

On earth peace,
good will
toward men

The Social Democrat

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Vol. IV.

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No. 34.

MAGNIFICENT BANNER.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION HELD BY ST. LOUIS COMRADES.

Unique Celebration in Which the Ladies Play an Interesting Part. Debs is Well Received.

Sunday, December 6th, was a day of glory for the Social Democracy of St. Louis. For the last seven years no Socialist labor festival had taken place in this city that was such an encouraging and complete success as the demonstration of the United Social Democratic branches of St. Louis on Dec. 5th at the Bohemian gymnasium. At 8 o'clock sharp the programme was opened by one of the best union music bands of the city. At this time the spacious hall was crowded and the doors leading to the galleries had to be opened. "And what an audience! The elite of the class conscious and thinking proletariat, the best known Socialists, Trades Unionists and reformers were in attendance.

The stage presented a magnificent view. Splendidly decorated with flowers and shrubs and flags, in the center a large picture of Karl Marx and Ferdinand Lassalle, with large and fine pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and John Brown at both sides, the stage made an indelibly agreeable impression on the audience. The Socialist singing societies, "Vorwärts" and "Herwegh," attended in a body, about seventy-five strong, and their songs were enthusiastically applauded. The Bohemian Ladies' Singing Society, "Vlasta," and the Bohemian Male chorus, "Hlahol," also harvested cheering applause for their masterly songs, and the Social Democracy of St. Louis will never forget the great service of the Bohemian singers. Miss Mary Hrdlicka sang the splendid solo, "Dear Heart," and the ovation tendered her by the grateful audience must have filled the young lady's heart with noble pride and joy.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs was the speaker of the evening. He was introduced by the chairman, Comrade G. A. Hoehn, as the man equipped with the courage of Wendell Phillips, with the noble enthusiasm of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, with the sincerity and honesty of Abraham Lincoln, and with the fearlessness of John Brown. Comrade Debs spoke for about an hour. Suffice to say that his address was a masterpiece of oratory, and every word he spoke touched the hearts and brains of his audience. He spoke true, scientific Socialism; appealed to intelligence and justice at the same time.

And when the thunderous applause following his address had not quite ceased our dear and beloved and esteemed comrade was escorted from the stage while the orchestra played the "Marseillaise" hymn and the audience joined in singing:

O! Liberty, can man resign thee
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee,
Or whip thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
For right and truth we strive,
For freedom, life and love,
March on, march on, our banner bright,
Leads man to life and light.

After Comrades Louis Loepfe, Sr., Louis Loepfe, Jr., and Miss Louisa Loepfe had given a fine zither play there came the main feature of the evening's programme—the presentation of the new banner of the St. Louis Social Democracy.

Indeed this was one of the sweetest moments of my life, and I feel sure that Comrade Debs and many other comrades in attendance will say the same.

When the last sound of the Marseillaise had died away the hall was darkened, all electric lights being turned off, the curtain of the stage went slowly up, and there, in the midst of flowers and pictures, the electric stage lights splendidly throwing their bright daylight on the whole scene, there stood, like statues of olden Greece and Rome, three people—not as Caesars, not as ancient warriors, not as ancient chattel slaves—but as Social Democrats, as representatives of the noblest and grandest Social movements the world has ever seen. In the midst a man—a man, yes, this word man says it all—his heart beating with emotion and sacred enthusiasm, his countenance shining with divine satisfaction and peace, his lips determined like the lips of the lion—there stood our brave comrade, Eugene V. Debs. At his left a woman conscious of woman's rights and duties, holding in her right hand a splendid red silk banner bearing the inscription:

"SOCIAL DEMOCRACY."
No more, no less. Social Democracy—not of St. Louis, not of America! Social Democracy—the Social Democracy of the world! At Comrade Debs' left we see a man who, for many years past, has been a fearless champion of trades unionism—a man poor, but honest. Politically he advocated the single tax reform, but experience, close observation and study finally lead him to the banner of Socialism, whose fearless champion he has now sworn to be

forever. This man is Comrade Sheridan Webster, an old war horse of Typographical Union No. 8 of St. Louis.

All is quiet. You can hear a pin drop. A sweet and solemn moment! All the sorrows and troubles and misery of the proletarian life are forgotten—at least for a few moments. All eyes are fixed on the banner—on the shining red!

Old brave comrades' eyes fill up with tears of joy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY!

What a wondrous word! We feel that we are still men; the glorious red banner reminds us that the beautiful costly red blood is still flowing through man's veins; that man is man—and who is more?

The woman to the left, with the red phrygian cap, and with long red silk ribbons and sashes beautifully arranged to her dress, raises her hand, pointing to the red banner she is holding in the other hand, and in clear and penetrating voice she—Mrs. Ada Shattinger is the comrade's name—she began to speak of Socialism, right and justice and love, of love for justice and right, of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In the name of the Social Democratic women of St. Louis she presented the banner to Comrade Eugene V. Debs, who graciously accepted it, and who, at this occasion, delivered one of the finest little addresses we ever heard before, appealing to the comrades to stand by their banner, by their cause, in peace, in war, in joy and sorrow, in victory and temporary defeat. And as he was presenting the banner to our St. Louis custodian, Comrade Sheridan Webster, the Stars and Stripes waved gratefully to the red banner of Socialism, and the music played a bugle call and the audience expressed their enthusiasm by a tremendous storm of applause. Comrade Webster, in accepting the new banner, pledged his word of honor as a man that he would ever faithfully and fearlessly defend the banner and the noble cause it represents.

Down went the curtain again—but the applause continued. Within a few moments up the curtain went once more. On the stage we see an army of seventy-five Socialist singers, gathered around the new banner, held by Comrade Webster on the right and Comrade Mrs. Shattinger on the left. Comrade Debs proudly stood to the right of the banner bearers, upholding the American flag—the American flag in the hands of a Socialist leader as a protest against the murderers of Hazzleton, who have dishonored the Stars and Stripes and soiled it with the blood of innocent, honest workmen that was flowing on the dust-laden highways of Lattimer. Again all is quiet and still and seventy-five singers sing the Socialist "Banner Song" that stirred the audience to the depth of their hearts.

The orchestra plays "John Brown," and the audience, hundreds of voices, join in singing "The Battle Hymn of Liberty."

But no longer shall the children bend above the whizzing wheel
We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel,
In the mine and in the forest, worn and hopeless, men shall feel
Their cause is marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah.

Our flag goes marching on!
This ended the programme. The chairs were removed and a fine ball followed.

St. Louis—the old fort of Socialism—that had so fearlessly upheld the banner of Social Democracy in the past, is coming again to the front! No power on earth—except death—can prevent the St. Louis pioneers of Social Democracy from doing their duty.

Our hope is the hope of heroes,
The ushering in of day.

Monday, Dec. 6, Comrade Debs spoke in a rousing meeting of the Central Trades and Labor meeting at Walhalla hall.

An Interesting Letter.

Charley Martin Writes About the Social Democracy of America.

