On earth peace. good will toward men

Vol. IV.

CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

No. 33.

SECRETARY KELIHER SPEAKS ENCOURAGING WORDS CONCERNING PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Thirty New Branches and 1,000 New Members Added During the Month of November. Outlook Encouraging for Social Democracy's Success.

Social Democracy's magnificent record branch meeting. for November must inspire our comrades to continue their work in the good cause; must fill them with that possible, as this is our medium of comspirit of determination which falters munication with those whom we wish not at obstacles, and knows no fail- to draw into our movement, and whose ure; must give them the satisfaction support we must have. which comes from the knowledge of with the new year special features will good deeds well done, and endow them with courage to continue their work, possible it will be enlarged. Those until the good ship, "Social Democracy," is securely anchored in the haven of glorious victory.

Thirty new branches were organized eventually they will come to us. and our membership increased by more Merrie England should also be than 1,000. Among the new members pushed; it is good and cheap propa-added during the month are some of ganda material, and each branch the brightest minds in the movement in America, persons who fully realize the responsibilities of membership der today. in this organization, and whose influence will be potent to bring numbers What we need now is work-hard, un- a true Socialist, do his full share of ceasing work, from each member, for the great work we have undertaken. the consummation of our program of Promptly pay your dues in advance us

It is only by united and persistent effort that we can accomplish the ab-jects of our organization, and each but the organization depends upon 11. knocking at the wedge, lifting the member should feel a sense of per-sonal responsibility for the success of with all the energy and influence at the whole movement. In union lies your command. Build and stregnthen strength, and victory is the sure fruit the structure that is to spread the of united effort. Members should do light and usher in the new and better their duty, and each should bring in day.

Among the Preachers.

whose short name is sin, that ails the

at a more just distribution to sup-

plant our present commercial canni-

balism? And what a caricature of socialism! Has the doctor not heard

the announcement of that new princi-

vidualism than to cast epithets, are

logically falling in line with the

anarchists. If preachers want men to

repent, why do they not teach them to

bring forth fruits worthy of repent-

A few days ago Dr. Johnson of Chi-

cago University read a paper to a min-isterial meeting on the subject of

"Tithing." His conclusion was that the evangelical Christians of to-day

purposes than was required of the Jew

by his law. This may be gratifying to the Christian giver. But this cal-

culation is based on the assumption

that the increase of wealth of the en-

tire nation divided by the total pop-

ulation represents the increase of

wealth of the individual Christian.

This can hardly be a proper calcula-tion when the "masses" are un-

churched. Still the doctor claims that

the census officials sustain him in this

assumption. But there are some think-

ers who are raising the question as to

whether the bureau of statistics is al-

together scientific. It certainly has de-

ported itself occasionally like unto a

But how dreamy is all this in a day

assist the coal miners in their late peaceful battle for a living wage?

Hands up, D.D., LL.D., Ph.D., et al.!

Prof. George D. Herron has returned

from his travels in England and the

Continent refreshed and more vigorous

Carl Marx order, but that his teaching

speaking, communism. This

went even farther and was, more prop-

minds us of the sentence of Engels.

who is speaking of the culmination of socialism: "The interference of the

state in social relations becomes super-

fluous in one domain after another.

Scholarship should be especially thankful to Prof. Herron for his orig-

inal researches into the history of this

subject. He claims and proves that,

days to the last of the pagan emperors, served.

and falls of itself into desuetude."

Jesus was not a socialist of the

than ever. His latest contention is for publication.

tool of plutocracy.

its selfish theory that outer distribu- cial and economic order. This is

tion will right matters, but that is some will modern church historionly a new deal to the old gamblers. It is not individualism, but selfishness, never tolerated wealth-getting until

What a jumble of words is this! pity that our theological schools cannot

ple for the coming time, "All for each United States. "Nye Normanden" is

those preachers, who are doing nothing more in defense of their indi-

ance"? If they want men to be un-selfish, why not teach them to example is one worthy to be imitated.

selfish, why not teach them to put that unselfishness at once into their daily life among their fellow their daily life among their fellow matter up, but start the ball rolling yourself. If you can't order 1,000 copyrights at yourself. If you can't order 1,000 copyrights are 160 or what you can afford,

and go to work.

Times will show:

cause: therefore.

that calls for action! How many of the learned and orthodox variety gave to tor-in-chief, Alden J. Blethen, for the

speaking broadly, all the martyrs of attention. Orders will be filled in the the church from the early Jerusalem order of their receipt. First come first

were unanimously passed:

Such talk as this shows clearly that magnificent work for the cause among

How can a theory be selfish which aims teach the truth any way.

Chicago, Dec. 5, 1897.

all Comrades, greeting:-The at least one new member at every

The circulation of the Social Demo crat should be pushed as rapidly Beginning be added to the paper, and as soon as who cannot be induced to join may be secured as subscribers to the paper; in this way they will be educated and

should circulate at least 100 and each member a dozen or more copies. Or-

Let the progress of the future eclipse that of the past. Let each the support of this grand cause. member with the zeal and fidelity of required by the constitution, and enable your treasurer to forward his re-

forced to do so by the imperial edict of Constantine. Well, well, what a

list "Nye Normanden," of Minneapolis,

the leading Scandinavian paper in the

and bid our contemporary godspeed.

Comrade William S. Tuescher of Al-

legheny, Pa., was the first individual

to send in an order for 1,000 copies of

Resolutions.

their influence felt in their community.

and are taking a stand on public questions, as the following from the Seattle

At a meeting of the Social Democrats

Whereas, At the school election held

of Seattle the following resolutions

in the city of Seattle on November 6,

1897, the people declared by a large

majority vote in favor of free text

books and a competent director of pub-

sults obtained are largely due to the

Seattle Times, and other friends of the

Resolved, That we, the Social Deni-

ocrats of the city of Seattle, in regu-

lar session, do extend a vote of thanks

tor-in-chief, Alden J. Blethen, for the efficient work done in favor of free

books, for free schools and for honor-

able and competent school officers. We

also thank all who co-operated in se-

Resolved, That a copy of these reso-

COL. P. H. M'KERNAN,

Sec'y L. B. N. 3, S. D. of A.

lutions be furnished The Seattle Times

Chairman Committee on Resolutions. J. B. FOWLER,

If the workingmen of this country

they will not vote for their rights, how

ever fight for them?-Commonwealth.

Branches should get in their Merrie

England orders early to insure prompt

it be expected that they would

are such consummate imbeciles

curing the splendid results.

lic schools, and,
Whereas, We believe the good

great efforts and influence of

Our Seattle comrades are making

FRED'K G. STRICKLAND.

Julieter Keliher

would never have been known. National Secretary. together with the pioneer martyrs of

agance, and these can only be obtained through the ownership of human slaves. The rich and powerful want

a strong Socialist paper, and is doing conceal their blood-stained footsteps institutions of charity.

that it is his God-given right to command the poor and force his authority upon them. He wants them to rever ence his very presence and take off their hats before addressing him, simply because he has wealth stored away and is in position to continue robbing the poor of the profits of their toil.

If there were no rich and no poor no master and no slave, none powerful enough to wield brutal authority, and that now shock the finer feelings of

And what is government and law but the will of the rich and powerful. I mean such laws and such governments as we now have under the present competitive industrial and political system? Under present conditions the rich have a reign of absolute anarchy all to speak, can but produce wealth in the time; for while they pretend to arithmetical ratio, an acre of human live under the laws, they do not obey muscle, crowded almost from the them, nor need not obey them, for earth, or even out upon the waters, is when the law presses too hard upon

nounced unconstitutional. Don't be a fool. There are no laws on our statutes, and no provisions in ever been the source or foundation of our constitution, that can reach the very rich, so long as the masses rerich can have a law set aside just as

If this system is not a fraud and a

WAITING,

Serene I fold my hands and wait, Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor se I rave no more 'gainst time or fate, For lo! my own shall come to me.

stay my haste, I make delays; For what avails this eager pace? stand amid the eternal ways, And what is mine shall know my face

Asleep, awake, by night or day, The friends I seek are seeking me; No wind can drive my bark astray, Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has s
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw The brook that springs in yonder heights; of lows the good with equal law Unto the soul of pure delights.

Yon floweret nodding in the wind is ready plighted to the bee; And, maiden, why that look unkind? For lo! thy lover seeketh thee. The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Not time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me,
—John Burroughs.

The Inhumanity of Authority.

(By the Man Without a Soul.) The very air blowing over the environments of plutocracy breeds tyranny, arrogance, lordliness, haughtiness and insolence. There could be no worse influence destroying all that is manly in a boy's mind than to grow up in the assurance that he is much better than the laboring man's boy, and that he will never be obliged to soil his fingers at plebeian labor.

Here is where the curse of riches gets in its first wedge between the rich and the poor, and over social and politwealthy still higher, and at the same time forcing the poor lower and lower into the mud of dependence and slav-

If society had always been run on poor, but all sharing alike the blessings and wealth of nature, the name tyrant

Neither would there have been a king, nor queen, nor lord, nor baron, nor duke, nor general. And there never would have been any occasion for guns, or cannons, or gunboats, or Rev. Dr. Stryker said in Madison

Square Presbyterian Church: "So far as I can find, Socialism's deep error is because they attacked the existing so
War belongs to cannons, or cannons,

War belongs to great wealth and private ownership in lands and mills and

Great wealth breeds a desire for more power, and influence, and extravmore slaves to pay them tribute—to dig wealth out of the earth and hand it over to them to pay for the privilege of living.

