

The Social Democrat

"That we are many is a delusion; we are but one." Hindoo Proverb.

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

"The economic side of the Democratic idea is, in fact, Socialism itself.—Webb.

VOL. V. CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898. No. 14.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE LOGIC OF NATIONALIZATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

New Move to Beat Department Stores. At Chicago Paper "View of War. Fall of a Railway President.

"There's a Legion that never was listed. That carries no colors or crest. But, split in a thousand detachments, It's breaking the road for the rest.

We preach in advance of the Army. We skirmish ahead of the Church. With never a gunboat to help us When we've scuppered and left in the lurch.

Down in New Jersey a few days ago a man and wife sold their two children at auction for \$25, so as to obtain money to save themselves from starvation.

The regular semi-annual "Grand Federation of All Railway Employees" has again happened, this time, just like all other times, "for sure."

Boston "patriots" must have been horrified at the action of the Boston trades unionists in refusing to subscribe to the monument fund for the victims of the Maine disaster.

For the purpose of putting an end to "profitless competition" the ice dealers of Chicago have formed a trust with \$3,000,000 capital, and will hereafter regulate prices to suit themselves.

Chicago retail merchants have combined for the purpose of combating the great department stores. They are to establish a great central market, to be conducted on the co-operative plan.

The cry for nationalization of the railways at the present time is largely a middle class cry. It is reactionary, and proceeds from the small traders and farmers who see a chance, in the smaller rates under government ownership.

It is true that government ownership of railways would result in greatly reduced rates, and that to that extent the small farmers and traders, and the people generally, would profit.

There is a vast deal of capital now locked up in the railroads, and it is not to be presumed that the government would take possession of the railroads immediately without compensating their present owners.

School teachers in Spain are having a hard time of it. Of the forty-seven provinces only five have paid their school teachers their full salaries.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

NEWS OF WHAT COMRADES ARE DOING IN ENGLAND.

Great Interest in the Worker's Union. Anniversary of the Commune. First of May Demonstration.

London, March 20, 1898.—Interest in the Workers' Union grows. Already branches are being definitely organized and regular series of meetings planned.

This week has witnessed the anniversary of the glorious Commune of Paris, and the thoughts of Socialists have traveled back to 1871.

Preparations are being pushed forward for the first of May demonstration, which this year is expected to attain to immense proportions.

In these days when most reformers, whether they be Social Democrats, Collectivists, or Anarchist-Communists, claim Jesus Christ as an early comrade.

The attempts to secure the defeat of Barnes, the Socialist, in the approaching election for the Engineers' secretaryship, continue.

The labor party (of a sort), which exists in our legislature, now counts ten members, W. C. Steadman of the Barge builders, who was returned for Stapeley last week, being the tenth.

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HER BABY DIED.

Walking out each summer evening Through the poorest streets of town. Glancing through a narrow window. Where a faded wife sits down.

She's the wife of an engraver. Better workman ne'er was seen; But of late he is supplanted. By a cheaper art machine.

For more years, and at present perhaps more than ever, so much silly and malicious nonsense has been written and is being written about our Social Democratic movement.

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MACHINERY'S MISSION

IT IS TO EMANCIPATE THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

Interesting Conclusions showing the Wealth which would accrue to the Workers under Socialism.

In the February "Arena" Henry M. Williams of St. Louis, Mo., a member of Missouri Branch No. 1, S. D. of A., has an article, captioned "The Mission of Machinery," which is very suggestive in its demonstration of the enormous benefits which would accrue to the workers under a Socialist administration.

(1) Labor strikes will be at an end; this will eliminate an enormous source of waste.

(2) Machinery will be enabled to develop its entire capacities. This would add enormously to production.

(3) All the waste of advertising would be ended. This would add an army to the producers.

(4) The untold waste of competitive methods would be stopped. Parallel railroads, a multiplication of petty stores, wagons, milk carts, typewriters, telephones in offices, show windows, street advertisements and sandwich shops, a multitude of such unnecessary things would be done away with.

(5) A tremendous waste from fires would be stopped. Under public management warehouses, stores, and granaries would be made fireproof at first—an immense saving.

To show what would be each worker's share under public management we will assume, of course, that only the most efficient machinery would be worth using under such management.

Yes, we are the party of the discontented. All the discontented come to us for help; all who have been wrecked in this, our best of "all possible worlds," all whose hopes have been blighted and who have discovered that their misery is caused by our irrational, inhuman and unjust social and political institutions.

At the beginning of the year 1897 there were, in all Europe, 159,025 miles of railroads in operation, this being an increase during the year 1896 of 3,144 miles.

The average of thirty bushels per acre as the product of wheat under public management is not a mere guess, but is based on the average product raised in England and other parts of Europe.

The history of most of the wheat-growing portions of this country shows a regular decrease in the yield: counties in the state of New York in which the average yield at the beginning of the century was twenty to thirty bushels to the acre now return five to seven bushels.

Of course if we are to base our wheat-growing capacity under public management on the system of the American land-rover instead of the English land-feeder, we would better not make the change, as the processes of culture under public management would exhaust the soil more quickly than under the present system.

But let us see how much clothing he would be entitled to get in exchange (Continued on page 2.)

POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The following table is made up from figures contained in United States Census Bulletin No. 98, dated June 24, 1895.

POPULATION BY FAMILIES.	
	Per Cent.
Millionaires	1.57
Rich	3.57
Middle class (owning farms or homes—without incumbrance)	23
Lower class (owning incumbered homes or farms)	51
Poor (tenants of farms or homes owned by others)	12
Total	100

WEALTH.	
	Per Cent.
Millionaires	20
Rich	51
Middle class	29
Lower class	4
Poor	2
Total	100

NEWS NOTES.

Showing the Trend of Events Throughout the World.

Two Socialists have been elected to the Japanese Parliament.