The following interesting letter from Comrade Martin of Tiffin, Ohio, recently appeared in the "Advance Guard," a Populist paper published at Defiance:

Friend Tom:—About this time of the year the newspaper publisher is in receipt of letters which start out by saying "the smoke of your battle has cleared away," then they begin to tell how it was done. For fear that you do not get your share, and to keep a promise long since made I have sat me down to console and console with you. The papers a few days since contained the official count of the vote in the People's party newspapers. In this state, let's look at the situation: In 1895 there were cast for Coxey 52,675 votes, and this year 6,254; a loss of 46,421 votes. Can you see any future to any party making such a showing? If you can, you have a noble "bump" of hope. You may console yourself with the idea that you have maintained the integrity of your party; but don't overlook the fact that in so doing you have created feelings that will call for getting even, and will continue to cause rackets in different parts of the state. You know that when the fusion deal was made in 1896 I stepped

down and out, believing that the People's party had passed its usefulness, and was dead. In my opinion, events justify that conviction. Then comes the question: "What's to be done?" Well, the returns give an indication. See the table I have compiled from the official vote as made known in the papers. You will notice that the Socialists are the only party that has made a clear gain over their previous votes. Last year they had 1,165 votes, and this year they have 4,242, a gain of 3,077, that, too, without a party paper in the state. Their vote last year came from 57 counties, and this year it comes from 77 of the 88 counties. You see it is spreading, and not without cause. The Socialists have the only scientific explanation for the causes of what we speak of as hard times, and their propositions as to the necessary steps to remedy the conditions are just as sound, and the thinking minds are overcoming the prejudices that have been carefully cultivated against the name by the press of the land, and the Populist press is not blameless.

Before me lies a pamphlet which I came across this summer among my books. It was issued in 1877, and is entitled "Better Times." Well do I remember how the author, Dr. A. Doual, headed a little band of Socialists, who, after much scrapping, were admitted to the convention which placed Gen. Weaver in nomination for president in 1880. They were looked on as little less than barn-burners and murderers, but when I read this pamphlet over I feel like kicking myself to think that a matter so plainly stated could be overlooked. The author is long since dead, but the work that he and others planted is now bearing fruit. Socialism is the next step upward in the advance of humanity. See its wonderful growth all over the world, and its demands in all countries go to the root of existing wrongs.

By this time you will be wondering what I am driving at. First, let me ask, are you not debating in your own mind what to do to exist and keep your paper alive? I assume you are; and I want to advise you to have a candid talk with your readers of boldly coming out in advocacy of the Social Democracy of America, which in my opinion is to be the coming party of the people. One of its national officers is now in Ohio perfecting organizations, and if the reformers of this state would throw their energies into the fight, we can build up this winter and be in the field next fall with candidates for congress, as well as in the case in other states. You know as well as do other well posted persons in the People's party that the great weakness of the movement has been lack of organization. The S. D. of A. is being organized on a business basis. I expect you are getting their paper, the Social Democrat, and you know that the organization is growing all over the country. The Socialist papers are the only ones that are increasing their lists. Both the Coming Nation and Appeal to Reason used to support the People's party, but do so no longer, and see how they are taking. You may be afraid that the people are not ready for it, but they are. Look at Cleveland, where the Socialists made a campaign, and where they polled more votes this year than were polled in all the state last year.

Advise every one of your readers to get a copy of the little book written by Rev. Chas. H. Vail, entitled "Modern Socialism." It costs only 25 cents. Then have them try to answer its arguments by those proposed by the People's party, and I think that you'll find that there will be more Socialists than Populists before the grass grows next spring.

You can get men to join the Social Democracy, but you know that in the face of existing facts it will be next to impossible to build up the People's party, for don't overlook the fact that in the next campaign you will have to meet not only Democratic and Republican speakers, but Social Democrats, and they will be able to show the fallacy of the money idea, setting the injustice of present conditions. I think I have studied the money question for all there is in it, but when one gets a clear conception of the fundamentals of Socialism, he wonders why he did not see it sooner, and regrets having wasted so much time on what are really only patch-ups.

Such old workers in the cause as Charley Bonsall of Salem, Max Hayes of Cleveland and Joe Manning, ex-secretary of your state committee, fought with the Socialists this year, and more of the same type of capable, honest workers might be cited. The thing for all honest workers to do is to swing into line with the Social Democracy.

Some Fashion Notes.

It is quite fashionable for shoemakers to be unable to buy new shoes.

It will be very fashionable this winter for men who dig coal to have no fire.

It is becoming more fashionable for workmen to read up the teachings of socialism.

The latest style of dinner pail is an empty one. Republican prosperity is responsible for this change.

It is getting more and more fashionable for young men to marry "new" women who earn wages enough to pay board for two.

It is still fashionable for hired girls to give their employers a great deal of trouble. We hope they will continue to do so until all women are economically equal.

Some people think it is good style to buy a shingle on a house and then pay interest on the mortgage on the rest of it. Socialists, however, think this is old fashioned.

It is becoming quite fashionable for clergymen to preach sermons on the condition of the working class. All that the average clergyman does NOT know about the working class can be found in Carl Marx' "Capital."

It is now fashionable for working people to get an average of seventeen cents worth of commodities out of every dollar's worth they earn. Those people who have the nerve and impudence to get up charity balls get the 83 cents.

Under chattel slavery it is very fashionable for men to run away from their work. Under wage slavery it is fashionable for men to run after work. And what a lot of them don't catch it! Under socialism both fashions will be out of style.—Rochester Socialist.

SYSTEM MAKES PAUPERS.

COMRADE GANT SHOWS THE TENDENCY OF COMPETITION.

Census Discloses Steady Increase in Percentage of Wealth Going to the Tribute Collectors.

When I was a boy at school I was taught that all persons were equal, and all had an even chance in the race for wealth and fame; that the poor, barefoot boy had an equal chance with the rich man's son in the fight for position and honors; that he might even become the president of the United States; that all he had to do was work and wait, and above all to be satisfied and contented in the sphere in which it had pleased God to place him till he was called up higher. This is just about what the average American boy is now taught. It may have been partly true in the earlier days of the republic. The poor boy of today has about as good a chance of becoming a millionaire or president as he has of being struck with lightning. The main reason why the poor boy of today will always be poor, unless the competitive system is strangled, is because he was born too late. Everything was gobbled up before he got here and nothing remains for him. He must toil for others. The land is monopolized, and the days when a man could go west and get a home are gone by forever. It is true that there is yet some public land in the far west that is open to settlers, but it is all in the arid, or ruinous belt, and can only be made productive by irrigation. This would be comparatively easy if the water rights were not all owned by giant corporations which exact for the use of the water all the settler can produce.

