

# The Social Democrat

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

VOL. V.

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No. 9.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

### SIGNIFICANT SILENCE OF THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

What a Worker Thinks about Cuba  
A Definition of Natural Wages.  
New Interpretation of Law.

Hanna says there will be no war. Johnnie, says your gun! Marcus has inside information on such matters as this, and what he says is so is so.

Paper has gone up enormously in price, and we are compelled to put up with a poorer quality. This is due to the fact that the manufacturers have formed a trust and abolished competition for their own benefit. Millions will be added to their yearly profits. We shall get no more cheap paper until we relieve the manufacturers of their control of our paper industry.

The Chicago Tribune, true to the interests of its capitalist masters, wildly says that serious mounth-bank, Ben Harrison, for his strictures on the habit of capitalists to evade taxation, and points out that the carrying out of Ben's ideas would result in that terribly unjust, and wholly wicked thing, "double taxation," which invited the high sense of justice of the "American people" will never submit to. The Tribune is right. The capitalists will not permit themselves to be "unjustly" dealt with. They will look out for that. Leave them alone for submitting to "double taxation." Single taxation is too "unjust" for most of them!

John Jacob Astor has gone to Honduras to look over his property there, he being the principal figure in the syndicate which recently acquired possession of the country and its government. Before leaving, Mr. Astor expressed the opinion that the papers of the United States do not give enough attention to Central America. He thinks that "there are chances there for ambitious and hard working men to make themselves independent in half a dozen years." Of course there are "chances" in Honduras! But they are mostly in favor of Astor and his pals. Having obtained possession of the country, all they want now is a number of "ambitious and hard working men" to go down there and earn them a profit on their investment. "Ambitious and hard-working men" are pie for such men as Astor.

Father Ducey is getting to be considerable of an agitator. In his sermon Sunday before last he gave vent to the following:

"We are approaching a conflict that cannot be avoided. On one side is a banner inscribed 'Industrial slavery by capitalists,' on the other the inscription 'Industrial liberty by the people.'"

This is the millionaire's Lord's prayer: 'My Father, who art in heaven, hallowed by thy name; my kingdom has come on earth; thy will be done—in heaven; my will be done here. Give me this day all the income I want. Give me my debts in violence against humanity, in foreclosures against my debtors. Deliver us this day from all the isms that destroy our power to enslave humanity. Mine is the kingdom and the power, and thine be the glory, forever. Amen.'"

If Father Ducey isn't careful he will lay himself open to the charge of wanting reverence for sacred things. Such talk as his "breeds anarchy."

The Buffalo Express, in an editorial on the immigration question, makes this significant utterance:

"The simple truth is that working immigrants create wealth. Any working man creates wealth. An able-bodied man willing to work is a benefit to a community, the kind of benefit which can be reckoned in dollars and cents, and this is true whether he has ever learned to read and write or not. By adopting a policy of immigration restriction, the United States would be cutting off one of the most important sources of its wealth and power."

This is a true statement, perhaps unconsciously given, of the capitalist position on the immigration question. Workers create wealth—for the capitalists—and their introduction to this country will never be permitted to be interfered with to an extent sufficient to interfere with the supply of "free" laborers. The fallacy of the trades union position on immigration is apparent. They are chasing a will-o'-the-wisp.

In the three days Comrades Kellner and Debs spent in New York and Brooklyn they addressed eight meetings. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain which continued almost incessantly, the halls were packed and the enthusiasm was intense. The gathering at the People's church in the spacious Academy of Music, presided over by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., on Feb. 20, addressed by Comrade Debs was a magnificent one. The tremendous meeting at the historic Cooper Union, packed to overflowing and hundreds turned away, at a time when there was no campaign in progress, and simply Socialism was the theme, was another notable occasion even in Greater New York. All the other meetings were equally crowded and enthusiastic.

At each of these meetings shorthand reporters took full reports of the speeches and proceedings for the New York papers.

Not a single line, not a single word appeared in a single one of them.

The whole series of most remarkable meetings was completely ignored by every paper in New York.

They all had their reporters present and secured full reports, and they all published exactly the same kind of a report—absolute silence.

Here we have a complete conspiracy of silence. It is immensely significant.

The thousands who heard the speakers and looked for reports in their morning papers will understand.

The capitalistic press of New York "catches on" to the drift. Their tactics are quite cute, perhaps, and we simply smile and wait.

The Social Democrat ventures the prediction that the Social Democracy will open the shells of the capitalistic claims known as the New York press within the next twelve months. Watch it!

As an instance of the reckless manner in which our corporation judges interpret law in the interest of their masters, take the action of Corporation Judge Seaman of Milwaukee a few days ago, in ruling on the free love work of Emil Rudebusch, which has recently been excluded from the mails. Rudebusch set up the defense that his work was a scientific and philosophical one, and there was no intent to publish anything lascivious. But the judge ruled that the intent was of no consequence; and that the language alone could be considered!

It is a principle as old as law itself that "the intent constitutes the crime," and this judge is flying in the face of all precedent by making such a ruling. He overturns a fundamental principle of law for the purpose of making a ruling to fit a special case, which case represents an antagonism to the powers that be! If this ruling stands it will exclude the Bible from the mails. Does anybody believe that that will occur? The ruling is one that is capable of almost infinite extension in the interests of entrenched capitalism. No man's liberty is safe under the rule of a corrupt and prejudiced judiciary.

The Chicago Journal, a sheet of sensational type, is just now imitating the example of its shade more "respectable" rival, the Tribune, by advocating war, and striving to awaken the "patriotic" frenzy of the working classes to rally to the defense of the "honor of the nation" (?). In pursuance of this eminently laudable idea it invites letters from workmen expressing opinions on the subject of war. Among the many letters published was one which must have escaped the vigilance of the editor. Here it is:

Chicago, Feb. 23.—To the Editor:—Being rendered speechless almost by your wanting common people's idea in regard to the freeing of Cuba, I frankly state that as one of the common class I care not. I have fighting enough here to battle for my daily bread. On one condition I would take part in the battle; that is, that the moneyed men march in front, and their sons, I will be third, as I have nothing to lose, I certainly will not protect them. An American Born.

If the Journal wants the real notion of the intelligent common people on this question, there it is.

At last we have an authoritative definition of that much debated term "natural wage." D. J. Mahoney, a Jesuit priest of San Francisco, has told us just what a natural wage is.

In a recent lecture on Socialism he declared his agreement with the Socialists in many of their positions, and delivered himself of this bit of wisdom: "As a general rule just wages are not paid. A natural wage is such an amount of money or the means of life as will suffice a man for himself, his wife and two children. Even though a man is unmarried he is the potential head of a family. The state should do its duty in this matter."

There are a great many people in this country who think that no wage is natural. The term expresses merely a detail of a certain economic status, and carries the implication of economic servitude. Wages mean also profit and exploitation; neither are natural except in the sense of being a part of a particular order of development.

In the broad sense, that which is "natural" to a man is what he produces. This is not dependent on the size of one's family. Whether a man has a wife and two children or a wife and twenty children, if he does not get what he produces, if he is compelled to share the results of his labor with an exploiter, he is robbed—and the day is coming when robbery will not be "natural!"

"The state should do its duty in this matter." What is the state's duty? To see that no man has more than a wife and two children, and that he has means to support them? Suppose one is so unlucky as to have three children? Must the odd one starve? The amount of clotted nonsense which our reverend so-called "teachers" manage to get printed about Socialism is truly amazing!

Nearly twenty years ago, in 1881, the Indian appropriations were \$4,535,538. Ten years ago, in 1889, they were \$5,401,530. For 1899 they are to be \$7,527,204. The Indians are less numerous, and, as they are more highly civilized, they ought to be able to do more themselves; but, instead, they are costing \$3,000,000 more.

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

## SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

### DEBS WRITES ABOUT IT IN DEMOCRATIC MAGAZINE.

What the Words Signify and What Our Organization Will Do For the People.

The February number of the Democratic Magazine contains an article by Eugene V. Debs, captioned "Social Democracy, which we reproduce in full for the benefit of our readers, as follows:

The terms "Social" and "Democracy" are of old coinage. They have come down to us from a former generation. But they live in pristine strength, and are as available now for legitimate use as when they received the stamp of the mint and were sent forth on their mission of war or peace as fate might determine in the interest of humanity.

In the first place, I would have my readers comprehend exactly the significance of the words used as the title of a great movement in the United States and throughout the civilized world, which is progressing at a rapid pace, for the reconstruction of government, the regeneration of society, and the elimination of antiquated errors, productive of modern miseries so numerous as to challenge calculation, so degrading as to defy exaggeration, and so monstrous as to create widespread horror and alarm.

Need it be said that the term "social" relates to society, and in the connection used, to the entire social body, "to the public as an aggregate body," or that the term "Democracy" relates to government by the people, that is to say, self-government? Hence "Social Democracy" is a movement embodying the best sentiments of the times in which we live to improve social, economic and political conditions, which, while the main idea is the emancipation of the poor from poverty and the ten thousand ills which poverty breeds, is also in the interest of every other class that goes to make up the body social and political—the ignorant and the learned, the virtuous and the vicious, all of every name and grade, constituting her vast and motley population—because this vast aggregation, touched anywhere by disease, involves the whole mass, and there is no hope for society while we live under a capitalistic system that exalts the few and degrades the many, makes one man fabulously rich and ten thousand despairingly poor. Such conditions are unnatural—they are violative of every conception of justice and righteousness. They create two classes—masters and slaves, monarchs and menials. They arraign "Divine Providence," make the "Brotherhood of Man" a myth, the Declaration of Independence a sham, economic equality a vagary, and social peace an impossibility.

Under this monstrous system millions of the struggling, staggering, suffering poor have been reduced to slavery, and their homes (? are no better than the lairs of wild beasts.

All social and political equilibrium is destroyed. The "scales of justice," manipulated by robed rascals for pelf, have destroyed all respect for courts, until all over this fair land, from east to circumference, he whose ears are attuned to notes of despair may hear the whispered maledictions of millions of victims whose words should be those of satisfaction and contentment.

In the midst of such conditions the Social Democracy strides to the front and offers its services to ameliorate the woes of which the poor complain. It proposes to put an end to the rule of capital by abolishing the capitalist class, and transferring the means of production and distribution from private hands for personal gain to public ownership for the common welfare.