Robbery and plunder is the orthodox creed of the rich, no odds how smooth-ly they cover it over with prayer, and behind gorgeous church buildings and

The rich man is so apt to imagine

Could civilization possibly be run on a more inhuman and brutal plan? Sit right down now, whoever reads this letter, and ask yourself in all seriousness, has the rich man, the king or the plutocracy of civilization the God-given right to live off the toil of the oppressright to live on the toil of the oppress-ed masses? Have they a God-given right to plunge these hopeless and de-pendent and humbugged people into wants, pay taxes, and get nothing.

Image: More they a God-given toil, old twins of poverty, must, as usual, continue to delve, supply all wants, pay taxes, and get nothing.

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Image: More they a God-given toil, old twins of poverty, must, as usual, continue to delve, supply all wants, pay taxes, and get nothing. murder some other poor man in the

name of patriotism and plunder? none dependent enough to obey, would humanity into insensibility, and cause us to look upon blood with a feeling blood is shed in the name of govern-

them, they have the wealth and influence to have the law repealed, or pro-

easily as they can draw a check for thousands of dollars.

in a country where a few own the wealth, and the many are forced to do all the labor. At the very foundation of this government is the glaring fraud of private ownership of land, and this entails the slavery of the masses who own no land, and tribute to the rich for the privilege of living on God's free gift to all. curse and a blight upon humanity, can you tell me what would be a blight? Don't quote Scripture now to prove

that the present way is God's way of ruling the people, because, if the Scriptures are true, every rich and arrogant man in civilization is as sure of hell as it is impossible for a came to pass through the eye of a needle And would God employ the men whon he has consigned to everlasting damnation to rule his creatures on earth?

There is nothing on earth, nor in heaven, to support our present forms of civilized government, but the brutality and greed of the world's rich and corrupt men, and their cowardly fol-

backed up by wealth and willing part of men to obey the brutal authority of the greedy rich, and God will surely hold the cowards guilty who Pa., last September, at a wink from their murderous employers.

When obedience leads to crime, the truly brave will surely rebel against the authority of the inhuman brutes whose only throne is a bag of dollars.

whose only throne is a bag of dollars. The men who make our unjust laws, To grind the faces of the poor, And make the cowards stand in awe, While hunger stands outside the door, Are no more hated by the gods Who watch the toiling millions here, Than cowards who obey the nods. Of those who made these laws severe. While none but brutes make brutal law, There are brutes still as mean as they; The crime of holding men in awe, Is no worse than 'tis to obey. Is no worse than 'tis to obey.

The Fallacy of the Single! Tax. Osborne Ward, now translator in the Department of Labor at Washington D. C., has written more and better

the co-operative socialistic plan, and than any other writer for the people there had never been any rich nor on Socialism, and he is still busy findon Socialism, and he is still busy finding bedrock for the pillars of proletarian Socialism. In his labor catechism, of which

over 20,000 have been sold or given away, on page 284-he gives these fig-ures, which I had found nowhere else, from Mulhall's "Progress of the Nation Within Forty Years," in which they are illustrated by a diagram. They show the relative advance of different industries in England. The inc. tart from zero, the comparison of actual growth beginning at 10.

Mr. Ward says: "Commerce, which is susceptible of the greatest range of profits and makes the most millionaire speculators, runs up to 550 in the scale, while manufactures, the next greatest reource of the monarchs of wealth, rise to 450. Several other industries which

make rich men, are shown to have similarly risen. But where stands ag-riculture? Instead of rising, it has actually fallen and stands only at 8! And yet it is this most unproductive, most unfortunate of our resources, the land, which is to be made to pay all the enormous expenses of government! This proposition for an exclusive land tax, relieving these speculators of commerce, manufacture, jobbery from all burdens of assessment, however plausible it may be made to appear, looks most ominous ly suspicious. It is well known that

constantly on the alert to avoid payment of taxes. Scheming advocates of so-called single land-tax would throw the active

the great millionaires of monopoly are

to the highest point, but you cannot, let us hope peaceably, though those than a given product, acre for acre, the world over, although science and capital may combine to somewhat above what it is now.

But the labor monopolist well knows that he can crowd workmen upon a given piece of land and by owning their patents and exploiting their toil, force from small piece of land an ever increasing product, aye, make them stand at the forges, anvils, work benches and looms so thickly together that even the free air is vitiated by sheer monopoly of it through his exploiture of labor. One may here see that while an acre of land, muscle, so made to produce in geometrical ratio. This shows why some millionaires are so determined to rid themselves of the payment of taxes on products. Confis cation of land is well known to have the great and arrogant families of submission; for the the true battleground of the land problem, is the country of nationalized lands. What became of them? They were allenated to court favorites There can be no perfect government through the tricks of politicians and used to found the great overbearing families, as a study of the blue books reveals.

cuit, at variance with the decisions of the decisions of England for 255 years. with land. Let the agricultural ques tion grow with other questions of so That, no matter how atrocious a libel cial ownership—ownership of the tools by which labor is performed and product created and dispensed."

Mrs. Mary Gunning.

BLANTON DUNCAN SCORES THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY. INJUNCTION GOVERNMENT ILLEGAL.

Injunction Orders Served on Railway Employes Legally Not Worth the Paper on Which They Were Written. The Federal Constitution Defied.

When American independence was | The plaintiff-was your correspondent, longer in force in the various states. Fe System. except in so far as each chose to adopt fused to be made slaves of at the bahest of their previous employers in the other district judge, from Nevada, in great soulless corporations of the coun- the court of appeals. And that is the try-who made suggestions for adop- law of the federal courts today, as it tion by the federal judges, who looked has now been so managed as to prethrough their glasses, and not to the vent any hearing in such a case by the spirit of the laws granting equal rights United States Supreme court. When to every citizen, no matter how humble.

The right of trial by jury, specially reserved in the United States constitution and maintained by the states, was no longer respected by these little despots, armed with the whole power of the federal government to enforce zenship of the parties; therefore it the decisions rendered in defiance of justice, and approved of by the unscrupulous autocrat, who reigned in Washington, who will only be mentioned by posterity with an epithet of contempt.

The attention of the federal judge (then of the district court in this circuit) was called to the anti-trust law, as a means of compelling the railroad pear in a state court. The discrimiemployes to remain at their duties, or be punished for deserting, after being served with injunctions.

This emanated from the brain of Hunsacker, the attorney of the mainmoth Santa Fe system; it was published in a letter from him; and the action was promptly carried into effect. Injunctions were not served, but scattered by the marshals in every group of men whom they met; and legally they were in real law not worth the paper upon which the orders were printed. They were to have the effect of terrorizing the individuals, ignorant of their rights, and apparently without protection against the great corporations, backed by the federal judiciary, and the military power of the United States, forces being sent here to overawe the peaceful com-munity, at the demand of one Otis, controller of the Times newspaper, and his associates: and their demand was backed up by the U.S. Senator Washington, S. M. White, who by the Associated Press dispatches was stated to have gone to Cleveland and demanded the orders forthwith for the transportation of the troops.

burdens of taxation off the heads of uration of government by injunction; money-winning businesses. Land and who took most prominent parts in that which read something like this: You may crowd the art of agriculture of this country and its governmentunder any conditions, get from it more who hold the power now will be loath to surrender it, except when driven out by the other alternative predicted by Jefferson-revolution.

There are creatures who should rear a fitting retribution, even on earth, for their sins and crimes against the weak and helpless. And millions of readers can make memoranda everywhere as to who those persons are. In the congressional judiciary files can be found a demand for the impeachment of the federal judge of this circuit, giving a true record of his opinions, decisions and acts in regard to these issues. It could not be expected that any person could induce a congress to take steps toward justice, and wise Jefferson saw the sure results, when he wrote 75 years ago, that 'Impeachment would not be even a scarecrow." It is not necessary in this case, as the remedy would be more swift, if the people do take possession of the government. This judge was promoted by the influence at Washington, doubtless for his wonderful ingenuity, tact, and consonance with the views there prevailing. It was done by a little act of three lines, creating a special additional circuit judgeship. That act can be just as speedily repealed in two lines, if the people ever get the power.

A few weeks after that promotion a decision was rendered in this cir-

achieved the laws of England were no the defendant was the Mammoth Santa

This court cited only one case (from them. The Federal judiciary had no jurisdiction except such as was granted by the federal constitution. In the respective states the federal judges were had rejected that case, and this fed-Authority is too often no more than to conform to the law of that state in brute force, when that authority is actions at law. Every state has since of that Supreme court, approving of adopted its own code of practice and that rejection and opinion "certainly slaves. I believe it is a crime on the a part of men to obey the brutal author- excuse for diversion from a state's de- or limited; and not absolute" and the cisions—except in chancery, and thus court ruled in conformity with Amer-the discovery was made, that under ican decisions "that the highest courts slew the unarmed miners at Hazleton, the anti-trust law (directed against in this country have uniformly held, those especially who were defrauding that the privilege of counsel is limthe revenue) the Federal judge could ited to words spoken, which are perrun the government by injunction, and tinent, or which have relation to the imprison for contempt those who rematter of inquiry."