The cold facts are that through special privileges, the legitimate fruits of competition, a comparatively few have acquired a vast majority of all the wealth and natural resources of the country, and the great majority of the people work from one year's end to the other to pay tribute to the owners of the wealth and natural resources. The full extent of this is shown by G. C. Ward. In 1860 the producers had 44 per cent of their productions and the tribute collectors 56 per cent; in 1870 the producers had 33 per cent, the tribute collectors 67 per cent; in 1880 it stood 24 to 76 in favor of the tribute collectors; in 1890 17 to 83. At this rate how long will it take the tribute collectors to get all labor produces? What have the tribute collectors given the producers for the large share of their productions? Nothing. They simply allowed the workers to live—if they could. The result is that there are a few thousand millionaires and many millions of wretchedly poor, with the middle class fast disappearing.

Mullhall has figured out that the per capita wealth of the United States is \$1,040. A statistical article in Chamber's Journal a few years ago gives the fortunes of a few Americans. From it I find that 70 men have an aggregate wealth of \$3,000,000,000. Besides these there are in Pennsylvania 68 men whose wealth aggregates \$300,000,000; in three villages of New York there are 60 persons worth in the aggregate \$500,000,000; Boston has 50 families with another \$500,000,000. Here are 243 fortunes which aggregate \$4,300,000,000, or the per capita of over 4,000,000 persons. No fortune of less than \$10,000,000 is counted in the above. There are about 4,000 other millionaires and the combined lot have nearly as much as all the other 69,996,000 American people. Now when you consider that there are many whose wealth ranges down from less than a million to a few thousands, and that the per capita wealth is \$1,040, you see how many desperately poor there must be. You will also see one reason why some people are poor—there is not enough to go around.

But why is there not enough for all? Why have some so much and many so little? It is the legitimate result of the competitive system. So long as it exists there will be a few strong minds who will acquire special privileges and by these special privileges they will absorb the wealth of the land. Alexander the Great had a dream in which he saw a lot of fishes. The larger ones were eating up the smaller. This went on till one big fellow swallowed all the rest. That was the survival of the strongest. "The gospel of the ancients, and the logic of today." The competitive system. The man who wants special privileges abolished and the present competitive system retained does not know what he is talking about. It can't be done. It is through competition, the larger fish eating the smaller, that men acquire wealth sufficient to bribe legislatures and corrupt courts. This is how Rockefeller got his \$200,000,000, and how he gets his daily income of \$30,000. Prior to 1860 the privileged class in this country was not much considered. The writers and speakers of today in summing up the ills of the people never got further back than the war. Yet the laborers of 1860 were despoiled of 56 per cent of the production of their labor. There are two reasons why the laborers before the war were not so poor as now, and did not complain

as much. First, the country was new and its resources great. The laborers were able to produce much and did not so much miss what they were despoiled of, hence they fared comparatively well and did not complain. Second, the country being new few men had large fortunes. The larger fish had not yet eaten the smaller. Competition had not yet did its full work. The privileged class had not yet got a firm grip on the courts and legislatures.

It took the small manufacturers a long time to compete each other out of business, but they have about finished the job. The small traders, the small farmers and the wage workers have done about as well. The trusts are doing the business and the small factory is silent; the department stores have the merchants on the run; the small farmer is passing. All have competed themselves out of business and are now working for others or on the tramp.

Of all the special privileges the national banking is the worst. Senator Vest in a speech in the senate gave the profits of the First National bank of New York for fifteen years as \$6,688,206 on a capital \$500,000. This is nearly 90 per cent per annum. Another, the First National of Indianapolis for fourteen years prior to 1873 paid in profits \$2,383,250 on a capital of \$500,000. This 34 per cent per annum, and during a period of universal depression and bankruptcy. The figures are taken from the report of the bank's president in 1878, Wm. English.

How can the poor, barefoot boy compete with these bankers? The profits of the tobacco trust, the sugar trust, the Standard Oil Company and many others are equally as great as those given above.

And this is why some people are poor, and they will remain poor, get poorer if possible, so long as the competitive system lasts.

There is a ray of hope. The big fish, having eaten most of the little ones, are afraid of each other, afraid the strongest will eat the rest of them, and are now against competition. Perhaps the people may learn something from them.

To Abolish Sweating.

New York Tailors Take Heroic Measures to Shut Out the Middlemen.

The United Brotherhood of Tailors of New York have taken heroic measures to put an end to the infamous contract system in the clothing trade. Having been successful on four occasions in forcing the contractors to grant their demands for a ten hour work day and minimum wage scale, and having seen their agreements broken by the contractors on each occasion as soon as conditions were favorable, the tailors have come to realize the futility of their old mode of warfare and have adopted a different tactic. An official circular, setting forth the evils of which the tailors complain, has been sent to all the wholesale clothing manufacturers in Greater New York.

This circular declares that "at a given time in the year 1899, the clothing workers of this city will refuse to work for any contractor or middle man. We make this announcement two years in advance in order to give the manufacturers ample time to consider our purpose and gradually pave the way for this wholesome change by opening clean, ventilated shops operated under their own management, just as the clothing cutters are now employed. If this great reform is accomplished in this city, the great clothing manufacturing center of the country, we are certain that it will be followed in the other clothing markets.

"This declaration is issued in all earnestness and should not be construed either as a threat or means of gaining notoriety. The organization has proven its ability and courage to undertake any movement determined upon. In this supreme issue we feel that we will again have the hearty support and sympathy of an appreciating public, and all friends of human progress; and we have reason to hope that the last year of this century will be marked by the abolition of that great blot upon our civilization—the sweating system."

It is much to be hoped that there will be no faltering on the part of the tailors in pursuing the course they have resolved upon. Only heroic measures will answer to bring the manufacturers to a realizing sense of their responsibility in the matter, and there can be no doubt that they, rather than the contractors, are the ones who control the key to the situation. Let us hope that our comrades may be successful in securing this measure of relief.

The Social Democrat of November 18 was an excellent number. From all reports Social Democracy is growing rapidly in every state in the Union. Eugene V. Debs is doing grand work in the Eastern states.—The Labor World.

Society robs individuals of the opportunities to acquire property and knowledge; then it punishes them for being ignorant and poor.

Merrie England is the best work on practical Socialism ever published. You can get one hundred copies of our Social Democracy edition for \$3.50.

LABOR AND VALUE.

F. G. R. GORDON DISCUSSES AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Workers Must Unite with the Social Democracy and Establish the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

Under our system of capitalism the laborer works for a money wage. This money wage hides the fact that the laborer is exploited. If laborers were paid in products, i. e., if a shoemaker was paid in shoes and so on, they would at once see how they are robbed. Under the wage system the workers will continue to be exploited for, under this system goods will be produced for sale at a profit. Before the age of capitalism and feudalism men labored simply to supply personal or family wants. There was no commerce, no banks, no interest, no profit. Each worker received the full value of his labor. We call that age a barbarous one. However, no one committed suicide because of inability to obtain work.

Karl Marx says: "Labor is bought at its exchange value and sold at its use value."

Ricardo says: "The iron law of wages is the natural price of labor which is necessary to enable the laborers, one with another, to subsist and to perpetuate their race without increase or decrease."

