

"The answer of socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him, just as society now does without the slave-owner or feudal lord, both of whom were formerly regarded as necessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society."—WM. CLARK.

The Social Democrat

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."
CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

We call upon all honest citizens to unite under the banner of the Social Democracy of America, so that we may be ready to conquer capitalism by making use of our political liberty.

VOL. V.

No. 6.

LABOR'S MARTYRS.

EUGENE V. DEBS PAYS TRIBUTE TO THEIR MEMORY.

They were the Avast Couriers of a Better Day and their Fame Will shine with Resplendent Glory.

In the February issue of the New Time Eugene V. Debs contributes an article captioned "The Martyred Apostles of Labor," which is reproduced in full for our readers, as follows:

The century now closing is luminous with great achievements. In every department of human endeavor marvelous progress has been made. By the magic of the machine which springs from the inventive genius of man wealth has been created in fabulous abundance. But alas, this wealth, instead of blessing the race, has been the means of enslaving it. The few have come in possession of all, and the many have been reduced to the extremity of living by permission.

A few have had the courage to protest. To silence these so that the dead-end of slavery could be maintained has been the demand and command of capital-blown power. Press and pulpit have responded with alacrity. The forces of society have been directed against these pioneers of industrial liberty, these brave defenders of oppressed humanity—and against them the crime of the century has been committed.

Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe paid the cruel penalty in prison cell and on the gallows.

They were the first martyrs in the cause of industrial freedom, and one of the supreme duties of our civilization if indeed we may boast of having been redeemed from savagery, is to rescue their names from calumny and do justice to their noble memory.

The crime with which these men were charged was never proven against them. The trial which resulted in their conviction was not only a disgrace to all judicial proceedings, but a foul, black, indelible and damning stigma upon the nation.

It was a trial organized and conducted to convict—a conspiracy to murder innocent men, and hence had not one redeeming feature.

It was a plot, satanic in all its conception, to wreak vengeance upon defenseless men, who, not being found guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, were found guilty of exercising the inalienable right of free speech in the interest of the toiling and groaning masses, and thus they became the first martyrs to a cause which, fertilized by their blood, has grown in strength and sweep and influence from the day they yielded up their lives and liberty in its defense.

As the years go by and the history of that infamous trial is read and considered by men of thought, and who are capable of wrenching themselves from the grasp of prejudice and giving reason its rightful supremacy, the stronger the conviction becomes that the present generation of workmen should erect an enduring memorial to the men who had the courage to denounce and oppose wage-slavery and seek for methods of emancipation.

The vision of the judicially murdered men was present. They saw the dark and hideous shadows of coming events. They spoke words of warning, not too soon, not too emphatic, not too trumpet-tongued—for even in 1888, when the Haymarket meetings were held, the capitalist grasp was upon the throats of workmen and its fetters upon their limbs.

There was even then idleness, poverty, squalor, the rattling of skeleton bones, the sunken eye, the pallor, the living death of famine, the crushing and the grinding of the relentless mills of the plutocracy, which more rapidly than the mills of the gods grind their victims to dust.

These heroes, who went to their death upon the verdict of a jury, I have said, were judicially murdered—not only because the jury was packed for the express purpose of finding them guilty, not only because the crime for which they suffered was never proven against them, not only because the judge before whom they were arraigned was unjust and bloodthirsty, but because they had, in the exercise of free speech, declared that men who subjected their fellowmen to conditions of ten worse than death were unfit to live.

In all lands and in all ages there are victims of injustice. Have bowed their bodies to the earth, bearing grievous burdens laid upon them by cruel taskmasters, and have lifted their eyes starward in the hope of finding some orb whose light inspired hope, ten million times the anathema has been uttered and will be uttered until a day shall dawn upon the world when the emancipation of those who toil is achieved by the brave, self-sacrificing few who, like the Chicago martyrs, have the courage of crusaders and the spirit of iconoclasts and dare champion the cause of the oppressed and demand in the name of an avenging God and of an outraged humanity that internalism shall be eliminated from our civilization. And as the struggle for justice proceeds and the battlefields are covered with the slain, as mother earth drinks their blood, the stones are given tongues with which to denounce man's inhumanity to man—aye, to women and children, whose moanings from hovel and sweat-shop, garret and cellar, arraign our civilization, our religion and our judiciary—whose wallings and lamentations, hushing to silence every sound the Creator designed to make the world a paradise of harmonies, transform it into an inferno where the demons of greed plot and scheme to consign their victims to lower depths of degradation and despair.

The men who were judicially slain in Chicago in 1887, in the name of the great state of Illinois, were the avast couriers of a better day. They were

called anarchists, but on their trial it was not proven that they had committed any crime or violated any law. They had protested against unjust laws and their brutal administration. They stood between oppressor and oppressed and they dared, in a free (?) country, to exercise the divine right of free speech, and the records of their trial, as if written with an "iron pen and lead in the rock forever," proclaim the truth of the declaration:

I would rescue their names from slander. The slanderers of the dead are the oppressors of the living.

I would, if I could, restore them to their rightful positions as evangelists, the proclaimers of good news to their fellow-men—crusaders, to rescue the sacred shrines of justice from the profanations of capitalist defilers who have made them more repulsive than Augean stables. Aye, I would take them, if I could, from peaceful slumber in their martyr graves—I would place joint to joint in their dislocated necks—I would make the halter the symbol of redemption—I would restore the flesh to their skeleton bones—their eyes should again flash defiance to the enemies of humanity, and their tongues again more eloquent than all the heroes of oratory, should speak the truth to a galling world.

Alas, this cannot be done—but something can be done. The stigma fixed upon their names by an outrageous trial can be forever obliterated and their fame be made to shine with resplendent glory on the pages of history.

Until the time shall come, as come it will, when the parks of Chicago shall be adorned with their statues, and with holy acclaim, men, women and children, pointing to these monuments as testimonials of gratitude, shall honor the men who dared to be true to humanity and paid the penalty of their heroism with their lives, the preliminary work of setting forth their virtues devolves upon those who are capable of gratitude to men who suffered death that they might live.

They were the men who, like Al Hassen, the minstrel of the king, went forth to find themes of mirth and joy with which to gladden the ears of his master, but returned disappointed, and, instead of themes to awaken joyous echoes, found scenes which dried up all the fountains of joy. Touching his golden harp, Al Hassen sang to the king, as Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fielden, Fischer, Lingg, Schwab and Neebe proclaimed to the people:

"O king, at thy Command I went into the world of men; I sought full earnestly the thing which I might weave into the gay and lightsome song. I found it, king; 'twas there. Had I the art To look but on the fair outside I nothing Else had found. That art not mine, I saw what—
Lay beneath, and seeing thus I could not sing; Ever in dens more vile than wolf or jackal. Ever sought, were herded, stifling, foul, the Writhing, crawling masses of mankind. Maani! Grown down beneath oppressor's iron heel Till God in him was crushed and driven back. And that which with the brute he shares Finds room to upward grow."

Such pictures of horror our martyrs saw in Chicago, as others have seen them in all the great centers of population in the country. But, like the noble minstrel, they proceeded to recite their discoveries and with him moaned:

"And in this world I saw how womanhood's fair flower had Never space its petals to unfold. How Childhood's tender bud was crushed and trampled Down in mire and filth too evil, foul, for beasts To be partakers in. For gold I saw The virgin sold, and motherhood was made A mock and scorn.
Torn away from him who toiled, to further Swell the bursting coffers of the rich, while Babes and mothers pined and died of want. I saw dishonor and injustice thrive. I saw The wicked, ignorant, greedy and unclean, By means of bribes and baseness, raised to seats Of power, from whence with lashes, pitiless And keen, they scourged the hungry, naked through Whom first they robbed and then enslaved."

Such were the scenes that our Chicago martyrs had witnessed and which may still be seen, and for reciting them and protesting against them they were judicially put to death.

It was not strange that the hearts of the martyrs "grew into one with the great moaning, throbbing heart" of the oppressed; not strange that their nerves grew "tense and quivering with the throes of mortal pain"; not strange that they should pity and plead and protest. The strange part of it is that in our high noon of civilization a damnable judicial conspiracy should have been concocted to murder them under the forms of law.

That such is the truth of history no honest man will attempt to deny, and hence the demand, growing more pronounced every day, to smatch the names of these martyred evangelists of labor emancipation from dishonor and add them to the roll of the most illustrious dead of the nation.

There is nothing like a labor-saving machine for bringing the aristocratic stuck-up skilled worker to his senses. The type setting machine punctured the wind-bag of the blooming top in short order, and now a finishing machine introduced into the flint glass making business is teaching a few points to the "know-it-all" high-paid glass worker. They all must take their turn at it. And some who waka up will imagine they had been monkeying with a buzz saw in their sleep.

CITIZENS AND VOTERS.

Sharp Contrasts Presented in the Struggle of New England Mill Operatives for a Living Wage.

EXPECTED TO SUPPORT FAMILIES ON \$6.00 A WEEK.

The Boston Sunday Post makes the following comparison between the condition of Andrew G. Pierce, President of Wamsutta Mills, and Martin Offinger, one of the striking New Bedford weavers.

THE TYPICAL MILL HAND.

Martin Offinger, weaver in the Acushnet mill, highest earnings, per week, \$6.
Regarded as a fair representative of the mill workman.
Family of wife and two children.
This week only earned \$3.
Lives at First and South streets, in upper part of house in three rooms; rent per week, \$1.50.
Goes to work at 6:15 a. m. and is through at 6 o'clock p. m.
Usual breakfast of bread without butter, chicory coffee sweetened with brown sugar without milk, and occasionally sausage.
Has meat once a week.
Cannot afford to buy coal for fire, but his wife and children pick up wood and chips to burn.
Not a carpet in the house.
Total worth of possessions, \$100.
Been married fourteen years.
When married was earning \$35 a month and running four looms.
Now runs eight looms and earns 25 per cent less pay.
Wears a suit costing, when new, two years ago, \$5.
Works every day in the year when possible.
Wife buys two pounds of flour at a time.
Only meat this time was for soup and cost 5 cents.
Usual breakfast for wife and children dry bread and coffee.
Is a citizen and voter.

THE TYPICAL MILL MAN.