The profit system will thus cease to exist, and all industry will be owned and controlled by the people in their collective capacity, organized on a scientific basis, operating with the most improved machinery, and carried forward co-operatively for the promotion of the welfare of the whole people. This will mean economic equality, the basis of the only real civilization the world can ever know.

All men will enjoy the inalienable right to work and the full product of their toil. Wage slavery will cease. The towering capitalist master and the cowering wage-slave will disappear together. Both will reappear as men, and free from the perverting, callousing and degrading influences of the old system, they will be united as brothers, and with their faces toward the economic sunrise they will begin the march to ideal, all-embracing civilization.

This is the supreme purpose of the great national and international Social Democracy. It is composed of a progressive and intelligent membership, and is equipped for action on both political and economic lines. It comprehends the present chaotic conditions and their cause, and proposes to move forward, direct as a rifle ball, upon the works of the enemy. Its weapon is the ballot. It will not turn backward, nor move aside the breadth of a hair. It will not fuse nor compromise. Its numbers will steadily increase, for it is composed of a class-conscious membership who can not be bribed, nor intimidated, nor stampeded.

The battle royal is now on. It is between Capitalism and Socialism; there is no middle ground and there can be no compromise. The issue is the collective instead of the individual ownership of the earth, and the freedom instead of the slavery of mankind.

In June next the first national convention of the Social Democracy will be held. Every state in the union will be represented. The work of the organization will then be prosecuted with all the ardor of crusaders. The colonization department, organized under an efficient commission, to enter upon the work of colonizing the unemployed and establishing a system of co-operative industry, is one of the strong features of the organization, and gives promise not only of practical and beneficent results in the near future, but of being a powerful factor in promoting the general movement and hastening its triumph.

What a noble and ennobling spirit animates the Social Democracy! It would strike the fetters from the millions of victims of wage slavery. It would inaugurate independence where now crouching, crawling, slavish dependence exists.

It would give to every toiler a home in his own right, make it light and bright and joyous; a fit place for mothers to expand in all the loveliness of womanhood, where children may be reared and lisp in song and praise their thankfulness for blessings to which millions of them are now strangers.

It would accomplish the work in which the Social Democracy is now engaged, there is no departure from the severest demands of common sense. The Social Democracy is as free from vagary, as far from the impracticable, as the science of mathematics.

It uses words and terms which are signs of emancipating ideas—lifting, building ideas. It sees in Social Democracy the certainty of man owning himself, of receiving and enjoying all he earns, giving no part of it to an exploiter who poses as his benefactor. It sees co-operative workmen in control of their own factories, their own machinery and tools, regulating their own hours of labor and conditions of employment, working for themselves and their loved ones, owning their homes, and knowing no master excepting the law which, as a "rule of action" liberates instead of crushes and dwarfs their energies.

Contrast this program with what is transpiring around us today, and men of thought must be satisfied that there is a demand growing every day more imperative for the Social Democracy.

The unseemly wranglings in Congress over civil service, indicative of inordinate greed for spoils, mangles the face of the nation with a bluish of shame, emphasizing the fact that political baseness and corruption have reached fathomless depths, and demonstrating that under the rule of capitalism the political waters, foul beyond conception, are breeding stiches more numerous than Coleridge found at Coleridge, and that the minds of Republican politicians, the avowed champions of "protection to labor" and "civil service reform," are as contaminating as the exudations of a pestilence.

While the Social Democracy is putting forth its energies to solve problems of interest to the toiling masses, the operations of the Dingley tariff are multiplying and strengthening the trusts of the country, and these are tightening their grasp upon the throats of the people and commanding obedience by extortion. While there is neither war nor pestilence, failures, bankruptcy, insanity, suicide, murder, larceny and prostitution increase at a rate to threaten the country with wreck and ruin; and while this appalling program is being carried out, National Banker and Secretary of the Treasury Gage is formulating a currency plan that will deliver the people to the tender mercies of four thousand or more national banks, whose rapacity is equal to as many man-eating tigers in the jungles of Bengal.

What prospect is there that things can be improved under this system? None whatever, and the more prudent men contemplate the snuff, the more satisfied they become that the lines mapped out by the Social Democracy are the ones to be followed if the hopes of the poor are not finally to go down in black despair.

But I do not doubt the triumph of the Social Democracy.

It is founded on established economic principles. It is philanthropic without one departure from axiomatic truth, and it is growing because the more it is investigated, the more it is found to embody those principles of life and growth and expansion which meet the approval of thoughtful men.

That the capitalist class, their politicians and parsons, their press and judiciary, oppose it with all their power is a sign of the times full of promise. Labor will not be "fooled all the time." There must come a time when labor will arouse from its lethargy, when workmen will no longer submit to being sheared like so many sheep, nor tagged and branded like so many cattle, when, grasping in the fullness of its emancipating power, the Social Democracy movement, they will rush to its standard and bear it to victory.

The Social Democracy is moving onward and upward. It is gathering momentum each day. It is in the interest of humanity, and never, in all the ages, has humanity awakened a profounder interest than now; so marked, so deep, so vivid are the lines of impression that it would be treason to truth to doubt ultimate results.

I am not only filled with hope, but with confidence, and this confidence grows in strength as from the East and the West, from the North and the South, advanced thinkers, students

(Continued on page 2.)

## A WONDERFUL LESSON

### DRAWN FROM HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Mrs. Mary Gunning Presents some Interesting Statistics and makes Significant Comparisons.

Chas. Nordhoff, one of the editors of the New York Post, a most substantial man in the intellectual life of the country, conceived and executed a plan in the early seventies to investigate the co-operative and communal societies in the United States.

He published the results of his investigations in a book of about 400 pages. This work, he explicitly says in his preface, was done in order to find out if there was not a way by which the lives of wage-workers could be bettered by becoming self-employers. He arrives at the clear conclusion that in such societies lies the only way to self-employment. He considered the policy of the trades unions was to make the workers hirelings forever, that instead of rising up to self-employment, they concerned themselves only with getting petty concessions from the bosses.

To satisfy himself on the success of the existing communities in becoming self-employers, he traveled from Maine to Oregon in the west, and to Kentucky in the south. He found there were seventy-seven different settlements or communities, under eight different heads, or of eight different bodies of believers. Their members were chiefly native Americans, but the large minority were from different states of Germany and from Sweden—peasants, as a rule.

Mr. Nordhoff is cautious and not enthusiastic in his generalizations from his very full data. He states that these people were honest, unselfish, industrious, skillful and humane. That labor, had to them lost its terrors, members having sometimes to be disciplined for working too long and too hard. He found them better fed and clothed and the children better schooled than outside the community. If extra help was needed among them at any time those outside were eager to be employed, knowing that they should be well treated.

Those whose land joined the community land desired them for neighbors.

They never produced a pauper, a tramp, a criminal nor a suicide.

There was equality. No one lived better than another, or was the servant of another.

At the time of these researches the earliest community was eighty years old. Collectively they had about 188,000 acres of land. Their basis was agriculture, but they established manufactures gradually.

There were 5,000 members, men, women and children.

The collective wealth was \$12,000,000.

This was a per capita of 36 acres of land, or a per capita of the collective wealth equaling \$2,400. This wealth had all been earned—produced with ease. Wealth or profit had been the aim of none of the communities. Their motive for living separately was like the motive of the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth—to enjoy freedom of opinion.

The wealth had come as naturally as the air. There were hard times at first, but there was freedom and self-respect. They retained the whole they produced. Four-fifths of it was not claimed by employers.

Let us see what the wist heads in the competitive world were getting during these years. The state of Massachusetts has been amassing wealth by its workers for close upon 300 years. For about eighty years—which coincides with the length of the community life which Mr. Nordhoff recounts—she has been getting wealth under private monopoly of machinery.

In the census of the state for 1890 the aggregate wealth equals \$1,232 per capita of men, women and children. At this date, 1890, for more than seventy-five years, she had been gathering her wealth under capitalist methods.

All the aggregated wealth of three centuries gives a less per capita to her population than did the wealth of the communities gathered in a period of eighty years, at longest, to their population. The estimate of Massachusetts is fixed at a date fifteen years later than any data we have cited from the communities, a period of years during which the production of wealth increased enormously.

This brings us to an astonishing fact which comes to us quite outside any point which Mr. Nordhoff has given, that the per capita wealth of Massachusetts in 1890, after three centuries of growth, 75 years of that time being under capitalism, is but 50 per cent of the per capita wealth of 77 communal societies in 1874, after barely 80 years of growth, with wealth an incidental aim in their policy. Were there time to look a little deeper, we should see that enormous waste under capitalism compared with that under social co-operation.

This waste is not all of inert raw material; it is of human lives.

Those seen in the communities of Massachusetts, at Ayer and Lebanon, men and women over 90, whose forms and faces did not speak of age. They were resting from the labors of the earlier years in the community, living as they pleased in substantial cottages, rendering service only as counselors.

In Brook Farm community they had but one death in the five years of its existence.

Let us see what duration of life the workers get under capitalism.

Osborne Ward, in his "Human Aptitudes," gives the result of his search in Europe, especially in records of friendly societies and the largest and oldest trades unions, for exact data of longevity.

He finds the average for labor is less than in Massachusetts. For well-to-do farmers and gentlemen it is the same as in this country, 65 years.

The manual workers fall below 50 years.

Domestic and seamstresses at an average of 40 years. Firemen and engineers at 37 years. Printers at 32 years.

Quicksilver miners, steel grinders, matchmakers, brakemen and smelters at 27!

If you are a thief you have a chance to live to be 58 years. If a polite confidence swindler you are good for two years longer.

Mr. Ward has done a service in putting the proof into our hands, as to who are "the fittest to survive" under competition.

These pioneer communities, founded for an other-world religion, must give up their dogmas and take to economics as dominating religion. They have done this practically in deeds.

The new idea is to make our heaven in this world. These communities are waning and apparently disappearing, but only to reappear in the ideals of a wider time. Those who sneer at their "failure" need to look more deeply into their influence. Nothing is lost, nothing fails but evil, which has no standing in this universe. They have been our pioneers, have "blazed" the way in which we must walk if we are enemies of capitalism, and intend to escape its clutches.

## DIABOLICAL LAUGHTER.

Significance of the Levity of the Pennsylvania Deputy Sheriffs.

Men with hearts in their breasts who have been watching the course of events in the industrial world for years will see an evil significance in that diabolical ebullition of laughter indulged in by the men on trial for their lives at Wilkesbarre for the slaughter of a score of their fellow beings.