The decision was affirmed by anapplication was made to hear this decision, against the uniform ruling of all the Supreme courts of all the states, a justice of the United States Supreme court responded: "The jurisdiction of the circuit court in your case depended entirely upon the citiwould seem to be one which, by the express provisions of the act of 1891 can not be brought from the court of appeals to our court."

There is nothing more monstrous

than that-a complete stoppage of the rights of every citizen of every state, except where they each happen to be citizens of the same state, and can apnation is made altogether in favor of defendants-specially it seems great corporations-the plaintiffs having no remedy and no status in the federal courts.

The federal courts have therefore advanced to the position of tearing into shreds all the rights guaranteed by the constitutions-the lives, the liberty, the property, the reputation of all citizens at will. Another decision recently made in the same circuit establishes that the federal courts will not permit a citizen to go into the state courts for speedy justice—but will remove the case on the application of a huge corporation, when, if the plaintiff had attempted as the citizen of another state to bring the suit originally into the federal court, it would have been promptly dismissed. The progress of usurpation transcends everything which could have been dreamed of-affects the rights and liberties of every citizen; and will be further elucidated.

Notes of Progress in New York. It is a cheering sign of the growth of

our movement to see the new delegates It is well enough to mention names and persons in connection with the events, which accompanied the inauguration of growners and persons in connection with the events, which accompanied the inauguration of growners are to see the new delegates coming in at each meeting of the Greater New York Central Committee.

Branch No. 15 is the latest, from Brooklyn. No. 12 another years. burdens of taxation off the heads of uration of government by injunction; vigorous branch, is gaining strength these colossal millionaires of the and to single out some of the actors and new members by issuing cards cial Democracy of America Debating Branch No. 7, organized shortly be-

fore Comrade Debs' visit to Brooklyn, with quite a large membership among the railway men, reports a large increase in membership. Lately Mrs. Imogene Fales, who has so long been known as a power in reform movements, has joined this branch, and has also given her name to the Central Committee as one of the lecturers for our movement. Branch No. 7 also reports that headquarters have been secured at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Hull street. The room can be used every evening by comrades and their friends. Business meetings are held Wednesday evenings, and on Sunday evenings educational meetings are being held under the leadership of Mrs. E. R. Ware, who secures speakers and arranges a musical program for each evening. Free discussions after the talks are a helpful feature of these meetings. Questions bearing on our movement are asked and thoroughly discussed.

Branch No. 5 is planning with joint committees from other branches. large mass meeting for Comrade Herbert Casson in Brooklyn on the even-ing of December 10. This meeting, ing of December 10. with the one planned by the Central Committee to be held in Windsor theater, New York, Sunday evening, December 12, will give an impetus to our cause, and in a short time we will reap the results by increased membership and the birth of new branches.

cuit, at variance with the decisions of every state in the union, and against from New York among the cloak-makers, and so the good news comes in-"Forward" is surely the word-let us I hat, no matter now attretious a liber of boward is surely the word—let us might be, when uttered in a pleading pass it on all along the line. No in court by the attorney or his client looking backward in our army. "For—it was absolutely privileged, and the person libeled could have no redress. justice. ELLA REEVE WARE.

human emancipation.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA.

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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 right of any other man to life, and up hope and were preparing to call for the entire membership.'

Our édition of Merrie England makes propaganda material that is worth using.

The formation of the sewer pipe trust is only another evidence of the fact that the capitalists recognize the value of the Socialistic principle, so far as their own interests are con-

Capitalism takes better care of its criminals than of its workers; hence the incentive to crime. The unemployed worker is an outcast, and society does not recognize his presence on earth until after he has committed

our Chicago comrades, is working on dividual effort but by the social ora Social Democracy song-book, which ganism-that is to say the isolated inhe intends to publish in the near fu- dividual cannot produce more than ture, and he desires to receive suggestions, and contributions of original matter, from the comrades throughout the social organism produces nearly the country. Music and singing of all wealth society in the aggregate may appropriate songs should be a leading rightfully claim the product and confeature of our branch meetings, and a trol and direct its distribution. Sobook such as Comrade Strickland contemplates publishing is much needed. Send suggestion and material to Rev. guard the right of life to all who are Frederick Strickland, 148 Lawndale avenue, Chicago.

One of our congressmen has introduced a bill to increase the pay of mail carriers, and it will doubtless be passed. Those wage earners who are afraid of the slavery of Socialism, should consider the position of the mail carrier, and note his manner of securing increase in wages and better conditions of labor. He does not have to strike. There are countless thousands of workers who would be glad what all despots have done in every of the chance to embrace such slavery as the mail carrier endures, yet he is essentially a Socialist employe. Incidentally, the law of supply and demand which is always worked to justify the wage conditions of capitalism does not operate under Socialism. The supply of mail carriers is much larger than the demand for them, but this has no effect on their wages. Wages rise in spite of this.

The only feature of President Mcon is its essentially capitalistic standpoint. There is not the slightest reference to the wage earners, no intimation that they have any interest in the government, or any problems solve which might properly become the subject of legislation. Hung up congressional committees are a number of labor bills which the trades unionists of the country consider of importance, and they would no doubt like to know how the chief executive of the nation stands on the questions dealt with in these bills. Workingmen were a very important part of the nation at the time they were tramping up the sod in front of McKinley .. house last fall. They listened to great deal of taffy from him then, and came to believe themselves the real arbiters of the destiny of this great The taffy was swallowed, and well, the workingmen have lost consequence until next election time! Sic transit gloria mundi.

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

You can't afford to miss our new edition of Merrie England; 10 cents will buy two copies

THE EDITOR'S ARENA

The following from the "Chatta- ner. Oh no, business isn't robbery nooga Times" sounds the key note of the crusade against Socialism and, inconsistent and contradictory as it is, deserves more than a passing notice: deserves more than a passing notice:

The people must get rid of the idea that the government's business is, in any sense, to take care of them. Until they do shed that intolerable civic superstition they will not enjoy true freedom regulated by laws, intended not to care for, but solely to protect the liberty of the individual, and when each individual's freedom is safeguarded the freedom of all must be. Paternalism is a badge of imperialism. Its practice would be intolerable to the very people who are urging their countrymen to help them establish a despotism of the majority.

If it is not, in any sense, the business of government to take care of

ess of government to take care of the people in God's name what is it For ornament! If it serves no useful purpose we better dispense with it, for it is certainly an expensive luxury and times are hard. But the editor of the Times explains that government is "intended not to care for but solely to protect the liberty of the individual." Profound distinction! So to protect the liberty of the individual is not "caring for" him.

It would be interesting to know

what conception any one can have of liberty who could pen the foregoing We suppose that, to such a person, liberty is regarded as a right to acquire unlimited wealth, to lay hold of all of the instruments of production even to the extent of monopolizing the whole earth. That no one can have such a right, a moment's reflection will clearly demonstrate. If any man or combination of men could in any manner acquire a valid and equitable that if we would only elect McKinley title to the entire earth it would contravene the right of all other men to ity. McKinley was elected and since live. But the right to liberty cannot then we have searched the heavens be superior to the right to life and no above, the earth beneath and the watman has or can acquire the right to ers under the earth to discover and deperform any act in the name of lib- clare the coming of our promised reerty that would interfere with the ward, but in vain. We had about given since the acquisition of the entire earth by less than the whole people heads of the false prophets when we would be in contravention of the right of the balance to live it follows that liberty does not justify unlimited wealth.

Since unlimited wealth in few hands is in derogation of the right of the great multitude to live it must follow that the distribution of property may properly be regulated by government, since "the end of government," according to Locke, "is the the good

If the government should regulate the distribution of wealth what should be the guiding principle? Manifestly wealth should belong to

render an equivalent therefore in sarvice. But at least nineteen-twentieths all hazards. After ransacking nearly of all wealth is produced not by inone-twentieth as much alone as he can in conjunction with his fellows. Since ciety should distribute wealth in such a manner as to guarantee and safewilling to render service in return; and not this alone, but wealth should be so distributed as "to protect the liberty of the individual" and no man is free who is compelled to submit to the dominion of any man. Great dividual wealth is power. A Rocke-feller, a Vanderbilt or a Carnegie possess more power over the lives and destiny of men than many a king of despot. So far as they use their wealth as a means of exercising dominion over others they are doing age of the world and whatever else they may be who are so controlled, they are not freemen, they do not possess liberty. No man is wholly free who has not an equal opportunity with his fellows and some day our wise men will discover that no gov ernment can secure liberty to its citizens on any basis short of economic equality. This we suppose the Chattanooga Times would call "taking care We call it safe-guardof the people." ing their liberties.