Lasalle says: "You believe, perhaps, fellow laborers and citizens, that you are human beings, that you are men. Speaking from the standpoint of political economy, you make a terrible mistake. You are nothing but a commodity, a high price for which increases your numbers, just the same as a high price for stockings increases the number of stockings."

Says Carroll D. Wright in the March Bulletin of Labor for 1896: "Taking the eleventh census—that for 1890—it is found that the value of the gross product per capita for the number of employes engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was \$2,204, and the average annual wages per employe computed for 1890 was \$445."

How truly sings the poet:
"The seed ye sow another reaps;
The wealth ye find another keeps."
Mark you, the value of \$2,204, is the factory price, and not the retail price, which is just about double.

Of course, the manufacturer does not get all the vast profits, a part goes for rent, management, interest, raw materials, etc., etc. But it is doubtful if the workers receive as much as one-fifth, measured by the retail price, of their product. Remember the workers sell their labor power at its exchange value and buy it back at its use value.

Gronlund says of value, meaning exchange value: "As the quantity of common human labor measured by time which on an average is requisite, by the implements generally used, to produce a given commodity." Under this or any other system it is human labor that creates all real value, it follows that the laborers should receive it all. The real measure of value is the amount of social labor time which is crystallized in any article. Under Socialism a labor check for each day's labor would be worth to the holder one day of social common labor value minus the cost of that non-productive labor, such as teachers, doctors, clerks, etc. The difference between wages paid and the proceeds of labor is that germ of profit, interest and rent, as well as misery, crime and pauperism.

Under this blind system capital has considered itself solid. To day it is listening to the hoarse growl of labor. A thousand years ago the old Sheik Iderim of Medina, said to the Roman Robbers: "Do you dream, because the Prophet of Allah dwells now beyond the bridge of Al Sirat, that therefore he is dumb and deaf and blind? I tell you, by the splendor of God! there is tempest brooding on his brow, there is lightning gathering in his soul for you."

The workers know that their condition is steadily growing worse, they are beginning to growl, to think and to act. They have found that the "rich man labored to increase his gains, the poor man to satisfy the cravings of his stomach. The one could wait, the demands of the other were imperative." And so the intelligent student of human affairs sees two forces in conflict. On one side stand the capitalist class entrenched in power, having on its side all the powers of state. On the other side stand the workers with their giant political power which they use only to enslave themselves. But a star of hope is seen. The Social Democracy is the most promising hope of the future. To that political organization thousands are looking with a new hope. If labor will be true to itself the near future will see the sun of a brighter day. If labor will organize under the banner of the Social Democracy cruel capitalism will be abolished and in its place will be established a system of justice. Workers, unite with the Social Democracy and help establish the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

Do not force on thy neighbor a hat that hurts thine own head.—Chinese.

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NOTICE.

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

Every man who does not work is supported by those who do.

The world owes every man a living—providing he is willing to work for it.

Bread that is not paid for with service is procured either by charity or by theft.

In the courts of Infinite Justice there is no "value received" except equality of service.

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

St. Louis wholesale grocers, transacting an aggregate business of \$6,000,000 annually, have pooled their interests and formed a combine for the purpose of reducing operating expenses and enlarging trade.

A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, announces that five of the leading breweries of that city have been sold to a syndicate of New Yorkers for an aggregate sum of \$3,750,000,000.

The American Biscuit trust has made an advance of from 40 to 50 per cent in the prices of the different grades and qualities of crackers.

Some two hundred and seventy-five employes at Florsheim & Co.'s shoe factory in this city have just received a large installment of prosperity.

Chicago business men have formed a new combine. They have combined for the purpose of protecting each other against the attacks of thugs, burglars, and hold-up men.

The controller of the currency receives \$1,000 a year in addition to his salary for administering the trust funds of the defunct Freedman's Bank.

THE EDITOR'S ARENA

If you were to voluntarily offer a dollar to one of our "coal barons" he would indignantly spurn the gift and inform you that he is no pauper.

What should we ever do without our "public spirited" capitalists; they are so accommodating, so very obliging, you know.

Not long ago the press dispatches told of two young men who had inherited a considerable sum of money while in state's prison.

A baker's journal describes a new machine for making bread from raw wheat that will, if the account is correct, be most revolutionary in its effect on several industries.

Owing to the increasing industrialism in Germany the bodily length and strength of the factory population is steadily diminishing.

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think of their going to work! But somehow we fancy it would do them good. After a while they would become better neighbors.

"One of the features of German economies which constantly furnishes recruits to the socialistic ranks is the gradual disappearance of that middle class which not many years ago was one of the most contented and reasonably well-to-do, viz., the small tradesmen and master mechanics.

The same evolutionary process is at work the world over, and everywhere the middle class is disappearing before the ever increasing combinations of capital.

We often hear it said, too, that under Socialism the incentive for work would be gone. That everyone would become lazy and lack the snap for work.

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

Some form of Socialism is soon as sure to prevail as the sun is to rise tomorrow morning.—Dean Hodges, Cambridge University.

WHOSE IS THE CHRIST?

"They have taken away my Lord and I know not where they have laid him."

But, how blind was her grief, the tear drops dulling her vision!

"They have taken away the Christ and I know not where they have placed Him."

What! Have these tyrants indeed stolen the Carpenter Jesus?

Jesus the lovely is ours, a man of our station and sorrows.

FRED'K G. STRICKLAND.

PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, Ohio, Last Saturday. Mr. Debs and all the rest of you:

Since Markinley give out his big dose of taffy in the shape of a message to congress preacher Gard has taken new courage, and is once more ready to do battle for the God and morality party.

Sam. Rollins got up and said: "I have thought about this matter a good deal and wondered what did make the change in the people."

The way Sam led off set me to goin' and I said: "You'n fellers most all know I don't go nothin' on this come to Jesus bizness, 'cause I think I got a better way fur accountin' fur the change of human mankind's action."

Miss. Smart sed she cud see sum of the children wanted to tell what they had figered out of the amounts spoken of at our last meetin' about the trusts, and that it was late, so we wud drop everything and hear them.

What the people use most, the people should own.—Cicero.

fects of excess of water. The cypress, as is well known, grows usually at the present time in swamps and very wet places.

Who struggle early and late to feed their industrial owners, sweating that others may feast and fastening that others may fatten.

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THEY CAN'T WORK AN INJUNCTION ON SATAN.

The ink was flying fast and thick; "Ah!" said the judge, "this'll do the trick; We'll make rights of labor feel homiestick."

The papers were issued ten upon ten, and the days were dark for all true men.

But with action strong, and not diurnal, They seized those judges of fame infernal, And sent them to Hades for space eternal To sweat in close Conjunction.

Proportional Representation No. 13.

No better way exists of popularizing the cause of honest suffrage than by using it: the elections of officers and committees of Socialist and other organizations, such as the Social Democracy.

No doubt there are difficulties in the way of such elections, when the Hare-Spence system is used.

But is it necessary to use the Hare system in the election of committees or delegates in small meetings?

FUNDAMENTAL METHODS.

Only two factors are absolutely essential to proportional representation, namely:

(1) A constituency which returns several members.