The Suez Canal is eighty-eight miles long and reduces the distance from England to India nearly 4,000 miles for ships.

The municipal printing plant owned by the city of Boston made a profit of \$6,360 in the first six months of its existence.

Glasgow has erected the People's Palace, a large public building, from part of the profits of the municipal street railways.

The inheritance tax law of Iowa has been held unconstitutional by Judge Thornell of the district court, sitting at Council Bluffs.

In the district of Dornbrova, Russia, at a spinning mill numbering 1,200 workers, 1,000 have come out on strike against a reduction of their wages.

The Pennsylvania Steel Co., which employs only non-union men, reported a loss last year of \$124,000, "owing to the inefficiency of new workmen."

The American Steel and Wire company, the \$24,000,000 amalgamation of the principal nail and wire mills in this country, which has just been organized, has begun business in Chicago.

M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has been appointed surveyor of the port for Pittsburg by President McKinley.

After a careful investigation the New York Sun concludes that 40,000 working women in that city are receiving wages so low that they are compelled to accept charity or starve.

According to the Labor Gazette there are 1,330 central trades and labor bodies in England, with a total membership of 1,487,562. One hundred and twenty-seven bodies have also female members, the latter numbering 108,578.

In Switzerland, in the smallest villages, a telephone message can be sent to any place in the republic for 5 cents. Government operation of the telephone here would give us an equally reasonable rate, or nearly so.

In Glasgow, Scotland, 39 per cent of the street railway fares are one cent, and the average of all fares is under two cents, yet the city's roads made a profit of \$111,000 in the first eleven months of municipal operation.

At the recent session of the pure food congress facts were presented to show that the people of this country annually pay \$90,000,000 for sawdust, sand, soap-grease and similar adulterations in their daily food.

The Social Democrats of Hungary have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization. They issued a special number of their central organ, containing congratulatory letters and addresses by the leading representatives of the Socialist parties of most European countries.

There are indications that the employees of the Union Pacific are preparing for a strike of gigantic proportions. It grows out of the apprehension that the new management will carry retrenchment to the point of reducing the salaries of all members of organized labor on the line.

At a bye-election in a district of Prague the Socialists polled 1,600 votes to 800 for the opposition. Those aristocrats and capitalists who imagined that the working people of Austria could be divided by race prejudice are having a rude awakening. In that country it is remarked that a great Socialist propaganda has suddenly spread from the cities into the country districts, and the former quarreling nationalities are eagerly embracing the new doctrine.

Municipalization of public utilities and monopolies is rapidly advancing in Switzerland. Basle, Zurich and St. Gall, three of the biggest cities, own their electric street railways, and Bern and Lausanne will soon follow suit. A number of smaller towns and villages are successfully operating electric-lighting plants, water works, etc. These undertakings prove themselves more beneficial as corruption among public officials is an almost unknown quantity in Switzerland.

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SOCIAL FORUM

BEAUTIES OF THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

The beauties of the competitive system were never brought home to me so clearly as they were a few days ago, looking through the "Help Wanted" files in the World I came across this:

"Salesman in jewelry business; one who can make customers believe the moon is made out of cheese; answer how much wages expected, etc."

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND PEOPLE.

For years the Republican and Democratic blind leaders have blinded the great working class, with their sham battle over the tariff; today the gold and silver bug leaders are trying to blind the blind people over a false money issue.

TO "MAKE BUSINESS GOOD."

The sympathy of many Americans has long been aroused for the oppressed, suffering and dying Cubans. It is also to their credit that many are sorry for the crew of the Maine, and for its nearest and dearest friends and relatives.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN ERIE.

Editor Social Democrat:—An account of Eugene V. Debs' first appearance at Erie, Pa., will be of interest to your readers throughout the world, and an account of the steps that led up to the grand uprising that welcomed him will be not only interesting, but will incite other communities to do likewise.

EDUCATION THE REMEDY.

Editor Social Democrat: I read with disgust a great deal in the paper about what we will do with whisky and beer in the colony. I wish to say that education is the only thing that will solve that question.

WOMEN'S BRANCHES.

In the Social Democrat of March 17, I see that the women of Haverhill, Mass., are organizing a branch by themselves. A children's branch is also talked of.

FOR A FRENCH PAPER.

I would like to call attention to a question very important for the spreading of our noble principles, and especially of our vigorous organization.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

The "Captains of Industry" Would Manage the People's Industries.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Social Democracy of America

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Dear Sirs:—The undersigned respectfully petition for a Charter for a Local Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at

County of _____ State of _____

Temporary Secretary.

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

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

How many copies of Merrie England have you disposed of?

and invited by him to deliver their messages from the platform, and were listened to with marked attention.

Civilized (?) men go to war to "make business good." Their "business" is butchering men in order to get what they like better than human bodies.

From this time on it is no disparagement to others to say that the C. L. U. has led. President Hense, a born leader, whose energy knows no fatigue, and his committeemen, each of whom is fit to lead in any good cause, set themselves to make the consummation worthy of themselves as well as its object.

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Under the left arm the following words: "Education is the savior of the human race."

I believe in this emblem you will get something that will represent the future as long as time lasts.

From this time on it is no disparagement to others to say that the C. L. U. has led. President Hense, a born leader, whose energy knows no fatigue, and his committeemen, each of whom is fit to lead in any good cause, set themselves to make the consummation worthy of themselves as well as its object.

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The argument of Mr. Debs is unanswerable; the "captains of industry" should be his most ardent and earnest supporters, but as none is so blind as one who will not see, it is to be presumed that as with children the remedy will have to be administered regardless of protest, and the indications are that its administration is not to be long delayed.

For his credit card representing one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat or two hundred and ten bushels of potatoes or fifty tons of sugar beets, etc. To do this we must again consider only the best machinery, the swiftest and most perfect looms, such as a great trust would put into its factories, and which of course would be the only kind worth using under public management.