Andrew G. Pierce, for years treasurer of Wamsutta mill and now president, lives at 103 Spring street; estimated salary \$40,000 a year, or \$770 a week.
Believed to be the richest man in New Bedford.
Family of wife and several children.
One son Andrew G. Pierce Jr., is treasurer of Pierce and other mills with a salary of \$20,000 a year.
Another son, Edward T., is treasurer of Wamsutta mill, salary \$2,000 a year.
Assessed for \$9,400 worth of real estate and \$35,000 personal property.
Holdings in different mill properties and various enterprises do not show on city records.
House richly furnished throughout.
Goes to his office and leaves there when ready.
Rides or walks as suits his pleasure.
Table for three meals a day spread with the best and choicest food.
Keeps several servants.
Family enjoys vacation trips abroad and have all the luxuries money can command.
Is a citizen and voter.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed. First by the improvement of the streets; second by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public ice house. In our continental climate ice is as necessary in summer for the sake of health as coal is in the winter. These necessities should be sold at cost.
The city could easily harvest an abundance of ice during the winter months, thereby employing many citizens who would otherwise have to receive public aid. For it must not be forgotten that in the midst of plenty, in the richest land of the globe and in so prosperous a city as Milwaukee, 1,700 families received aid the past year.

Free education is essential to a high civilization. Free books are as much a part of free education as free teachers and free school houses. The Social Democracy demands that books and school utensils be furnished free to all pupils attending the public schools.
This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The last report of Tax Commissioner Brown, given to the council in January, shows that \$46,000,000 of the property of corporations are not taxed in this city. If these corporations bore their share of taxes—figured even at the present valuation—the taxes of all citizens could be reduced 20 per cent and there would still be over a million and a quarter more every year in the city treasury which could be used for public improvements of all kinds. Or instead of a 20 per cent reduction homestead property to a value of \$1,500 could be made free of taxes.

AS TO WATER RATES.

Our present system of charging for city water is another example of injustice. Consumers using over 100,000 gallons a year pay only 4 cents—or even 3 1/2 cents—per hundred cubic feet, while all other citizens using less than 25,000 gallons a year pay 15 cents per hundred cubic feet. Of all the people the big manufacturers ought to pay more for the water they use, for it is raw material to them, out of which they make the goods which they sell for profit. The average citizen on the contrary uses the water for personal necessities, and a liberal use of it is also in the interest of the public health.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service. At the present time many a disease, and even epidemics, get their origin from the fact that poor people shrink from consulting a physician because of the expense, until it is too late.

While we realize that pauperism and prostitution are the legitimate outgrowth of the present system, which submerges the lower stratum of the proletariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens draw big rent from old rookeries, which are as much against public morals as against public health. We demand that all slum property be condemned, and the ground cleared by the authorities and used for park purposes or for open air gymnasiums similar to those in Boston.

The city ought to bring the protection of the law within the reach of the poor people by having a sufficient number of public attorneys appointed who would conduct just cases of the poor free of cost to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they feel its crushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the civil courts unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case, and if there are no proceeds the poor person has no means of defense at all.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

In the light of the above facts we make the following demands:

1. No more franchises for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands. The city to abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor to be employed by the city, at an eight-hour day. Wherever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors to employ only union labor.

2. The common council to take the necessary steps to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes. Equalization of the water rates.

3. An earnest effort to be made by the city to provide work for the unemployed. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city to maintain a public coal and wood yard and a public ice house. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to citizens at cost.

4. The city to employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. Also the city to reorganize the system of administering justice in police court cases, so that the poor may be guaranteed the same chance before the law as is enjoyed by the rich.

5. Extension of the free medical service so as to provide two salaried physicians in each ward, who are to treat those applying free of charge. The city to arrange with druggists who will prepare the prescriptions from said city physicians for a certain average compensation to be fixed by the board of health, and to be paid for by the city. The city also to provide a public crematory, to be free to those applying.

6. The city to erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the North side, one on the Northwest side. The city also to provide a system of street closets, such as found in modern European cities. Each factory in the city to be required to provide a shower bath for its employes.

7. The condemnation of all slum habitations dangerous to the health of the occupants, and their removal in the interests of public morality. The city to maintain public playgrounds, open air gymnasiums or parks in their places.

8. Free school books and adequate school facilities to be provided. Principals to be required to teach half of their school time. The large hall in each school building to be free to residents of the district for public meetings of whatever nature, save a small charge for light.

9. The city to arrange at least one symphony concert every month during the winter in the largest hall to be secured, a nominal admittance fee to be charged, and a possible deficit to be met by the city.

10. The city to declare a half holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory. A penalty to be provided for employers of wage labor who may ignore the order.

THE MARCH OF INVENTION.

A New Invention in Lithography Which Will Revolutionize the Printing Business.

According to the Cleveland Citizen, another revolution in printing is coming. It is claimed that F. Schumann, a London lithographer now in New York, has discovered a new system by which any picture or print can be reproduced without retreating, redrawing or engraving, and for almost nothing compared with present cost. It is claimed that the new process may in time do away with all the type-foundries, type-setting machines, engravers, etchers, stereotypers, electrotypers and many pressmen, feeders and others now engaged in printing. It is a new form of lithography that admits of a quick transfer of anything on a zinc cylinder of a lithographic web press and printed by the mill, without having even seen compositor, engraver or stereotypist. Editors furnish their typewritten copy, with lines evenly spaced by a new method; artists produce their pictures, a transferer converts the same to a zinc cylinder, and a prestender starts the web press and keeps it running.

Patents on such parts of the new process as cannot be kept secret are being secured in all civilized countries, and it is expected that the necessary capital will be raised to put the completed system on the market.

Lithography is a good many years behind other branches of printing, and it is quite probable that there will be some rapid and startling changes in that direction in the near future. Ten years ago printers laughed at the Mergenthaler revolutionists; it will not do to again pursue such a short-sighted policy. It is the part of wisdom to watch developments.

Here is a good illustration of the manner in which private interests serve the public:
Last Sunday the Burlington and Northwestern railways began running fast trains between Chicago and Denver. These trains are a great convenience to the public, but they interfere with private interests and it is likely that they will have to be abandoned. The Rock Island and Santa Fe roads, having longer routes, and not being able to meet the reduction in the old time schedule, find themselves in danger of losing a considerable portion of their Chicago-Denver business by reason of the fast trains, and they have served notice on their rivals that the trains must be abandoned on penalty of a rate war.

This is one way in which capitalism operates to prevent improvements for the benefit of the people. Competition has cancelled its original principle. It now operates to block progress and force everything to the dead level of mediocrity. Under Socialism there would be no private interest to stand in the way of the introduction of the very highest improvements in the railway service.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan is at the head of a syndicate which is to purchase Cuba for \$400,000,000. A Paris dispatch in speaking of the affair says:
"The money will be paid to Spain and charged to Cuba, and will be protected by an issue of bonds practically countersigned by the United States government, making them a gilt-edge security at once. These bonds, which will bear larger interest, naturally enough, than the obligations of more firmly fixed governments, will, with the United States' indorsement, undoubtedly command an immense premium in the market, under which the promoters of the purchase will realize a literally enormous profit."

This, of course, will close the war, and the Cubans will be free! Great is Pierpont Morgan! Campos, Weyler and Blanco, together with their armies, have not been able to accomplish what Morgan alone will do with his little bond syndicate!
Of course, it's all right for this free republic to guarantee these bonds and pose as a big policeman for the benefit of capitalists who have Cuba in their grasp. Bonds and interest are the only things that receive any attention at Washington nowadays.

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

All reforms, whether moral or intellectual, come from the protest of the martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves.—Wendell Phillips.

THE GRIND.

Interesting News Items from All Over the World.

Spain will have an election February 20. Socialists will try to be in it.

The city council of Duluth voted to take control of and operate an iron works.

An electric boot-blacking machine is the latest. It is being put into Eastern hotels.

Marital law has been declared at Fort Yukon, Alaska, to prevent the miners from raiding the stores.

The Jackson mine at Neganee, Mich., has closed down, throwing 100 men out of employment.

The Detroit street railway employes are determined to fight against the introduction of mail cars into the street-railway service.

The miners in their conference in Chicago won from the operators the concession for an eight-hour day. This affects 400,000 miners.

Gladstone is reported as saying that the only danger to Great Britain is that he can foresee arises from the "trade-unions and their attendant strikes."

The overproduction of typewriters in New York city is astounding; for every unemployed domestic there are 100 typewriters looking for situations.

The principal stamping companies and porcelain and japanned ware companies in this country are to be consolidated. Capital, \$10,000,000.

Socialism is gaining a foothold in the Transvaal. German Socialists have imported a large amount of literature and are spreading it broadcast among the Boers.

The city of Jena, Germany, owns a brewery which yielded it a profit of \$32,000 last year. Community bakeries will be still more profitable and socially more benefiting.

A Socialist newspaper published in Berlin, Germany, has exposed a secret circular sent out by Count Posadowsky, minister of the interior, urging employers to combine against strikers.

Owing to the shortage in the land available for agriculture, the government of New South Wales is withdrawing a million acres leased to pastoralists, and is placing farmers upon this land.

A new type-setting machine has been invented in England, which needs no experienced operator to run it; a boy can do the job, and all there is to be done is to feed the machine with a "line" of paper.

The well-known Edinburgh printers, Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, on Jan. 4 reduced the working hours in the printing office to 51 per week in all departments, while the scale of wages remained the same.

Luenger, the Jew-hating mayor of Vienna, is attempting to suppress free speech and public assembly, but the Socialist workmen have held several big demonstrations and will keep up the agitation against the mayor's policy.

L. W. Rogers, who served a term with Debs in Woodstock, and subsequently edited the Leadville Miner during the miners' great strike in that city, is now running a weekly paper in Lansing, Mich., in the interest of trades-unionism.

In New York city people have to pay \$240 a year for the use of telephones, under the management of a corporate monopoly. In Berlin, Germany, the government furnishes the same service for \$12.50 per year, plus an insignificant charge of half a cent for each message.

According to the report of the brewery workers for the past year their total receipts have been \$36,532.40. They have spent in agitation on the boycott \$3,500, and have expended over \$10,000 in the aid of lockout members. They have in the past year issued 3,287,000 labels and 15,114 show cards.

French Socialists issued a manifesto regarding the anti-Semitic demonstrations which are an outgrowth of the Dreyfus affair. They warn the workers of France not to heed the inconsistency of the anti-Semitic howlers and to make no distinction between Christian and Hebrew capitalists. The manifesto also takes position against the dangerous predominance of militarism.

In Germany the Socialists have been preparing for the great campaign of 1898 for some time. Over 300 nominations for the Reichstag have already been made, and meetings are being held everywhere to spread the gospel of the new order. The Conservatives, having felt the public pulse in many sections of the country, are greatly depressed, and a number of the leaders have announced that they will not stand for re-election.

Children in the Indiana gas belt begin work at 11 years of age, and statistics show that seven out of ten die at 19. They pass and re-pass before the scorching furnaces until their lives are burned away. The manager requires young and nimble children, and care not how many little lives are burned up slowly by the glare and heat of the furnaces and the molten glass which they are obliged to carry from place to place, so long as there are plenty of children.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS

HOLD THEIR CONVENTION AND NOMINATE CANDIDATES.