What does this laughter signify? Does it not signify that the growth of class feeling in this country has proceeded in some quarters until it equals anything to be found in many of the European countries?

The laughter of these men signifies that they have no understanding of the American spirit. The statement of the declaration that "all men are created equal" is to them a dead letter, as if it had never been written. By their action they scorn and spit upon it. To them these half starved miners who protest with a "God help us" that they were unarmed and helpless when shot down are inferior creatures, fit subjects for merriment in their utmost distress, unworthy to be taken into account as human beings with feelings and the capacity to suffer as other men.

This laughter over open graves is the laughter of wild beasts. It tends to arouse the wild beast in others and to aggravate the feeling of class hostility.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

## THE JINGO.

Oh, the adipose tissue has gone kerplop  
Right into the blooming flame,  
And near and far the word is "War"  
Old Satan's delightful game.  
On every hand the fools of the land  
Are arming for the sword and the fire,  
For a frisky Don has just trod on  
The corn of the Jingo's ire!

Then it's hey, the jolly jingo!  
Oh, hear him howl and sing,  
He'll rant and rear,  
And rip and tear,  
And cuss the Spanish king, O!

Though he's down to bedrock, with his coat in "hook,"  
And his last month's rent o'er due,  
He's willing to dance—if he gets the chance—  
And pay for the piper, too.  
Oh, this merry, mad wag, he'll fight for the flag  
Till his best life's blood is spent;  
While the wealthier kind the "sinews" find—  
At a modest five per cent!

Then it's hey, the jolly jingo, etc.

He always swipes his share of the stripes,  
But the stars—that's another story!  
For the dirty biz the blame is his;  
And the figureheads pitch the glory!  
Then, when at last the danger's past,  
And his country's saved once more,  
He takes the rebuffs, and the kicks and the cuffs,  
And starves just the same as before!

Then it's hey, the jolly jingo, etc.

You may talk of pelf, and the law of "self,"  
But the palest reply is "nit"  
Do the rank and file ever gain by their toil?  
And the answer is, "Divil a bit!"  
To sum up in one stroke, life is simply a joke.  
To this shorn, blind, comedy king—  
And of course, as you'll see, it's nothing to me  
If he likes that sort of thing!

Then it's hey, the jolly jingo!  
Oh, hear him howl and sing,  
He'll rant and rear,  
And rip and tear,  
And cuss the Spanish king, O!

THE SAGA MONGER.

## SOMEWHAT TANGLED.

"What is this?" exclaimed a compositor, who was expecting to be promoted to proof readership shortly, "Sermons in stones, books in running brooks!" Impossible! He means, of course, "Sermons in books, and stones in the running brooks," and a new reading of Shakespeare appeared next morning.—Ex.

## NEWS NOTES.

### Showing the Trend of Events Throughout the World.

An English syndicate with \$30,000,000 is negotiating for the purchase of the New Jersey glass companies.

The Atlantic Snuff Company has filed papers of incorporation at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$10,000,000.

The employees of the Hillsboro, N. H., woolen mills have been notified of a 5 per cent increase in wages, to take effect at once.

Employees of the street railway in Plymouth, England, work eight hours a day. The city owns the lines, and the fare is two cents.

The markets of Berlin bring a revenue of \$645,000 to the city. Any surplus is devoted to lowering the rents of shops and stands.

The Melbourne (Australia) Metropolitan Gas Company, owned by the city, declared a profit for the past half year of \$750,000.

Pullman Car Company is reported to have made \$9,000,000 during the year. The Standard oil trust cleared not less than \$55,000,000. Of course prosperity is here!

The National Union of Granite Cutters has decided upon a minimum scale of wages of \$3 a day in all parts of the country, to go into effect January 1, 1900.

A prominent preacher in Joliet, Ill., referred recently to the railroads as "soulless corporations," and has had his half-fare permit canceled. Preachers, take warning.

The bread riots at Ancona have ceased, because the people by their violence have finished by obtaining some advantage, viz., a considerable reduction of the infamous tax on bread.

Paris gets her public lighting at cost and 20,000,000 francs a year as her share of profits of six companies, whose rights all revert to the city at the expiration of the charters.

The American Steel and Wire Company, incorporated at Springfield, Ill., is the largest industrial corporation in America. The capital stock will be \$87,000,000.

Action has been taken in Portland, Ore., for the union of all the silver forces, Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. The state convention will be held in Portland March 23.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco, Cal., has endorsed the action of Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald in urging at Washington on their behalf the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

The chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad has sent circulars to former employees who were engaged in the strike of 1894 inviting them to resume their positions.

The referendum has resulted in popular approval of the proposed state purchase of the railroads of Switzerland at a cost of about 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000). The vote was 384,156 in favor to 177,130 against.

Next June a national political labor convention will be held by socialists and trades unionists of Australia at Brisbane. It will be a large gathering, and some important plans will undoubtedly be mapped out to strengthen the labor movement in Australia.

A Wisconsin judge has handed down a decision knocking out the plumbers' license law, passed at the last session of the legislature. The decision is a severe blow to many master plumbers and to many trades unions which favored it.

In order that the rubber trust's profits may be increased the L. Candee Rubber Company's plant in New Haven, Conn., will be closed down on March 5 for a month.

More than 1,500 employees will be made idle.

It is said that several other large rubber factories owned by the trust will also be closed in a few weeks.

The news from Sicily shows a very disturbed state at Canicatti, a locality which boasts about 20,000 inhabitants; almost all of the working population have made demonstrations denouncing the taxes on food. The demonstrators attempted to carry by assault the municipal buildings, but upon the military being brought out they were repelled, and, according to the capitalist press, order has been re-established.

The report for 1896 of the German co-operative societies show the total number of societies in Germany to be 14,842 at the end of May, 1897, against 13,006 at the corresponding date in 1896. The increase is said to be chiefly due to the encouragement given to certain kinds of co-operation by the state in providing money for the starting of societies and for enabling them to obtain credit. The aggregate membership of the 1,055 credit societies on the Schulze-Deitrich system was 527,765. They loaned to their members over \$400,000,000 during the year, and their profits were \$240,000.

SOCIAL FORUM

AMERICAN COMPETITION IN EUROPE.

The above is the title of an article in the February number of U. S. "Consular Reports" covering seven pages. It is written by Frank H. Mason, Consul-General, and is dated at Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 31, 1897.

"The remarkable fact of 1897 has been the enforced recognition of the truth that in several important lines of manufacture—namely that of iron and steel—the scepter of economical production, combined with payment of the highest wages to labor, has passed from the Old World to the New."

"Another expert, who has traveled through the Atlantic states to find the secret of the superior quality and cheapness of American factory-made shoes, brings back the surprising statement that, in a certain Massachusetts shoe factory which he visited, the average wage earned by all classes of operatives was \$15 per week, and the net labor cost per pair of shoes produced, 40 cents; whereas, in German shoe factories, where the average earnings of operatives are only 15 marks (\$3.90) per week, the labor cost for shoes of similar grade is 58 cents per pair."

"I remember once a famine in Europe, how the people used to praise America, how they used to say: 'There is no poverty there at all, for the land is blessed of God; it reaps a better harvest than the whole of Europe. And how nicely they enjoy their freedom there!' In a word, everybody's wish was to go to America."

"The social teaching of Jesus." I have read Prof. Shailer Mathew's book bearing the above title. On the title page the reader is informed that the author is a "professor of New Testament history and interpretation in the University of Chicago."

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between natural resources, the inventive capacity to economize labor, reduce freights, save waste materials, and, above all, the ability to skillfully sell surplus products in foreign markets."

"The last sentence shows that the Socialistic position is one which is forcing itself home. The producers cannot buy back the goods they produce, and therefore, the struggle is to unload the surplus on some other people, but as the use of machinery becomes more general, conditions become worse. The only remedy is Socialism."

"Consular Reports" is issued monthly by the United States department of state, and contains reports on all sorts of subjects from diplomatic and consular officers located in all parts of the world. Those who are students of social and economic subjects will find much to interest them in this publication. Those who desire to receive the issues regularly should address "Chief Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, Washington, D. C.," and ask to be placed on the mail list. It is sent free.

Tiffin, Ohio. CHAS. R. MARTIN.

THE LAND OF FREEDOM.

Editor Social Democrat:—I remember when I was a child, in Europe, how the people used to praise America, how they used to say: "There is no poverty there at all, for the land is blessed of God; it reaps a better harvest than the whole of Europe. And how nicely they enjoy their freedom there!"

Now where is the enjoyment of America? Where is the freedom? Oh! "Freedom" means freedom to die, to starve in the midst of plenty!

I remember once a famine in Europe, how the people used to praise America, how they used to say: "There is no poverty there at all, for the land is blessed of God; it reaps a better harvest than the whole of Europe. And how nicely they enjoy their freedom there!"

But why starvation in America? Do we not grow sufficient of all kinds of foodstuffs, or do the farmers charge too much for their crops? Neither. We grow more than sufficient to feed all of our people, and the farmers would be only too glad to sell their crops cheap, providing they could get a decent living themselves. Our starvation is due to quite another plague. The capitalists, who are steady robbers of everybody, even each other, plunder the farmers as well as all other workers.

All sorts of necessities in this country are very cheap, but painful to say the proletarian has not the ability to buy the things he needs, even were they much cheaper than they are now. Millions of American workmen are out of employment. Thousands of men and women are willing to work, but are unable to gain a livelihood—and why is this true?

The usual answer is "overproduction." Yes, there is an overproduction, but it is not of goods—it is an overproduction of ignorance, of suffering and starvation!

Oh! let us hasten the downfall of this miserable system of capitalism that makes life a burden to so many human beings.

New York. MRS. R. BRADY.

THE SOCIAL TEACHING OF JESUS.

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"vested rights" of the plutocrat, even his patron saint, J. D. R. In short, he ends with a do nothing policy. Economic affairs are good enough for J. D. R. & Co., in which no doubt Chicago University is included.

Again he says: "Practically there is a vast difference between the bold demand of men or classes for things due them and that extension of privilege which sympathy and sense of obligation may induce a favored man (J. D. R. for instance) or class to effect."

See how he applies this: "According to the new social standard of Jesus, two men are equal not because they 'have equal claims upon each other, but because they owe equal duties to each other.'"