(2) The single vote—that is, that each elector should have only one vote which counts.

Other factors may be added in certain cases with advantage, but only these two are absolutely necessary.

We need say no more about the first factor, because that is always present in the election of representatives at a meeting.

This, then, narrows us down to the single vote; and it will be well to start with a thorough examination of this, as compared with the multiple vote, which is commonly used in such elections.

Here is a cheerful, well-lighted and well-ventilated room, in which thirty earnest members of organized labor or socialism are gathered in assembly or council.

A SPECIFIC CASE. Here is a cheerful, well-lighted and well-ventilated room, in which thirty earnest members of organized labor or socialism are gathered in assembly or council.

MONOPOLY OF REPRESENTATION. Is this a fair and proper system? No, because if sixteen of the voters unite on five candidates, these sixteen men can elect all the delegates, and leave the other fourteen without any representation at all.

How would the single vote work in such a case? It simply renders any such result impossible.

There will be more to say on this subject next week.

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

Advertisement for a watch with a picture of a watch and text describing its features and price.

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

[NOTE.—The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

The Twins.

It is the fashion of the age to sneer at the gods—especially the gods that others worship—yet everyone has at least one god.

Now for the regulation of tribal and national affairs, humanity has had two chief deities for many centuries, both of which, so far as the establishment of justice is concerned, have been total failures.

The trouble with these gods is extremely simple, yet fundamental. In fact, their inefficiency is explained in so simple a manner that earthly wisdom is unable to grasp the truth.

One god is a spirit that enjoys a personality of his own and has no connection with, nor any responsibility to, the rest of the universe, so far as can be ascertained.

Perceiving the incompetency of this half-conceived god many very wise people have set up another altar, at which they send up burnt offerings and incense to a political god.

Very slowly we are discovering that every evil either of these gods has "reformed" have been evils merely transferred from one time or place to another.

Now so far as industrial matters and the equitable enjoyment of natural opportunities are concerned, the remedy is simple. We have merely to go about such concerns, not in a partial spirit which leads us to imagine half-born gods and profit alike—for profit is the legitimate result of partial conceptions—but in the spirit of the golden rule, or equity.

Nothing exists which is not subject to competition, not even rent, though many very clever people must wander through the mazes to find it out. But, says our "scientific economist," the members of such organizations would sell out. Very well, if they don't know how to preserve themselves in this case what can we expect of them in the legislative case, into which they enter for selfish purposes—to get the better of a minority.

Education will have its true place in the social order, it will rise to the altitude of its highest meaning, it will imply not only the discipline of the intellect, but it will indeed "establish true principles and regulate the heart."

"The earth shall be full of the knowl-

edge of the wisdom of God as the waters cover the sea."

JAS. T. R. GREEN,

The Moral Issue in Economics.

A student of the economics of Ricardo, Mill and Adam Smith, recently asked the teacher of his class how he could accept a certain conclusion or theory as to wages advanced by one of these economists, as moral and just.

The spirit of our times compels men and women to consider economic problems, and to meet this spirit new courses of study are established in all the colleges, presumably sufficient to instruct and enlighten the youth of our country on the pressing social and economic problems.

When we read the lectures of the professors, when we study the text books used, we find that but one side of the great problem has been discussed—the side that favors the system of competition, the side that has capital and corporations to uphold its arguments.

A young man recently remarked after graduating from one of the largest universities in our country: "The universities are perpetuating a capitalistic class, the tendency of all the teaching is toward the upholding of the selfish spirit that reigns in the business and social world today, and to the students it gradually appears right, after a four years' course, of the repetition of the sentiment. Yes, even right, that the classes should rule the masses."

Is not this a deplorable fact to consider, that armies of educated men join the business world each year filled with the spirit of greed, the spirit that makes traffic a battle for life and death?

Let us face this fact frankly, that we may fight it truthfully, and look a little more closely into the case as it daily presents itself to us. Within a month a noted professor has been winning much praise from the press and also from political organizations supposed to be fighting for the interests of the people, by a thesis in which he dwells upon the incompetence of the masses to rule themselves, and says that the great majority of people were meant to be hewers of wood and drawers of water and to be ruled by an intelligent "few."

This, perhaps, explains the fact that the college professors keep their students in such dense ignorance of the progress of the cause of the people. They desire, no doubt, to perpetuate a class capable only of being hewers of wood and drawers of water, but humanity has a heart, and it beats always warm and true. Morality and justice will find their way into the world of economics in spite of the broad phalanx of college professors standing shoulder to shoulder, strengthened in their fight by the dollars of the men who endow the colleges. And those of us who are striving to hasten the growth of this moral issue must work more earnestly in the educational fields.

Gradually the propaganda of a just and moral co-operative spirit will make itself a power in the press, even though it is almost barred out from this channel of education. Now, the time is coming when the press will recognize the need of the people for enlightenment as to the progress and growth of socialism. If we use the opportunity already open to us, more faithfully spreading truly educational literature, supporting our own papers devoted to the cause of right and justice in economics, and in patiently and earnestly keeping up our agitation meetings, the time will soon come when there will be an arrest of thought on these subjects, the great public will demand a more enlightened press and freedom of speech in universities. Men and women will think for themselves, and not allow an "enlightened few" to think for them.

This educational problem is a vital part of our movement and we must be alert for opportunities to lay deep and broad foundations for the system that we are so sure has morality and justice for its basic principles, and the new economists will have a moral issue to propagate, and no longer, in the good time coming, will it be said, "Morality has nothing to do with economics."

Economics will then be studied by free minds, and taught by free professors. Liberty of thought, liberty of speech, will then be more than theories in the new era that is just dawning.

Education will have its true place in the social order, it will rise to the altitude of its highest meaning, it will imply not only the discipline of the intellect, but it will indeed "establish true principles and regulate the heart."

ELLA REEVE WARE.

To the Editor: I have noticed in various editions of the Social Democrat that there are many members and sympathizers of the Social Democracy who are socialists for the only reason that they believe Christ was the first socialist, and they also believe that they are his followers. Now, in order to find out whether or not those people are right we must first see what

are the main principles of socialism which we are striving and struggling for.

As far as I understand it, and I am almost convinced that there can be no difference of opinion, the cause we are striving for is the abolition of the present competitive capitalistic system, to establish in its place the co-operative commonwealth in which all men shall enjoy economic freedom as well as political independence. It is also known to us socialists that socialism has a material foundation only where capitalism is ruling; in other words, capitalism is the natural producer of socialism. The best evidence to justify this opinion is Turkey, in which there exists no capitalism. The people of that country are still producing on a small scale, everyone with his own tools; they are not robbed of their labor, and therefore there is no socialism nor foundation for such ideas in that country. In view of these facts, I ask the following question to those who believe that Christ was the first socialist: How can they believe that Christ preached socialism when we know very well that in his time there did not exist that social disorder which is favorable to the development and propagation of socialism as we are preaching it to-day?

JOSEPH WHITEHORN.