Full Text of the Platform on Which They Will Make Their Fight Against Capitalism.

Milwaukee, Feb. 1.—(Special Dispatch)—The Social Democracy of Milwaukee in city convention assembled this evening nominated the following ticket for the city election in March: For mayor, Robert Meister; For comptroller, Thomas C. P. Myers; For treasurer, Charles B. Whitnall; For attorney, Richard Eisner. The convention numbered 150 delegates, about evenly divided, between the branches of the Social Democracy and the unions of organized labor. A stirring and socialist platform went through with a whoop and resolutions were passed regarding the Worden case and the Hazleton massacre, which were brought together in telling contrast. Comrade Burns addressed the meeting with good effect.

The candidates are all strong men and well capable of discharging the duties of the positions for which they are nominated.

Robert Meister is a machinist and a union man, as well as a determined Socialist. This will be his second experience as a candidate for mayor, he having been the laboringmen's candidate for a similar office in his former home, Hamilton, O., some years ago.

Thomas Myers is an expert accountant and a man whose sincerity in the movement will never be questioned.

C. B. Whitnall is a florist and the leading spirit of the Milwaukee Ethical society. He is chairman of Social Democracy Branch No. 1 of this city and a man who has humanity's struggle at heart.

Richard Eisner has a large practice as an attorney and has been a Socialist for years. The convention adjourned with three rousing cheers.

THE PLATFORM.

The Social Democracy of America is the American expression of the international movement of national wage workers for better food, better houses, more sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture. Those who toil with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interests of property rather than of men, the rights of the toilers, although they are in the great majority, are ignored. In either a monarchy or a republic—under present conditions—the man without means and without employment is worse than dead, no matter how much he may have produced while at work.

The founders of this republic declared for political freedom, but we call attention to the fact that since the birth of the nation a revolution in industry has taken place. Formerly hand labor and individual effort produced the necessities of mankind. To-day machine labor and social or associated labor are the means of producing these necessities. And while at the time of the birth of the nation it was the imperative duty of the government to protect the individual in the possession of the property he had produced, just so it is to-day the equal duty of the government to protect associated labor, or the working people as a whole, in the possession of what they create.

THE TWO EXISTING CLASSES.

The present system of production has produced two classes—the proprietary class and the capitalist class. The middle class, which was once the backbone of this great nation, is fast disappearing in the mill of competition and the issue is now between the two first classes. All attempts to obscure the issue or delay the settlement are tre-

title, for all other issues will be speedily absorbed by it. Thus it develops that the battle for human rights has become a battle to determine which form of government we shall have in the future—plutocracy or democracy.

The result of the battle will decide forever whether the so-called rights of property shall triumph or whether they shall become subordinate to the rights of men.

We hold that by the natural growth of civilization the nation has outgrown the old system, and must throw it off before a government of the people, for the people and by the people can be actually secured. Political liberty is now inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this is the aim of the Social Democracy.

DISHONEST POLITICIANS REBUKED.

While in city affairs we stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities, we are well aware that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, so that as a rule, no steps can be taken in this direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison.

All high-sounding clamor for municipal ownership on the part of other parties in a municipal election, therefore, is simply a dishonest bid for votes.

But in municipal affairs, too, the Social Democracy stands for every radical change that will benefit our people politically, industrially and morally. It believes in self-government for the city, in just and equal taxation, in the consolidation of city and county administration, and in the public control of the food supply in the interests of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will demand these and other things.

We call attention to the fact that the measures we do urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialist institutions; they are to be viewed rather as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improvements of any kind, which in the nature of things must be entirely inadequate and temporary. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, with a view to the entire change of the present system by securing to the people collectively the means of production and distribution.

MAINSRING OF CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation is, therefore, too great for the average man to withstand, not to give away millions to others without trying to get a share of it himself. If the city would operate its public utilities the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even though here and there minor crookedness might continue, owing to the corrupting influence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object of life.

The Social Democracy, therefore, objects to more competition in public utilities; more competition means more corruption.

We look upon the contract system as a similar danger. It constantly causes contractors to bribe city officials on the one hand and to exploit their workmen on the other. Furthermore, it is always in the interest of the city that citizens earn decent wages; therefore, instead of the contractors, the labor unions ought to be encouraged. The city should stand pledged to employ only union labor, at eight hours a day, and should compel any contractors doing city work to do likewise.

Eugene V. Debs

SOCIAL FORUM

SOCIALISM IN THE GERMAN ARMY

By Constantine Goldzier.

Plutocracy desires standing armies, the larger the better. The cry for increase in raised, not only in the monarchic countries of Europe, but equally loud in this sweet land of liberty for the few.

The pretense that a large number of soldiers is necessary to defend the country against foreign invasion has been dropped—at least on this side of the ocean.

What duty is the army expected to fulfill? What is the proposed fortifying intended for? Does the omnipotent money power tremble at the idea that a day may come on which the laboring masses may rise? Is gun and rifle practice in the army kept up with such zeal in view of that day? It seems so.

But let us see whether plutocracy in this country does not forget to figure with a factor which receives unabated attention in Germany, Austria, Italy and France.

This factor is Socialism in the army. Bismarck, shortly after the Franco-German war, was the first to direct the attention of the German parliament to that subject, demanding extraordinary power to suppress that terrible malady in the bud.

Five years ago, at a time when a new war between Germany and France was a very near possibility, the subject was again brought before the reichstag.

The Socialistic faction of this body was asked in open house how the Socialists in the army would stand in case of such a war. The answer was that the comrades in the army would do their duty in case of a foreign power attacking the country, but an offensive war the Socialists would oppose.

Behind this declaration stood, at that time, outside of an unknown number of Socialistic soldiers and non-commissioned officers, not less than two million workmen.

Since that time the proportion of Socialists in the German army has become known.

In the standing army of about 500,000 every fourth non-commissioned officer is a Socialist, while from the ranks among two-thirds are Socialists.

In the reserve army the proportion of non-commissioned officers is even greater; nearly half of them are Socialists. Besides, quite a number of reserve officers—first and second lieutenants—are Socialists.

Socialistic propaganda in the army has been made a science of late by the leaders of the German Socialistic movement, and a study by the government authorities.

Socialists who enter the army (every able-bodied German is drafted at his twentieth year and compelled to serve as a rule for three years) are advised to observe strictest discipline and to become efficient in the service as soon as possible, so as to be advanced to non-commissioned officers in short order.

As such, the Socialist has influence over his subordinates, and he is also advised how to use this influence for propaganda work.

No wonder, therefore, when of the rank and file whole battalions, regiments, and sometimes whole garrisons, are Socialistic to the core.

Plutocracy is right to shudder at such conditions.

On the other hand, the German government does everything in its power to counteract the Socialistic propaganda.

Every prospective recruit, two years before his entering the service, is under police surveillance. The commander of each regiment is informed about the political views of his new recruits, and they are divided accordingly.

The Berlin "Haatsburger Zeitung," in a recent issue dealing with the same subject, says:

"A long time before commencement of the active service the military authorities are informed by the local police who of the future fatherland defenders are supporters of the Social Democracy. Every company, troop or battery commander knows, therefore, those among his men who have Socialistic ideas or are agitators. Such recruits are treated with special care. To do so is the duty of the military authorities, and it is carried through to the dot. May the Social Democracy in its papers and in the reichstag how about it or not?"

LESSON OF THE ENGINEERS STRIKE.

By Robert E. Berlet.

Reformers have often wondered at the apathy of the masses toward reform movements of any kind. Perhaps an explanation can be found in the persistency of organized labor to perpetuate our present commercial-competitive system by its absurd and futile warfare against the encroachments of capital upon human rights and liberty, by the use of such antiquated and useless remedies and weapons—the strike and boycott.

We have before us the news of the failure of the engineers' strike in England. After being out seven months they were compelled to abandon their futile efforts to enforce an eight-hour day and the recognition of the unions. The men started out last July with a boasted fund of \$2,100,000 and according to Mr. Samuel Gompers they have some \$200,000 left in their treasury. The strike was a wage loss \$15,000,000 to the 100,000 men engaged in the strike, while over \$4,000,000 was contributed by the labor unions from all over the world to assist the men in fighting the battle. The result of this vast loss and expenditure of money was a victory for the employers, the workmen being completely starved into submission.

As early as 1888, Mr. Sylvius, then president of the National Labor Union, a political organization, made the following statement in a convention:

"I have long since come to the conclusion that no permanent reform can be established through the agency of trade unions as they now are and have been conducted. They are purely defensive in their character, and experience has taught us who have for any considerable time been connected with them that to keep them alive at all requires a continual struggle and expenditure of money. Within the past ten years we have spent a million and a half dollars and to-day we have the same struggle to maintain ourselves we ever had, and there will be no end to it until the workmen of this country wake up to the necessity of seeking a remedy through the ballot box."

Even our conservative friend, Mr. T. V. Powderly, in his book, "Thirty Years of Labor," informs us that: "All who can not find work to do must live on the labor of those who are employed. The hours of labor will be reduced in vain when hundreds of thousands are roaming through the streets for want of employment as a result of unjust taxation and speculative land holdings."

He might have added, "And the private ownership of labor-saving machinery."

Let the reformer of any school of political thought ask himself, if it were not possible that the four million dollars contributed by the workmen in the engineers' strike could not be used to greater advantage in the propaganda of socialism or any other reform.

How many lecturers could be sent out to preach reform with the amount of four million dollars?

How much reform literature could be distributed?

How many converts could be made with that amount of money?

How much material progress could be made?

Surely a more effective and economical remedy than trade union practices and methods can be devised to cure our present social evils.

NECESSITY FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Editor Social Democrat:—You will be pleased to hear that Branch No. 1 of Chicago held an unusually entertaining and instructive meeting in their hall, 198 East Madison street, last Sunday afternoon. Prof. Wm. Oehlert conducted his well-trained either club, which rendered several selections. The attendance was very large and the audience very attentive and appreciative. Herman Mack, the newly-elected chairman, presided, and introduced A. B. Adair as the speaker of the day, who said in part the following:

"A careful reading of the declaration of principles of the political parties, and of the different schools of economic thought, will show them to be based upon one fundamental principle, thought or idea. That fundamental is to bring about such a condition industrially as will remove the causes for enforced idleness. Enforced idleness is recognized by all as an evil to be avoided, not alone for the sake of the idle ones but in the interest of the whole community. It is, therefore, a thought born of the highest selfishness that all men should be given the opportunity to work and provide themselves with the essentials of life.