Since the keynote of the book is insistence on brotherhood and fraternity this seems strange language. The man who can perform his duty is he who possesses economic resources; but, on the professor's theory, he may, if he choose, leave them unperformed. Thus the poor man finds himself no "brother," but a slave without any rights or "claims" to be enforced. This is "fraternity" with a vengeance! If all duties are equal, then the only basis upon which these duties can be equally performed is economic equality.

The professor asks: "Has Christianity in all its attempts to regenerate humanity, followed the directions of Jesus or some other man?" We would decidedly say, "some other man." And we fear that Prof. Mathews, in his "attempts to regenerate humanity," is "following the directions of" that "some other man."

These quotations, whose like might be made from almost every page of the book, show how utterly unfit a man in Prof. Mathews' environment is to produce an unbiased presentation of "the social teachings of Jesus." His exegesis is employed more to cover than to unfold the teachings of Jesus on Socialism. Yet the book is useful, if for nothing else, than to learn what novel subterfuges the pleaders for plutocracy set up to shield the present economic anarchy.

A short time ago I published in one local paper, and two dailies, a challenge. A preacher told me that the local clergy were "ruled out" by the words "reputable scholarship." However, on reflection, I shall retain them for Prof. Mathews' special benefit.

Thomas Jefferson says: "Error may be safely tolerated, if reason is left free to combat it."

With any man of reputable scholarship, I am willing to take the affirmative, in a public discussion on the following propositions:

- 1. Jesus taught the fundamental principles of Socialism.
2. Whoever practices what Jesus therein taught is a Socialist.
3. Whoever does not practice, but believes what Jesus therein taught, is theoretically a Socialist.
4. As this nation is professedly Christian, it is under the highest ethical obligations to practice Christ's principles, or Socialism.

R. FLETCHER GRAY, M. D. Warsaw, Ill.

THE HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

Editor Social Democrat:—I have read carefully the contribution of "Altruist" headed "Humane Association" on the front page of your issue of Feb. 3, and I should like space to offer a few friendly suggestions as a comrade Socialist.

I think I may start with a point of agreement, viz.: that the humane feeling which includes the broadest and most profound sympathy, and which, I agree, is certainly "not very far from the divine," cannot start full-grown into being; we must make a beginning somewhere; and what more inevitable than that the beginning should be made in a department of life that will cause the least conflict with our personal interests. The humane sentiment must be more fully fledged before it can act in conflict with our individual interests.

All this, no doubt, "Altruist" will admit. Will he not also admit this: that it is not by ridiculing and antagonizing small beginnings that we help them to grow larger and broader. The "Altruist" has broader ideas of what constitutes a truly humane attitude; he is, then, in advance of these people whom he condemns; but it is not through ridicule that one who is backward is led to grasp the broader knowledge; it is by encouragement of all that is good in the small thing he has accomplished, and trying, in a friendly and helpful way, to show him what is in advance.

This old world is in dire need of all the kindly feeling in it, and can't afford to scorn even a kindly feeling for a cat. I know a woman who loves nothing but herself and her cat. Not a broad humane sentiment, truly; but she is that much nearer to the ideal than if she cared for nothing but herself. And, mark this, she will never be induced to love children and human beings generally by ridiculing her love for her cat. Let her keep on loving her cat, and show her in every possible way the larger needs and larger sympathies, and she will be a hundred times more likely to grow to them in that way.

I venture to say that in every instance where an individual is interested in animals and not in children, that it is not with them a choice between the animals and the children, but a choice between interest in animals and in themselves alone. This interest in animals is the first step, the primer in the school of humane development, and while the boy who can only stumble over the words in a primer is not a well-developed scholar, yet if he is ridiculed and condemned because he is at so small a task, and told that he ought to read Shakespeare, he is most likely to throw away his primer and never learn to read at all; at all events, the ridicule would never enable him to read Shakespeare without taking the intermediate steps.

But there is another still more important side to this humane teaching in regard to animals. It is only through first training the children to regard the rights of things weaker

than themselves that the foundations can be laid for the broadly humane feeling of maturer years. The only things weaker and more helpless than children, and which are often wholly in their power, are animals, and therefore it is only through them that little children can be taught that sacred regard for the rights of the weak that must be at the foundation of every noble character, and that will make it impossible for them to oppress their fellows when it has its mature development.

I believe that this department of the Humane Association is laying foundations far deeper than many of those engaged in it realize. It is putting the children in training, all unsuspected by those who are largely engaged in it, to repudiate the brutal competitive system, and to lay the foundations of the Co-Operative Commonwealth deep and broad.

For these reasons I am always sorry to see, and especially in a Socialist paper, anything that seems like a condemnation or a sneer at kindness to animals. The sympathies are not so built that we must crowd out one to make room for another, but the more are already there, the more likely is another to get in.

I hope I make clear the spirit in which I write. We can help the great movement forward best, I think, not by crying down any small good because it is small and inadequate, but by bringing in more and larger and always more and larger good. Socialism is, of all movements, essentially constructive, and all true Socialists can find, it seems to me, ample work for their hands to do in bringing forward and keeping in view the larger, broader good, not wasting time, strength and energy in condemnation of the less. A Socialist, of all people in the world, should surely not scorn even the first rudimentary stirrings of the humane impulse, but should hold out a friendly and patient hand from his higher plane, and say: "Friend, come up higher."

HELEN J. WESCOTT. Boston, Mass.

A VETERAN SPEAKS.

Editor Social Democrat:—I have been in the work of political and financial reform since the days of Peter Cooper in 1876.

Being a Socialist by nature and the Populist party—which I have been identified with—being badly demoralized by the blighting course of fusion, I have concluded to take another step in advance, hence have joined the Social Democracy.

The millennium is coming, but Socialism must come first. Rags, misery, squalor, poverty and starvation will not develop the millennium dawn very rapidly.

I wish to say to my Populist friends—whom I have labored with in the past—that I am tired with skirmishing around on the surface; tired with trying to patch up the old craft; tired with manufacturing new wine to put into old, cracked, leaky bottles. The time has come to probe the tumor of political corruption to the core.

The labor question will never be permanently and equitably settled until all have equal opportunities to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These opportunities will never come until all have an equal interest in old mother earth. This every intelligent Populist knows full well. For years I have wished for a land plank in the Populist platform, both state and national, but the party has been too cowardly to bear the lion in his den. The Populist party has declared against monopolies, let these many years, and left the land question untouched.

My Populist brethren, I regret to leave you, but I cannot longer remain in the background. Let us fight it to the finish. Let us build from the bottom up. Let us put the structure upon a solid foundation, and complete it, that it may stand a fadeless monument, a structure broad enough for all humanity to stand upon, broad enough for generations yet unborn to revel in the sweets of freedom and bank in the sunlight of peace and plenty forever more.

A. ALLEN NOE. Houston, Texas.

WILL HELP THE MOVEMENT.

Editor Social Democrat:—I will be one of a thousand to subscribe one hundred dollars to such a plan as proposed by a member of the Social Democracy in the Social Democrat of Feb. 3.

If the great masses of the people are to be rescued from the thralldom of plutocracy and industrial slavery they must recognize the fact that only by united action on their part can they ever be emancipated.

FRED TAYLOR. Chicago.

The Rothschilds of Paris and Vienna, in conjunction with the Russian petroleum refiners of Baku, are financing a company which proposes to supply Great Britain with high-flash Russian oil of 105 degrees to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

You will never be worthy of happiness or escape wage-slavery while your hatred of capitalists proceeds from your mad wish to be capitalists in their stead.—Zola.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.) of affairs, men and women of action, great and good, with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," flock to our standard with words of cheer.

When the first campaign of the Social Democracy has been fought, the United States will marvel at the progress of the movement, and the millions of Social Democrats throughout the world will join in generous applause.

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 KELNER, SECRETARY SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, 504 TRUDE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

LITERARY NOTES

THREE IN ONE.

The second number of our Social Democracy library will come from the press next week. It consists of three valuable papers on Socialism, bound in one volume, and will form a very effective and valuable pamphlet for propaganda purposes. The authors represented in the pamphlet are Laurence Gronlund, G. C. Clemens, and G. A. Hoehn. Laurence Gronlund has an article on "Socializing a State."

It traces the development of the economic program of the Social Democracy in a strictly logical and scientific manner, and with reference to its relation to our peculiar system of government. The article is invaluable as a plain statement of what may be accomplished and the way to go about it.

G. C. Clemens contributes a "Primer on Socialism." It is clearly and concisely written, and will be a great help in clearing up dark places and giving a clear understanding of just what Socialism is.

Last, but not least, we have Comrade Hoehn with a magnificent paper on "The Historic Mission of Social Democracy," in which he admirably traces the development of the Social Democratic idea, its causes and results, and connects it logically with American history, showing it to be the inevitable sequence of our economic development, and the only means of realizing ideals expressed in our declaration of independence. This article must be read to be appreciated; it cannot here be adequately treated. Comrade Hoehn has already gained an enviable reputation as a clear and convincing writer, and this production is fully up to his high standard. You cannot afford to miss the good things contained in this pamphlet. It will have thirty-two pages, and will be sold at a price uniform with that of our present edition of Merrie England. Order early and order often!

THE MARTIN TRIAL.

A Humiliating Spectacle—Foreign Agents Secure Testimony for the Prosecution.

Let us not forget the trial going on in Pennsylvania, in these days of De Lome incidents and burlesque Cuban episodes. The men who were shot down by the sheriff for the crime of asserting their right to a living wage, remarks the Twentieth Century, are having their vindication at last. Making every allowance for the prejudices of the wit, "it seems that no more doubt can exist that the slaughter was a cruel and needless butchery. The only possible excuse that can be made for it is that the sheriff lost his head or was incompetent. In fact, this excuse is pretty generally made, for the evidence does not disclose that the sheriff could have had any object in slaying the strikers. But the developments of the trial have taken a form which intimately concerns the living. The attorneys for the prosecution find that the witnesses to the affair are in desperate fear of giving any evidence at all, owing to the tactics of the agents of the coal companies. Those agents are going through the district making all sorts of intimations as to what will be done with the men who testify against the sheriff. The worst feature of the case is the indirect and insinuating manner in which this purpose is effected. The inhabitants of the region have been given to understand that any man who furnishes evidence in favor of the strikers will never get employment. This is the terror held over the toiler in our day. If you want to live you must protect your right to work.