New York. To the Editor: I notice that one of your correspondents mentions the need of a symbol or sign for the Social Democracy.

He thinks that perhaps the cross would be a good symbol.

As there are so many different crosses used by the churches, hospital corps, societies and so forth, I think the idea would be too common and perhaps many who are persons of improved and progressive societies, such as free-thinkers, spiritualists, and so forth, do not hold the cross as a universal symbol on account of other lines of study and thought which are prevalent in the world.

A symbol to be significant of brotherhood must make no allusion to any religion in particular, but must have for its meaning the one universal brotherhood that finds expression in the words "Each for all and all for each."

A red button with the initials S. D. A. would be all that I could imagine for a symbol that would be impartial to all kinds of people, for the Social Democracy being wholly neutral in all matters of religion and politics as they are used at the present, should be significant of only one thing—the brotherhood of man.

Any symbol that signifies the brotherhood of man without the least reference to any creed, party or any separate idea would be acceptable, perhaps, but that would be rather difficult to find.

The use of symbols is liable to give an idea of exclusiveness to the thing in my mind.

Although the use of a sign would be thought by some an aid to the Social Democracy, I am afraid it would part us off from others, such as the S. L. P., to some extent.

The initials S. D. A. on a button seem as good as anything to designate the Social Democracy, and I have no fear but what the Social Democracy and its purpose and the purpose of socialism will have many enemies, except those who are parasites on the working class, and we must expect a howl from them.

Those who understand the Social Democracy will have no fear of it, if they are honest.

L. WENTWORTH. (Lynn Labor Church.)

TO EUGENE V. DEBS, THE PRISONER OF WOODSTOCK.

How well the memory of that eventful night

Still lingers o'er me and its grander sight,

When Woodstock's gates flew open at command

And history wrote the deed with holy hand.

The memory of an hour when Might's foul deed

Abhorrent flew with its nefarious greed,

Whilst Time the hour traced 'mid bars and lock,

Crowning in joy—The Prisoner of Woodstock.

When open wide the Bastille's bars flew

By Fair Justice breathed a holy, fervent sigh,

And manhood registered a vow by heaven

That such an act should ne'er disgrace again

The holy soil where Liberty well bled,

But mourns in sorrow for the holy dead

Who died for freedom's grand old stripes and stars,

Disgraced by the memory of Woodstock's bars.

Stay open wide, ye Bastille prison bars,

Ye standing ignomy of stripes and stars,

The foulest thing that ever raised its head,

Disgracing the land where patriot's bled,

And heroes died for love and liberty,

That we no more would see plutocracy,

But liberty, the crowning joy of man,

Sweet consecration of a Holy Plan.

Woodstock—accurs'd thy darkened memory.

The condemnation of fair liberty—

The first and last in spite of tyrant steel,

Woodstock, the American Bastille—

No more thy accursed gates shall close on man.

A standing monument of tyrant plan,

Imprisoning Right, 'mid foul bars and lock

Eugene V. Debs, the Prisoner of Woodstock.

Eugene—thy name shall ever honored be,

The patriot—martyr to humanity,

Who nobly stood for the lov'd rights of man,

The soul of justice and of holy plan,

Thy name shall live when all the tyrant power

That crushed thee is forgotten in an hour,

And fall thy name be known—Patriot—

Rock—

Eugene V. Debs—the prisoner of Woodstock.

—Murphy O'Hea.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY

[NOTE.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

Report of Receipts.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes M. E. Morse, Branch 3 of Cal., R. Tainer, Branch 12 of Ill., P. Cornelson, Branch 6 of Mass., John Dedrick, Friend, B. F. Lamb, Charles White, John Fridette, M. Lemmer, Branch 1 of Ore., F. Fendius, C. E. Kingery.

Total \$1,120.61 W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer.

The Co-Operative Boxes.

Every member can have one of these handsome co-operative boxes, containing five half-tone portraits of Chairman Debs and Chairman Hinton. Each of them have been savagely attacked by the mouthpieces of capitalism and every member should have their pictures before him.

Financial Matters.

Responses to the one of a thousand propositions are coming in at a good rate, and there is little doubt but the required number of signatures will be obtained by the time the season opens up in the spring.

This is a matter which should be pushed vigorously by the various branches, as it is absolutely necessary for us to have a sufficient amount of money to insure the successful carrying out of our plans before we make a start.

Machinery and material must be procured in sufficient quantities to enable our people to apply their labor effectively to the production of wealth, and we must arrange matters so that there will be no waste of effort, no dissipation of energy, when once we begin actual operations; in other words we must be organized on such a basis that the details of administration can be properly attended to and the causes of failure eliminated as far as possible.

Much of the needed material and machinery will no doubt be contributed, and with this thought in mind we shall shortly have blanks to distribute to all those persons who are willing to aid in this way, calling on them to state just what they can give.

In this way we will be able to organize our resources and know just what we can depend on.

But in addition to these contributions of material we shall need money sufficient to utilize our resources properly, and the \$100,000 fund will enable us to do this.

There must be no failure in this business, and we must, therefore, be very sure of our ground before we go ahead. If our comrades will fully realize their responsibility and do their best to aid the work along, there need be no failure, and we feel confident that we may trust them to do their best.

Let there be a strong and united pull all along the line.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to say that I for one am much pleased with and favorably impressed by the ideas on transportation expressed by our friend, Ell Shore, in the issue of December 2.

I have talked with some of my friends about it, and I have not met with one who has not indorsed it and expressed confidence in the practicability of it. Here in Texas we have (prairie schooner) covered wagons, and we all know how to use them for long journeys. I am sure Texas could furnish a good, well equipped company to make the trip. I hope the suggestion will be closely and carefully considered.

M. T. BRUCE. Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Editor: I want to make a suggestion. The colony organization work needs money and a good deal of it. The demonstration of coming success, with good business management, can be made perfect. My proposition, then, is to secure money for colony building by taking example from the records of mutual assurance. Suppose an endowment plan be formulated, and the money received therefrom be invested in land and other means of establishing our industrial democracy and social commonwealth. If 5,000 persons were each to take, say, a \$500 endowment, paying \$40 per year for ten years, leaving, therefore, a money premium of \$100, it would give us a fund annually for profitable and secure investment of \$200,000, or a credit, properly handled, of \$1,000,000.

We could pay the \$100 premium, or, better still, we could offer in lieu thereof, home and education for wives and children, or other dependents of members in the colonies. This is a rough statement of a plan that comes to me. Will not the comrades consider it?

GRAYBEARD.

It is pretty hard for a poor man to comprehend "prosperity" that adds to the price of everything he has to buy, but adds nothing to his wages, the only thing he has to sell.—Fond du Lac Reporter.

Who Will Help Us?

To Co-operators in America and elsewhere, Greeting:—About two and a half months ago there was started at Orange, N. J., U. S. A., a hat manufacturing establishment, under the auspices of "Labor Exchange 125." It was introduced to the co-operative world under the caption "Establishing a Great Industry."