THE DANDELION STORY.

A large family of dandelions lived in a field a long distance from any house, and it seemed to them "they must live out of the world; but the sun shone so brightly on them they had to wear their gayest yellow dresses, and to look their prettiest.

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Paradise Found

BY RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

Author of "THE WILD ROSE OF THE BEAVER," "TONONQUA," THROUGH BLOOD AND IRON," "THE CHILDREN OF THE OUTLAW," "THE TREASURE OF MONTZUMA," "DOLORS," "EITHER, OR," "ATONEMENT," "BRIDGING THE CHASM," ETC.

(Continued.)

Hugh's tender heart induced him to postpone his departure an entire day, and most of this period he spent at the bedside of the lad, trying to learn from him where he lived, and whether his parents could be notified of his mishap. The lad, however, either did not understand much English, or his natural shyness prevented him from giving the requested information. His eyes, however, dwelt almost constantly upon the face of his benefactor, and when the latter was absent from the room the Indian's eyes watched the door in ray of satisfaction flashing from them when he saw Hugh enter.

On the next day the quartette took their departure, Hugh kindly taking the lad's hand and saying a few words of adieu. The direction of the journey was westward, and its terminus the undulating foothills, only fifteen miles away, so that it was reached in a couple of hours. Here the activity was equally vivid, only of a different character, several large buildings being in the course of erection. Lumber being handy, cheap and abundant, this material was used almost exclusively in the construction of the edifices, only the foundations consisting of brick, the valley yielding a clay answering the purpose.

It is really better than I expected," said Paul, examining one of the artificial stones. "I think it will pay to manufacture bricks on a larger scale hereafter; for although the expense is greater, the danger of fire is so much greater in wooden structures that prudent counsels their abandonment, as soon as practicable."

"And these buildings? Ah, yes, we forgot to mention the purpose for which they were erected. One was intended for a huge flour mill, to turn the grain crops of the valley into flour or meal, and another for a woolen factory on a still larger scale. The stock of wool had increased so prodigiously during the summer that it must either be sold or manufactured, to make room for an even larger crop expected in the spring, and as wool was very low in Arcadia, and woolen goods unreasonably high on account of the great distance from the eastern market, our friends pushed the erection of this mill with all their might. As yet they were unable to construct the machinery needed, and an order for such machinery had therefore been sent east as soon as the plan had taken definite shape. On the arrival of the quartette at the mill site, they found a short but highly characteristic letter from Santa Sara to her cousin, John Smith, alias Paul, to this effect: "Dear Cousin, Seeing in the papers that you kids are building a big woolen mill, and are in need of the necessary machinery, I have taken the liberty of ordering the same for you, consulting competent parties in the purchase. They tell me what I bought is No. 1, so I shipped it last week to your port as a Christmas present for the whole outfit, with the best wishes of your loving cousin, Sarah Jane Smith."

"P. S.—The conspirators are at work again, so keep your eyes open and don't allow them to catch you napping. It isn't highway proceedings this time, but recourse to the beautiful competitive system. In other words, they mean to freeze you out. Are there no signs of their plot in the neighborhood yet? If not, you may look for them in the near future. I am watching here, and have a jolly scheme to land them on a sand bank, out prefer to keep my own counsel for awhile at least. If things are getting dangerous you may see me turn up in Arcadia next spring. Best regards to Mr.—well, you know."

"S. J. S."

"Do you know a fellow by that name, Hugh?" Paul inquired innocently.

"What name?" Hugh replied with equal innocence.

"Oh, this Mr. Well-You-Know."

"Never met him, Hugh?"

"I'll harden mine with some tannic acid. Come, let's pick the animal, and get the outfit ready, for Polo is pining for the freedom of the woods."

"They acted in accordance with this program, and a few hours later presented the Indian with a very handsome pony, a rough saddle, and the red men used them, a blanket, and a bridle. When they told the lad that all this was his, he fell at first to grasp the full extent of his good fortune; but when gestures were added to words, and he comprehended the situation his eyes brightened. "Boss heap good," he said earnestly, his glance implying a deeper gratitude than his words. Then he mounted his steed and disappeared in a northeasterly direction.

Hugh soon forgot the incident over his new scheme, and that very day the friends began the preparations for work. The dam was so nearly finished that a large portion of the workers could be used for the new enterprise. The pipe had to be secured in the east, as a matter of course, none of the western states of Vesperia possessing foundries where pipes of that size could be cast. So the order was dispatched as soon as all obstacles had been removed; but as the pipes were expected to pass before they would arrive, allowing the most favorable conditions for the voyage. This, however, did not hinder the construction of the dam, for the pipes were to be laid. Two portable sawmills were erected for the sawing of the lumber, and in another week both projects were well under way.

We are sorry to be compelled to leave our friends for awhile, to make a trip to the east, where clouds are gathering on the horizon threatening the eventual realization of the plans of men who

have become quite dear to us. It is in their interest we go east, where Sarah Jane is watching with the keenness of the eagle for the machinations of their foes. Reader, ain't you ready to do your best to aid the noble, plucky girl?

CHAPTER XII.

COUNTER MINES.

"Where are you going? Why, this is Lakopolla, and—"

"We are not stopping at Lakopolla, sir."

"Well, but—"

"There is no but to it, sir. You ain't writing this story, I want you to see the elephant, you'll have to accompany us to Plutopolis."

"Oh! Yes, 'O,' or any other letter. Here we are. You remember the place? Elegant and exquisite in taste. Miss Aurelia Croesus' boudoir. It is near 5 p. m., and we find the fair girl seated in her armchair reading a paper. It is the Social Democrat."

