is but the colonization of the colonization of the colonization colonization is but the colonization of the coloniza fused to accept said offer, "to be

catched in a trap." But here comes the standpoint from which we have to look at this truly great behavior of the German Social Democratic party, that they have for twenty-two years elected and paid the salary of their representatives, allitical power" for themselves; noth-

For many reasons this German method or tactic transferred and tried to elect in the United States Socialist representatives to Congress, etc., did not succeed as wished and expected; and another tactic must be used to suit different conditions. This tactic has been found to be the emancipation from wage-slavery and capitalistic exploitation, consequently political independence of the working class through their own efforts, by colonization and establishing co-operative industries, at the same time using the ballot to defend and protect their economic and political rights.

As "practicing Socialism" has left the experimental stage years ago, also conditions and even existing laws are in favor of it, if they are rightly used, there is nothing to prevent any small or large number of determined people from showing to the world what can be done under a Socialist administration: but these men, representatives of and making practical and effective propaganda for Socialism, must have the help and support of a national organization for a short period, until they have created their own support and wealth for the whole organization, which enables other members to find a sure home and employment if for any cause they lose their former position as employes or small tradesmen,

Now, on just the same principle as the German Social Democrats supported their representatives, by paying their salary as such, the American Social Democracy can and ought to support a number of their representatives during a short period at least,

port themselves and others.

That is humanity, is showing brotherhood, and helps to establish the Cobring together the unemployed and the cperative Commonwealth or Social Demecracy. It must always be borne in mind that without economical power the needed appropriations of land, or the people can not exert any political of money for the lease or purchase of power; the first is the foundation for the lands besides such an amendment the other, and not the contrary, any and all lying assertions notwithstanding.

We can use the ballot to defend and protect our rights, to keep us from sinking still lower, as at present, but we can never use it as an imaginary power to the conquest of the economic and political power of Plutocracy. Build up the first and lay thereby the foundation for the second in behalf of the working class: that's the American tactic, taught by our friends, the en-F. D. FESTNER.

Mr. Editor:-

Of all diseases (of body politic) under

There is a remedy or there is none: If there is one try and find it;

If there is none never mind it. There is a remedy, and we have A., and there is no other way out to the promised land. "On earth peace,

good will toward men." We are not there yet, but it is coming up the steps of time. The best and only thing we can do is to keep our courage up to the sticking point and fight it out on that line if it takes till the twentieth century to win the battle of life for humanity. W. L. WEST.

Hard Work vs. Easy Work.

(J. R. Armstrong.) It is a sort of "axiomatic belief" that mental labor costs more energy than general way tested both. Within the last few days I have worked my back, ing the pick into tough, clayey soil and changing off intermittently by using the shovel in throwing out the loosened dirt. The sun shone down upon me in a steady glare like the breath from a rolling mill furnace, and I can cost me so much endurance as this laborious work. At times my brains seemed to seethe and boil and I was attacked with a most excruciating pain darting through my temples. Gasping and struggling, with the sweat pouring down in torrents, eves almost blinded, I worked the livelong day, and when quitting time was announced by the foreman-well, I was

tired, stiff and almost ready to expire. Is now, and has been for several years
There was no elasticity of step, no a stock farmer. beaming of countenance, when I seized my dinner can and began my trudge homeward. I am not puny and one-

such a tendency to make a man a raising and lowering the pick I was a Turkish bath, and an intense thirst seized my vitals. From this time on I fairly deluged my stomach with wa- departments of human activity. ter, thereby hindering digestion and further adding to my misery.

Water-brash, sour stomach, heartsuccessive order, and after a week of this "healthful manual exercise," as it is called, I felt several rheumatic twinges in different portions of my body.

"Oh, well," they say, "such work is easy because it does not require any thinking and ought not to be very highly compensated." "Any fool," they say, "can handle the pick and shovel, but it requires brains to shove a plane, draw plans for a building, figure an account and preach a sermon." Any dull clodhopper can be instructed how to hew away dirt, in digging ditches, etc., but not so easily taught how to write leaders for a big daily newspaper or write a florid and flowery declamation for hungry souls."