Little did its promoters think that in ten short weeks the demand for its products would so far absorb the amount invested by the members that wholesale orders approximating hundreds of dollars would have to be turned down in a fortnight. But such is a fact. Individual orders only are being filled.

With labor in abundance, the unwillingly idle members for want of raw materials which they can in no wise procure without legal tender money, stand around in sorrowful mood and wonder if in this great universe of great hearts, there are not to be found those who can spare from their savings, a little money now, as a capitalizer when the demand for products is at hand.

Void of a selfish greed that would take from the scantiness of others, the executive board of Branch 125, has been importuned by such members as need and deserve employment to make, if possible, a more strenuous appeal for assistance than hitherto. In compliance therewith, let it be known that any monies received, will go to the credit of the lender to whom will be issued deposit certificates covering the face of the loan. These will be redeemable in hat and other products and possibly legal tender. But it is now, right now, that money is urgently needed. Don't delay until weeks have passed. How many of the more fortunate can spare \$100? How many a less amount? Whether big or little, the gratitude will be the same.

In the name of humanity let there be a generous response, to the end that the ideal Co-Operative Commonwealth may be ushered in, in practical operation.

Fraternally and hopefully, J. W. ARROWSMITH, President.

J. H. WRIGHT, Accountant, TYLEE C. HYERS, LOUIS STELPLUG, ALFRED CUMBERBEACH, Executive Board.

Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

Capitalist Arguments (!)

The following paragraphs are taken from a Milwaukee capitalist paper and represents part of a collection made from day to day from its editorial columns. It is invariably the plan of the capitalist press to seek to lessen the influence of a movement that is not in the interest of the ruling classes by giving it a bad name with the people. It gradually works up a sentiment against it so that people will distrust it. These paragraphs are perhaps harmless enough in themselves, being apparently playful attempts to be humorous at the expense of Mr. Debs, but they have their purpose, nevertheless. The writer, it will be seen, has little regard for the truth.

What sort of a gun will Mr. Debs wear in "obeying" the constitutional provision permitting the people to bear arms?

The only important difference of opinion between Eugene Debs and Herr Most at present is in the fact that Mr. Most prefers beer.

A hint to the Social Democracy in 1900: For president of the world—Eugene Debs.

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Merrie England

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 PROPAGANDA AND PROGRESS.

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

Comrade Stedman of Chicago visited Milwaukee on Saturday, Dec. 11th, and held two meetings among the Bay View iron workers. The evening meeting was attended by fully 1,000 persons, and at its close a strong Branch was organized and a charter applied for.

Our Milwaukee comrades have organized a central committee and are preparing to enter vigorously into the work of the campaign for 1898. There are ten branches now in Milwaukee, and a great deal of enthusiasm is being manifested among the comrades there.

Comrade Debs' St. Louis meetings were magnificent demonstrations. The St. Louis comrades are doing great work, and their efforts are being crowned with success. The workmen of St. Louis are among the most intelligent and active in the whole country.

Comrade Debs has left Chicago for a short Eastern trip. He will visit our Canadian comrades, speaking in St. Thomas, Ont., on Thursday, Dec. 16; London, Dec. 17; Brantford, Dec. 18; Hamilton, Dec. 19; and Toronto on the 20th. On Dec. 21 he will speak in Buffalo, N. Y., and on the 22d in Toledo.

Our Chicago comrades should pay particular attention to the notice of meeting for the purpose of organizing a central committee, published in another column. Let the executive committee of each branch see that a good committee is appointed without fail, and let there be a full attendance at this meeting. It is important that the various Chicago branches should be brought into touch with each other as closely as possible, so that the work of organizing may be effectively carried on during the winter.

Comrade M. E. Morse, secretary of Branch 3 of California, has ordered 100 copies of Merrie England. Comrade Morse is a veteran in the Socialist movement, having been a member of the Wisconsin Phalanx, one of the Fourieristic colonies of the decade between 1840 and 1850. In sending in his order he writes: "Let us hear from the young men. Don't let an old man in his 80th year outdo you."

The comrades in the East are still agitating vigorously and are organizing at a rate which promises soon to put their section of the country solidly under the banner of Social Democracy. Rockville, Conn., and Roxbury, Mass., have each organized strong branches, and many other branches are in course of formation in the East.

Comrade Debs spent two days with our St. Louis comrades. On the night of Dec. 6 he delivered an address at the rooms of the Southern Social Democratic Club, Ninth and Allen avenue, and on the following night he spoke at Waltham Hall, under the direction of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis. Some of our most earnest workers in the whole country are located in St. Louis and their efforts are being crowned with success.

The meeting of Branch 25, corner of Siegel and Sedgwick Sts., on the night of Dec. 3d, was a grand success. Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler was the principal speaker of the evening. Organizer Lloyd was present at the meeting, and he also made an address which was well received. A large and attentive audience, among which was many ladies, filled the hall, and many new members joined the Branch at the close of the meeting.

The meeting of Branch 6, S. xty-fourth street and Kimbark avenue, Chicago, on December 9th, was an overflow meeting, and Rev. Frederick Millar kindly opened his church to accommodate the crowd when it became

apparent that the seating capacity of the branch's hall was inadequate. Comrade Millar's kindness is much appreciated by the branch members. A debate occurred between Comrade Stedman and Mr. M. J. Foyer on the subject of single tax vs. Socialism, and to prove the interest displayed it is only necessary to say that the audience remained until 11 o'clock, and even at that late hour Chairman Johnston had difficulty in shutting off the flow of questions so as to adjourn the meeting. Branch 6 is a live and growing branch, and some interesting meetings will be held during the winter.

Los Angeles, Cal., is coming to the front in grand shape. Our comrades there are active and earnest, and are doing splendid work for the cause. Comrade Wm. J. Richmond, the efficient secretary of Branch No. 2, sends a very interesting report of a recent meeting, at which a debate took place between Comrade W. H. Stuart and a single tax advocate. Interest was great, and it is needless to say that Comrade Stuart had no difficulty in exposing the fallacies of his opponent. Comrade Richmond says: "Here in Los Angeles the progress of Socialism cannot be measured by our membership any more than the Pacific Ocean can be measured by a frog-pond." Socialism is in the air, and the time is ripe for its expression.

On November 12 the people of Paterson had the pleasure of listening to a masterly presentation of the principles of Social Democracy by Comrade Debs. The meeting was held in Apollo Hall, more than 3,000 people being present, and Comrade Debs commanded the closest attention of the large audience for more than two hours.

The meeting was a pronounced success, no small part of which was due to the efforts of Rev. J. B. Galloway, Paul Breen and James McMurray, who labored earnestly to give Comrade Debs a fitting reception, although they are not members of the Social Democracy. Many members of the S. L. P. were present at the meeting, and they were enthusiastic in their applause of Comrade Debs' words. While our comrade was still speaking the S. L. P. members present handed him a written invitation, signed by S. L. P. Organizer John C. Duff, to speak at their club-rooms, but as Comrade Debs was compelled to leave town on a train which departed but a few moments after he had finished speaking he could not accept their invitation.