It is the latest number, and as we glance over Aurelia's shoulder we read: "To the enterprises started in October, several new ones have recently been added. The inexhaustible power to be derived from the pipes connecting Gorgeville with Saratowh—"

"The roques!" Aurelia soliloquizes, but looked flattered nevertheless. "They don't mind your cent. Wait, ye imps! If I don't pull your ears—"

Here the reader puts in his nose. "What has Aurelia to do with Sarah Jane Smith? It strikes me, she would have enough to do to mind her own business."

"That's so, reader, I commend that spirit of non-interference, and would be very glad if you would show it yourself in our intercourse—"

As regards the Colonization Commission hope that they may be able, in the next issue of the Social Democrat, to present to the membership at large a complete and detailed report of the resources of our proposed colony and methods to be adopted to make it the success which we hope. Events are moving rapidly toward this end. Everything points to a successful completion of our negotiations and the securing of the assistance of men who are not only Socialists, but likewise possessed of some means and able to assist us in the preliminary work. The financial outlook is very good. We shall have, if our present plans are successful, a large working capital. In the days before the war, the slave was permitted to work out his freedom. In the same way we believe the wage-slave will be permitted to work out his industrial freedom. This is as much as can be said at the present time in relation to our financial policy, but at the proper time, full and complete details will be placed before the membership.

As regards pioneers—it is the purpose of the Colonization Commission to select the best pioneers from the thousands of men who have offered themselves. Not only will men acquainted with the several trades and occupations they are to fill be selected, but there will also be men who are confirmed Socialists and know what Socialism means. They will be men who know what they are working for, and that they will be men who are more apt to work in harmony than those who have not a clear idea in the mind for what reason the Co-operative Commonwealth is organized. No pioneer will be permitted to come on the ground belonging to the Social Democracy unless he has been notified to come there by the duly authorized representatives of the organization. This is said because we do not want such a rush of people who will consume the supplies as did swamp Topolobampo and other places.

The administration of affairs in the beginning will be directed by men who are scientific experts in all of us, firm lines and who know the practical side as well as the theoretical one. As has been stated in these columns, we have all classes of scientific and administrative ability as well as inventive genius coupled with skill and unskilled labor of all descriptions. We are assured by economic experts that the agricultural and pastoral possibilities of the land which we have in view will support annually a population amounting to 500,000 persons.

Our plans have already been laid down for the handling of this property. Our agricultural and pastoral stations, houses, barns, etc., have been designed and located on suitable maps; abattoirs, tanneries, shoe factories, woolen and cotton factories, ice houses, artificial ice plant, refrigerators, hotels and individual homes have all been likewise indicated on such maps. Our coal, iron and steel industries, our machine shops, and in fact all the departments of manufacture in a complex civilization have likewise been so indicated. The location of a central town with its schools and colleges has also been selected. Many new and almost startling inventions have been received and will be utilized. Every department of human industry which is of service to humanity will be taken out sooner or later and operated according to the latest developments in science under the most scientific application of machinery and labor. This is as much as can be stated in the present issue, but before long we hope to place before our members the result of our labors for their information and co-operation. Whatever has been done, has been with the idea of securing the greatest economy of administration with the most democratic form of self-government. To so principles and ideas seem conflict between the two, but it is a semblance and not a real conflict. It will be impossible to go into this matter in full and as it should be, until such time as the method of operation is placed before our mem-

bers for their information. In conclusion, it can be said that the outlook for the successful inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth is very, very bright. Of course, disappointments may come and obstructions be placed in our way, but the demand of the poor of the American people for a better civilization is so pronounced that even the wealthy sharks of Wall street are beginning to regard this demand with interest and with fear. Among the kind-hearted and wealthy people there is a growing disposition to aid if it does not clash too much with their class interests. They unconsciously appreciate the fact that there is something higher than class interests and they are willing to assist this movement if it does not entirely take away from them, just at present, their means of living. Many of them are beginning to recognize the fact that they are living on the labor of the wage-earners and some are also beginning to realize that it is nobler to assist the proletariat in changing the present conditions than to be parasites upon it. These are all evidences of a hopeful change. We will not, however, shut our eyes to the dangers which may arise when the class interests of the capitalist overcome his conscience and seeks to subvert the movement which we are organizing; to do away with the present competitive system. One of the main objects of the Colonization Commission is not only to be considered as an economic movement, but a decidedly practical movement. Napoleon said, "an army travels on its stomach." With the prospect of success clearly before us, we will now but say to our comrades, hope, courage and forward.

SHAM CIVILIZATION. To be civilized one must have a foothold of the earth—a habitation which affords conditions for the supply of physical needs; occupation in or near the habitation; food and clothing adapted to the physiologic requirements of the body; or labor checks redeemable at any given point in the things named.

To reach the highest civilization, these necessities must be approximately assured and permanent, thus relieving the mind. The spiritual estate is attained by exchange of service along lines of equity—equity is balance.

These conditions nowhere obtain in the world, hence nowhere do we have civilization; we have only a travesty.

The much talked of Commonwealth, or Co-operative Colony, should not, in any sense, be denominated—it appears to me—a "movement for the unemployed," but a combination of individual capacity, voluntarily assumed, to the ends of reasonable existence.

We who wish foothold, habitation, opportunities for exchange of service, etc., etc., should place \$5, \$10, \$100, or \$1,000, as the case may be, in the hands of our duly appointed trustees, who have been instructed to procure foothold, machinery, material, etc.; the desired result: exchange of service must follow. Undoubtedly one of the most important questions to be propounded to the proposed colonist will be: "What employment do you prefer, and what are your requirements?"

Presumably this is not a movement of dignitaries, empowered by an Almighty Parliament, to dispense blessings, but is rather an enterprise of all of us, to save our necks from the capitalistic hatchet, and it may be wise to get this patronizing-other-fellow air out of us as soon as possible. H. S. G. L.