Very fine reasoning this! But in the light of my own experience it will not go down. It is true there are some goliahs who can endure the strain of the afore-mentioned manual exercise without perhaps any perceptible decay of physical power, but they are few and far between. The trouble with most of our occupations is their total unfitness for our physical and mental capacities. I was acquainted with a young preacher back East named Clement, who was obliged to almost kill himself every Saturday in finishing memorizing his two brief sermons for the following day.

I have seen him roll upon the sofa in his study, repeating over and over again the burden of the text which he had selected for the edification of his flock. While this agonizing process was going on one could never venture to slip a word in, even edgeways. In a couple of years this man was a total wreck, physically and mentally, and for aught I know may now be spending the remainder of his days in some insane asylum, This man Clement was finely developed physically, and I am certain would have lived longer and happier if he had followed the plough, jack-plane, or some other cheerful exercise of body for a living instead of preaching.

I have seen others quite differently capacitated so to speak. A common house-painter of my acquaintance in Albany was wonderfully gifted with memory and flow of language.

I have known him to read over twice or three times a noted speech of James Blaine's and then recite it word for word, without apparently the waste of any energy. This man ought to have exchanged places with Clement, and both would have been the better for it. In book-keeping I have seen manifestations of unfitness; in fact, in all pur suits. A young apprentice of mine, a few years ago, displayed prodigious qualities for mathematics, especially that branch mostly used in lumber yards. I advised the boy to quit handling drain pipes, sewers, etc., and get employment in a lumber yard. In fact I recommended him to a large firm in one town as showing himself to be a genius in figuring cubic contents. They tried the youngster and found him to be simply a prodigy in this line of busi-

How I have seen men weary theli brains poring over a ship-load of lumber! They would try over and over again to get a correct total, but would dismally fail. Then again I have seen others by the magic movement of a lead pencil foot up thousands of fee of lumber without disturbing a hair in

It is not difficult to perceive how this state of things exists. A boy fancies he would like to be a preacher be cause "so and so" gets great flattery found it in the demands of the S. D. of or a big salary for his sermons. He erbane impulses alone take charge of the matter. The parents encourage what they think is a divine calling and inspiration, and perhaps starve their bodies and minds to send their young ster to college. Years after they learn, to their unspeakable disappoint ment, that little Sammy ought not to have been a preacher, but a dry goods

The world has vocations for every body. To the man "naturally born," with a sermon on his tongue's end preaching is easy. To the man like San dow blacksmithing would be child's "mere physical exercise." I have in a play. To the man of great muscular general way tested both. Within the construction and animal endurance, pick and shovel labor, perhaps, would pump-handle fashion, lifting and driv- not be quite so exhausting and se crippling as to men of other physica disposition. Rembrandt, Reynolds West, et al would have made poor warriors, because nature cut them out for the easel and brush. So with Kant Newton and an army of others. were at home in the higher sciences

> I have seen a great, lank spoons country lover sweat and groan for four long hours in attempting to write a half a dozen lines to his best girl Now, it seemed plain sailing to this man that editing a newspaper or writing spring poetry was not the thing nature cut him out for. He did not need any such hints, however, as he

The reason why a certain occupation wears out a man long before his time is simply because he is not adapted to lunged, nor in any way physically de- the job. Physically or mentally there Socialist Commune," to show the no work that I can conceive of has ness. How, under this wild scramble

for bread and dollars, this system of hunch-backed automaton as pick and prodigious perversion and wasteful-shovel labor. A few moments after ness the world is filled with misfits, unadaptations and confusion. The man as moist as if I had just emerged from | in the office too frequently occupies the position intended for the man sweeping the gutter, and so on in the various

So the general conclusion is the mar who performs mental work ought to receive the higher compensation. The burn and constipation attacked me in unfitness of things brings in an element of drudgery to the workers. Not so with the man whose natural predilection is gratified. He finds his "labor" his play and life and continual round of amusement. The writers, the musicians, the lecturers, the physicians, the architects, the builders, de signed by nature, never weary in their respective callings, and this being the rule and not the exception, why should they expect greater remuneration for their handiwork than the sturdy, tanned and soiled sons of men who dig plough and perform the heavier work of civilization?