In the face of these difficulties, the obtaining of testimony was a most difficult matter and it looked as if the case of the prosecution must fail, until the representatives of the Austrian and Russian governments came to the rescue. There are many Hungarians and Austrians concerned in the trial and they were promised and given protection by the agents sent out by the legation at Washington. This fact has made it possible to secure evidence which no amount of intimidation and brow beating has yet served to break down. The spectacle is truly wonderful in a country boasting of its freedom, and one might stop to wonder at it did we not know the degree of humbug which invests American "freedom." Thanks to the interference of the governments of Russia and Austria, it is possible to secure justice for a wage earner in this country. It may reasonably be questioned whether the government of England would tolerate the interference of foreign agents in a trial as we have been forced to tolerate it, but we have our guilty consciences to make cowards of us. The German government wished to be represented at the trial of Dreyfus, but this the government of France would not hear of and it sent Dreyfus to prison without the aid of Germany. But our cause against the toiler is so unjust that we dare not assert ourselves with ordinary courage when a foreign government undertakes to see that our trials are free and fair. The steady dependence of this country upon foreign nations has been unparalleled.

CHRIST AS A POLITICIAN.

"Christ as a Politician" is the title of a sixty page paper covered book published by Allan Henry Smith, Chicago, price ten cents.

It is an ethical humanitarian pamphlet, teaching the lessons of fraternity by the life and works of Christ. It shows his work from a realistic standpoint, and takes the lowly Nazarene from ethereal realms and pictures him a man, a supernal character among the common people; teaching and living a life of practical example. One not to be eternally praised by bending the pliant hinges of the knee, counting beads and beating, but by praise and prayer of works, for "by their works ye shall know them."

This book is of value and utility to biased orthodox church Christians. It makes the reader feel Christ, not the sufferer of long ago, but here and with us now. A revolutionist among men on earth, in gambling dens and taverns; among the lawyers, the Pharisees, the trusts and combines, ever with ceaseless toil revivifying with light and life the decaying civilization. One, not cheered by pedantic praise and sounding cymbals, but worshiped by just and righteous conduct seven days in the week. The controllers of vested interests never strike or take sides in a conflict of theory, and only show their strength when there is immediate prospect of it becoming a realization, a practical existing thing. Christ disturbed their methods and form of life, because his teachings meant something besides an idle dream. He was destroyed, not by the common people, "for they heard him gladly," but the people who clamored for his end were respectable, eminent; so; conservative, well-dressed, high-toned and level-headed, upper class people. If the worm will turn to preserve its life, what will the vulture and vampire do?

If Christ set impossible tasks, then he was an impostor. It is only he who teaches the practical method for the development of physical wants or spiritual who is great, and as to how you may consider Christ, let your soul answer and live accordingly.

This is the spirit and mission of this pamphlet bristling with interest, arousing, and yet calm as the undercurrent. Send orders to the Social Democrat.

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

"YES, WE'RE DREAMING."

Enscribed to Miss Jessie Walsh, M. D. Yes, we're dreaming, comrade, dreaming, but sometimes our dreams come true. As we wake to realization that Truth crowns 'em a few. And in that knowledge glorious, with our hearts attuned to love, We sing forth sweet sounding anthems that all is truth above.

But we're dreaming, only dreaming, so cry the foes of God, The pioneers of infancy since blood bedewed the sod Of Calvary's far holy plain, where Christ, our Leader held, Died for the cause of human right, betrayed by Judas' gold.

But let them cry we're dreaming; to us the dream is holy, full In truth triumphant glorious of the City Beautiful, Hope of God's disinherited, no mere dream with Truth the plan, But a living fact to all the world, the Democracy of Man.

We see the promised land of glory, for the truth it has begun, With Redemption's holy banner blazing in the golden sun: Yes, we're dreaming, lov'd one, dreaming, cry the plutocratic few, But they'll find out in the long, long end that a nation's dreams come true! MURPHY O'NEIL.

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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Address Communications to ELLA REEVE WARE, 577 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

SMALL THINGS. A grain of corn is very small, 'Tis scarcely anything at all; But sow a handful of them wide, And you will reap, at harvest-time, A plenteous heap of ripened gold, More than your joyful arms can hold.

A trifling kindness here and there Is but a simple, small affair; Yet, if your life has sown them free, Wide shall your happy harvest be, Of friends, of love, of sweet good-will, That still renews, and gladdens still. —Priscilla Leonard.

FRANCES WILLARD.

Today, as I write to you, children, there is a sad, but beautiful funeral service being held in Evanston, Ill., for a dear good woman, of whom the New York papers said: "Frances Willard was the best known and best loved woman, except Queen Victoria, in all the world." Now why do you suppose she was loved so much? When she was very young her beautiful sister Mary died, with this last message to Frances: "Tell everybody to be good." I believe this message has always been kept in her heart, and she has given all her time and strength to helping people to be good all these years since Mary died. When they were little girls these sisters lived away out in Wisconsin in a lonely country cottage called "Forest Home." As they used to stand in the barn door and look out away over the fields, Frances would say: "I wonder if we'll ever go anywhere." How often she used to think of this in after years when she had visited every state in our own country and nearly every other country in the world.

Her father and brother, Oliver, used to take a great deal of interest in what was going on in the world, and Frances used to listen to their talk and wonder what she could do to right the wrongs she heard so much about. She found that a great many of the homes in the country were very unhappy for two great reasons. One was that some little children had drunken fathers and mothers, the other was that it was very hard work for some of the fathers to get work enough to do and pay enough for their work to buy their children plenty to eat and wear. She loved all the world so much that she organized what she called her "Home Protective Societies," all through the country, and hundreds of homes will be happier and people will be better because Frances Willard loved them so and worked so hard to help them to be good.

Last night I was sitting in a crowded hall in New York city listening to the words of another grown-up western child. He told me once that when he was a poor little boy living in the country with wild prairies, before the door of his home, he was very happy. Now this great, tall man has the biggest heart of any man I know and he has left his home to visit many cities to tell people to help each other, and to love each other, and to make the world a better place to live in. I saw many boys and girls listening to him and clapping their hands. I found that they read the Social Democrat and they are going to write about this meeting and I'm sure they will tell how they are going to help make everybody happier. E. R. W.

The motto of Frances Willard's family is: "Patience rejoices in hardships," and the family name Willard means "One who wills."

"A kindly word, and a kindly deed, A helpful hand in time of need With a strong true heart To do his part, Thus went the sower out with his seed."

A BOY SOCIALIST.

Dear Comrades: As my parents are socialists they get the Social Democrat, and the news of the paper is such that I can not understand. Often I like to know what is going on, so then I ask my parents what it is, and from the explanation I get more interested, and like to read more about it myself. As there is a "children's column" I can read what children can read, and understand it, too. It is good that there is a "children's column," so that we can know what the grown up folks are fighting for. They are fighting for that one man should not own all and the rest go hungry and penniless, in ragged clothes, and no where to sleep.

But what I do not like about socialism is, that when I was a small boy my parents took me to meetings. But as I did not understand the speakers I would fall asleep on the benches. And now I have my school lessons to do, therefore I have to stay home all by myself. Once I said to my parents: "I never will be a socialist, for socialists must keep on going to meetings and leave their children at home all by themselves." But when I realize what my parents are fighting for, I say, "I will be a brave socialist some day."

New York City. JOEL ZAMETKIN.

Let love be your religion; Let justice be your aim; Let all that's good and noble Your strict attention claim: Do always unto others As you'd have done to you: Whatever you are doing, Be always good and true.

Let truth be in your speeches, And wisdom in each word; Let all your words be gentle, Let nothing else be heard; Be kind to all around you, And to yourself be true; Then will the world respect you, And honor what you do. —J. A. Lindberg.

IN TROUBLE.

Little Boss was eating an apple. Suddenly he cried out as if in pain. "What is the matter, darling, asked mamma. "Hurt me," sobbed the little one. "How, dear?" "Stopped on my tongue wiv my tooth."—New York World.

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.

## Paradise Found

BY  
RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

Author of "The Wild Rose of the Beaver," "Tonosqua," "Through Blood and Iron," "The Children of the Outlaw," "The Treasure of Montezuma," "Dolores," "Either, Or," "Atonement," "Bridging the Chasm," Etc.

(Continued.)

After this digression we must hurry back to the tent where we left Hugh and his companions. A new party has appeared on the stage, a person of importance, too, being no less a dignitary than the mayor of Fairville, who comes, partly to welcome the guests in the name of his city, and partly to offer his excuses for being at the tail-end of the demonstration.

We shall have so many demonstrations of this kind to record, that we hasten over this, contenting ourselves with the statement of the burgomaster, that absence from town was the cause of his tardy arrival, and that his gladness at this novel movement was in exact proportion to his lateness in expressing it.

When his honor had retired, Mr. Smith said: "General, are you too tired to listen to a little program which I made out in accordance with the instructions of my cousin Sarah Jane?" It has a direct bearing upon tomorrow's movements; but if you are too tired—

"I am never too tired to deliberate on the welfare of my proteges, Mr. Smith; so let us hear what you have to say."

This summoned Paul, for that is Mr. Smith's Christian name, and by it he shall henceforth be called, drew his chair to the table, pulled from his breast pocket a map which he spread on the table and then, turning to Hugh, began: "This is a map of Arcadia."

The state contains exactly one hundred counties, which, as you observe, are alternately colored red and green, to be more easily distinguished. I suppose you are familiar with the topography of the state; but I will state, in a general way, that its eastern half is traversed by a high mountain chain, trending north and south.

The spurs of these mountains extend to its center, making that portion hilly in some places and only undulating in others. The western portion is one vast plain, traversed by rivers running mostly northwest, and fed by smaller ones originating in and following from the mountains. Now next: The mountains are mostly wooded, forests of vast magnitude and excellent quality covering almost every slope, their bowels, moreover, contain immense beds of coal, as well as veins of iron, lead and copper ore of the finest quality.

Traces of petroleum have also been found, and there is but little doubt that further researches and investigations will result in the discovery of basins of that precious fluid. The pastures of the mountain slopes are very rich, making the maintenance of large herds of horses, sheep and cattle not merely feasible, but highly profitable. Now to the midland section.