MORE ABOUT INTOXICANTS. Editor Social Democrat: I did think that I would not write any more suggestions for colonization department, but I cannot refrain from writing my approval of the opinion that the majority of the correspondents hold in regard to intoxicating liquors.

I am rejoiced to think that the majority of Socialists are opposed to the "drink traffic," and produce good reasons for their opposition, while the few who favor it bring no arguments forward except their own private opinions.

Correspondent A. H. Wheatley of Spokane thinks our respect for ladies would restrain us from excessive use of intoxicants; if total or partial abstinence is a necessary form of respect for women, why in the name of reason or good sense should we ever begin their use?

Why not show our respect and gallantry by never permitting the introduction of intoxicating beverages? I have heard of women becoming slaves to the drink habit.

I have great sympathy for the unfortunate individuals who have become the slaves to strong drink, but they are not the kind with which to found the Co-operative Commonwealth; those who are not slaves ought never to begin its use. Oh, say some, a man can quit if he will; yes, but when a man has become enslaved by it, it is generally impossible for him to will.

If it is needed for medicine let the Commonwealth physician administer it personally; let us have no such thing as the sale of it to individuals. Give us all we need for the arts and sciences.

I observe in the last issue of the Social Democrat that Correspondent Peter J. Granum of Minneapolis likes the five mile square plan (with village in center).

This is no jumped-up-on-the-spur-of-the-moment idea with me. I studied it out years ago when I became a Socialist.

Three-fourths of that amount equals twelve thousand acres. Think of the tools, machinery, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., needed upon such an amount of land. Think of the shops and stables and storage buildings needed.

Blacksmiths, wagonmakers, harness repairers, shoemakers for the people. Machinists to repair binders, mowers, thrashers and other machinery too numerous to be mentioned here.

For a single example consider the item of wheat. One-third of the cultivated land, or four thousand acres,

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

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

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,708.93
D. M. Riordan	250.00
J. F. Fox	.50
E. Wagenknecht	2.00
Miss Ebel Tucker	1.00
C. S. Janney	1.00
Mrs. O. Gordenker	.50
D. L. Spangler, Branch 1 of Texas	10.00
Ed Ehrlich	1.00
Mrs. Ellen Emmet	5.00
E. H. Doescher	1.00
Henry Frost	1.00
J. C. Frost	2.02
M. E. Taylor	.10
Geo. H. Thompson, Branch 2 of Mich	5.00
F. A. Prevost	1.00
M. Jacker, Jr.	5.00
C. R. Miller	7.50
Total	\$2,002.95

W. P. BORLAND, Treas.

RECENT EVENTS.

Comrade Willard, secretary of the Colonization Commission, has just returned from a two weeks' trip, during which time he visited Atlanta, Ga., Washington, D. C., and New York City. The events which have occurred in this trip justify the statement that everything will soon be ready to make a complete report to the membership. Everything is moving rapidly and successfully. Arrangements have been made to secure a large tract of land in which all the primal elements are present, and from which can be built up a high order of civilization for the Co-operative Commonwealth soon to be established. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the title of the land and every indication points to a successful and speedy consummation of these negotiations.

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producing thirty bushels per acre, equals one hundred and twenty thousand bushels. Estimating five bushels to the barrel, that amounts to twenty-four thousand barrels of flour. That alone would keep a mill of eighty barrels capacity per day running three hundred days per year.

As no one has objected to the "five mile square plan," I will not consume any more of your time or space writing about it for the present.

When we get on the grounds and see and know all the circumstances we can better decide whether larger or smaller areas will be best.

I highly approve of Correspondent Lipscomb's idea of abolishing our present confused system of weights and measures. Why not use the metric or French decimal system from the beginning in our own private affairs?

Of course, we would have to use the present system in our dealings with the competitive world.

The French meter is near enough our yard that our tailors and dressmakers would soon become accustomed to its use. The decimeter being so near four inches our mechanics, by being careful, could adapt themselves to its use.

Anyway, if it is ever adopted some one has to make the beginning; it would cause less inconvenience to begin with it at the beginning than it will years after, when so many things have been constructed and established under the present awkward system of weights and measures.

Yours fraternally, Caddo, Texas. NOVUS HOMO.

A BOY'S IDEA OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Editor Social Democrat: I read the piece in the March 24 edition of your paper, entitled "A Tolerant View," and although I am only a boy I would like to express my idea of the arguments used.

The writer says men drink because it is a custom, because it is a part of good comradeship and to overcome exhaustion, overwork and bad food. Any-thing may be custom and a part of good comradeship, but it is better to have no custom than to have a bad one, and no comrades than those who send you reeling home to wake-up late for work with a big head.

Drinking to overcome the effects of bad food is like adding yeast to cider to prevent its fermenting; and all will admit that, in the long run, the use of alcoholic liquors to allay the effects of overwork and exhaustion generally leaves the user worse off than he was in the first place. "It is a lifelong habit and to force its discontinuance is tyranny." Rats! It is the lifelong habit of the monopolists to squander money and oppress the poor, and the lifelong habit of the working class to live in poverty.

It is true that tea, coffee and tobacco are injurious and should be abolished, but a man using these does not reel around the streets violating the modesty of every woman who passes with his profane language, nor does he beat his wife and children.

"Shall there be no more cakes and ale because I and a few other insignificant atoms imagine we know things? What we need is tolerance and plenty of it."

That's right; don't know anything; never kick. Don't think you know anything, if you want to be a victim of circumstances, a catspaw and a turnstile for the whims of others.

The writer of that piece evidently believes that under Socialism it is the duty of all to accede to the whims of each. To accede to each wish of every individual would create more employment and conditions than there are persons in the United States, and the only fair course in such a case is to submit to the will of the majority.

I think all fair-minded persons will agree in this: First—Alcoholic liquors are benefits only in rare cases, where prescribed as medicine.