Writers like the editor of the Times regard the government as a sort of big policeman who struts around with his club and "preserves the peace" while the wolves devour the lambs according to law. They regard it as legitimate and right for one class of people to do all the work and produce all the wealth and then have a lot of idle rich or scheming sharpers descend upon them like so many harpies and, by means of a lot of legal juggling, commonly called rent, interest or profits, transfer it all to their own pockets, without any pretense of rendering an equivalent service therefor, and then they talk of "liberty" to the victims of this process and, sad and disheartening as it is, many of them listen and imagine that they re

A sewer pipe trust, capitalized at \$27,500,000 is announced. J. P. Morgan & Co. are to put in \$11,000,000 and purchase two-thirds of each of the forty-five plants in the country-the annual saving in office expenses, cost of marketing and freight will amount to \$2,000,000. Prices will be advanced and so relieve our people of any sura most artistic and gentlemanly man-

announce and the second

It is a poor day for news when the papers cannot record the organization of a new trust. The latest that we have seen announced is the American Wood-Working Machinery Co. of Williamsport, Pa. It is a consolidation of fourteen large concerns, that turn out about seven-eights of the wood-working machinery of the United States. The new company has a capital stock of \$8,500,000 and will invite those on the outside to take a hand in a social game of "freeze-out" in the near future. If competition is so good a thing wonder why the plutocrats lie awake nights scheming how they can kill it off.

Dun & Co. report 276 business fail-

ures in the United States for the week ending November 4, as against 230 for the corresponding week a year ago 20 per cent more this year than last. And this is "prosperity." We have been suspecting for some time that there was some misunderstanding in regard to this much-talked-of "prosperity." In 1893 we were told that if congress would repeal the Sherman act and go home that prosperity would greet them as they alighted from the train. That act was repealed and failures came, not by two or three, but by the score, and by the hundred, but we, in our simplicity, saw nothing that we called prosperity. Again in 1896 we were assured by all the prophets and chief priests of Republicanism that there would be no end of prosperdown the wrath of the gods upon the that "prosperity" was here, and of course they ought to know about it if

anybody does. So we began the search anew. But although we pressed into the service every manner, form and description of optical instrument of which we have any knowledge, from a pair of spectacles to Yerkes' telescope, we had no better success than before. It then occurred to us that prosperity may be so retiring in its disposition, so unwilling to display its charms to the eyes of the vulgar throng that it may travel abroad at night only. We at once sent those who produce it or to those who for "Old Sleuth" and his dark lantern, determined to fathom the mystery at all creation, the man with the dark lantern finally appeared in our sanctum with a copy of Dun's report above referred to under his arm and announced that he had a clew.

His theory, in brief, is that the Republican chief priests do not mean the same thing by prosperity that we do. As everyone knows, we mean plenty of work and good business for everybody. They mean good business for sheriffs and receivers and especially for the trusts, monopolies and politicians. In this sense, it will be readily seen that "prosperity" and business failures would go hand in hand and, in fact. would mean one and the same thingthe more failures the less competition for the trusts and monopolies; the more idle men, the cheaper they can buy their labor, and the votes necessary to retain supremacy.

Later .- A dispatch just received from our faithful detective informs us that he has just seen the advance sheets of Mark McKinley's new vest pocket dictionary for millionaires and and our country shud help 'em get it, politicians only and that the theory every particular.

Y-e-s, prosperity is here! But we are sorry now we strained our spectacles so looking for it!

A son of Ex-Governor Penn of Louisiana was recently convicted for vagrancy and sentenced to a term on the rock pile at Louisville, Ky. This system of ours is a beauty, isn't it? Up to-day, but down to-morrow!

How much his own folly may have had to do with bringing Mr. Penn to this condition we do not know. But it is perfectly safe to predict that he will not soon be "on top" again. However earnestly he may strive, whatever the real merits of the man, he is weighted down as with a ball and chain and to rise will be almost impossible. Those who are in a similar position as himself will hold him back; those more fortunate will thrust him down. Any system that perpetually damns a mar because of past folly, however great, is a vicious and unjust system and ought not to be tolerated. Whenever any man is ready to do his best the principles of Christ and the laws of eternal justice alike decree him the right to a new opportunity, to the right to

Eugene V. Debs and the late Henry George are scoundrels, fakirs and capitalistic hirelings, according to the New York People, very likely because they would not join the socialist labor party, and bow to the leadership of Professor De Leon, the supreme dictunes. Will the People please tell us man who did not bow his head in homman's Labor Journal.

Song of the "Lower Classes."

BY ERNEST JONES.

We plow and sow, we're so very, very

That we delve in the dirty clay;
Till we bless the plain with the golden
grain,
And the vale with the fragrant hay.
Our place we know, we're so very, very
low.
'Tis down at the landlord's feet;
We're not too low the grain to grow,
But too low the bread to eat.

Down, down we go, we're so very, very

low,

To the hell of the deep-sunk mines;
But we gather the proudest gems that
glow,
When the crown of the despot shines;
And whene'er he lacks, upon our backs
Fresh loads he deigns to lay;
We're far too low to vote the tax,
But not too low to pay.

We're low, we're low-we're very, ver

And yet from our fingers glide
The sliken flow and the robes that glow
Round the limbs of the sons of pride;
And what we get, and what we give,
We know, and we know our share;
We're not too low the cloth to weave
But too low the cloth to wear.

We're low, we're low, we're very, ver low.

And yet when the trumpets ring.
The thrust of a poor man's arm will
Through the heart of the proudest
We're low, we're low—mere rabble,
know—

know—
We're only the rank and file;
We're not too low to kill the foe
But too low to share the spoil.

PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, O., Last Saturday. Mr. Debs and All the Rest of You-Old Pappy Pucker wus over to our last meetin'. He uster to be a great Alliance man, and when it wus on the boom he peddled his wheat and corn around among the members at good fat prices fur seed. Durin' the last year he has took to peddlin' harmony fur Sam Fromhöser's free whisky-I mean free silver demokrasy, but all he's got out of it so far is to be elected county coriner at the tale end of the fusion ticket. He wanted to be commissioner, but they did not take him at his valuaits a free silver paper with a specy basis, but as soon as my time is out tion, same as we did his wheat, but they took him at his actual value, and I'm goin' to quit it and take a Socialpaid him accordin'-which is to set on ist paper. I cut sum items out of it durin' the last week, and I wish you wud read 'em." He handed her the dead things. He's been settin' on one fur some time—an organ that man as a slik young duck started. He lives in the county west of us. He told the boys of a trust called The American Wood-of a trust called The American Woodin', bein' as he uster cum pretty often, seven-eights of the machine producbut frum the way he talked among the members before the meetin' about how "us reformers must get to-gether," I think the wire pullers sent dollars, and the account sed: "Thire him out to try and hed us socialists off. Well, they better keep him to ders will be shipped from the nearest factory. The savings in office expenses, home, for he can only play one tune on the harp with but a single string, which is silver, of course. Maybe he million dollars per annum, and the didn't strike sum stumps in talkin' to to increase the present profit ten per the boys. They just throud his plow cent." Of the last piece I will quote clean out of the ferrer, and when the meetin' took up he was afraid to say the following: "After months of disastrous cut rate war between the anything when the president called on him. Uster be you cudent hardly keep peace has been signed and a grand him from wantin' to talk. But he kinder wurked up the curage of Sammy Fry, who got the floor and sed: "I kinder begin to believe in socialism. but we can't get it all to once, and I company with a capital of fifty-five million dollars formed." Miss Smart think gettin' free-sixteen-to-one silver will be a good start, and if we only stick together we can get it, fur the people are beginnin' to understand about the great and auful krime of seventy-three." Then I sed, "Let's formed in the past two weeks, and change the subject, and talk about there are others that I have noticed. "That's just like you," says Cuby.' Sammy, "when I get you down to what, the saving noted in the sewer pipe trust. What does it mean? Why a lot you uster holler fur, and which we kan get, you go off on sumthin' else and dodge the point." "Now, looky here, dodge the point." "Now, looky here, Sammy," says I, "didn't I hear you salin' into McKinley and the republiduction is one of the things Socialists kans fur not helpin' Cuby get her freedom?" "Yes, you did," says he. "McKinley's just as bad as old Bull-Neck Grover, and I'm in faver of havin' the Cubians have their own government, and all the stuff they raise. previously announced is correct in ish government is willin' to let Cuby up and sed: "We auter pass a law run her own affairs only to be under and inforce it agin trusts." "All Spain to pay taxes, and it seems to me right, suppose we do," sed Miss Smart, they auter take that when they kan get it, fur they can't never get their account about the cracker trust, a cut full freedom, and if they get the reby the fellers with the biggest pile and forms what Spain is now willin' to give 'em it will be a big step towards the smallest conscience goblin' up the gettin' what they do want." By that time Sammy wus good and hot, and he sed: "Why, Jonas, you talk like a fool, Don't you know that if the Cubian pathe logical view of the matter. They triots let up now and accept the resay economy in production is desir forms that Spain offers, they wud be able, and that competition is wasteful at the mercy of the spanyards, who and wrong, and the solution is for the people in their organized capacity to wud tax 'em and fix things so as that they cudent get up another war? No. sir. I'm fur stikin' out fur the hole hos distribution. Under the capitalistic of freedom." "Well, let's change the subgect agin'," says I. "Did you ever see such a feller?" says Sammy; "he system production is limited by profits. no matter what may be the real needs or wants of the people, while under wont stik to the point when I get the Socialism production would be limited best of him." I didn't pay no attention by the wants of the people only, and to him, but sed: "Sum people think we if all idle and useless labor that exare kranky fools, because we are fitin' ists under the present system were to change a form of society that makes employed at useful and necessary laslaves of the masses. They say what we are after is all rite, but it'l take bor, even five hours a day, don't you think all would have more wants and too long to get it, and that we better desires supplied than they now do, take what we kan get now. Well, I'll when thousands are in forced idleness tell you that free silver just means dividin' up the 'taxin' power, and so and other thousands are engaged in useless labor? You must throw your long as we remain under the present old notions out the back door and face social system it don't make a tinkers the facts and new forces before us. We dam worth of difference if one or two have reached a point where we must sets of fellers makes us whack up, and have a change of system, and after a if we let 'em go, they will soon have review of the different ideas I am more us where we can't help ourselves. I'm firmly of the opinion that Socialism like my friend Sammy, I'm fur stikin'