Every man has just so much life hood, and a day of that amount ought to be equal to any other man's day provided that his work be necessary to the upbuilding, comfort and perpetuation of the race. If any distinction should be made at all, the pick and shovel laborer should be the best paid man in the world. The "groundlings' are the hardest worked of society and consequently the shortest lived, and they ought to receive the "lion's share" of this world's wealth. Under com petition, wholesale robbery and misdirected effort, the loafers get every thing in this world worth living for, hence the poor, stoop-backed, groaning digger receives "next to nothing." But this sort of injustice is going to be reversed before very long! Then the laborer, who faces all kinds of weather and performs all kinds of wearying drudgery, will receive as much if not more than the man who feels pulses figures accounts, paints nature and speaks from the rostrum. We will not then be shocked by the spectacle of a Tearned pretender drawing, for perhaps ornamental and useless work, in one day, as much as the sturdy yeoman gets for a month's necessary toil.

The Home and The Family. No Socialist would write as does one

in the Freman's Journal, copied in the Social Democrat of Sept. 16, of turning back to "the old homstead." The Socialist is scientific, not senti-

A little observation shows that we can no more turn back in the social orbit of this world than in the physical orbit-we must grind forward, never back. All the prayers of all the saints will not give us back the past. It may instruct to look at the point from which we started.

All things work together for good, to bring about that which is in the order of nature. Nothing hurtful can long exist; wrong must sooner or later be eliminated. Evil is no part of the creative purpose, but exists by the unenlightened will of men.

There is much mourning over the dissappearance of the home and the family from modern life; a mere ves ige of either remains.

The destruction of these institutions is charged to the future work of Socialism, but that cannot be, since they have crumbled under the influence of capitalism before Socialism has got on its boots. Who reads a daily journal without reading of several cases per day of families dissolved by the fia: of a capitalist court, for one cause and another, but chiefly for involuntary poverty? The statistics of this capitalist grist we should be aghast at, as we always are at a clear statement of every-day social facts.

Out of this seeming evil-destruction of the family-good will come, is coming in the breaking up of a narrow bond that prays and works for "Me, my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more."

have heard only as a Sunday doctrine. The family is the first form of so. it has obstructed the path of humanciety of which we have any historic record. It was the twin .of human

slavery. In the dawn of human institutions the father was a slaveholder, whose spirit now and then puts its head in our times, whenever a parent seeks to bind a child's life, or wherever any member of a family seeks to enclave

the other members. Slavery in its most tangible forms as gone-slavery by conquest and chattel slavery are gone, but wherever one soul lays the little finger of will on another, there the old spirit of slavery still writhes.

Whatever of refined, tender feeling attaches to the names, "family" and "home" are of late growth, like "love" and "justice."

The pioneer proletarian teacher Jesus, the son of Joseph and Mary, never taught the sacredness of the fam ily, or of what we call "home." His was oftener a fishing boat, the sea sands and the mountains, than a

As a youth Jesus appeared above the authority of father or mother. In supreme moments he rose above his birth ties and declared his disciples to stand to him in the place of mother and brethren. All personal ties evidently were unseen by him in the presence of

Mary and Joseph had to learn the borne were not theirs, but humanity's

He found his work in a land where

to restore the body and inspire the soul freedom from oppression.

As a compensation for slavery there arose in due time, in the oppressing lands, secret organizations and freemen.

Thousands of such organizations ar known to have existed centuries be fore the time of Jesus. He is generally believed to have been a member of the Essene sect. In the light of this knowledge we can understand his sympathy for the workers and his preparation as a proletarian teacher. It is certain that these brotherhoods lived at a common table.