"It is this dominant underlying thought that is forcing men of all degrees of intelligence to seek for a remedy and the result of this seeking is the multitude of remedies proposed. The methods are, in the main, the protective tariff, a tariff for revenue, free trade, free silver, bimetalism, government paper money, the gold standard, single tax, the initiative and referendum, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., co-operation, colonization and other schemes.

"The object is to give employment to the unemployed and to make more secure the employment of those now employed. This is the moving purpose underlying all the schemes now occupying public attention. It is what, in the last analysis, the Socialist wants, the democrat and the populist. The declaration of principles of all these contain in different phraseology the clause: 'To the end that labor may find regular and remunerative employment.'

"If this is the purpose of all of the different political movements, and none will deny it, then why not consider the proposition of giving employment direct? Why seek to accomplish an object by circumlocution when it can be realized along the lines of least resistance by going directly at it?

"Why should a majority of those who make suggestions of more direct methods for the relief of the unemployed point to far-distant lands as the El Dorado to which the unemployed should be removed? Correspondents of the daily press tell us of the magnificent opportunities for industrial regeneration to be found in Georgia, or Alabama, or Tennessee, or Mexico, or Texas, or some other distant point. The axiom, 'the poor ye have always with you,' is just as true of these sections of country named as it is of Chicago and vicinity. The grip of poverty has taken hold there just as it has here, and in far greater proportion to population than here in Chicago.

"When population has outrun subsistence in Chicago it will be time enough for a proposition to ship the surplus population to some place where there is a superabundance of the means of life.

"The problem is a serious one and calls for most serious thought, and if not solved by us promises to destroy us. It is a problem commanding us, as a duty we owe to ourselves and fellow-men, to find a solution. We are our brothers' keepers, and just so surely as we fail to do full justice to our brother will evil befall us.

"The people of the United States are feeling, chafing, and abetting more than 35,000 people, all of them comfortably and luxuriously, and all of them are maintained in comparative idleness. They produce nothing; they consume

much. This is done by organized government as a matter of course, and has been done for so long a time that they accept it as a part of our duty in life, and seldom is there heard the slightest remonstrance against it. Not only are these 35,000 fed, clothed and sheltered by us, but we pay many of them a monthly and some of them large annual salaries for the opportunity given us of doing this thing. In addition we provide amusement and recreation, and furnish them with toys that are quite expensive, give them annual excursions by land and sea, making their life as comfortable as circumstances will permit. All this is done for the sole purpose that at some time we may want their services, a contingency very rarely occurring. All this is done at an annual cost to the government of over \$75,000,000. This sum is expended annually on the army and navy. Now, if we can so easily and willingly provide for 35,000 of our population without the slightest adequate return, and go right on doing it year after year at increasing cost, why can we not more readily and easily assist twice that number to provide for themselves at practically no cost to ourselves. If we can do this we will solve the problem of our time, the unemployed.

"It is useless and unnecessary to wait until some one of the many academic Brussels carpet man-meeting-nominating convention, scientific, something reformers of one school or another of know-it-alls has educated the last born babe to prattle his particular named remedy—particularly the name—before anything in the way of practical effort is undertaken. No school of economics is so thorough and forceful an education as the school of object lesson.

The way is always open. The only thing to be guarded against in entering upon the way is to avoid one false rule adopted by the object teachers. They use the mass of the people—the theorist with the rest—to stand upon while they object lesson. If all can not be induced to go at one time let those start who will, and let those who u-ge them to go, but do not wish to go themselves, give some ethical more substantial in the way of aid and advice.

"Emotional charity does not carry with it the means of self help, so is the inbreeding microbe of poverty, and consequently can not deal with this question. Any charity except that which succors the sick and afflicted is a crime against civilization.

"No more depressing or dangerous calamity ever visited a community than that of having a large number of its citizens shut out from productive occupation. No provision is made by society to meet a calamity of this character—an almost ever-present calamity—and, therefore, private aid must be relied upon until organized society is compelled to see and perform its duty, by solving the problem of how to give self-supporting employment to the unemployed. The social problem demanding solution is stated in one word, 'unemployed.' The solution of the problem is stated in one word, 'employment.'"

THOMAS STANTON, Secy.

A PROTEST.

To all lovers of right and justice I address myself in the interests of humanity and fair play. A crime is about to be perpetrated in the sacred name of justice. Conspiracy of the foulest kind—that of deliberately endangering the life of a human being—flourishes. Corporate greed, bribery and hate has been successful in sending within the shadow of the scaffold, Salter Worden, a member of the late A. R. U. He lies in his prison cell condemned to die Feb. 11 for a crime of which he has not been proven guilty.

Right and justice rebel against this injustice, and pity shrieks an agonizing wail. Truth is trampled upon. Vengeance alone triumphs if Salter Worden dies Feb. 11. Corporate greed rules in power. It can never forget the gallant fight of the A. R. U. Hirelings, Judas-like, laid well their plans, and infamy rules.

If Salter Worden had not been a member of the A. R. U. he would never have been condemned to the scaffold. The state of California will be remembered if this infamous conspiracy is consummated and the name of Governor Budd will become the execration of all lovers of justice and fair play. If the governor permits Worden to die to please the corporate greed and hate of the railway corporations a dastardly judicial murder, worse even than that of the alleged Anarchists in Chicago, Nov. 11, 1887, will be written in the history of California.

Trial by jury has become a farce. Might is interpreted as right in the interests of plutocracy.

Corporations and trusts can never forgive the fight for right of the late A. R. U.

My whole heart rebels against this injustice.

I appeal to all lovers of right and justice, to those who have yet that nearly extinct American virtue—patriotism—reformers, Social Democrats and every man and woman of thought and action at once send to Governor Budd a postal card with a written appeal for executive clemency upon Worden's behalf.

Do not delay. We may yet save a human life that is doomed to be strangled by the hangman's noose. We may yet awaken a spark of light and save the life of a comrade, a brother and above all a man.

MURPHY O'HEA.

WE MUST GET TOGETHER.

Editor Social Democrat:—I notice in your last issue of the Social Democrat that "The Social Democracy will not fuse with any political party that stands for anything less than the whole program of Socialism. We are not seeking palliatives; we demand an entire change of system."

I am very glad to see the above in our national organ, and trust that it will be kept to the front and that all of our people will stick to it. Now, dear brother, let us begin to advocate the advisability of putting a full ticket in the field in every state in the Union this year. It will do much good and should be done at once. We cannot afford to let those who believe as we do go to some other party. I was a "middle of the road Populist" and I helped

fight the 1896 Democratic fight. But the Democratic leaders are trying to get away from the Chicago platform, and they will succeed by 1900, and I want every People's party man to subscribe to Social Democracy and begin work, so that we can present a solid front in 1900. We must put a full ticket in the field in every state, and we ought to nominate early and get up the necessary petitions to entitle us to get on the ballot with our emblem and our candidates, so that we will be in good fighting trim for 1900.

All who believe in getting together to better the condition of mankind, whether they are those who are classed as laborers or not, must get together in one party. Every poor man has the same fight to make, whether he follows a profession or labors on the farm, in a factory or shop or mine, sweeps the streets or digs in a ditch.

Our interests are common, and if we don't get together it is for the want of sense.

I don't care whether we are now called Republicans, Democrats, Socialists or Prohibitionists; I am a practicing lawyer, but I am a poor man. My interests are the same as the laboring man's. I don't care whether he lives in the west, south, north or east, our cause is a common one, and we must get together. And it seems to me that we can all get into the Social Democracy and form a new party. We will not go to a party that we are prejudiced against. L. D. MAYES. New York City.

Mr. Editor:—On many canals in England women and girls pull boats like mules. Is not this a shameful degradation of the female sex? The work of women and girls appears to be cheaper than that of donkeys!

At the Dameresch opera representation in New York not long ago several hundred guests were outfitted with \$3,750,000 worth of jewelry. Is not that a proof of prosperity? Some people are never satisfied.

A new invention in the painting trade does away with the brush and enables a man to paint a large building by means of air pressure and a hose. Twenty times as much work can be accomplished by the new method as by hand work. Under proper social regulations this invention would be for the benefit of the people. Under present conditions every new invention or technical improvement is malediction instead of a benediction to the human race. C. G. SCHLICHENMAIER. Chicago.

FRIEND OF THE THIEVES.

McKinley Shows Great Consideration for the Embezzlers of Bank Funds.

McKinley is the friend of the thieves, observes the Williamsport Socialist. Since he has been in office he has pardoned the following persons who were serving time for embezzling funds of national banks or otherwise swindling the depositors: H. L. Martin, A. W. Crawford, H. H. Kennedy, J. M. Wall, F. E. Edgar, C. R. Fleischman, F. L. Kent, E. R. Carter, F. A. Coffin, L. Redwine, S. M. Folsom, F. W. Griffin, W. E. Burr, Jr. I have not noticed, however, that he has been pardoning the poor devils who made a few pewter dimes or quarters or who made a few gallons of pure whiskey without consent of the rulers. These petty thieves are interfering with the profits of trusts that elected McKinley and are not to have any mercy shown them. If they had robbed the poor fools who put money in banks they might have the president's pardon. What a farce a "free" government is where one man has the power of giving or withholding liberty from another man. The name is only the shadow—the substance is the real thing.

SOCIALISM.

ITS GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE LAST YEAR HAS BEEN PHENOMENAL.

The growth of Socialism in the United States in the last year, says the "Appeal to Reason," is the most wonderful phenomenon of our phenomenal times. Nothing like it has occurred in the mental development of the human family. Every other movement was of a character that required no study, and men went into it because they saw others. This is different. Socialism requires study to understand. The popular conception of it is so frightful that no one will espouse it unless he has studied it. This makes it different from any other movement. Its books and papers are having the greatest sales of anything in literature. This office alone is sending out over a ton a week and this is increasing in geometric ratio. The people are reading to find out if they can catch the "something wrong" is. The nation is undergoing a rapid mental revolution. Those who think it will be only a summer shower had better get an umbrella.

TWO WAYS TO MEASURE.

The impartial manner in which the monopolies are being investigated in the Hanna bribery investigation now going on in Columbus, Ohio, Telegraph and telephone companies, through their agents, positively refuse to testify or furnish copies of messages sent by the hoodlums because it would be a "violation of business secrets."

But when Debs and his associates were on trial these same companies tumbled over one another to "violate their business secrets."

When will the American people recognize the shams and the shallow pretenses by which the trusts and monopolists hold their grip?—Milwaukee Advance.

At a meeting of the Cleveland Central Labor union Robert Bandlow held in hand a little brass wheel, of which he said a brass worker had told him a man could make thirty in a day and receive from \$2.50 to \$3 for the work. Now the work was being done by machines, which turned out one each minute, and a boy who received from \$3 to \$2.50 per week could operate four machines.