"There is no region on the face of the globe better adapted to agriculture and horticulture than Middle Arcadia. The bottom lands, irrigated by the streams meandering through it, will do produce immense crops of cereals of every description, and the higher portions produce fruit unsurpassed by that of the most famous of Vesperia. Apples, peaches, apricots, etc., etc., are even now raised everywhere, although that industry is still in its infancy, and waits for such hosts of intelligent workers as you propose to bring to develop them into gigantic proportions.

"In the southern tiers, the grape, the almond, the orange and the lemon reach a perfection rarely seen even in Italy or Florida, and there also armies of intelligent laborers is the only thing needed to make the region blossom like Eden.

"Now for the western portion. It also has vast areas of the most fertile land; but an almost tropical sun dries out the needful moisture, making artificial irrigation necessary for successful agriculture. The mountains furnish generously all the water needed for such irrigation, and the construction of a network of ditches is all that is necessary to change what now seems a waste and desert into one of the most productive grainfields of the world."

Hugh had followed with the keenest attention. "Oratory seems one of the most alluring traits of the Smith family," he now said, with a smile plainly tinged with admiration. "Where did you get this enviable gift, my friend?"

"From the forty-eighth cousin that married Cain," Paul replied, laughing. "I am not through, Mr. Teps, and am now coming to a practical application of this general information to our, I mean your project."

"Permit me to correct a mistake of yours, sir," Hugh protested earnestly. "Our was decidedly the more proper term; for I trust confidently that you are as fervently pledged to the execution of this grand work as I."

"Our work, then," Paul replied with a smile. "I suppose you are aware that Cousin Sarah Jane purchased vast areas of land in Arcadia four years ago, with the view of establishing just such a commonwealth as you are now on the point of organizing?"

"Only vaguely, sir. I hold a lease for these lands, in the interest and for the benefit of our clients; but where these lands are and how much your cousin possesses, I do not know."

"You will be pleased, then, to learn, that she owns over 150,000 acres, all of it superior land."

We own entire townships, and vast herds of domestic animals of every kind multiply there from day to day. In Middle Arcadia thousands of acres are sowed in grain and other thousands are planted with fruit-trees of every description. Wheat—

"Just one moment, Mr. Smith," Hugh here interrupted. "When your cousin first introduced this subject to me, I did not know whether I was awake or dreaming, and had to request her to plinch me to convince me of my wakefulness. What you now tell me, sounds even more fabulous, and I must request the same favor, although a vigorous pinch in the ribs might perhaps answer the purpose better."

Paul laughingly rendered the service requested, and then proceeded: "It certainly must sound like a fairy tale to you, sir," he said seriously. "In fact, it had the same effect upon me, when Sarah Jane first broached the subject. Now the entire thing is eminently real to me, simply because I have learned what a wonderful being this cousin of mine is. I warrant, in a month or two, you won't wonder at anything with which she is connected."

"I believe you, sir, without making oath; but all these expenditures require a purse as long as the track over which we rolled."

"It is pretty extensive," Paul said, laughing; "however, these lands in Arcadia are no longer a source of outlay to her."

"Of revenue, then?"

"Not exactly. Sarah Jane isn't the girl to take profits. We keep over five hundred men and women employed, and if there is a surplus, it is at once invested in improvements."

"And you manage all this for her?"

"No, sir. There are five more cousins engaged besides me."

"All Smiths?"

"All Smiths," with a laugh.

"Wonderful! Wonderful! Won't you please accommodate me with another pinch?"

Paul did him the favor, and Hugh resumed: "I am burning to learn more. Go ahead, Steamboat."

Paul reflected a moment, and then said: "What follows is merely a suggestion of my own, in which Cousin Sarah does not participate. I submit it to your consideration for what it is worth, not an iota more."

"I am anxious to hear it, nevertheless. What you have suggested thus far justifies my expectation that the next is in keeping with the rest."

"Thank you, Mr. Teps. My idea is this: There are five tiers of counties in Arcadia running east and west, each numbering twenty counties. How would it do, then, to begin in the east, settling first the five border counties with a hundred men each? In this way we could stock the first two rows with your present contingent. There are sufficient accommodations for such a force and we would find no difficulty in making the men comfortable, employing them profitably and to a purpose. I have teams ready to convey the men north and south, and even those destined for the extreme north or south would be at home in two days at most. I have trusty men with me to act as leaders, and I do not hesitate to assume the entire responsibility for the successful placement of the men. That is all."

"And it is much. Circumstances alter cases. I expected that I would be compelled to work everything from the rough, and now you come and present the entire thing finished on a platter. Mr. Smith, are you aware that you are in peril of spoiling me?"

"Well, Paul, when do you expect to start your teams?"

"If it is all the same to you, general, we'll postpone our departure until tomorrow."

"Not quite ready, then?"

"Not that, sir. I forgot to tell you that Governor Progress will be here this morning to welcome you and review your host. Secondly, the men are pretty well worn out, and will enjoy a day of rest hugely. Third, though not least, the good people of Fairville have earnestly requested me to grant them the pleasure of treating your men another day. They seem quite taken with them, and no wonder, for they are indeed as fine a set of men as ever came to my notice."

"I am glad you like them, Paul. So his honor is going to greet us? I am glad you informed me, so that I can get the men to slick up a little."

"I think that is unnecessary, for the news is all over the camp, and I have seen the men wash and slick up, as you call it."

"And where will we meet his honor?"

"Right here, sir. Hark, I hear the band now. Let's go out, and put things in shape a little."

They were just in season to see and hear the band approaching from town. It was followed by several carriages, in one of which the governor was seated. An immense crowd followed on all sides, keeping step to the music as best they could. When the procession reached the camp the carriages stopped and the inmates alighted. The mayor was with the governor and when he spied Hugh, he took the other's arm and advanced to meet him. "Mr. Teps," he addressed our friend, "this is Mr. Progress, governor of Arcadia, who has come to offer you the hospitality of the state."

The governor shook hands with Hugh and said: "Mr. Teps, I have the great pleasure in welcoming you and your men to Arcadia in my own name and that of the state. May the expectations entertained by both of us and by all advanced thinkers be fully realized."

Hugh thanked him in a few appropriate and well chosen words, and then invited him to make the round of the camp, to inspect the vanguard of the army of reform. At the same time he sent word to the various detachments, and when the men had drawn in line, he walked from company to company. The men greeted the pair in loud cheers, in which the crowd joined.

"I was told that I would meet a band of chosen men," the governor said, as he was passing through the lines "and I see that there was good reason for the warning. If you will direct your officers to collect their men around you platform I shall take great pleasure in assuring them how hearty our welcome of them is, and what great results we all hinge on this movement."

Hugh thought such a step exceeding timely and a few minutes later his army had closed around a stand, which seemed to form one of the permanent features of the grounds.

(To be continued.)

### THE LOUD BILL.

It is Intended to Restrain the Liberty of Free Expression.

We again call attention of our friends of the country press to the fact that the infamous Loud Postage Bill is slated for passage. This measure is one of the worst that has ever been considered in Congress. It is intended to restrain and restrict the liberty of free expression, says the National Intelligencer, and to advance the welfare of monopoly in the publication of books and papers. It will cost every country editor twice what it now does to run his paper. It will not allow him to send out a sample copy either to secure advertisers or subscribers, nor can a copy be sent to an exchange, or to an advertiser, for this bill says that papers can only be sent to those who themselves subscribe and pay for the paper. The day a subscription expires, the paper must stop. A father cannot subscribe to his country paper to send to his son, nor the son in the city send a paper to his mother. Nor can an editor give away a paper, for this beautiful piece of monopoly legislation prescribes that a paper must be subscribed to and paid for by the man to whom it is sent. What is the country press doing about this matter? Do they intend to wait, Sodom-like, until the rain of fire descends upon them in the shape of The Loud Bill, and then they can and will howl to no purpose. They will not even have the opportunity of trying to look back, for their destruction will be so complete and their annihilation so absolute that they will wonder what evil spirit of inaction possessed them to sit idle, while they yet possessed the power to upset Mr. Loud and his little pet scheme in the interest of monopoly. Some papers are doing their whole duty and we thank our editorial friends for their kindly endorsement of our course, and assure them that whenever we can strike a blow for the people or the press we will do the best we can towards that end. An editor writes us: "I shall oppose any man, no matter whether Republican, Democrat, or Populist, for Congress who votes for the Loud Bill." Let every country paper nail those words to its editorial mast-head, and the Loud Bill will be killed as dead as Hector, and inside of two weeks. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Fight on, thou brave, true hearts, and falter not, through dark fortune and through bright. The cause thou fightest for, so far as it is true, no farther, yet precisely so far, is very sure of victory. The falsehood alone of it will be conquered, will be abolished, as it ought to be, but the truth of it is part of Nature's own laws, co-operates with the world's eternal tendencies, and cannot be conquered—Carlyle.

MERRIE ENGLAND: Six cents in stamps buys one copy.

### RESOLUTIONS OF MISSOURI BRANCH NO. ONE.

On the anti-Semitic disturbances in Europe:

We hold that every disturbance in the social relations of mankind has its natural cause.

For several months the empire of Austria and the republic of France have witnessed one of the most disgraceful and most reactionary disturbances of the nineteenth century. The anti-Semitic movement in these two countries has caused general excitement not only in Europe, but in all the civilized countries of the globe.

What are the fundamental causes of this movement?

The main cause of the present anti-Semitic disturbances may be found in the capitalistic revolution of the last fifty years. In the course of the industrial and commercial development of our present capitalistic state of society the masses of the people have become paupers. The rich have become richer and fewer in number; the poor have become poorer and more numerous.

Thousands of our middle class business men, being unable to compete with the modern capitalists and monopolists, have been compelled to leave the arena of competition and to join the vast army of so-called "free wage workers," i. e., workmen who enjoy the freedom to work for a pittance or starve, it is especially the class of this bankrupt middle men and shopkeepers who, in their hopelessness and despair, are dreaming of revenge. In their stupid and short-sightedness they imagine that it is the Jew who is responsible for the bankruptcy of the middle class. In their narrow-mindedness they can not recognize the fact that their industrial and commercial downfall and ruin is the natural result of the present capitalist development, of the capitalist concentration of our national wealth in the hands of the few, of the capitalist monopolization of the natural resources and the means of production.

The anti-Semitic fanatic hates the Jew, because he fails to see the capitalist; he is persecuting the Jew, because he is too stupid to see the cause of his own sufferings, and consequently too cowardly to defend the rights of labor and of humanity against the encroachments of capitalism.