The early christian churches sprung from the same soil as these brothernoods and their members lived in communities. A home worthy the in bourgeoisdom, or of the Roman citizen of his time, could not have been the lot of Jesus or his comrades. He knew nothing of such a home. He lived in a communism which was not the close communism of the individualist home, with its egoistic associations.

It is hardly necessary to trace the evolution of the Aryan home—the type from which our homes have evolved. The hearthstone on which we place so much sentimentality was originally a stone which covered the grave of dead ancestors who had ruled by human slaughter and slavery the lives of their disinherited children

These ancestors were worshiped as gods. This worship was the germ of the religion of today. Its rites were performed over the ancestral grave as an altar. The walls of the family home were built up around this altar, selfish, exclusive.

See Fustel de Coulange's The Ancient City.

Such was the evolution of the family and the home in Aryan tribes, and in European tribes which sprang from its stock. Our population is chiefly of this ancient stock.

The Semetic tribes, especially the

Jews, had the instinct of co-operative action and life.

Whoever in these times of disruption and transition is still haunted by a wish to recall the vanished home (which a few only could maintain at the expense of the many, by misappropriation of the earnings of the many) will surely lay that ghost by reading the dally record of the divorce mill.

What state and church have framed as the most indissoluble of contracts. and on which both of these ancient institutions jointly set their seal, a small fee may dissolve!

Far be it from me to shatter one precious human tie. Such are not rooted in ancient institutions, but in living hearts, and they will build for themselves nobler forms as we outgrow the past.

Let us not mourn for anything of a brutal paganism which is past. Making idols of the family and home has created many a hungry capitalist, and defaulter, by his devotion to "me and mine.' The tender ones and flowers which

we plant about the perishing institutions of dead men we shall remove unhurt to the grander edifice of living men—the Co-operative Commonwealth which will be "ours," not "mine." Would it were come! But it is near at hand; we shall not always be home-

Where three or four can make never so humble a co-operative home together, there the advance lessons of co-operative social life can be practiced-egotism can be schooled, and building stones of the grand structure of men and women can be carved.

We must plant from day to day all

the seed we can of the ideal family in the ideal home, as we march in the capitalist age, and by so doing we shall forget to look back mournfully on per-

Today the sun in the blue heavens should weep at the outcome of the should weep at the outcome of the Aryan individualist family and home. Aryan individualist family and home. It is destroying the inmost citadal of individualist rule, and opens the way to universal brotherhood, of which we have heard only as a Sunday doctrine.

Afyal individualist rainly and home.

The thing shaped to please a lordly superior and his attaches could not evolve into a home for the people. For have heard only as a Sunday doctrine.

How then can it be removed from further obstruction? By simple

The majority have chosen, or acwhole industrial world is now involved in a common fate. The world must make choice of the opposite spirit, the social spirit, to rule the world, and it will become as happy as it now is miserable. Capitalism at its advent had the power of choice, but it choose the old way. It is now for united industry to build on new lines the ideal family and home appropriate to our time and development. Let us build it

MRS. MARY GUNNING.

"They are dumping fruit in the bay at San Francisco again. This is probably not because of lack of facilities to handle it, but because the commission men fear to break the market by offering left over fruit at reduced rates," says the Santa Cruz Sentinel. And yet there are tens of thousands of people in this city who cannot afford to buy fruit at the large prices charged as compared with the small prices growers receive. The system of distribution-largely due to landlordism-is as rotten as our politics.-The

The gold men are urging the people lunged, nor in any way physically de-fective, but I will venture to say that no work that I can conceive of has less. How, under this wild scramble which it had enslaved. His work was away.—New Era, Springfield, O. Colony News.

Colonization commission: Col. Richard J. Hinton, chairman. Cyrus Field Willard, secretary. W. P. Borland, treasurer.

ing a list of names of all those who have contributed to the colonization fund. He hopes to have his work completed in time to publish list of receipts in the next issue of the paper.