Man is perfected by doing good to others.—Pythagoras

GREYBEARD'S CHAT

PERSISTENT PESSIMISM OF EDUCATED PERSONS.

Our Government Afflicts Us and We Have Become Warped with a Vixenish Individuality.

How readily the persistent and conflicting pessimism of the average fairly well educated man or woman comes well and uppermost.

All that can be said of the breakdown of competition and the horrors of the venerated anarchy it produces is unreservedly accepted. And then the man replies: "What are you going to do about it?" And the woman adds in chilling, if still gentle tones: "How can you mend things?" or "You ignore the inherent selfishness of human nature," etc., etc., ad nauseam.

It is this attitude of despair, or that other and bleak indifference that accepts human brutality as the law of being and doing that startles one. It has become absolutely a code of conduct; a subjective creed of action.

The chief offenders again and again are people of the class who are sure to be crushed out and ground to powder if competition goes on—that middle class whose place is even now departing rapidly. During the past five years, in a growing declension of bankruptcy and poverty, the lower middle class (economically speaking) have passed out of their sphere, and from presumed superiority over the wage laborers into the ranks of the burden-bearing carriages, who have no wages as a right because as a rule they have no trades or skilled occupations to make a demand on for employment. Our middle grade workers are fast becoming side-tracked; but the Social Democracy shows them the way out before they are submerged entirely.

Seriously, is it not a terrible thought—this one of despair at any possible amelioration?

Here in the United States we find, where within 120 years we have seen a people grow from less than four millions to one of seventy-five of them—inhabitants and rulers of a continent upon whose occupancy in that period at least 180,000,000 lives have been consumed—that the alleged "better" classes are those who have the least hope and the smallest faith in the principles of democracy or the outcome of advanced civilization. At least this is the objective expression—the dynamic cry of their "order."

For myself I hold that the subjective and static forces are still firm, and under all this there is a growing faith whose intensity will yet crack the varnish and shrivel the veneer in consuming fire. Doubt is the cry, though, of those who think they are well favored. Contempt is often the expression of so-called education.

Many subtle indications of the changes that have come about are to be recognized. How long is it since the Italian philosopher's phrase—"the greatest (happiness) good of the greatest number" has passed from the household politics and speech of Americans? How long? I can recall its common use. But how many persons under forty can now do so? If it had been replaced by the "largest good of all the number," I should not be of the discontented. But the cant phrase and thought now is that the greatest number are no good and have no right to live if they cannot force a living. Woe be to those who forget even amelioration if the "numbers" should take it into its myriad-headed entity to declare, "That the world owes it a living." And is not the living due and in the broadest sense? If by "the world" we mean organized society, what right has that society to be unless it so exists to establish and maintain security? And what is security? The maintenance of life, of course. And as this is the very opposite of what our competitive anarchy produces, why those who profit by it, and those who are dependent on that profit think they are or should be on the road to obtain it, are filled with the despair of inferiority, of egoistic contempt or of personal incapacity to conceive or think when plainly forced to face the actual conditions about them.

Psychologically this can be accounted for by the medusa-like fact that we have all been forced by competitive doubt whether or no, with all the sweet altruism that grows about us, if there ever was a more hideously selfish era than the one from which we are just beginning to emerge.

I hope, ay, I absolutely believe, that pressure into contending fragments of humanity. Our government afflicts us and we have become warped with a vixenish individuality. I sometimes

SONG OF THE BUSINESS MAN.

Ah, the dreamers see it clearly, we are voluntary slaves, And a cruel master mocks us, while we dig each other's graves; We can hear him daily, hourly, as he cries in accents stern: "In the market men must murder, and be murdered in their turn. No, I cannot rise while hunger's phantom fills my soul with dread; And I am bound by tender ties; my wife and children must be fed. There are thousands pledged to rob them, I must fight as others fight, And I dare not be a dreamer, though the dreamers see aright." —John T. Broderick.

About seventy-five printers will shortly be discharged from the office of the San Francisco Call, owing to the introduction of typesetting machines.

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

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE Social Democracy of America

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD: Dear Sirs:—The undersigned respectfully petition for a Charter for a Local

Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at _____

County of _____ State of _____

Temporary Secretary _____

NOTE.—Five or more persons may apply for a charter. The admission fee is 25 cents per member and the dues 15 cents per month, for which each member receives a copy of the official paper.

Cut out this Application, and after filling out, send to SYLVESTER KELINER, SECRETARY SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, 504 TRUDE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Man is perfected by doing good to others.—Pythagoras

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

LOVE.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little light, 'Tis love that makes the whole world bright— When the light of love shines through Each and everything we do."

Yes, I am sure of that, and the remedy is to be found in recognizing and organizing the collectivity—in considering as Pascal once wrote, that "the entire succession of men, through the whole course of the ages, must be regarded as one man, always living and incessantly learning." "The everlasting man," as Comte once expressed it. Let us put into action that "unperishable entity." Competition, even in soul-saving, is the robber of genius. In social and civic life Democracy leads to collectivity. While the assumption of self-assertive authority makes an open way to despotism that ends in anarchy, mere individualism is not the true road for a just resistance to travel. Who calls to lead must always understand that the "ontologic concrete of man is mankind." Our wise and faithful Osborne Ward, the ever true teacher and faithful scholar that he is, wrote that in "Human Aptitudes," and in doing it pointed how the failure to understand them and their use by way of "inter-mutual" action overthrows that "equilibration or concord of faculties" which we cannot and do not obtain "by any mere building of private societies for that purpose." The way out of our social-economic disorder is by co-operation then for commonwealth security, freedom in Democracy, individuality by intellect, and a true spiritual sense of the possibilities of practical brotherhood. The Mahatma's, cold and unapproachable, won't do it. Live men and women alone can reach the "Life of Man." The expounders of a false idea of education like President Elliot of Harvard, who, in the current Atlantic Monthly, declares that the "function of education in our 'Democratic society' is to avoid equality, oppose popular assemblies which are incapable of dealing with complex questions, and that we must rely upon experts, not upon votes; can never make; they only pervert."

Of course these are not his exact words, but they are near enough for one not to be accused of suppressing virtue. Nor can we find the way out by the gospel of revenge. Only that, by the connection of true Democratic endeavoring. The revenge leads to Sheol, Geo. Herweg's "Song of Hate," that declares—

"Love cannot drive our foes away, Love cannot ease us our pains, Let hatred hold her judgment day, And burst asunder all our chains— can only help the re-enthronement of despotism. I want to emphasize the ontologic fact so plain to the student of mental biology, that the one demand of man as a gregarious and bread winning individual is always for security, not disorder or disaster. It is because of this that despotism has so often ruled. The "plute" nowadays is stupid enough—boasted commander of forces that he cannot comprehend—to suppose that the old violence of repression may win again. If he holds power at all it is because education has sharpened the sense of interdependence and emphasizes the need of security. But that can exist only where justice rules. The learning of the alphabet is the key that is fast unlocking the hidden secrets of nature. Nothing can permanently win but true ethics and honest equity; nothing can remain but righteousness. Don't let us brutalize the statement of supreme force or make coarse by terms that acknowledge the hideousness of life by sneers at sentiment or derision of motives. Words, all weapon and sentiment, still mould the human will to forceful conduct.

ELLA REEVE WARE, 597 Decatur st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'BE KIND.

"Be kind and be gentle To those who are old, For kindness is the warmer light And better than gold."

ROBERT OWEN'S BOYHOOD.

Over a hundred years ago, in a little village called Newtown, across the sea, in England, a boy was born named Robert Owen. When he was yet very small the neighbors found out that he was a bright boy and that he longed for books, so they hunted around their houses for all the books that the boy might like to read. But in those days boys and girls never even dreamed of the beautiful picture-books we have today, and Robert Owen was thankful to get such dry books as Young's "Night Thoughts" and "Meditations Among the Tombs." He did have two great treasures, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress," and once in a great while some one would find him an old story-book.

One of the shopkeepers in the village took Robert to work for him when he was a very little fellow, so you see he didn't have much time at school.

Just as soon as he was ten years old his brother, who had a little store in London, sent for him to come and work for him.

Robert must have been a brave, cheery boy to start out for himself so young.

He went to London by the stage-coach all alone, starting off at night, and he had to stay on top of the coach all the long cold night, for there was a cross old man inside who said he wouldn't have any outside passengers coming in to disturb him.

Robert was a tired, cold little boy when he first entered the great city of London, but not a bit discouraged.

After working a little while for his brother a better place was offered him just outside of London. Here he was much happier, for he loved to be near the trees and fields.

As he had to begin his work very early in the morning, he used to get up at three or four o'clock and take long walks. He read many books while walking in these early morning hours, so he kept on learning, although he missed the pleasure of going to school.

After he had worked for a few years in stores and shops he began to hear much about the great machines that were being invented to spin and weave cotton into cloth.

Before this time all the spinning and weaving had been done in the cottages by the women with very simple spinning wheels and hand looms. The invention of the cotton-spinning machines changed everything. Factories were built and men, women and little children began to work in them.

Robert Owen went to work in one of these mills, and in that way learned just how hard a time some of these child-workers had.

Next week we will learn about these little factory workers and what Robert Owen did for them.

ELLA REEVE WARE.

Paradise Found

BY RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

Author of "THE WILD ROSE OF THE BEAVER," "TONONOCA," "THROUGH BLOOD AND IRON," "THE CHILDREN OF THE OUTLAW," "THE TREASURE OF MONTEZUMA," "DOLORIS," "EITHER, OR," "ATONEMENT," "BRIDGING THE CHASM," ETC.

CHAPTER VI. ALL ABOARD.

The next four weeks were so busy for Hugh that he had not much time to indulge in day dreams and to nurse the remembrance of Sarah Jane Smith; but when he retired to his couch at a late hour he recalled the sweet voice, the silvery laugh and the pressure of the beautiful white hand.

When he called at the Poor Man's bank to cash her first check he was startled by hearing a sonorous female voice in the president's room and a laugh resembling Sarah's as the warbling of one lark resembles the warbling of another. He was still standing before the window, counting his money, when the owner of the voice passed him, and he beheld a beautiful woman, dressed in the height of fashion, but with exquisite taste. She had left the building before he had pocketed his notes, and when he stepped into the street every trace of her had vanished, causing him to think that his fancy had played him a trick, at least as far as the imaginary resemblance of voice and laughter was concerned.

Just a month after the mystic appearance of Sarah Jane Smith the first detachment of the army of the Co-operative Commonwealth was ready to start for Arcadia.

Hugh had carried out the plan as explained on a former occasion. Twenty box-cars had been engaged and fitted up, with the provision that the train was to reach the place of destination in one week.