A second cause of the present anti-Semitic movement is the modern chauvinism in European countries, a very dangerous and poisonous plant, similar to the disgusting bona-fide jingoism which is growing more dangerously every day in our American republic.

In Austria the anti-Semitic and the jingo elements combined and caused a disgraceful political disturbance. In France the anti-Semitic and the chauvinist elements combine under the pretext to save the honor of France and to save the country from the "Children of Israel."

We, as International Social Democrats, do not recognize nationality, race or creed. We claim that all men are born equal, that all are entitled to enjoy life, liberty and happiness.

In our present society there are but two classes: The oppressed and the oppressors. Among the oppressed we find men, women and children of all nationalities, of all races, of all religions. And we also find that the rich and powerful oppressors of mankind do not recognize any national religious or race differences. We find that the Christian Rockefeller and the Baptist Sunday School Teacher Wanamaker, etc., are the best friends of the Jewish speculators, Rothschilds and others.

To the wage-working class it makes no difference whether the monopolists Astor, Morgan, Carnegie, Morris, Armour, Rockefeller, Gould, and Mark Hanna are Christians, Jews or Buddhists—because they are, above all, monopolists whose main object it is to oppress and rob the people, the nations of the globe.

We congratulate our socialist brothers of Austria and France for their brave behavior during all these disgraceful anti-Semitic disturbances.

The wage workers should forever remember the noble words of Carl Marx: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

In order to free mankind from the yoke of international capitalism, the working people must organize into the international brotherhood of socialism. It is only by socialism that the anti-Semitic disturbances and the dangerous jingoism will be made impossible, because socialism will give to the masses of the people a true and clear conception of the rights and duties of mankind.

All those who love freedom and right and justice for all mankind are cordially and most urgently invited to join the Social Democratic movement.

### AIDING SOCIALISM.

The Cleveland Citizen gives it to the prosperity howlers as follows: When- ever Dunn & Co. report a slight decrease in the number of failures during a certain week as compared with the same week last year the editor men of the capitalistic newspapers sharpen their pencils and figure out percentages and write enthusiastically of the "prosperity" that is supposed to be heralded by the Dunn humbuggers, but when the business failures are greater than in 1897 the silence of the organs is truly remarkable. The truth of the matter is, the bankrupting of the small capitalists continues at a rapid rate, and the grind will go on until the big fish have swallowed the little ones and the competitive system has wiped itself out of existence. And the capitalist dailies, by supporting and defending private capitalism, organized as corporations and trusts, are unwittingly perhaps, aiding the cause of Socialism.

We have made a mistake as a nation of people in our selection and election of officials, and we have been slow to get our eyes open to that fact. We are paying dearly for our mistakes. The speediest way to get relief from existing distress, and secure permanent prosperity, would be to have our congress composed mostly of intel-

## COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR  
COLONIZATION COMMISSION—COL. RICHARD J. HENTON, Chairman.  
W. F. BORLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretary.

### REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Amount previously acknowledged .....         | \$1,495.65 |
| W. Becker .....                              | .65        |
| E. B. Keck .....                             | .10        |
| M. T. Bruce .....                            | .10        |
| J. J. Kline .....                            | .25        |
| John D. Spencer .....                        | .30        |
| Martin H. Conner .....                       | .26        |
| G. B. Holt, Branch 1 of N. H. ..             | 2.25       |
| W. E. Poet .....                             | .20        |
| Oscar Netzner .....                          | 1.25       |
| O. N. Newman .....                           | 5.00       |
| T. F. McLaughlin, Branch 5 of Illinois ..... | 1.00       |
| Geo. H. Strobel .....                        | 1.00       |
| W. D. Mahon .....                            | 1.00       |
| Total .....                                  | \$1,419.91 |

W. F. BORLAND,  
Treasurer.

### AT WORK.

Hope is a necessary thing in all enterprises. It is the wing of patience. In all great undertakings the imagination to conceive and the courage to dare to execute are marks of the initial stages. Then comes the patient, unseen toil of realizing in practical form the beautiful images and ideals.

Such is the work of the Colonization Commission at present. Quietly, patiently, amid the clamoring of impatient, the work of building the Co-Operative Commonwealth goes steadily on, like the throbbing of the heart of man.

### THE BASIS OF WORK.

Many thousands of persons in the United States have formed the Commonwealth in their hearts and in their brains. It has in a sense been formed on the mental plane. It now only remains to work out in tangible, objective form on the physical plane.

In order so to do it must be warmed into life by the divine fire of love for humanity which is the essence of brotherhood, and the only basis on which the Commonwealth can be built. We must understand what brotherhood is and its wonderful effect upon even the most savage natures.

Helping and sharing is what brotherhood means."

### SOON AT HAND.

The members of the Colonization Commission are hard at work as far as their circumstances will permit, in trying to establish the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Heretofore we have been hampered by a lack of money. From this on we expect to have the funds needed to carry on the work.

The plans have been prepared and are complete in their general scope. One or two unimportant details may be changed, as circumstances may demand, but the glorious structure of the coming race is now complete in the minds of the architects.

We have the men and women filled with devotion and love for humanity ready to march forward at the word, which will soon be given. Confidence and hope is ours. Forward!

### WAGE EARNERS ONLY FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Editor—As there is only one Everywhere in existence, so there is only one true Socialism embodying the altruistic principles of life.

I, for one, shall end my life and exert my energy while vitality endures to practice and propagate these true principles as truths and facts in nature reveal them to me.

The present system and methods of "business," production and distribution by manipulation and waste on one hand while want and destitution reign on the other, are very low grades of barbarism. Hence we have been too hasty in our boast of high civilization. Better let us cease boasting till our people, at least a majority of them, are no longer existing without hope, without prospect of prosperity, with their sublimest aspirations crushed, their habits degraded, their actions forced into cruelty and crime.

Excuses and apologies for this ruinous and vicious state of affairs do not better the conditions nor alleviate the wrongs and sufferings of the patient masses who have lived on hope and promises too long. Newspaper prosperity will not keep the honest thinker quiet one moment longer, especially since these delusions emanate from the parasites, exploiters and oppressors of the human race. True, these, our fellow creatures, are not so much to blame; they are what their environment under existing systems has made them. We may even pity them since they are in such a hopeless minority; but the bad systems have to go and the bad laws in support of these bad systems have to go.

Why! It is the duty of any government to protect the weak; the strong are able to protect themselves; but examine the statutes of both state and nation and you will find that they are in direct alliance with the money power. Of course we could expect nothing else from the kind of men we sent there to compile laws. They acted generally consistent with and for themselves. Let the majority send men to congress from their own ranks who are wage earners, with the positive condition that if they do not give the people the laws they demand the servants shall resign, quit their job at once, so that the people may send others who will do what is demanded of them.

We have made a mistake as a nation of people in our selection and election of officials, and we have been slow to get our eyes open to that fact. We are paying dearly for our mistakes. The speediest way to get relief from existing distress, and secure permanent prosperity, would be to have our congress composed mostly of intel-

ligent, but poor men. It takes time to make thinkers, reasoners. Investigators of a majority. The work is commenced and we must struggle on till success crowns our effort. Truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again!

When true Socialism has been reduced to practice, when he or she who has produced anything gets the full benefit of that product and no one else, whether it is food, fabric or fancies, literature or discoveries of the secrets of nature, and when the competitive system and wage labor crime have been entirely abandoned, then this fertile soil and unlimited resources in our beloved country will easily support and keep prosperously employed five hundred to one thousand millions of people. No need of alarm on account of overpopulation for the coming century. But let us beware of the under-consuming and undermining of the present small population by the existing curse of selfishness, tyranny and waste.

Colonization under the Socialistic co-operative plan is my best hope. It will be among the first to enter the first colony. If I, with my two lads, can get there and away from this distressing, ruinous, greed-crazed mob of struggling, cruel, heartless strife for existence and forced idleness, hope and aspiration might once more rise. Yours for justice and equality.

J. J. M. MILLER,  
Frazer, Chester Co., Pa.

### THE INTOXICANT QUESTION.

Mr. Editor—In a late issue of the Social Democrat appears, under the signature of C. H. Helms, the following words: "My view, briefly stated, as to intoxicants, is, that all restrictions be eliminated from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and let them be handled the same as cider, vinegar, or other common merchandise is now handled." I presume that Mr. Helms supposes this plan would reduce the amount of intoxication. I have heard many so say. The facts of history, however, appear to speak otherwise. For instance, about fifty years ago in England a measure was passed in parliament to remove all tax and license from beer and ale, with the object of weaning away the popular appetite from more fiery beverages by supplying these milder intoxicants abundantly. Sydney Smith and the Duke of Wellington were among its earnest advocates. The Duke declared, when the bill was passed, that it was the greatest of his victories. Sydney Smith prophesied that it would exercise the demon of drunkenness from the British Isles. What resulted? In a few weeks the bill had to be repealed, and Sydney Smith wrote: "The sovereign people is beastly drunk." STEWART J. SPENCE.

Editor Colonization Department: I am truly glad to find reformers of all sort coming under the head of Social Democracy. The three papers I am now taking, i. e., Social Democrat, Coming Nation and Appeal to Reason, make my heart beat with renewed vigor. May God bless all who help the evolution of reform, and in particular E. V. Debs, H. N. Casson and the Man Without a Soul.

My view, briefly stated as to intoxicants, is that all profits should be taken from them. They should be handled the same as postage stamps. The racial pushes drink upon dupes, because there is money in it. Take the profits out of the whiskey traffic and it drops to the ground. Socialism is business without profit to the skiff.

Socialism in man is the courage to make an honest living, as all honest men do, without interest, rent, profit and watered stock. Socialism is the systematic redeemer of man.

Our present business system is not adapted to modern civilization, for good to all concerned.

Mattoon, Ill. J. G. M'DUFFIE.

## BOOKS...

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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY  
504 TRUDE BLDG., Chicago, Ill.

We don't believe in "dividing up," and therefore we demand that workers shall not be compelled to divide their earnings with idle and useless parasites.—Rev

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

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Steady, comrades, and forward! Pay your dues in full and see that your branch is in good standing.

Suppress Gordon's 'Hard Times!' That's the way the capitalists feel about it.

If you want to learn something about this Social Democratic movement, read 'Three in One.'

Close up the ranks and pre-prepare for a united assault on the ramparts of capitalism!