out fur the hole hog of freedom, and is the only solution. I notice several therefore, a socialist, see?" The fel-Professor De Leon, the supreme dic- therefore, a socialist, see? The iel- tator of that party's policies and for- lers lafed, but Sammy sed he didn't evening, and I want to ask them to times. Will the People please tell us see nothin't laugh about. see nothin' to laugh about. Miss Smart, the school teacher, took the floor and sed: "We have been havage of its editor, Professor De Leon, in' sum of the best meetin's ever held and the socialistic labor party?—Free- by Puckerbush Alliance, and I find that Abe Wilkins got up

they have produced more study and move that we give Miss Smart a risin'

investigation than all the meetien's of vote of thanks fur makin' things so previus years. Like our friend Jonas, plain." It went hard with preacher Gard and the sixteen-to-one'rs, but it I'm fur standin' fur justice and rite; that which facts, reason and experiwus done by all the rest with a good ence show to be the only means of sewill, and I'm feelin' thankful enuf to curin' 'Peace on earth, good will to pray if I wus in the habit of takin' men.' Let us review what we have that kind of exercise. The world do been goin' over. We have shown how move, and I'll try to keep you posted tne wealth if this country is now in a on our end of it. comparatively few hands, and growin' fewer; that machinery has been de-Yours to the end, JONAS HARRISON. veloped until those countries in which manufacturing is carried on, are fitin' Optimism. to sell their goods in sum other country, because their own people can't buy In the daytime still before us let us journey on together, them with the wages they get fur mak And bridge the turbid stream of fear 'em. This competition has caused and blaze the primal track; the formation of trusts, to economise Let us sing about the "better time" in the cost of production and restrict throughout the sullen weather, the outpoot, in order to keep up prices. And set out faces forward, and send This in turn cuts off demand and like

its clear wound up, when there cums a panik, and a forced unwindin' of will bivouac together, the string. Sum of these trusts are becomin' world wide in their operation, And our children shall keep warden o'er the watchfires of our time; morrow for their journey shall just as we herd about at one of our dawn with fairer weather, late meetin's, where it was shown that And they shall reach the summit of the slope we thought to climb. the Standard Oil Co. defies the laws of foreign countries as well as our own. While I am speakin' of the Standard Oil Co., I want to say that every one of you aught to get a copy Literary Notes. of Henry D. Lloyd's book, 'Wealth Against Commonwealth,' and read it

a cow tied to a stake, runs round till

Our Social Democracy edition of Merrie England has come from the press and is now ready for shipment. The book an-swers our expectations in every way, and we feel sure that our readers will not be disappointed in it. In putting this edition on the market our object is not to make mores, but this winter. It uster cost \$2.50, but you can now get it fur \$1. It tells all about how the Standard Oil Co. got to be so big. I think our friend Jonas our object is not to make money, but to place the author's masterful argument for Socialism in such shape as will enable our comrades to do efficient propaganda work. Just at this time there is profound unrest throughout society; unnumbered thousands have lost faith in established institutions and are footing about is rite, we shud take a stand the same as the forefathers did; same as the abolitionists did, and same as the Cubians do. The present system must be changed, because it is a failure, and all attempts to patch it up will only prove failures." Tom Little broke in and sed: "I'm goin' to be with you'ns, lished institutions, and are floating about on a sea of uncertainty, not knowing what the future is to bring forth. Miss Smart, fur since we have been

tion of the country, with a capital of

eight million fve hundred thousand

will be but one central office and or-

cost of selling and freight will be two

selling price will be raised suncient

three big cracker trusts a treaty

consolidation agreed upon. The stock

of the American Biscuit Co., the New

York Biscuit Co., and the United States

Biscuit Co. will be pooled and a new

Little. By the dates of these articles

we see that these trusts have all been

These items make the best kind of

argument for Socialism. First notice

of traveling salesman lookin fur a job,

as well as office men. Economy of pro-

believe in, but they wud have the peo-

"then you face what is reported in the

rate war, which if kept up, will and

others, and then where are you? Just

where the Standard Oil Co. is. No.

the Socialists are the ones who take

own all the means of production and

is the only solution. I notice several

the figures I red about trusts, which

fut up ninety-nine million dollars, and

Abe Wilkins got up and sed: "I

Then preacher Gard spoke

"All

sed:

go down."

"I'm much obliged to you, Mr.

These people are ripe for the truths of Socialism, and it is a solemn duty which Socialists owe to humanity to place havin' these new arguments in the Alliance I notice lots of things in the papers that I just uster read and aot think much about. I take the Cleveland Weekly Plain Dealer, of course

our cheering back.

When the night shall overtake us we

-Hugh J. Hughes.

which Socialists owe to humanity to place those truths before them.

We do not know of a better work for this purpose than Merrie England, and at the prices at which we offer it we feel sure that our friends will circulate at least 100,000 copies of the book within the next six months. This edition is printed in large, clear type on white paper; it contains a brief introduction by Eugene V. Debs, is splendidly bound, and is by long odds the cheapest book of its kind ever published. kind ever published.

A valuable little book, just received, is Bersford's "Derringer," or "Pocket-book of Statistics," Within the compass of its \$2 pages Comrade Bersford has collected a vast number of important facts bearing on present-day problems, and Socialists will find the book invaluable as a pocket companion. Socialist advocates, both speakers and writers, will here find just the facts they need to support their arguments for the co-operative commonwealth.

The statistics used are all fresh and reliable, having been drawn from the very

The statistics used are all fresh and reliable, having been drawn from the very latest official documents and reports, and the greatest care has been taken to make the work entirely accurate. Comrade Bersford is selling this book at tae exceedingly low price of 15 cents a copy. Address the author, T. Bersford, 915½ Market St., San Francisco, Cal., or send orders to the Social Democrat office and they will receive prompt attention.

Universal Brotherhood (published by the Theosophical Publishing Co., at 144 Madison avenue, New York, price 20 cents) appears with a new and highly artistic cover design. The number offers its readers a rare collection of fascinating and interesting articles, among them: "The Mystical Temple of King Solomon," will capture the attention of mystics. "Pentaur" continues the series "Neglected Factors in the Educational Problem," drawing attention to the necessity of the highest fitness in teachers, as children of to-day possess deep intuitional faculties. Dr. J. D. Buck contributes "Nordau and Degeneracy," written in his best style, pointing out that periods of degeneracy as reactions are necessary, but are preparatory of conservations. pointing out that periods of degeneracy as reactions are necessary, but are preparatory for greater advancement. Rev. W. Williams deals with "Gotama the Budha." Basil Crump adds another to his fascinating series upon "Wagner's Music Dramas." Prof. A. Wilder treats of "Philosophic Morality." Mr. A. Opperman, "The Real." Mr. G. A. Marshall, "Karma." Mr. E. Barker, "A Glimpse of Yesterday."

ple get the benefit of the economy insted of individuals, as is the case under the capitalistic system. The persons thrown out of work will enter into competition with those, now in the market, and wages will continue to the market, and wages will continue to of illustration and finish.

Communications should be addressed to ditor UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. 144 Madison Avenue, New York

C. Osborn Ward on Trades Unions.

"No one body, whether trade union or other, can, from its narrow, lated scope, fill the requirements of the general body politic. * * * It can-not judge beyond its realm. It cannot contemplate truth except from the circumscribed range of its own limited environment. The proclivities of trades unions the best and most enduring form of petty association, are to encourage jealousy of neighbors, and the fact is known and used with advantage by the common adversary. It may often be able to show front against the power of the capitalists, but that cun-ning, wily and sagacious factor of mankind, having used its wit to procure legal and military force, pounces upon the unions, and with arrest and arms and conspiracy laws drives them from the earth. It is, therefore, only when the trade union betakes itself to the political, to its manly share in Socialism, that it forgets its wrangles and becomes an unconquerable

"Human Aptitudes," page 102.

Thirty dollars a thousand copies for our edition of Merrie England is the cheapest propaganda material you can Get up a club at once



FREE EXAMINATION of all o

Surranting strategical strateg FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

[Note.-The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

The Logic of Social Democracy. | stumbling blocks in the way of the Social Democracy finds its basis in the belief that under modern means they become subjects for socialistic for the production of wealth free competition, in so far as the great mass of the people is concerned, is imprac-

Free competition and the freedom of contract was, at least, partially possible under the system of small produc- charity, as a substitute for justice, is tion. But steam, electric and hydraulic power applied to wonderful labor sessed masses. And I can only repeat, saving machinery has made small production unprofitable, and consequently impossible. Production is now carried on by immense aggregations of capital, justice to each member, there would whose object is to control industry in be not only no need for philanthropists the interest of the small capitalist but there would be no one so much class. This they are enabled to accomplish by the enormous saving effected by production on a large scale; by the saving in rent, in interest on capital; in the elimination of the useless middleman, and, last, though not least, in the immense saving in the

diminishing class of capitalists, who control the modern means of produc-tion and distribution, and the larger mass of actual producers, who, having nothing but their labor power, are forced to offer it to the capitalist class for a wage that represents, not the real value of their labor, but the cost of the barest necessities of a modern existence, which cost is settled by a competition among their own class for the chance to work

For this state of things there is only one real and effective remedy. We must substitute for private ownership of the land and capital employed in great charity. I do not know if Mr. production public ownership. Not until every member of society is joint and equal owner in the means of production can economic freedom be realized. This is the object of Socialism. But we expect to accomplish our purpose by legal and constitutional methods.