The charge was extravagant; but a careful estimate had shown that even at this figure the expense of sending the detachment was considerably lower than marching it, to say nothing of the time lost and the exposure to sickness and collisions with the authorities.

Hugh had received permission to ventilate the cars by perforating the sides near the upper edge, with the understanding that the cars were to be restored to their previous condition at his expense. Next, a shelf had been constructed on both sides of the car the entire length wide enough to receive the straw ticks or mattresses of the men. Another division was instructed to spread their ticks on the floor of the car, and in this way sleeping room for sixty men had been secured, not quite so elegant and convenient as the berths of the Pullman sleepers, but sufficiently comfortable to answer the purpose.

If there had been any disposition to grumble the fact that Hugh was to travel as one of his army would have quenched it. One car contained the baggage and provisions and another was fitted up as a kitchen, and on the morning of the next day the train was to start to its destination.

In the afternoon Hugh had taken the final measures necessary for a successful termination of the expedition, and was on the point of leaving the room for a frugal supper when two men presented themselves to him, each bearing a small card, on which was written a fluent, lady's hand, "Sarah Jane Smith."

One of the men was of more than ordinary height and of a frame betokening Herculean strength. His features were rather plain, but bore the unmistakable traits of honesty and good nature. He was evidently of Teutonic origin, for his hair was yellow and the color of his eyes was a pretty blue.

The other man was rather small, but wiry, and his eyes seemed to take in his surroundings with lightning rapidity.

Hugh shook hands with both of them and said:

"I am glad to meet you, for you couldn't well have brought me a better recommendation." Then to the giant: "What is your name, please?"

"Hans."

"You seem to be pretty strong?"

"Instead of answering Hans took up by one leg a table about four feet square on which books and periodicals were liberally scattered and held it balanced with his outstretched arm until Hugh cried plyingly: "Drop it, sir, you'll break your arm. And what may be your name?" turning to the wiry man.

"Pry, sir, Nathaniel Pry."

"And what business?"

"Prying into other people's affairs, particularly when rascally inclined."

"You mean you are a detective?"

"You hit it first lick, General. That is, friend of yours seems to be afraid the Pines will make mince meat of you; so he hired me to keep all knives and choppers at a safe distance. Insurance agent, eh?"

"What makes you think so?" Hugh inquired, amused at the oddity of the suggestion.

"Seems to be terribly afraid of your safety; thought she might carry a heavy risk on your life."

"She does, in a certain way. I, for myself entertain no fears; but the will of Miss Smith is law, so we must obey it to the letter."

do you need Hans particularly for a while?"

"I do not; why do you ask?"

"Well, he might prove a handy acquisition in case of a skirmish. Brains and muscle united, you know."

"I understand, Mr. Pry, and Hans is at your disposal. You are going?"

"Yes, the less we are seen together the better. However, rest assured, that I shall play the role of the bad shilling, General."

"How so? Turn up when you ain't wanted?"

"Yes, General; that is, by the other party," said Mr. Pry with a grin, and then made his departure with Hans in his wake.

The next morning the outer depot of Lakopolls, or rather one of them, for there are many, presented a striking scene. The novel train was ready for occupancy, and the men drawn up in rank and file, only waited for the word of command to board the cars. Everything that prudence and experience could suggest had been done to prevent disturbing hitches in the program. An exact time schedule had been arranged with the officials of the various railways over which the train was to pass. An hour's stop was to be made for both breakfast and supper, while the men were to remain on the train at noon and content themselves with lunch secured at the morning stop. A fore with instructions to secure the needful meat at every halt, said meat to be ready on the arrival of the train, while the cooks in the kitchen car were expected to have such other viands and beverages ready as could be prepared in their narrow quarters.

And now the whistle blows; the men file into their cars and amidst the cheering shouts of thousands of enthusiastic spectators the expedition starts on its great mission.

Hugh stood in the open door of his car and as he gazed over the motley crowd his eye was attracted by the waving of a handkerchief held by a delicate white hand, while the face was covered by a dense veil. A thrill of recognition ran through him, and then, obeying an unconscious impulse, he raised his hat, laid his right hand on his breast and thus vanished from sight. The soft hand then ceased to wave, but a pair of fair lips parted and the words "good speed" were wafted away by the breeze.

CHAPTER VII. ON THE WAY.

To witness the departure of the vanguard, the reader and we had to come back to Lakopolls; for we really felt that city with Pry and Hans the evening before. When we left Hugh in company with that pair we stuck close to their heels, and did a good deal of running, for they, in turn, were nearly worn out in following the red-headed fellow we saw standing on the sidewalk opposite the headquarters of the brotherhood.

Pry and Hans had to be very careful to avoid arousing the suspicion of the miscreant, for such he was, a precaution exercising their muscles doubly, since they were compelled to make up a temporary slowness by a large activity.

They had been quite successful, however, and finally trapped the fellow as he was purchasing a ticket to Bounsel-Cluff. Looking at the time table on the wall, Pry discovered that an express train for that place was to leave in an hour.

When the fellow (whom we shall hereafter call Sneak) had retired from the ticket office window Pry nudged his companion with his elbow and said:

"Hans, it is a clear case. Bounsel-Cluff is the station where our train stops for supper tomorrow evening, and that Mr. Sneak has gone there for mischief as clear as mud. Have you the needful cash to pay for your ticket? All right, here she goes. Two tickets for Bounsel Cluff, if you please. Thank you, sir. Here, Hans, is your ticket, and now let's go and strengthen the inner man, for Sneak may give us little time tomorrow for meals. Here is a restaurant, Hans. Now, you take my advice and fill up. What have you got, waiter? Veal, mutton chops, pork, ham and eggs, porthouse steak, Well, steak for me, waiter. You, too, Hans? All right, two steaks with belongings, waiter, and quick. If you please, we have to take the next train."

The meal was rapidly dispatched and ten minutes before the departure of the train our friends entered the waiting room and took separate seats, as if they were total strangers to each other.

"You see, Hans," Pry had suggested before entering, Mr. Sneak must not know that we are partners. Be sure to watch for him, but do it secretly, so that he won't smell a rat. There he is, so bye bye, Hans."

Our friends managed to take the same coach as Sneak, and seated themselves a convenient distance in his rear, but on opposite sides, and carried out the preconceived programme without much difficulty.

"Thanks to the caution with which our friends had dogged his steps in Lakopolls, not a shadow of suspicion had entered his soul."

The trip to Bounsel Cluff was made without accident or incident worth mentioning, and when the train entered the depot the clock in the waiting-room showed the hour of three p. m. Pry and Hans left their smallatch in charge of a hotel clerk, and then sauntered about, careful to keep both Sneak and each other in view, but abstaining from any movements or gestures likely to betray their connection.

They noticed that Sneak loitered persistently near the place where the shareholders of the co-operatives were engaged in securing the supper for their brethren. We mentioned before that all needful measures to insure precision and comfort had been taken with much sagacity.

An entire beef had been purchased, with the understanding that the butcher was to dissect it as the purchasers suggested. Next, large kettles had been rented, and while here a savory broth was boiling towards perfection, large roasts were getting ready at other places to satisfy the appetites of a crowd both large and hungry.

Huge boilers were meanwhile preparing coffee in the kitchen of the train and as the agents had secured a large stock of bread in the bakeries of the town everything was ready when the train pulled on a switch about 7 p. m.

We would like nothing better than to give a detailed sketch of the supper to show the admirable tact with which the leaders of the expedition managed the handling of so large a crowd, but as our tale involves the description of many other and much more important scenes, we must forego the pleasure which such a detailed account would excite us, since it would prove the excellent spirit of the leader on the one hand and that of the detachment on the other. Moreover, we have to assist Pry and Hans to watching the suspicious movements of Mr. Sneak. We stated before that the train pulled in about 7 p. m., and the reader is aware that night sets in about that time in that northern latitude, and when, half an hour later, the men began their frugal but savory meal darkness had settled upon the scene.

The arrival of the train had been heralded by the papers long before its arrival, and the reader will therefore not wonder that almost the entire population of the town had collected near the switch to witness a spectacle as novel as interesting. Only three individuals had, to our certain knowledge, abstained from gratifying their natural curiosity. One of them was Mr. Sneak, and the other two our friends, Hans and the detective. We know that Hans was but a poor talker, indulging in monosyllables whenever practicable; but we will find before long that Hans' eye was as keen as his hand was strong and steady.

Cautiously he had dogged the steps of the spy, and when twilight took the place of the earlier brightness he had gradually closed up to Sneak. Pry had done likewise, and occasionally the two had crossed paths in that way. Both noticed that Sneak had gradually withdrawn from the scene of action as the darkness increased, and when the last spark of light had vanished he was in a narrow alley leading from the depot to the business portion of the town.

It was at this place that the partners met, the narrowness of the passage, necessitating such a position.

"Is that you, Hans?" Pry whispered.

"All right, the crisis is approaching, for the fellow will do his mischief before the train leaves, if he will do any at all. Hark! What is that? He is striking a match. I see, he wants to start a little blaze to make the public imagine the train folks did it. Quick now, Hans, or we may be too late. You lead, for you have more muscle than I. See! He has lit a paper—now upon him, Hans!"

What now followed occurred much more rapidly than we can narrate it. Hans saw that the fellow was approaching a stable filled with hay, and if he was permitted to drop the paper inside of the stable no human strength or ingenuity could quench the conflagration. He therefore increased his speed, retaining, however, his stealth, until he was within two or three steps of the incendiary. Then he made one mighty leap, giving the villain a side push which sent him fully ten feet away, landing him in a helpless heap. Hans wanted to follow and secure him, but Pry interfered. "Let him alone, Hans," he whispered. "He won't set any more barns on fire this evening. He must not know who did him this Christian service or our mission will be at an end. See, he is gathering himself together, Hans." Then with a low chuckle: "I thought he would vomooose. A guilty conscience makes cowards of us all, you know. Quick, let us hurry to the hotel, to get there before him."

They had reached the office and taken separate seats when Sneak entered, casting suspicious glances in every direction.

(To be continued.)

MONTE CARLO REVENUES.

"Fools of the World" Dropped About 7,700,000 Last Year.

The alleged attempt of the Prince of Monaco to "bleed" the Casino Company led to the publication of a pamphlet on December 26 by a group of shareholders full of interesting reading. While everybody is aware that the Casino contributed largely to his revenues, few people knew that besides the subsidy of the prince the establishment keeps up the judges, police, lighting, water, postoffice, clergy and charitable institutions. Last season's expenditures of the principality, apart from maintenance of the Casino, which was \$834,000, amounted to \$130,000, of which sum the prince had \$50,000, the courts, police, etc., \$20,000; clergy and schools, \$9,000; charities, \$6,000; prizes for sports, \$11,000, and the postoffice and losses, \$2,000. The dividends on shares absorbed \$576,000, making a total revenue of \$1,540,000 which the "fools of the world" left at the Monte Carlo gambling tables.