Chairman Hinton and Secretary Willard are now in New York, to consult with President Debs of the National Executive Board concerning a matter which will be made public in the course of a week or ten days, providing an agreement is arrived at on propositions which are now being considered. Secretary Willard's absence from the city must excuse dearth of colonization matter in this issue.

Labor Checks.

Brother J. L. Taibot of St. Louis, seems to wish to discard the use of our national monetary denominations. He says: "Let us adopt the system of giving to each worker a receipt for day's labor (not in dollars, but in day's

All right so far, but since those colonists will be for an indefinite time compelled to do business with outsiders, to me it seems necessary to have the value given in the money of the

It would take a long time to accustom the colonists even to readily adjust prices where the only medium for the exchange of labor, or labor's products for others is given in days. In another connection he says: "We will have to be careful to not issue too many checks." If checks are only issued for value received either in labor or labor's products it would be impossible to "inflate" that kind of currency.
A. D. CADY.

The Debs Colony-Why Not?

Our readers who are out of their eens-not such students as edit the Tacoma Sun-many of them will remember that Horace Greeley went into the colonizing speculation in the state of New York-prompted by the same noble spirit that prompts Debs, viz., to help struggling humanity. And he met with the same bitter spirit of opposition that now assails Debs. Horace Greeley, who in the hearts of his countrymen stands next to Abraham Lincoln, is he not, in his philanthropic soul, worthy of emulation?

What greater light could Debs follow than Horace Greeley? If Horace Greeley did not make a success of the experiment in his time it is no reason why Debs should not succeed in his, for he has all the experience before him of the efforts of others and can see what caused others to fail. A man who is prompted by noble impulses to improve the condition of his race will always be opposed by small mercenaries with small minds of the tiddle-

de-winks standard.

A Punch and Judy show cutting monkey shines at Doc York's lectures undertaking to belittle a man like Debs. Why, the creatures ought to wear dunce caps and be stood over in a corner and learn to say A.

We sincerely hope that Debs will find a tract of land suitable to his scheme, and we further hope that he will be a

He deserves well at the hands of the But will not escape the bray of the

-The Seattle Call.

At present individualism is a myth. Choice is out of the question. Opportunities are sealed against the individual, and he has to put up with what he burg Kansan.

No. the incident at Latimer should

not cause the masses to hate the classes; it should cause them to love the classes. The masses should crawl on quiesced in Aryan rule, which means their stomachs to the rich and ask capitalist rule. A little more and not them to kill some more of them. That one nation only will drop into the abyss of oblivion, as did Rome, but the our ancestors of Revolutionary fame taught us to lick the hand that smites us. The rich are never lawless-it is lawful for them to kill, murder, shoot,

maim, or anything else they please, and if it ain't, they own the courts and officers and are in no danger. It is really too bad to see the hireling press of the robber monopolies worry about the attempt to make the masses hate the classes! In the next breath they will tell you there are no such things as classes in this country.-Burnside Item.

The Social Democracy is not idle by any means Mr. Debs has been negotiating with the proper authorities at Nashville, Tenn., for the construction for that city of a \$300,000 railroad on the plan that improvements should be made to pay for their own building and owned by the people. poses, or at least the organization of which he is the head does, to build the road and turn over the possession of it to the city of Nashville in consideration for raising the money to build it. He proposes to hire all the unemployed men who are stranded in that city after the close of the centennial exposition. The people of Nashville, it is said, will encourage the city government to make the experiment. The friends of Social Democracy will be glad to learn of its encouraging prospects in fields of prac-

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

A RECORD OF THE WEEK'S PROP-AGANDA AND PROGRESS.

Chairman Debs Speaking in New York. The Movement Growing in Chicago and Elsewhere.

Secretaries of local branches will confer a favor by sending brief reports of proceedings of branch and other meetings to the editor of the Social

Director Burns organized a Branch in Roseland on Saturday, October 9. The new Branch starts out with fourteen members and fine prospects for a steady increase.