The old revolutionary Socialism is practically extinct. Even in Germany the recent congress of Socialists at Hamburg decided to work with the radical, but non-socialist party, for the furtherance of Socialism by gradually removing the obstacles that obstruct the road to the goal of the social dem-

The tendency is everywhere to work nationally for Socialist ideals. Internationalism is declining. It is felt that each nation must, to a great extent, work out its own economic salvation,

There is also a growing consensus of opinion that the change from a competitive to a co-operative system of production will be a slow and gradual one, due to gradual changes in economic conditions, that will force society in self-preservation to restrict the power of capitalism by gradually taking over from private control of capitalists public functions and conducting them cooperatively and for the common benefit. This process, at first slow, will gradually acquire momentum and be accelerated as the end of capitalism approaches.

exemplified by our organization, finds its reason for being.

Many small co-operative associations have been formed for the purpose of putting into effect the principles of cooperation; but usually they have been on so small a scale, and so poorly provided with means that their failure has been inevitable. In our effort we seek to avail ourselves of the lessons taught by the failure of small colonies. We propose to start on such a scale, in point of numbers, in careful supervision of membership, and in the possession of such adequate means that there will be no inherent reason why our efforts should not result in permanent success.

If we succeed in putting into effect on a proper-scale, the principles of cooperation and association in production and distribution, it will be an object lesson of incalculable value, which will shorten very materially the realization of socialism nationally and finally of the adoption of socialism inter-

To all those who believe in collectivism and who sympathize with our special efforts to realize it we extend a cordial invitation and appeal to assist us by becoming members of the Social Democracy of America.

W. H. STUART.

Editor Social Democrat:

I should like to remind my critic, Dr. cialistic propaganda would move very slowly. That Mrs. Katherine Tingley, philanthropist, is a woman of sympathies and that she has a desire to be of service to her fellow creatures, I have no wish to harbor a doubt. er than at persons ruled by conditions, except where certain individuals stand as types of classes. These become legitimate subjects for consideration es pecially when they enter public life, and consciously or unconsciously battle for the interests of their particular

natural development of society. Hence criticism, Dr. Achard to the contrary,

notwithstanding. I have no doubt that the Wayfarers Home in Buffalo is a beautiful charity, but a "charity" it is, nevertheless. And from the Socialistic point of view, an insult to the toiling and disposwhat I said in my article to which the doctor takes exception, that if society were re-established on lines of exact but there would be no one so much richer than the rest that he or she would be able to practice philanthro-

In my criticism of Mrs. Tingley, merely took her as a type. I certainly have no feeling against her personally. rue tendency of this process is to gradually eliminate the middle class and leave only two classes confronting each other; the small and continued diminishing the small and continued to the small and continued spirit often springs from a goodness of heart, is a safe conclusion, provided we bar from our consideration the sort of philanthropy practiced by Mr. Rockefeller-a typical sort, by the way! A few years ago Mr. Armour bid \$500 for a box at a ball given in Chicago to raise funds for the relief of the poor. See how much he thought of the poor! But he wasn't content with that. He immediately cut down the wages of every man in his employ 25 cents. As he had 11,000 employes at that time, you can readily see how nicely he more than made up for his Armour is a member of the Interna-tional Brotherhood League or not, but he would instantly say amen to its first, second and sixth planks, especially the latter.

Confining our remarks, then, to phil-

anthropists who give out of actual sympathy, why shall we not challenge such persons to show in whose interests they are working? We want to know whether their sympathies lie deeper than their own particular class interests. If their sympathy is not superficial, the answer will come at once that they are in favor of industrial justice, whereby the average workman that produces value to the amount of \$10 a day will receive a wage of \$10 each day he works. This is the test. No other will satisfy the Socialists, and they have a right and duty to the down-trodden to press the question. But we find that philanthropy is usually so expended as to run no risk of embarrassing present interests. If it were expended oward a just reconstruction of society. Socialists would doff their hats with feelings of unfeigned pleasure. when it is used to patch up the present venal system of exploitation, it is duty to criticise it. Most of our philanthropists, if not all, look on the wage system as God-given and think the same of property rights in the im-Here is where Social Democracy, as plements of production.

The time is close at hand when people will have to line up either for or against Socialism. They must be in the revolutionary movement or they must be classed with the reactionaries. And right here a few words as to reaction, to make my meaning clear to all. Science today recognizes that society is in a condition of perpetual evolution. It is dynamic rather than static: that is, it is developing rather than remaining at a standstill. this reason our economic conditions are changing, and naturally many of our people whose business conformed to the conditions that have been passing away, find themselves unable to conform to the new conditions. These persons quite naturally, not comprehending the inflexibility of the historic development, seek a return to their past condition of prosperity by reacionary legislation or measures. other words, they try to move back the hands on the dial of progress in the hope of re-establishing themselves.

The rich class instinctively feels it necessary to make the present bearable, by making a show of providing for the many that lie crushed and bleeding because of its brutalities. They give charity from a sense of duty rather than from actual pity-nor am making an unwarranted statement nere, for I have had, as a newspaper man, exceptional opportunities to know on this point. More humane, at least, are many of our philanthropists, even Achard, that if we refrained from are many of our philanthropists, even criticising everyone in public life if they are ruled unconsciously by the whose intentions were good, the So-They feel a deep sympathy for the unfortunate, but they start out with a feeling that the conditions that grind them down are inevitable and Godgiven and that all that can be done It is to make the lot of the unfortunates must not be forgotten that Socialists as bearable as possible. Moreover, aim their criticisms at conditions rathfrom within," just as you do, doctor, and that the poor are poor because of improvidence, thriftlessness and unfit-Let them be made individually

They do not for a minute dream that class. Philanthropists come from the the dispossessed class is the product and the turn of the thinkers arrives. upper and middle class, and quite natof an unequal competition between —Victor Hugo, in Les Miserables. urally their philanthropy is shaped by man and machine, or that society's the sentiment of their class. Such be-

views they are quite likely to hold to, unless it be possible for the scales to be torn from their eyes by the sudden sting of sharp Socialistic criticism

-by a "Wayfarer," for instance. To further make clear my point, let me call the doctor's attention to that masterly cartoon in the Social Dello-crat for Nov. 18. Consider the pleasant faced girl in the picture, who does not even dream that her well-being and ability to be indolent and superficial -a butterfly without a care or a serious thought-is had at the price socially of the actual starvation and the actual stamping out of all natural pride of the toilers below her. pose she sees the condition of these pitiable creatures and her heart is touched, and she turns philanthropist. Will she set about trying to help put an end to the miserable system of exploitation that gives her her position of advantage in life? It is not at all likely. She will not be able to see that such a thing as exploitation exists, such a thing will not enter her thoughts. She will bravely do what she can to help those immediately within view, with no thought of society's responsibility, and pass through life well pleased at her own goodness and cheered by the applause of society's intoxicating approval. Shall Socialists say nothing about this, doctor? Can not they see an embryo Mrs. Tingley in that pleasant faced, innocent girl?

The doctor seems to be of that unfortunately numerous class that considers "charity" and "reform" steps toward socialism. He says nature does not move by leaps and bounds (which is true), therefore humanity can not be benefited by any revolutionary measures. I beg to disagree. Both charity and reform are reactionary, and not forward steps, they are stumbling blocks. of society. It believes in no backward steps. It does not want to hamper progress, for while possibly working hardship to individuals, the march of progress is pressing forward in the inerests of the whole society-in fact, it is society's growing improvement along various lines that constitutes progress. Just by that historic growth, capitalism, so valuable in the past, is developing and perfecting our indusrial conditions, has now reached the limit of its usefulness to society as a whole, and must give way, under the inevitable law of growth and evolution, to the directorship of pure democracy. The competitive wage system no longer fits society, for society has It is a misfit, developed beyond it. and under that misfit we must groan until it can be brushed aside and right relations established.

Now, a closing word as to the International Brotherhood League. platform of principles shows it to be decidedly a middle class, reactionary undertaking, from its wish to "help working men and women to realize the nobility of their calling" down to the desire for "a better understanding between so-called savage and civilized races," in the interests of trade, no doubt. It seems to confine its concern to the results of our wrong social system, and with no thought for the system itself. It is a merciful thing to care for the socially sick, of course but prevention is always better for the people than cure, and to seek to make diseased conditions so bearable by medication that the thought of society is kept away from the cause of the illness is shortsighted, mischievous and

FREDERICK F. HEATH. (Wayfarer.) Milwaukee, Nov. 25.