An interesting item is "press subscriptions"—\$25,000. The pamphlet says that it is absolutely necessary to expend a large sum in securing the goodwill of the continental press, and it is said that over half the stories of suicides are only bids upon the part of Riviera newspapers for a share of the "boodle."

I want to universalize property, not to abolish it. I would suppress parasitism. I want to see every man a proprietor and no man a master.—Victor Hugo.

Buy 100 copies of Merrie England and distribute them among 100 of your acquaintances who are on the fence.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR.
COLONIZATION COMMISSION—Col. RICHARD J. HINTON, Chairman.
W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretary.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

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Mrs. O. Gordenker 50
Mrs. V. Scholpp 75
Ell Shore 50
Mrs. Lina Schell 50
R. Schoen, B'ch 3 of Wis. 8.00
Jay E. Fox, Branch 5 of Ohio. 8.00
C. C. Janney 2.00
C. R. Miller 2.00
Sam Hepper 1.00

Total \$1,318.38
W. P. BORLAND,
Treasurer.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM CONSIDERED.

Many persons seem to think that if Socialism was once established that its tendency would be to "lessen," if not to entirely destroy all "incentives" to exertion and noble endeavor, like the pious dame of old revival times, who exclaimed: "Take away my 'total depravity' and you take away my all," and so say the old moss-back supporters of the present competitive system. When you take away "competition" and substitute co-operation and industrial equality, and carry your theory to its logical ultimate, the establishment of the "co-operative commonwealth," the goal of Socialism, you inevitably "lessen" if not entirely obliterate all "incentives" to labor, all ambition for great and noble achievements, all the courage and desire to surmount and overcome difficulties, all stimulus to accumulate wealth, to make discoveries and invent machinery, for exploring and circumnavigating the globe and subduing the elements, and what would appear to be infinitely worse to a large per cent of our present population, you would discourage, if not entirely prohibit, the manly art of pugilism. Socialism would knock it out in the first round, and the desire to plunder the earth generally would go out of fashion. In short, the early bird would neglect to gather in the early worm which, of course, would disappear and grieve the early worm, as it has no other mission in life but to furnish "grub" for the crop of the exploiter; and if for any cause those legal commercial scavengers should neglect their special privilege of raiding and exploiting the poor, unfortunate stock of worms, especially if deterred by apprehensions of the too near approach of the reign of Socialism, and forego their legal and long-established practice of making the worms their lawful "prey," those poor, miserable worms of the dust would grow careless and shiftless and lay and perhaps abandon the profession of tramps altogether; might grow too large and too important to willingly submit to being swallowed every day in the week. Indeed, the commercial "hawks"—birds of prey—would run a fearful risk of getting choked some fine day later on by trying to swallow such as had already before been easy victims, but are resolved to be victims no longer. It may be seen on close inspection that this is not exactly the picture of a "horse," but one evolved from a wise business point of view, and may be so proven by taking it up to the supreme court of these United States and have its constitutionality tested, all same as the income tax. "Pax Vobiscum!"

But, hold on a bit, and allow me to call attention to another class of "perfection" founded on positive facts—"perfection" showing much more conclusively that Socialism established will have no such effect. And I can speak from personal experience, having participated in successful attempts to realize the Socialistic ideal, in none of which did this conjured-up "bugaboo" of there being any diminution of incentive to labor in a Socialistic institution or colony.

I will refer especially to the Wisconsin phalanx, established in 1843 in the state of Wisconsin, which was a bona fide Socialistic co-operative association of over 300 persons, men, women and children, of which I and my family were a part, and it was in successful operation for over seven years, and not one of the members ever failed to receive credits enough for labor personally performed by them to more than pay all their expenses for each and every year, and to have more or less of a surplus to be added to their capital stock at the annual settlement.

Lack of incentive to labor and no lessening of the disposition and willingness to labor. Take particular notice, this was a very extraordinary result.

Not a single man or woman of the entire membership failed in paying all their expenses by their own labor for the period of seven years, and having more or less of a surplus to their credit besides. Another important point to be noted is, they had no use for money among themselves, nor even labor exchange checks, so there is no occasion to worry ourselves over the money question, which will settle itself long before we reach the full fruition of the co-operative commonwealth. The members were credited on the secretary's books with the number of hours of labor performed and no distinction made in regard to the different kinds or quality of work performed. Every hour's labor was credited at the same value, from washing dishes to running a moving machine.

There was no "boss rule" to compel the members to labor, nor even an implied threat that if they or any of them would not work neither should they eat. All labor was voluntarily performed, and the most arduous or repulsive labor always had plenty of volunteers, who were emulous to secure an opportunity to perform it. When their affairs were wound up at the end of seven years, with a view to reorganizing on a still more favorable Socialistic basis, the stock brought \$5 per cent above its face value, so it was a complete pecuniary success, and a much greater success socially.

These facts will not only answer the "question" of whether Socialistic Institutions and Socialistic conditions, once established, would tend to destroy or even to lessen the incentives to labor and to achieve, but they also answer that other very perplexing question so many thousand times asked: What can be done to compel the lazy and shiftless to do their part in a co-operative colony or a co-operative commonwealth?

And these facts further prove that there will be no lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothings among men and women who mutually volunteer to serve each other on the basis of "each for all and all for each," being sufficiently intelligent to realize that they can thereby better serve themselves, and who will always have the uplifting example of their willing and industrious co-workers constantly before them as models to emulate.

Neither will there be robbers and thieves, where all may share alike and can realize that they, equal with all their associates, have an equal guarantee for their future wants. Another very significant fact may be noted in this connection. That in all this Wisconsin Socialistic outfit of over 300 persons there was not a professional lawyer, doctor or priest, nor yet a regularly salaried official. They wisely resolved at the start never to countenance or permit a drop of liquor to be bought, sold or drunk upon their domain, and never to run in debt a cent for anything, and they never did.

There was never a criminal offense committed there, never a lawsuit instituted, never a serious quarrel among the members or with outsiders. They had no judges, no police, no jails, and no churches.

There was never a cent's worth of property destroyed by fire on account of neglect or carelessness. Even hell fire never phased them, as it was quietly relegated to the land of forgetfulness. Their religion was agreement and brotherhood. Cannot we afford to practice such a religion while being educated in our kindergartens for future membership in the co-operative commonwealth? It should be the civil service gateway to full membership.

On the surface it may appear strange that after seven years' successful practical experience the members of the Wisconsin phalanx could consent to abandon the experiment and legally wind up their affairs in the way they did. But does it not seem more strange that our Revolutionary fathers, after a seven years' war with Great Britain, and after gaining their independence and the right to establish their own government, that they should incorporate into their constitution and its legal provisions the very same monetary system which had been at the bottom of all their difficulties? The prophets of the Wisconsin phalanx had done a similar foolish thing in agreeing to appropriate one-fourth of all the net proceeds of the association to capital, which was equivalent to about 10 per cent interest, for the use of capital. But it did not take the real thinking philosophical Socialists long to discover that they had incorporated the same principle that they were trying to escape from. Seven years done it, and they concluded to disincorporate with the view of reorganizing on the basis of no interest to capital.

Another well authenticated example may be cited touching the question of Socialistic influences removing all incentives to exertion and enterprise. The Oneida community, established in Madison county, state of New York, some time in the 30s, affords a more striking and extended illustration, for in the whole fifty years of its existence as a community of interests, there being from 300 to 400 members holding their property in common, and governed solely by mutual criticism, without any compulsory rules whatever. Not once in all that time did they have occasion to criticize a single man or woman for not working enough or not being willing to work. That don't look like long all incentive to exertion in any needed direction.

One thought more, showing the wonderful uplift of a healthy public opinion in such communities. J. H. Noyes, the father and recognized head of the Oneida community, having occasion to visit New York City, while there noticed that the sidewalks presented a very nauseating spectacle, especially from the evidence presented that the tobacco habit must be well nigh universal, and although he used it himself, he was so shocked and disgusted that he wrote home to the men (of course, there was no occasion for including the women) that he saw and felt now as he never had before that the tobacco habit was affording an extension to the dominion of the principality of Satan, and exhorted his associates to make a determined effort to emancipate themselves from its thralldom, pledging himself to set the example, naming the first day of April, then near at hand, for the commencement of their class struggle. He challenged their courage and manhood to see if they could not conquer such a satanic master and cure themselves of such an unclean, filthy, disgusting habit.

Here was presented an additional incentive to struggle for cleanliness, purity and decency, worthy of calling out their best endeavors to reach a higher and nobler life, and the result was glorious, and its mere mention should encourage us, even at this distance, with the conviction that our own divine possibilities are equal to the same. More than three-fourths of those among the members who were addicted to the pernicious habit left it off from that suspicious April fool's day, and before the year was closed every last one had conquered, and so far had emancipated themselves from that satanic principality. This successful effort at Oneida being persuasively and urgently presented to the members of the Wisconsin phalanx, they, too, succeeded in emancipating themselves, and in less than a year could boast of a complete victory.

There are many lessons to be drawn from the experiences of these pioneer kindergartens that may be presented as we progress, especially in regard to the education and management of children. M. E. MORSE.

CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

Disastrous Results Which English Trade and Industry Have Suffered from One Year of Strikes.

According to the New York Tribune the year just ended will go on record as one of the most disastrous in the recent annals of British industry. This fact is due chiefly to the lockout of the engineers and the accompanying disturbances of other branches of industry. There were not as many strikes and lockouts as in the preceding year, but the number of men concerned was far greater and the net result upon trade far more disastrous. There were in all about 850 disputes, affecting more than 200,000 workmen. As nearly as can now be reckoned, some 10,000,000 days' labor was lost. That means over 35,000 years of individual idleness, or a year's idleness of more than 35,000 men. As the majority of these men are skilled mechanics, receiving from 5 to 6 shillings a day when at work, the total loss to them in wages was probably little short of \$12,000,000. To this we must add at least \$3,000,000 more, paid out by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other trades unions for support of men on strike or locked out. A total loss to workingmen of \$15,000,000 is therefore to be set down as one result of the year's disputes.

That would be had enough if it were all. But it is not. The engineering troubles caused a considerable cutting down of railway freight traffic. The shipbuilding industry was almost paralyzed. Shopkeepers and tradesmen of all kinds in the affected districts found their business greatly injured. And as for foreign trade, the official reports tell the story of its disaster. In the one month of November, according to Board of Trade reports, shipments of machinery showed a falling off of more than \$1,000,000 from the same month in the preceding year. At the same time there was a great expansion of trade on the part of Great Britain's chief rival, Germany, the increase in German exports of machinery amounting in the first nine months of the year to \$2,375,000. The simple explanation is that British manufacturers were unable to fill orders, and so the orders went to Germany. And it may be added, as British tradesmen have found, that business once lost to Germany is never regained.