Every copy of the Social Democrat that goes out is placing a new organizer in the field. Send us a subscriber.

You're going to help us flood this country with Socialist literature. Read over our book list and do your duty.

Remember that your returns should be in the hands of the national secretary not later than the 5th of each month.

Prove your fealty to the cause of Social Democracy by paying your dues promptly and increasing the membership of your branch.

'Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.' It depends on you, comrades, to put this movement on sure footing and free the human race.

A comrade whose soul is not in the movement and who will not work for it with every fiber in his being, does not measure up to the true standard of socialism.

A new Chicago branch has been organized in the Thirtieth ward. This branch is composed of excellent material, and promises to stir things up in its neighborhood.

Laborers are bought on the installment plan, on condition that they yield up four-fifths of the profit of their labor to their purchasers—the capitalists.

There will be no solution to present social problems until industry is organized on a co-operative basis. Then production will be for the public good and not for private profit.

Holyoke and Haverhill, Mass., report new branches. These branches have been organized as a result of the very successful trip of Comrade F. G. R. Gordon throughout the state of Massachusetts, and there is no doubt but that they will give a good account of themselves.

have been exhausted, and we are now on the fourth edition. This has all been accomplished inside of sixty days. As an instance of the way the orders came in, 4,000 copies were mailed out of here last Monday. Keep up this gait, comrades, and we'll circulate a million copies of this wonderful book and convert the country to Socialism by 1900.

Send in your orders for 'Three in One'—it's a corker!

The meeting of Illinois Branch No. 9, on Sunday, Feb. 27, was a very enjoyable affair. Comrade Constantine Goldzier gave an excellent address on the 'Progress of Socialism in Europe.' The address was very instructive, and was much appreciated by the large audience present.

Send for a copy of Casson's new book. It is an eye-opener.

On Feb. 24 Comrades Debs and Keliher addressed an immense meeting at Hartford, Conn. The Hartford Telegram, in speaking of the affair, says: 'Over 1,200 people assembled in the Auditorium last evening to hear Eugene V. Debs, former president of the American Railway Union and now chairman of the Social Democracy of America, and Sylvester Keliher, national secretary of the Social Democracy, speak on the Socialist problems of the present day.'

The meeting was under the auspices of the central committee of the Hartford branch and was a very enthusiastic one. Mr. Debs was greeted with cheer after cheer when he made his appearance on the platform, and throughout his address he was frequently applauded. Mr. Keliher was also given a cordial welcome. The audience was made up mostly of working people, but here and there was noticed a merchant or well-known business man.

Then follows a very complete report of the speeches. The 'Courant' also gives report of the meeting. The action of the Hartford papers is in sharp contrast to that of the New York journals.

We can't give you a book like 'Three in One' every day. Order now.

On Washington's birthday two magnificent meetings were held in Brooklyn, one at Knickerbocker hall at 2 p. m., and the other at the Smithsonian hall at 8 p. m. Both halls were crowded to the doors. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and many new members, chiefly from the middle class, were added to the constantly swelling ranks of the Social Democracy.

To be Organized Tonight at Cooper Union by Eugene V. Debs. Greatest Trust on Earth. \$70,000,000,000 Capital. Incorporated by 70,000,000 People. Come. Hear Debs and Join It. This afternoon and evening we speak in Brooklyn. SYLVESTER KELIHER.

On Friday, Feb. 18th, Massachusetts Branch No. 5, at Lynn, gave a very successful entertainment. Refreshments were served, and those present were given the opportunity to sample the quality of Ruskin Cereal coffee. This is an excellent and healthful beverage which our comrades would do well to try. They will feel better for it, and at the same time they will be giving a helping hand to socialism.

Branch 5 is getting along well, and will soon send an extensive order for Merrie Englands. I expect you will soon receive an order from a newsdealer here who has promised to put the book on sale. I am doing what I can to extend the circulation of Merrie Englands and am meeting with good success.

'Three in One'—a trinity of good things! We have it. Send in your orders.

The entertainment given by Missouri Branch No. 1, on February 13, was a decided success. Every seat in the hall was occupied. The stage was nicely decorated with the new banner of the united branches of St. Louis. Excellent music was furnished by the Benton Musical Club, assisted by Comrades Dorn and Pankon, who entertained the audience with a very fine zither duet. Comrade Sanderson was the first speaker, and he delivered a very fine address, pointing out how necessary it is for the laboring classes to combine in a solid organization to combat the power of the capitalists, who are solidly organized all over the world. Following Comrade Sanderson Comrade G. A. Hoehn delivered a stirring address in German, which was well received and generously applauded. A generous supply of literature was on hand, including Merrie Englands, New America and copies of The Social Democrat and Volks-Anwalt. Our supply of Merrie Englands was completely exhausted, and we have ordered another hundred copies so as to keep the ball rolling. Several new members were added to the branch, and the entertainment was a decided success both from an educational and financial standpoint. Branch 3 is actively at work distributing Socialist literature in all parts of the city.

Without any intention of harping on one subject, just read Merrie Englands.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two can not be separated with impunity.—Ruskin.

Our edition of Merrie Englands is proving itself an immense success. Already we have sent out 30,000 copies. Three editions of 10,000 copies each

NEW YORK NOTES.

New York, Feb. 22, '98. It has rained almost continually since our arrival, and still it is. Nevertheless our meetings have been large and enthusiastic.

We held three magnificent meetings on Sunday. In spite of a driving rain the Academy of Music was filled on Sunday morning, and the audience was made up of all classes of people. Debs' speech—subject, 'The Old and the New'—was in the nature of a revelation to many of those present, and it was impossible to clear the hall for an hour after the close of meeting. The people crowded about us and were impatient in their desire for information about the Social Democracy.

The meeting in the afternoon at Brooklyn college, under the auspices of the Philosophical society of Brooklyn, was another great success. Debs spoke on the 'Ethics of Social Democracy.' The audience was made up of the leaders of thought, and in the discussion that followed speeches it was apparent that the principles of the Social Democracy had taken a firm hold of the great majority of those present.

In the evening we had a very interesting meeting of the central committee of Greater New York, and the noticeable feature of the central committee was that each representative had a strong personality of his or her own, and had the ability and enthusiasm to forcibly present their ideas on all propositions considered. The conclusions all pointed to the one purpose to strengthen and build the organization and spread the light of socialism not only in Greater New York, but through the state and the country.

Last night our meeting in Cooper Union was a magnificent gathering. The old historic hall was packed to the doors, and such an audience for a socialist gathering—people from every walk of life and the warm attention and enthusiasm—guarantees a rapid and healthy growth for the organization here.

After the meeting another meeting of the central committee was called. Until 2:30 this morning members from every part of the city and Brooklyn discussed 'ways and means' for carrying forward the work throughout the state, and special arrangements were made for extending the circulation of the Social Democrat and distributing literature. In the selection of committees for the work mapped out there was a contest to see who should be assigned to the hardest and most important tasks.

The feeling here is indeed fine, and the cause of the new emancipation is in good hands. A rather unique banner was used to advertise our Cooper Union meetings, and carried through Wall street and down-town districts. It read:

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TO THE BRANCHES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY:

Contributions, small or large, will be very gratefully received by the Social Democracy of Milwaukee toward its campaign fund for the city election which takes place in less than a month. The Milwaukee comrades wish to make a creditable showing for the movement in its first political battle and have arranged to distribute quite an amount of literature. Just at this time a little aid will help them do the thing in an effective and creditable manner, and therefore this appeal is made. Contributions should be sent to the treasurer, John Doerfler, cor. Winnebago and Sixth Sts., and notification to the undersigned, so that a satisfactory accounting may be made.

Frederic F. Heath, Sec'y, 612 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

If you want your friend to understand Social Democracy see that he reads 'Three in One.'

MASS MEETING OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF COOK COUNTY...

All members in Cook County are hereby requested to attend a MASS MEETING which will be held SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898 [AT 8.30 P. M.] 198 EAST MADISON ST.

For the purpose of hearing full report on Colonization... Central Committee of Cook County Social Democracy, CONSTANTINE GOLDZIER, Secretary.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. The New Time One Year.....\$1.00 With The Social Democrat One Year.....\$1.35

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BY ZEBINA FORBUSH. Chicago Charles H. Kerr & Company 1898.

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The Co-opolitan is Up-to-Date...1898. Advance Edition is Now Ready Through a special arrangement with the publishers we can offer 'The Co-opolitan' to our subscribers at 25 cts. a copy. This book contains 172 pages, paper cover, is well printed, and is meeting with a large sale throughout the country. Order through this paper, and the book will be mailed post-paid on receipt of price.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

(Notices of meetings will be published under this head for \$25 per month.) CALIFORNIA. No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 509 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.

COLORADO. No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., Union Hall, 1125 Curtis street.

ILLINOIS. Cook County Central Committee of The Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each month at 18 Madison street, Chicago. Corresponding Secretary, Seymour Stedman, room 504 Trade Building.

INDIANA. No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings at 8 p. m., at Belmont street, corner 5th and Main streets.

MARYLAND. No. 2, Baltimore, English Branch, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1065 East Baltimore street.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets 2d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington st., Boston. Secretary's address 100 Washington st.

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 also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 256 Pacific street, Paterson.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 212 East Broadway, Nicholas Alekoff, secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City.

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

No. 2, New York City, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 347 E. Forty-ninth street at 8 p. m. L. Frank, chairman.

No. 5, meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meeting. No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City. Alexander Kahn, 118 Broome St., Secretary.

No. 7, Brooklyn, holds educational meetings every Sunday evening at hall corner of Bushwick avenue and Hall street, at 8 o'clock. Open to the public. Business meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month, at 8 p. m.

No. 8, New York City, 8th assembly district, meets every Friday at Sheker's Hall, 20 Grand street, at 8 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Livingston street, secretary.

Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 257 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Samuel Whitehorn, secretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk street.

No. 10, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Council Hall, 30 E. Huron St. All working men are invited to attend meetings. Secretary, H. V. Brown, 1540 Fillmore Ave.

No. 11, New York City, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 203 East 75th street.

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club, meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 370 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

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Dorothy had heard some one singing the classical production, the 'Little Alabama Cooon,' on the street. Presently she came to her mother and asked: 'Mamma, what does 'swat' mean?'

'What do you think it means?' 'Well, I don't know, mamma, but I s'pose that 'swat' is colored for spank.'—Harper's Bazar.

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