Second—That the minority have no right to overrule the majority in such a case.

CLARENCE I. LEWIS, Haverhill, Mass.

Carnegie and others, seeing that the Spanish war scare is likely to lead the government to build a number of warships, are figuring on opening a large ship building institution near New York.

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

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Cash must accompany all orders.

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

We want everybody to read Comrade Casson's new book "The Red Light." It is a magnificent work, and is destined to become as famous as Merrie England. Until April 15th we will give a copy of this book as a premium for each yearly subscription to The Social Democrat.

Don't fail to take advantage of this offer.

BOOKS...

YOU SHOULD READ.

The Ancient Lowly; or A History of the Ancient Working People; By C. Osborne Ward, elegantly bound in cloth. 12mo., cloth extra, gilt top (488 pages)..... 42.00

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CHICAGO, APRIL 7, 1898.

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Make it your business to see that the dues of your branch are promptly forwarded to headquarters.

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

Things are coming our way, comrades. Social Democracy is sweeping over the country like a cyclone.

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

Comrade J. S. Ingalls has been doing good work among the miners of Spring Valley during the past week.

Get a few "Merrie Englands" and go to work. Our new edition is the best book ever published for the money.

Our present edition of "Three in One" will soon be exhausted. If you want a few you had better get in your order at once.

At their regular meeting on March 27 the members of Branch 22 of Illinois voted to contribute \$100 to the colonization fund as soon as the colony is started.

Under socialism men will co-operate with each other, for the satisfaction of their material wants, and liberty will again become a word having a real meaning.

Organizer John F. Lloyd has just returned from Streator, Ill., where he met with great success in awakening interest in Social Democracy and succeeded in organizing a strong branch.

Herbert N. Casson will speak at the agitation meeting of Branch 1 of Boston, Mass., Sunday, April 10, at 8 p. m. in Unity hall, 724 Washington street. Subject, "War with Spain." Admission, to cover expenses, 10 cents.

NOTICE.

Members of the Cook County Central Committee of the S. D. of A. are hereby notified that there will be no meeting of the committee on the 11th inst., on account of the entertainment to be held at Kensington on that date, which entertainment it is hoped all comrades in Chicago will attend.

C. GOLDZIER, Secretary.

THE RICHMOND CAMPAIGN.

Our Richmond, Ind., comrades are making a good fight in their municipal campaign, and we have no doubt that their efforts will be well rewarded when the votes are counted. That the Social Democracy ticks is a strong one is admitted by all parties, and assurances of support have been received from prominent citizens of Richmond, who have declared themselves in favor of our movement and will work for it at the polls, although they dare not come out openly in its support. Full returns will appear in the Social Democrat as soon as possible.

DEBS IN ERIE.

Erie, Pa., March 28, 1898. Editor Social Democrat: It is now five days since the standard bearers of Social Democracy, Kellher and Debs, addressed the people, and they and the principles they enunciated are still the all-absorbing topics of comment and favorable criticism. In fact, the whole town is thoroughly inoculated.

The occasion of their visit marks a red letter day in the annals of organized labor—and, indeed, of the city.

The largest hall in the city was packed, more than a thousand were turned away. Debs and Kellher, jaded and worn by their recent labors, spoke to the great audience, representing, in the best sense, the culture, intelligence and morality of the city, as it is given to few men to speak, their utterances winning all hearts regardless of class

or previous condition, particularly of the clergy, embracing nearly all denominations, who were united in their approval and congratulations. The steel-ribbed republican mofing paper even was moved to say that "Mr. Debs' speech made the profoundest impression ever made in Erie." This, truly, is not faint praise when it is remembered that Lincoln, Douglas, McKinley, and even Bryan, have all been heard in Erie. (I hope that this will not meet Comrade Debs' eyes, as it might involve the necessity of some branch providing him a larger hat.) All other papers gave excellent reports. Organization will now proceed with vigor. Several trade unions are contemplating joining in a body. I believe the good work in Erie will now sail on! On!! On!!! to its happy consummation. F. W. HIRT, Secy, Branch 2, Pa.

THE MOVEMENT IN OREGON.

Oregon is forging rapidly to the front as a Social Democratic state. The recent fusion deal in the state has disgusted the old line populists and caused them to turn to Social Democracy as the only hope of relief. The Portland Commoner, one of the strongest populist papers in the west, has formally espoused the cause of Social Democracy, and will henceforth be found upholding our banner with vigor and ability. Oregon Branch No. 3, located at Ashland, has started a small co-operative colony at Talent, with available land adjoining for extension as members are added. The valley where this colony is located is thickly settled, and produces abundance of all staple fruits, grains and vegetables. For particulars regarding the colony address Comrade W. J. Woods, Ashland, Ore.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE UNION.

To the Comrades in Massachusetts:—Don't forget that we have our State Union meeting in Boston early in May. The constitution calls for a meeting on the first Tuesday in May, but we hope to have this changed by means of the referendum, in time to allow of our holding it on a Sunday instead.

The secretaries of the various branches will be notified by mail of the time and place of meeting as soon as these can be definitely ascertained.

In the meantime the branches can get everything in readiness; elect their delegates and instruct them, and arrange for payment of their traveling expenses. Bear in mind that we are only organizing now, and as we have no state committee as yet, there is naturally no fund from which to pay expenses of delegates. The branches will therefore have to attend to that matter this time themselves. Another year we will be in better shape. The Boston city central committee, which has been acting temporarily as a state committee, directs that this announcement be made.

Fraternally yours, MARGARET HAILE, Sec. Boston C. C. C.

PHILADELPHIA DOINGS.