The most competent authorities estimate the direct loss to British industry and trade, to workmen and employers together, of the labor troubles of 1927, at not less than \$75,000,000. That does not include the future losses resulting from the permanent diversion of trade to Germany. As an offset workmen are said to have gained some \$750,000 in increased wages. No other gain to either capital or labor is recorded. That is to say, for every dollar gained a hundred dollars has been lost. That is the characteristic net result of a year of strikes and lockouts.

Edison's new discovery, by which cast iron can be made as tough and hard as wrought iron by a simple and inexpensive process, is attracting great attention among metal workers, and it is promised that the revolution will be as great and far-reaching as Bessemer's discovery. Edison's new mining machine works automatically. Not a man touches the iron ore, it being mined and dumped on a car by his wonderful device, ready for market. "When we run at full capacity," says the wizard, "about 5,000 tons a day, the entire force in all departments of our works will not exceed 350 men. That means, of course, that our automatic machinery takes the place of several thousand men. The men we employ are not miners; they are machinists, engineers and laborers, and their work is simply to start the machinery, to watch it while it works and to make repairs."—Cleveland Citizen.

Even a bishop will steal if he is hungry.—Russian Proverb.

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TERMS: One year, \$1.00; Six months, 50c; Three months, 25c; For foreign countries, per year, 1.50.

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, 504 Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Chicago Postoffice. CHICAGO, FEB. 10, 1898.

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Our Milwaukee comrades will circulate 5,000 copies of Merrie England during their present municipal campaign.

Get subscribers for the Social Democrat.

Toledo, Ohio, comrades are still vigorously pushing the work of organization.

What shall we do to be saved? Circulate Merrie England.

Comrade Debs is now in Colorado. He spoke in Topeka, Kan., on the 4th, and met with a rousing reception.

Are you a Socialist? How about your next door neighbor?

Social Democrats are stirring things up in Creede, Col. Last Monday evening the Congregationalist Church was filled to overflowing to hear the following question discussed:

"Resolved, That the plans and principles of Social Democracy are feasible and should be carried out."

Affirmative—J. D. Pilcher and W. C. Lewis. Negative—R. M. Sibbett, M. G. Woodruff and C. W. Roe.

Send for a few copies of Gordon's "Hard Times."

In a recent issue of the Clarion Robert Blatchford speaks very favorably of our edition of Merrie England.

If you are a Social Democrat make another.

In an article in the Portville (Cal.) Enterprise, Comrade E. O. Weiner predicts that "our conditions will become so irksome during the present maladministration of the business of the public by their agents at the various seats of government that the people will strike with their votes for uncompromising justice in 1900."

From the manner in which the organization of Social Democracy is spreading all over the country it certainly looks as though Comrade Weiner was right.

Place a Merrie England in the hands of your friend.

The comrades of Illinois Branch No. 5 are doing splendid work in circulating Merrie England and other Socialist books and pamphlets, and have adopted the plan of devoting all their profits from the sale of literature to the aid of the colonization department.

Send for one dozen copies of Merrie England.

Comrade Jeremiah Murphy has taken up the work of organizing the Social Democracy on the west side of New York city. He will begin the work of organizing among the longshoremen and freight handlers, and promises to have a strong organization in his section of Greater New York in the near future.

Enclose five 2-cent stamps and get two copies of Merrie England.

The Harlem Fife and Drum Corps has been organized in the Thirty-second Assembly district, for the purpose of aiding the work of organizing the Social Democracy in Greater New York.

Watkins' "Evolution of Industry" is good. Send for it—price, 5 cents.

A mass meeting under the auspices of New Jersey Branch No. 4, S. D. of A., was held at Newark, N. J., on Feb. 4, for the purpose of aiding the cotton workers in their struggle against reduction of wages.

We want to circulate 300,000 copies of Merrie England before 1900.

The masquerade ball given by the Voice of Labor at Grand Central Palace, New York, on Jan. 29 was a remarkable success.

They have beer in Milwaukee; also Socialists.

In its issue of Jan. 31 the Chicago Tribune took occasion to misrepresent statements made by Comrade F. G. Strickland during the course of a lecture delivered on the day previous, and to raise the cry of anarchy against him.

Give us a million votes in 1900 and we'll give you the Co-operative Commonwealth in 1904.

The Fall River (Mass.) cotton strikers have been notified by the authorities that in the event of their becoming dependent on charity in their present struggle with the mill owners the franchise will be taken away from them.

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A sensation is now on in army circles over the discovery that ammunition is being furnished to the government, 50 per cent of which is absolutely worthless. The patriot who furnished this ammunition probably figured that it would have nothing more serious to encounter than patriot Carnegie's blow-hole armor plate.

Two copies of Merrie England will give you ten dollars' worth of propaganda material for 10 cents.

Since the verdict in the Ketcham blacklisting case the railroads have set their wits to work to evolve a new system of blacklisting which will enable them to avoid legal penalties.

Enclose five 2-cent stamps and get two copies of Merrie England.

The Chicago Tribune devotes some editorial space to criticism of Comrade Debs' remarks against the federal judiciary, reported in the press dispatches of Saturday last, and in speaking of the strike of 1894 it ridicules what it calls Debs' attempt to "dignify it with the title of an insurrection."

How do you like the platform of the Milwaukee Social Democrats? Looks as though it might be a winner.

The "Cleveland Citizen" recently entered upon the eighth year of its existence. It is no flattery to say that the Citizen is the best labor paper in the United States, and it is gratifying to note that it enters upon its eighth volume with bright financial prospects.

Whereas, Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy of Topeka, Kansas, is credibly informed that one Walter T. Worden is now under sentence of death at Folsom state prison in the state of California, and is to be hanged on February 11, 1898, and

Whereas, This branch of the Social Democracy is also informed that the said Worden is so condemned for the alleged crime of train-wrecking, of which crime he, if not innocent, is at least excusably guilty, and that the death penalty is in this case an extreme and unreasonable punishment, so that his case presents one calling urgently for gubernatorial clemency, therefore

Be it resolved, By the said Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy of the city of Topeka, Kansas, that we hereby entreat for the said Worden the excellency of the governor of California a pardon for his said offense, or failing that a commutation of his sentence to a term of reasonable imprisonment, until such time as the charges of conspiracy made in connection with his crime whereby he was entrapped into the commission thereof may be fully examined and the precise degree of his culpability ascertained.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting of Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy of Topeka, Kansas, held Sunday, January 30, 1898.

CLARENCE MEBLY, Secretary.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Amid all the confusion in the two old parties and the several new ones, there stands out bold and clear the real workman's party of America; the Social Democracy is the American army of the grand world-wide movement for the emancipation of humanity from this grinding and cruel system of capitalism.

For many long years we have been fighting over tariff and financial schemes and other capitalistic schemes. Had we organized the Social Democracy in 1876 and boldly demanded the co-operative commonwealth, we would today have a Socialist party 3,000,000 strong. However, we can and should commence now to organize branches of the Social Democracy. It is the one hope for freedom. With such men as Debs fighting and working for the S. D. it can not fail. It will be a power in 1900 and if we do our full duty we will march into power in 1904 and end this miserable competitive wage slave system. I will gladly furnish information to all inquirers.

F. G. R. GORDON, in Quattrone's Journal.

ANNOUNCEMENT. A joint meeting of all the local branches of the S. D. of A. in Greater New York will be held at 236 Broome street, on Feb. 12. Important business is to be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

N. ALEINIKOFF, Secretary Central Committee.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED. The interests of the employer and the employed, in this country, are the same. Is that so? Let's see about it. Here is a man who employs a thousand or five thousand men. How often does the employer come in contact with the employed one in contact with the employer? "Sevenoaks" in the "Coming Nation." Ever see the employed sitting on the front porch with the employer? Ever see the employer taking out the dog for a drive in his carriage? Do the employed and the employer go to the seaside together and make trips to Europe together? The interests of the employer and the employed are the same, eh? The interests of a 50,000-dollar-a-year railroad president are the same as railroad "hands" that work and starve on a dollar a day? Do you say so? The interests of the manufacturer (who may be a kind-hearted man "and a that") who dresses in style, has a stable full of hotalins, lives luxuriously and takes a vacation whenever it suits him, are the same as the workman he employs, who carries to the shop two cold potatoes and a finger's length of 10-cent meat for his dinner, has no change of clothes, and never gets a vacation (but is frequently compelled to take a "lay-off")—their interests are the same, eh? It is a lie. The man who says it can find a plausible apology for every crime on earth.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. The New Time One Year, \$1.00 With The Social Democrat One Year, \$1.85 The Coming Nation One Year, \$0.50 With The Social Democrat One Year, \$1.20 Commonwealth One Year, \$1.00 With The Social Democrat One Year, \$1.25 The American Fabian One Year, \$0.50 With The Social Democrat One Year, \$1.10 Nye Normanden One Year, \$1.00 With The Social Democrat One Year, \$1.50 Direct Legislation Record One Year, \$0.85 With The Social Democrat One Year, \$1.10

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See "Social Democrat" Clubbing List and send your subscription to 504 Trade Building, Chicago.

Folk's Anwalt. Officielles National Organ. Social-Demokratie von Amerika. Erscheint jeden Samstag. 34 SELKER AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

Current Thought. The only journal which presents full accounts of the progress of the social movement along the lines of cooperation.

DR. LEE'S BOOKS. Any one who wishes to read Dr. Lee's book can have it sent to him in English or Scandinavian languages by informing A. C. ASH-STROM.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES. [Notice of meetings will be published under this heading for \$25 per month.] CALIFORNIA. No. 4, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 200 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.

ILLINOIS. Cook County Central Committee of The Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each month at 28 E. Madison street, Chicago. Corresponding Secretary, Seymour Stedman, room 504 Trade Building.

INDIANA. No. 2, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 6th and Main streets.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance Hall, corner of Commercial and Washington streets. Business meeting in month. All other meetings educational.

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

NEW JERSEY. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for friends on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific street, Paterson.

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 A. Lindholm, secretary, 27 Nassau street, New York City.

NEW YORK. No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at 8 p. m. sharp at 209 E. Broadway. Lectures before business meetings.

NEW YORK. No. 2, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Council Hall, 15 E. Huron St. All workingmen cordially invited to attend meetings.

NEW YORK. No. 3, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 662 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

NEW YORK. No. 4, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 662 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

NEW YORK. No. 5, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 662 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

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NEW YORK. No. 12, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 662 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

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NEW YORK. No. 21, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 662 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

NEW YORK. No. 22, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 662 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

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