However, the S. L. P. men testified their appreciation by crowding forward to shake hands with our comrade and give him words of cheer at the close of the meeting, and their cheers mingled with those of the crowd of Social Democracy's supporters which escorted Comrade Debs through the streets of Paterson from the hall to the depot. Many regrets were expressed that our comrade could not make a longer stay in Paterson. His visit has resulted in great good, and our members are much encouraged at the outlook.

Frank Petzold.

Social Democracy Resolutions. A Protest Against Government Division of Lands in the Indian Territory.

At a recent meeting of the Social Democracy in Union hall, Denver, Colo., an address was made by C. M. Davis on "The Child Under Socialism." Richard Hinton and Cyrus Field Willard, members of the National Colonization Commission also spoke. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An assumption is made that the Indian cannot become an American citizen unless the common ownership of their land is destroyed and the land allotted in severalty, and

Whereas, By the common ownership of land there are no taxpayers or landlords, the natural result where land is owned by private owners, and

Whereas, The Shakers and other communities own their land in common and no question is made as to their being American citizens and there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens, who as Social Democrats are advocating the common ownership of land, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Branch No. 1 of Colorado Social Democracy of America, denounce the attempt to break up the collective ownership of land in the Indian Territory by making it a prerequisite for American citizenship that the lands shall be allotted in severalty as unconstitutional, unwise and hiding a big job of thievery.

The Social Democrat SUBSCRIPTION BLANK TO THE PUBLISHER, 504 Trude Bldg., Chicago: Find enclosed \$ for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT for months To Full P. O. Address RATE: Twelve Months, \$1.00; Six Months, 50c; Three Months, 25c. NOTE—CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

Literary Notes.

THE RED HEART IN A WHITE WORLD, 60 pages, price 15 cents.

Extract from preface: "A state in which the inoffensive man is as free as Robinson Crusoe, yet in a world of brothers if he will; in which crime is discouraged in spirit and restrained in fact; in which helplessness is supported, weakness is defended, and loss made good without degradation or condescension; in which industry has full opportunity and retains its full product, and only laziness gets nothing—in which the spirit of equal human liberty, and the love of it, is the guiding principle."

This little brochure is the ideal of a poet—J. William Lloyd—whose "Wind Harp Songs" have expressed the ideals of Life, Love, Nature, Liberty and Death. The path he points out, if not identical in its inception with that of Social Democracy, converges with it into an emancipated state. The Red Heart is a poetical term for the common interests of humanity. The White World is a world washed free of injustice between men. Comrade Lloyd has thought out many details of social combination that seem ultimate for good. His chapter on the growth of colonization proves him an initiate in that form of Socialism. The entire brochure furnishes ideals in the order of a high, free form of social combination, suggesting details for those local colonies which Comrade Kinghorn-Jones presses for, and which must come in the natural order of development from the simple to the complex. M. G.

"Current Thought" (No. 1, Vol. 1, Cleveland, Ohio) is the successor of a useful periodical, Current Events, which has filled a unique niche for the past three years. The present issue is mainly sociological in aim, but will also represent what its editor, C. Elton Blanchard, may deem worthy in literature, science, art and religion. Perhaps a statement of the contents of the number under review may most fittingly illustrate the comprehensive work that is proposed by Current Thought. The first article is on the Single Tax, written by Louis F. Post, the lawyer and editor, on whose shoulders the mantle of advocacy for Henry George's views most appropriately falls. The editor then presents in seven pages a very interesting account of a number of American colony efforts. This includes "Ruskin up to Date," "The Fairhope Colony," of Baldwin county, Ala., written by the secretary, which is co-operative only in land administration and public functions, "The Christian Commonwealth," of Muscogee county, Ga., written by George Howard Gibson, and "The Pinion Colony," at Pinion, Colo., which is socialist in purpose and form except as to the joint stock matter. The symposium closes with an interesting account of "The George Junior Republic" at Fresville, Ga., written by the founder's wife, Mrs. Wm. R. George. There is an attractive series of reviews of publications that are working for thought and service for the coming re-juvenation of American life, social, economic and political. Our comrade, Cyrus Field Willard, has an excellent paper on "The Social Democracy," which should be widely read. Evidently Current Thought will fill a field of its own, and one that is worth cultivating.

Of more worth is one honest man to society, and in the sight of God, than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived.—Thomas Paine.

When men are taught to look upon a chance to work as a favor to be granted the seeds of servility are being sown.—Equity, Springfield, O.

It is hard to convince a man who is profiting at the expense of his fellows that anything is wrong with the system which favors him.—Common Cause, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If a man has an opportunity to make a living and will not do so, he is not entitled to any pity or mercy. But if that opportunity has been taken away from him the case is quite different. To rob men of this opportunity and then jail them for vagrancy is an outrage.—Living Issues, Salt Lake City.

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MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

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

California. Branch No. 6, San Francisco, Cal., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 466 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.

Branch No. 4, Bakersfield, Cal., meets the first Sunday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall.

Colorado. Branch No. 1, Denver, Colo., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., 1712 Curtis street, Chicago.

Illinois. Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at 198 East Madison street. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

Branch No. 4, Chicago, Ill., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 3424 South Halsted street.

Branch No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Social Hall, corner 11th st. and Michigan ave. Chicago.

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

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

Branch No. 10, meets every Wednesday at 221 N. Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 21, meets every first and third Mondays at 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, Chicago.

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 9 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Missouri. Branch No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway.

Branch No. 3, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis, Mo. M. Dorn, Secretary, 1855 Lamoine Street.

New Jersey. Branch No. 1, meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 350 Pacific street, Paterson, N. J.

Branch No. 2, meets every first and third Wednesday evenings at Aurora Hall, 45 William street, Newark.

Branch No. 4, meets every Thursday at Progressive Labor Hall, corner Barclay and Montgomery streets, Newark, N. J.

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

Branch No. 2, New York city, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 34 E. Forty-ninth street at 8 p. m. I. Frank, chairman.

Branch No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m., American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City. Charles Russianoff, 73 Suffolk street, Secretary.

Branch No. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 256-27 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Sam'l Whitehorn, Secretary, care of B. Margolite, 176 Suffolk street.

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 evening 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-operative Hall, 1125 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Branch No. 10, Allegheny, Pa., meets every Sunday evening at 242 Beaver avenue. Secretary's address, 114 Manhattan avenue.

Tennessee. Branch No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., 602 1/2 Church street. Visitors cordially invited.

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

Branch No. 3, Dallas, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at Social Democracy Hall, 525 Main street.

Washington. Branch No. 2, Tacoma, Wash., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at Armory Hall, corner 15th and C streets. Interesting programme. Public cordially invited.

Wisconsin. Wisconsin Central Conference, composed of the executive committees of the ten branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at 602 Chestnut street, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary.

Branch No. 9, Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, first and third Monday evenings of each month at Sigel's Hall, S. E. Corner of 9th avenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee, 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 2 p. m. Wm. E. BURNS, Director.

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