New York, Dec. 5, 1897.

Editor Social Democrat:-The Greater New York Central Committee S. D. of A. is now very actively engaged in a mass meeting and entertainment has been arranged to be held on Dec. 12, 1897, at the Windsor theater in New York city, and another in the city of Brooklyn on the 10th of December. Comrades H. Casson, Imogene C.

Fales, Mrs. Ella Reeve Ware and other prominent speakers will address the meeting at the Windsor and the best local talent has been secured for the musical part of the program. It will be a general turn out of all the sixteen branches of Greater New York and of the thousands of sympathizers of our

John Swinton, the veteran labor advocate, will preside at the meeting. N. ALEINIKOFF,

Secretary.

Place a Merrie England in the hands of every one of your neighbors. Only \$3.50 per hundred copies.

"The fact is, that the revolution can never be really conquered, and being providential and absolutely fatal, it constantly reappears. If you wish understand what revolution is, call it progress; and if you want to understand what progress is, call it tomor row. Tomorrow ever does its work irresistibly and does it today! And it ever attains its object. Such is the process of progress, and that workman has no better tools; it fits to its divine work the man who bestrode the Alps and the old tottering patient of the Pere Elysee. The sabres have finished,

Says Farm, Stock and Home: Exing the case, we find them, almost trodden incapable. They do not cept for trust-controlled articles there without exception, reactionary, and dream that it is a case of the non-surare no higher prices that do not stand with good intentions, often placing vival of the unslickest. These false upon a foundation of scarcity!

ZAMMINIMINIMINAMINAMINAMINAMINA COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY [Note.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

Report of Receipts.	this idea to som
Amount previously acknowledged \$1,081.5	and possibilities. The idea invol
E. Wagenknecht 1.1	
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Total\$1,105.8	of the capitalist
W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer.	it to beat the co

The \$100,000 Fund.

Responses to our one of a thousand propositions are coming in at a very gratifying rate, and if the members of the various branches will take hold of this matter as they should the fund may be fully organized by March 1, and with such a fund in hand we can enter upon our operations as soon as the season will permit agricultural operations to be carried on in the spring with the assurance of absolute

Collectors should take this matter up at once. Send for blank agreesee that they are signed by good :e-Scientific Socialism is ever liable parties, or send the names of mindful of the historic development parties who are in sympathy with our movement to the treasurer, so that he may send such parties a personal let-There are thousands of persons in this country who would be only too glad to contribute \$100 to a fund of this kind if they were only assured that the colonization plan had a chance to succeed. With the assistance of our comrades throughout the country 1,000 of such persons can be reached and their support enlisted in our cause.

The Contribution Boxes.

Every energy must be bent to the ccumulation of a sufficient fund during the winter to enable us to start operations in the spring on a scale which will compel success, and to this end no source of revenue should be neglected. Our contribution boxes can be made of great service in this way if they are properly handled. Col-Its lectors should send for a number of these boxes and distribute them personally, not alone to members of their branch, but to outsiders also who are in sympathy with our work. Then they should make it their business to see that the boxes are opened on the 15th of each month and their contents promptly forwarded to the treasurer. Thousands of these boxes have been sent out. The 15th of the month is nearly here; don't forget the date, and let us see what it will bring forth.

The Elimination of Profit.

Profit is the canker-worm which is eating out the heart of our civilization and filling the world with misery and crime.

Under capitalism production waits on profit; this is the key which unlocks the storehouse of nature and sets the wheels of our factories in motion. Individual needs, human wants, have nothing to do with the matter; though millions starve and million more exist on the verge of starvation, the fruitful earth must remain unthe opening of the educational cam-paign of 1898. With this object in view tories must remain silent, no effort can be made to supply the wants of the hungry and naked ones until the demands of profit are first satisfied. This is unnatural; it is unscientific; it is senseless!

> That all the mighty forces of the present age, all the marvelous en-ginery of modern production, have been called into existence by the magic of profit, and not primarily for the purpose of supplying a single human want, is one of the many paradoxes of an industrial system which comes pretty near to being altogether para doxical. It is a paradox which has caused the eyes of countless millions to be blinded with the belief that profit is the mainspring of all human action; it has produced systems of philosophy and political economy based on the assumption that profit is the only basis upon which a civilized society can rest. The fallacy of these ideas is now generally recog nized, and it is not here proposed to enter into any analysis of the profit system; it is enough to say that it has performed its mission in the economy of human societies, and must soon give way to new factors of progress. Like "every dog" it has had it

In the new and rapidly approaching form of industrial organization profit will be eliminated; human wants will set the wheels of industry in motion wealth will be made to use and no to sell.

This will be the basic idea of the industrial organization of our colonies. We will aim to produce everything we may need with our own labor and resources, and will remove ourselves from the influences and consequences of the profit system as completely and as rapidly as possible. Let us follow

this idea to some of its consequences

> The idea involves the necessity, to begin with, of a community having possession of extensive and varied resources. Next, it must contain within itself the necessary diversities of talent, executive and organizing ability to properly utilize those resources. These two fundamental requirements involve the necessity to begin operations on a large scale. (The colonization experiments which have been started in the past have started on a small scale and without sufficient resources. They have placed themselves in a position of dependence on the profit system to begin with, and have not been able to escape from such dependence, for the reason that the greater economy and better resources of the capitalist organization enabled it to beat the colony in the race for profit, and the latter consequently could not escape from the incubus it had fastened upon itself at the start, The failure of such colonies may be predicted with absolute certainty.)

A complete circle of exchange must be established within the limits of the community itself; that is to say, the community must be able to produce all, not merely a part of the essentials for its own maintenance. This involves the necessity to widen the bounds of the community so as to make it include the natural diversities of soil and climate, mineral resources, etc., fitted to the production therefore against progress. They are ments and make it your business to of the many things needful to supply the wants of man.

Of course, the ultimate working out of this idea, its final form, is the National Co-Operative Commonwealth, but to begin with it means the esitself to the production of its specialinterest, the administrative system established by the central organization will be able to make the surplus of one colony supply the deficiency of

Labor and material are the elements: having these in their own possession, Labor Exchange products. and utilizing them solely for the satisfaction of each other's wants, and "cost" in the economic sense of the

Observe a consequence of this: Our colonists may elect to produce a surplus of some particular product, or a number of products. Having fully supplied their own wants they may have some left.

This surplus is marketable in the capitalistic market.

It is not under the necessity to pay profit to its owners; cost is not an element in the price at which it may be

It may therefore be thrown on the capitalistic market and sold at a price which must everlastingly compete the profit produced article off the earth. No capitalistic institution in existence could stand up before such competition as that.

That is one of the possibilities of our colonization plan. It means the destruction of capitalism.

Eliminate profit and capitalism is leprived of its reason for existence.

Merrie England is the best work on Social Democracy edition for \$3.50.

Our Work.

Any one who visits the great states of the west cannot but be impressed with the magnificence of this immense country and its bounteous natural re-

Millions of idle acres in the country and millions of idle men. Land and labor in abundance now unemployed and only needing to be brought together. Land and labor create all wealth and by bringing them together we can create all the wealth needed.

The 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 idle persons in this country are largely concentrated in our great cities where they can get food a little easier than in the country. In the slums they live in dirty and miserable surroundings. If some of them could only get out into the western country where the scenery is magnificent and the air, like wine and there be placed in a position where they could produce their own food in happy and most comfortable surroundings the work of the commission would not be vain.

Our work is a glorious work as well as an arduous one. The west is our objective point and has ever been. If we can lay the foundation for the Co-operative Commonwealth we shall be happy in the realizing sense of good work well done. Let all our members do their share likewise. If they cannot be pioneers let them contribute what money they can and utilize the Co-operative boxes to the utmost. Each should do his share and the more each one does the more will the rest do. We are going to succeed in some state our members may be assured. It only needs one and all to co-operate together to reach this much desired end.

Social Democracy Savings Bank.

Editor Social Democrat-Suppose I have some legal tender money to deposit, why could I not send it to the Social Democrat and get their scrip or check to hold as collateral and when tablishment of a number of colonies I need to use some of it could I not exin various situations, each to devote change it for Labor Exchange products, the Labor Exchange in turn getty, and through the tie of the common ting products from the Social Democrat as they need them, or they could use them indefinitely for a medium of exchange among themselves?

one colony supply the deficiency of Labor Exchange products may be another all the way through the circle. With production carried on after crat products, thus those who could this plan, cost, which is the bete noir spare a little legal tender money might of profit production, is an element be induced to exchange it for the So-which does not need to be considered. cial Democrat scrip (money), knowing they could as needed exchange it for

It strikes me as a safer way to place money than in any bank and would be not to manufacture commodities to a help to humanity by helping the Sosell in the competitive market, our cial Democrat to legal tender money in colonists need pay no attention to order to get a foothold. Have you any such arrangement with the Labor Exchange. If you have, or if not, and this idea is worth presenting, I would like to see something on the subject in your paper, the Social Democrat. Or would this be whipping the devil debt around the bush, and in turn he get you in a hole? I am quite ignorant of Social Democracy methods, but know legal tender money is quite necessary in the start to secure lands, machinery, etc., and as I feel a great interest in Social Democracy's success, I submit the above thought as a possible B. D. SHAW. help out.