Although Jupiter Pluvius sprinkled cold water on the second monthly "sociable" of Philadelphia Branch 1 of Pennsylvania, held Tuesday evening, March 29, yet the few who turned up in spite of the weather spent a most enjoyable evening. Somebody was to have talked economics, but (and may the gods be praised) we were so few in numbers that we got let off. Comrade Merritt treated us to a surprise party in the shape of three little ladies who sang and danced in a most creditable manner. Miss Ida Fagan also took honors with an excellent recitation, and our own somewhat mute inglorious Milton gave us a sample of his inimitable style. Professor Carney, phenologist, examined the bumpstuous "pimples" of our eminent reformers, and, as usual, discovered a remarkable amount of latent genius.

It was a great function! During the evening the Ruskin coffee man served some of his speciality—which he pretended to have brewed all by his lonesome—and the audience gazed upon him with (pretty well) subdued rapture. But toward the close Comrade Phillips, who, by the way, is not strictly "scientific," bless him, got down on the "fakirs" in our midst and made a full and free exposure of the duplicity of the Coffee Man. It was a brilliant flight of fancy, and a credit—even to Phillips. If the Ruskin people would only publish it in pamphlet form it would do 'em a treat.

Vive le Phillips! Down with the Coffee Monger! Till next time, CASSIUS.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

A group of our comrades in New York city have organized a branch of the Labor Exchange, and are manufacturing men's shirts and women's waists on the co-operative plan. These goods are first class and are sold at very reasonable rates. Orders for a dozen or more will be filled at wholesale prices. Our comrades also carry a big stock of all articles produced by the Labor Exchange, namely, hats, shoes and brooms, all at L. E. prices. The branch is located at 87 Essex street, where the comrades will be pleased to receive calls from friends. Order blanks will be furnished on application to A. Lavin at above address.

NOTES FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, March 29, 1898. Editor Social Democrat:—I am more than pleased to report some very encouraging news from our city.

Two very successful meetings were held on the 18th and 19th inst. At the first named meeting Comrade Kellher and Col. Hinton made able addresses and the audience greeted their remarks with applause, but when Comrade Debs was introduced the audience gave him an ovation which no reformer received in this city before. For a while it seemed that the audience would be pleased to cheer and look at Comrade Debs all evening, and changed their course only when he began his

address, which was one of splendid oratory from beginning to end. So vivid were the illustrations, so real the pictures drawn, that the audience was carried from the sad events of the present to the joyous happenings in a Co-operative Commonwealth; all forgot their sorrows for a while, all pessimists became optimists, all enemies became friends of Socialism and looked toward the Socialist state as the only solution of the present difficult problem. After this meeting a banquet was given. Sixty persons were seated; short addresses were delivered by Dr. Hill, Messrs. Swinton, Steeres, Comrades Tool, Rabinowitz, Wentzel, Cline, Kellher, Col. Hinton; and Comrade Debs delivered one of his masterpiece orations.

The meeting on the 20th inst. was held at the commodious Ford's opera house. The house was crowded to its overflowing. People from all walks of life were present.

Comrade Kellher made a very able opening address and was followed by Comrade Debs, who delivered an oration second to none ever delivered for the cause of the furtherance of Socialism. As a result we have added a large number to our membership, among them two very prominent and able members of the S. L. P., Comrades Backman and Tool, both very ardent and faithful workers.

It is also noteworthy that mostly all the new converts are Americans, which element the S. L. P. was never able to reach.

Fraternally yours, B. CLINE.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTION.

By the time this issue of the Social Democrat reaches its readers the battle of ballots in Milwaukee will have been fought and the result of the party's first appearance in the political arena determined. At the present writing (Sunday afternoon) the members of all parties are at sea and are making no predictions. The appearance of the Social Democracy on the field of conflict has injected an element of uncertainty into the situation and has kept everybody guessing. We hope when the votes are counted on Tuesday to make a showing of which our comrades throughout the land will be proud.

Comrades Debs and Stedman arrived in the city Friday and began to make addresses to crowded assemblages. Last night Paul Grottkau and Mr. Stedman made a trip to Sheboygan to speak in the campaign there, and in their absence Mr. Debs covered four large and enthusiastic meetings. This afternoon we held a fine mass meeting in the Davidson theater with an audience of nearly 2,000 people. Comrades Debs and Stedman did the speaking.

The papers have been full of Social Democracy these last few days and even if our vote is not large we have made a fine start, for we have established the fact of our existence as a vigorous force in politics in the minds of the people. Our local comrades have carried themselves in splendid form throughout the campaign. They have worked hard and will welcome the rest that will come after the election is past. The aspect of things the last few days and the appearance of our meetings have cheered us greatly.

THE NEW TIME.

A splendid article on government ownership of railroads appears in the April number of the New Time, from the pen of Comrade F. G. R. Gordon. Comrade Gordon declares it possible to ride across the continent for one dollar when the government owns and operates the railroads. His article contains a concise and valuable history of what other countries have done in this line, and is a valuable contribution to the literature of public ownership. Considerations of space alone prevent its reproduction in the Social Democrat. The other articles in this number of the New Time are in all respects excellent and will repay perusal. The New Time should be read by all who wish to keep in touch with the reform movement of the present day. It is an able exponent of the cause of the oppressed. It will be sent from this office with the Social Democrat for only \$1.25 per year.

The Socialist leader of Germany, Wilhelm Liebknecht, was released from prison on March 18, after serving a sentence of eighteen months for the crime of having declared Emperor William III advised in conduct. The moment he regained his liberty he joined in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the revolution of 1848. But the emperor is very much opposed to any revival of the memories of 1848 and the police took measures to suppress the celebration. The Socialists in Berlin had arranged a series of meetings throughout their city, at several of which Liebknecht was to speak. The police vetoed this program and gave the Socialist bodies to understand that no celebration of any kind would be tolerated. Therefore, the occasion was, in a sense, a failure. The revolution of 1848 was not honored, throughout the emperor's dominions, in the marked fashion originally contemplated. But if the rulers of the German empire think they are following a practicable or expedient course in thus suppressing popular impulses, they are very much mistaken. There can be little doubt that the result of the approaching elections for the Reichstag will prove an unpleasant surprise to the emperor. His imperial majesty does not seem to understand the art of winning popularity.—Twentieth Century.