During the past week new branches have been organized at Safford, Ariz.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Portland, Ore.; Mattoon, Ill.; Canton, S. D.; Jacksonville, Ill., and Tulare, Cal.,

An important meeting of Branch 19 will be held next Sunday, October 17; Members will be notified by postal and they should not fail to attend. Bros. Notz and Kraft of No. 19 are deserving of praise for the excellent work

Branch meetings are for the education of members and non-members in the principles of Social Democracy. Every member should make it a point to bring at least one non-member to every meeting of his Branch. This is the way to secure members.

A large and enthusiastic audience listened to stirring addresses by Comrades Stedman and Cox at Sevoria's Hall, corner Forty-third and State, on Tuesday evening, October 12. The meeting was held under the auspices of Branch 12, and resulted in a large increase of membership.

Chairman Debs is doing splendid work in the east. His New York meetings are an immense success, and are a great aid to the movement in that city and vicinity. Our New York brothers are very earnest workers, and enthusiastic in the cause of Social Democracy. Look out for some corking news from the east in our next

last meeting, decided to change day of meeting from Thursday to Wednesday. Members will take notice and see change in advertisement of their meeting. A committee of ladies consisting directors of the public library is such Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Goldzier, was appointed to arrange a programme for a social session of the Branch.

The Illinois branches are doing splendid work. In Chicago, interest is con-Stantly growing, and the members of the various branches are working together with a zeal that compels success. Director Burns is just now on the sick list, but his able lieutenants are not allowing the work to lag, and the membership of the various branches is increasing at a very satisfactory rate.

The regular meeting of Branch 1 on Sunday, October 10, was well attended, and, like all of this Branch's meetings, very interesting. Bro W. C. Bohannon, of St. Louis, Mo., was the speaker of the day. Bro. Bohannon is a very effective speaker, and his address was well received. Considerable good-natured discussion followed the address of the day, and Bros. Murphy and struck when he found that Christ Goodwin were granted the privilege of would be killed; threw his money away the floor for ten minutes each for the instantly, and hanged himself. How purpose of discussing points raised by Bro. Bohannon. At the business meeting several new names were added to membership roll, and resolutions concerning the new public library were adopted. These resolutions are published in another column. The meetings of Branch 1 are held every Sunday will it be by injunctions of modern at 2 p. m. in the Journal building on Judge Jeffreys of infamous memory Washington street. Good speakers are Appeal to Reason. in attendance at every meeting and a cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

at a great rate in Toledo. The article from the Toledo News in another col- classed with Chinamen and dogs umn indicates the character of the cheap to be of any use.—Rights of Man, work he is doing. The "Union," the Minneapolis, Minn.

labor paper of Toledo, also gives Lloyd and the Social Democracy exceedingly favorable mention. Bro. Caton of Branch 4 writes that Lloyd has taken the town by storm. Bro. Lloyd will remain in Toledo until the city is solidly organized. New members are coming in with a rush,

The following article from the Watertown, N. Y., Reunion, of Oct. 6th, shows what our brothers in that city are doing:

"The Social Democracy is an assured thing in Watertown. Last Wednesday evening there was a gathering of those interested in the new party at Trades Assembly hall and a branch was formed. The platform of the party was dilated at some length and its virtues extolled by the socialistic devotees. Eugene V. Debs sent a characteristic letter encouraging the members and promising them a date here in October should the local branch so desire. An open meeting was held on Sunday at Trades Assembly hall when local speakers of ability addressed the meet-

A Social Democracy boom may be looked for in Watertown in the near

BRANCH NO. 1.

Resolutions Adopted At The Regular Meet ing Sunday, October 10.

Whereas, A new building for the public library has been dedicated last Saturday evening; and,

Whereas, This building is located in the district of Branch No. 1 of the S. D. of A.; and,

Whereas, It is a most magnificent edifice of education in the broadest sense of the word, and in its comfortable, artistic and practical appointments an object lesson of the great benefit of public ownership; and,

Whereas, We hope that the revolution is not far which will sweep away the present vicious system and will build palaces like the new public library on the grounds which are covered today by the dingy hovels and factories and jails of the competitive

Be it Resolved. That we extend a cordial invitation to the comrades of all branches of the S. D. of A. and to all working men in Chicago to visit the new library as soon and as often as possible, and to take advantage of the opportunity given them to study up our Social economic question.