Waterford, Ohio.

Some one in the past has said "neessity is the mother of invention." Today we find invention the mother of idleness, therefore poor dame "necessity" has become grandmother to an enormous family of idle children. We cannot blame the person who originated the saying, we cannot blame the inventors, but we can blame the sys-tem that has allowed inventive genius to become beneficial to a few and detrimental to the many. And as the practical Socialism ever published. system of this country is decided at Tou can get one hundred copies of our control of the polls by all, we can all blame ourselves.—Kenosha Labor Herald.

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

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SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

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

Some Interesting Facts About The Movement From Various Parts of The United States.

Comrade Herbert N. Casson desires us to announce that his personal address has been changed. Hereafter he should be addressed at 66 West Ded-ham St., Boston, Mass., instead of 40 please take notice.

A strong Branch of German Socialists has been formed in Cleveland, Ohio, and we are promised a steady and healthy growth among our German comrades of the Forest City. Our German contemporary in Cleveland. "Volks-Anwalt," is doing magnificent work in behalf of Social Democracy, and we appreciate very highly the invaluable aid it is giving the movement.

Colorado comes to the front with another new Branch, Amethyst, Colo., having organized a Branch with thirteen charter members. Considering teen charter members. Considering that Amethyst is a small town, this is a magnificent start, and our Amethyst comrades are sure to make a very substantial increase in their membership in the near future. There are plenty of good Socialists in Colorado, and they are organizing under the banner of the Social Democracy at a rate which promises soon to reach every available point in the state.

Branch No. 9 of New. York has adopted the plan of a raffie to raise money for agitation purposes. The comrades have collected photographs of the great revolutionists of various countries of the world and enclosed them in a beautiful frame. This makes Ferdinand Lasalle occupy the center The collection is a very attractive one, and it possesses great value for Socialists. It will be raffled on Christmas eve, Dec. 24. Tickets are only 10 cents each and can be procured at member of the local Branch. Branch No. 9 distributes 100 copies of the Social Democrat weekly, and also holds semi-mon hly agitation meetings which pect to realize a considerable sum from jects which will occur at the hall of the raffle for the purpose of carrying Branch 6 during the winter.

the coming co-operative commonwealth. There will be other war horses of the movement present to render encouragement and support, among whom will be comrades Barondess, Harowich, Winchewsky, Miller, Rayev-sky, Alenikoff, Dr. Frank and many others. Music and singing of old revolutionary songs will intermingle with the speeches."

a new branch, composed entirely of union garment workers, has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary Harry Rubin writes: "We promise surprising progress, because we have an apple of the composed entirely of union garment workers, has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary Harry Rubin writes: "We promise surprising progress, because we have ing to work; we will agitate energetically both in the union and outside of it." This is the proper spirit to exhibit, and we have no doubt but our comrades of New York Branch No. 17 Blossom St. Comrades and friends will will give a good account of themselves.

> Another Branch, No. 16 of New York, starts out in New York city with 33 charter members. This Branch is composed of first class Socialists and begins with excellent prospects in every respect. In addition to these new Branches formed, all of our New York Branches report an increase in membership, No. 1 alone reporting an increase of 22 members during the

Baltimore reports a new and strong Branch, composed of thorough cialists, who will work with a will to further the cause of Social Democracy. Comrade Ernest Wenzel, an old time Socialist and member of the S. L. P. for more than 12 years, is organizer of this Branch, and under his trained and efficient management we expect our new Baltimore Branch to give a good account of itself.

The Chicago Branches are increasing their membership at a very satisfactory rate, and interesting meetings are being held nightly at various points throughout the city. Organizer Lloyd is now in Chicago assisting Director Burns in the work.

The meeting of Branch No. 6, in the Woodlawn district, on the evening a collection of rare value. The faces of the Woodlawn district, on the evening of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and of the 2d, was addressed by Secretary Keliher. A great deal of interest was of the group, and ranged around them displayed, and the meeting resulted in are sixty of the most eminent writers and thinkers in the world's history. bership of the Branch. At the close of Secretary Keliher's address, Mr. Foyer a single-tax advocate who was present, made a brief speech attacking the Socialist position. As a result of Mr. Foyer's speech a challenge was issued office, 32 Suffolk St., "Voice of Labor" tion of single tax vs. socialism at the office, 374½ Grand St., Commonwealth Book Store, 363 Granu St., Leibovitz, hatter, 111 Stanton St. or from bate will be well advertised and prom-ises to be very interesting. Comrade Seymour Stedman will defend the Socialist position and Mr. Foyer of the Chicago Single Tax Club will represent the single taxers. This is the first are well attended. The comrades ex- of a series of debates on economic sub-

pect to realize a considerable sum from the traffic for the purpose of carrying on the good work.

The work done by Comrade Delsi in New York is beginning to tell, and the activity displayed by our contrades there is very encouraging. The Greater New York Central Committee has a true conception of Socialism, and the activity displayed by our company and the same of the contract o

1211 Just as DANGEROUS if Time is lost before using Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, Gives Nerve and Sinew to the ENGINEER, FIREMAN, CON-DUCTOR and all RAIL-ROAD MEN whose Nerve and Strength is daily taxed in running their trains.

The Social Democrat

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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 easentially 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 opposition of the economics and holds this, the mightiest of nations, in abject dependence. Labor, manual and mental, being the creator of all wealth and all civilization, it rightfully fellows 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 shops, 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 albore on the mean

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

controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and all other public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, fron and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.

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

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

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

7. The establishment of Postal Savings Banks.

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

RAILWAY OFFICIALS SEMPLOYES WER BELLIS SECTION

MEETINGS OF

LOCAL BRANCHES

- [Notices of meetings will be published under this head for 25c per mouth.]
California Branch No. 6, San Francisco, Cal., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 169 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.
Calfornia Branch No. 8, Bakersfield, Cal., meets the 1st Sunday of each mouth, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall. Colorado Branch No. 1. Denver, Colo., meet very Sunday at 3 p. m., Union Hall.

Branch No. 1 of Illinois meets every Sunday 2:30 p. m., at 198 East Madison street, Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall. Illinois Local Branch No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 o clock p. m., at Social Hall, corner 113th st. and Michigan ave.

Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at Ryder Memo rial Hall, northwest corner Sixty-fourth street and Kimbark avenue, every Thursday evening at 7:30. Public invited.

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

Illinois Branch No. 10 meets every Wednesday t 221 N. Clark street, Chicago. at 8 p. m. Illinois Branch No. 4, Chicago, Ill., meets wery Sunday at 3 p. m., at 3424 South Halsted

Illinois Branch No. 21 meets every first and third Mondays at 5 p. m. at Social Turner Hall. Belmont avenue and Paulina street. Branch No. 25 meets every Friday evening, southeast corner Sedgwick and Siegel streets, Chicago,

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

Massachusetts Branch, No. 1, meets every Sunday from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. at Homestead Hall, 726 Washington street, Boston. Meetings for discussion and education. Everybody invited. Business meeting for members only from 9 p. m. to 10 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 Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming sts., St.Louis, Mo. M. Dorn, Sec'y, 1933 Lami Street.

New Jersey Branch, No. 1, meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific St., Paterson, N. J.

New Jersey Branch No. 4, meets every Thurs-day at Progressive Labor Hall, corner Barclay and Montgomery streets. Newark, N. J.

and Montgomers streets. Newark, N. J.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8:30 p. m., at 212 East Broad way. Nicholas Aleinikoff Secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City.

New York Branch No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City.

New York Branch No. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 255-257 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Sam'l Whitehorn, Secretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk street.

New York Branch No. 10, Buffalo. N. Y., meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Schweizer's Hall 483 Broadway. Ohio Branch No. 2 meets every Monday even-ing at 8 o'clock, Stengel's Hall, cor. Pearl and Monroe streets, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m., Co-oper-ative hall, 1125 Poplar street, Philadel-

Penusylvania Branch No. 10, Allegheny, Pa meets every Sunday evening at 242 Beaver ave Secretary's address, 174 Manhattan ave.

Tennossee Branch No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m., 602½ Church street. Visitors cordially invited.

Texas Branch No. 1, Honston, Texas, meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month in Union Men's Hall, on Franklin street, between Main and Travie streets.

washington Branch Ne. 2, Tacoma, Wash-meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at Armory Hali corner 15th and C streets. Interesting pro-gramme. Public cordially invited.

gramme. Public cordinity invited.
Wisconsin Branch No. 9. Business Meeting:
Friday, Nov. 19, 1897, and every fourth Friday,
thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and
education Friday, Dev. 3, 1897, and every fourth
Friday thereafter, at Sicol. Hall, S. E. Corner of
9th avenue and Ordhard street, Milwankee, Wis

NOTICE TO CHICAGO BRANCHES.

Each Branch is requested to select a committee of three, to meet in joint session with
similar committees from other branches, for the
purpose of forming a central committee and
pushing the work of organization. Meeting
will be held at 504 Trude Building on Saturday,
Dec. 18th, at 8 p. m. WM. E. Bunns,
Director.

On the night of Dec. 3d Comrade Stedman addressed a well attended meeting at the church of Rev. Fred erick Strickland, corner Monticello and Ohio Sts. Much interest was displayed and many questions were asked and answered. A good Branch at this point will soon be organized.



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