The councilmen of Buffalo, N. Y., have unanimously resolved: "That the corporation council be and he is hereby directed to prepare and submit to this board as early a date as possible, an ordinance providing for the licensing of stores commonly known as 'department stores,' said stores to pay a license for every branch of business carried on by them, excepting their own legitimate business." It is understood that the license fee will be \$1,000 per department.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

(Notice of meetings will be published under this head for 25¢ per month.)

CALIFORNIA.

No. 4, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 809 Market street. The general public is invited to make speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

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

COLORADO.

No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 1715 Champa st.

ILLINOIS.

Cook County Central Committee of the Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each month at 126 Madison street, Chicago. Corresponding Secretary, Raymond Stedman, room 504 Trade Building.

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 1:30 p. m., at 126 East Chicago. Good speakers. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., at 324 South Halsted street, Chicago. E. A. Turner, Secretary. Note change of hall.

No. 7, Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4, 11th W. Ohio st., and alternate Fridays thereafter, at 1729 Armitage ave., Chicago.

No. 9, meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 6d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Sunday meetings, members only 1st Sunday of each month at 10 a. m.

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

No. 21 meets every first and third Monday, 10 p. m., at Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, Chicago.

No. 22, meets second and last Sunday of each month at 8 p. m., at 1215 Armitage ave., Chicago.

No. 24, meets every third Sunday at 8 p. m., 13th W. Ohio st., and alternate Fridays thereafter, at 1729 Armitage ave., Chicago. Public invited.

No. 25 meets every Friday evening, 8:30 p. m., at 324 South Halsted street, Chicago.

INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 219 W. Wash. ave. Ladies are invited. P. K. Reinbold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at the W. B. Nevelson Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

MARYLAND.

No. 2, Baltimore, English Branch, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1006 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 193 Washington st.

No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance Hall, 407 Commercial street, Lynn, Mass. Business last meeting in month. All other meetings educational.

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

No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway. Club room is open every evening at 265 Main street, room 11.

No. 4 meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 205 Madison street, Newark. Good program. Visitors welcome.

No. 4 meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 205 Madison street, Newark. Good program. Visitors welcome.

No. 6, Paterson, meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month at 8 p. m. Club meeting every last 2d and 4th Friday. Club room is open every evening at 265 Main street, room 11.

No. 7, Paterson, meets 1st and 3d Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club meeting every last 1st and 3d Thursday. Club room is open every evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No. 1, Exeter, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in room of Rockingham Club No. 4, Merrill's block, up one flight. Manfred Tettebets, Secretary. The club rooms are open every night and Sundays and the public is cordially invited to call in the month. Club workmen will be welcomed to our branch meetings.

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 5 E. 4th st., St. Paul Witzig Hall. Nicholas Hill, Sec. 45 Broadway st., New York City.

Combined Lectures of Branches 7 and 12, Brooklyn, held every Sunday evening at 8 p. m., at 45 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

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 Wednesdays of each month, at 407 Broadway street at 8 p. m. I. Frank, chairman.

No. 5 meets first and third Friday evening. Lectures and discussion at each meeting.

No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at American Union, No. 407 Broadway, New York City. Alexander Kahn, 113 Broome St., Secretary.

Brooklyn, holds educational meetings every Sunday evening at hall corner of Bushwick avenue and Hall street, at 8 o'clock. Open to the public. Lectures meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month, at same place.

No. 8, New York City, 8th assembly district, meets every Friday at Shepher's Hall, No. 87 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street, secretary.

Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, No. 45 Broadway street. Lectures each meeting. Samuel Whiteborn, secretary, care of B. Margolis, 178 Suffolk street.

No. 10, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Council Hall, 55 E. Huron street, Buffalo, N. Y. Lectures and discussion at each meeting. Secretary, H. Y. Brown, 150 Fillmore Ave.

No. 11, New York City, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 203 East 76th street. J. Austein, Secretary, 1508 Avenue C.

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

No. 13, New York City, 13th assembly district, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 177 E. 96th street, New York City. Secretary, Jacob Prasky, 222 1/2 8th street.

OHIO.

No. 2 meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Stengel's Hall, cor. Pearl and Monroe streets, Cleveland.

No. 15, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vance and Division sts., every Friday evening, 8 p. m. C. E. Olesky, secretary, 1128 Nebraska ave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1115 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Figures, meets in K. of P. Hall, 218 Fifth avenue, fourth floor, on the second and third Sundays of each month, at 8 p. m. Secretary's address, 1121 Bedford avenue.

No. 15, Allegheny, meets every Sunday evening at 8 p. m., at 203 East 76th street, J. Austein, Secretary, 1508 Avenue C.

TENNESSEE.

No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 203 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

TEXAS.

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

No. 3, Dallas, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at Social Democracy Hall, 223 Main street.

WASHINGTON.

No. 1, Palouse, meets in the Council Chamber at 8 p. m., on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster, Secretary.

No. 2, Tacoma, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., at People's Party Clubrooms, Old Center Bldg., near University street. Program. Public cordially invited.

WISCONSIN.

Central Conference, composed of the executive committee members of the local branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at 202 Chestnut street, Milwaukee. Frederick P. Heath, Secretary.

No. 4, Sheboygan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 5, Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 13, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 3, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Siegel's Hall, S. E. Corner of 8th avenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee.

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A Story of the Co-operative Commonwealth of Idaho

BY ZEBINA FORBUSH

Chicago Charles H. Kerr & Company 1898

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