And, whereas, It is an exception under the present system, with its tre-The members of Branch 10, at their mendous temptations, to find a set of decent men who will give their time and labor honestly to fulfill a public

an exception,

Be it further Resolved. That Branch No. 1 of S. D. of A. tenders a vote of recognition to the board of directors of the public library and the secretary be and is hereby instructed to direct a letter to this board which shall give voice to the sentiment of these reso lutions

CONSTANTINE GOLDZIER. ROBT. BAUR. THOMAS STANTON,

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1897.

We do a great injustice to Iscario in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money lover, and like all money lovers didn't understand Christcouldn't make out the worth of him or the meaning of him. He didn't want him to be killed. He was horror many of our present money seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed?

The struggle for liberty was not suppressed by the fagot and the rack, nor

-Ruskin.

In New York City the working people are of so little account that it is Organizer Lloyd is stirring things up not considered worth while to put their ta great rate in Toledo. The article

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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 find 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 labor 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 traced the existence of a class that corrupts the government, allenates public property, public franchises and public functions and holds this, the mightiest of nations, in abject dependence. Labor, manual and mental, being the creator for all wolds that those who perform all labor and create 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 electric 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 together in shop, mines factories, etc., co-operating according to the most efficient division of labor, but they are not the masters of their products. The fruits of this co-operative abordency is the owners of the means of production, to-wit by the owners of machines, mines, lund and the means of transportation.

ed by the owners of the means of production, to-wit by the owners of machines, mines, lund 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 labor a ware to be bought in the open market, and places no real value on human life.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purposes and made instruments for the enslavement 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 full-ures and the destructive action of its full-ures and the destructive action of its full-ures and the destructive action of the destructive and 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 put 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 present state of planless production, in-

portation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planiess production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth, which, although it will not make every man equal physically or mentally, will give to every worker the free exercise and the full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization and ultimately in augurate the universal brotherhood of man. The Social Democracy of America will make democracy "the rule of the people," a truth, by ending the economic sublugation of the overwhelming great majority of the people. With a view to the immediate relisf of the people, all our efforts shall be put forth to secure to the unemployed self-supporting employment, using all proper ways and means to that end. For such purpose one of the states of the Union, to be hereafter determined, shall be selected for the concentration of our supporters and the introduction of co-operative industry, and then gradually extending the sphere of our operations until the National Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established.

We also make the following specific

shall be established.

We also make the following specific

DEMANDS FOR RELIEF:

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

bines.

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

gas and electric plants, and all other public utilities.

3. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, leaf, coal, iron 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 unamployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

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

7. The establishment of Postal Savings.

public.
7. The establishment of Postal Savings Banks.
8. The adoption of the Initiative and the Referendum, the Imperative Mandate and Proportional Representation.

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MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

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

Illinois Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday a 52 Washington street, Chicago, at 2 p. m. fembers please attend.

Illinois Local Branch No. 5, meets every yening at 8 o'clock, corner 113th street and

-Illinois Branch No. 9 meets 2d, 3d and 4th Mondays at 8p.m., 63d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only 1st Sunday of each month at 10 a. m. Illinois Branch No. 10 meets every Wednesday at 221 N. Clark street, Chicago. at 8 p. m.

Illinois Branch No. 19 meets every Sunday at Turner Hall, Larrabee street, near Garfield avenue, at 8 p. m. Missouri Branch No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. Meets October 15 and 29, at 8 p. m., at 1000 Olive St.

Missouri Branch No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tneeday at 13th and Wyoming sts., St.Louis, Mo. M. Dorn, Sec'y, 1933 Lami Street. New York Branch No. 10, Buffalo. N. Y., meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Schweizer's Hall 483 Broadway. 7

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