

"The expropriation of the mass of the people from the soil forms the basis of the capitalist mode of production."—Marx.

# The Socialist Democrat

"A State may be very Miserable, even though a few individuals gather colossal fortunes."—Sismond.

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 17.

## AS WE EVOLVE.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER PRACTICES THE VIRTUE OF ECONOMY.

The Necessary Condition of Socialism—How the War Taxes Are Laid—Wealth Is Not Burdened.

A dozen men, heads of families, have been removed from their positions as carriers of special delivery mail at the Chicago postoffice, and as many boys have been given the work to do.

This change is made on the score of economy. These men are deprived of the opportunity of earning subsistence for themselves and their families, the representatives of this great government desire to reduce the much-talked-of postal deficit. With true capitalist instinct the burden is placed on labor, while capital is left free! Such petty attempts at economy at a time when the government is lavishly wasting millions of dollars of the people's money in preparations for war with an effete monarchy, long past the power of effectual resistance, are superlatively absurd. They lay bare the mercenary soul of the capitalist state.

But this is exactly the logic of a "business administration of public affairs," which the pseudo-reformers are so loudly calling for. The phrase means, to paraphrase Pincney's historic definition, the French, millions for the capitalists, but not one cent for the workers.

The postal department is persistently cited as an example of Socialism in actual operation, but such instances as this serve to show how far removed from real Socialism the postoffice really is. Socialism would by no means tolerate such a proceeding as the Chicago postmaster has been guilty of; its economics would not be effected by depriving men of their means of subsistence.

Socialism is something more than public monopoly, and it would be well for Socialists to bear that fact in mind when making propaganda. The cause of Socialism has been injured not a little in the sight of many people, because they have been left to infer that the inequities apparent in the present capitalist administration of public monopolies were a part of real Socialism. As a matter of fact, there can be no real Socialism under a capitalist administration. Public functions organized by capitalists, and administered by capitalists in the interests of capitalism, bear very few of the attributes of true Socialism, no matter how they may be called; and it is well to bear this fact in mind when the postoffice argument is brought up. When public functions are organized and administered by Socialists for the attainment of the conscious aims of Socialism, then we shall have Socialism—not before.

To show how close a relation exists between government methods, as above cited, and the methods of a private corporation, take the case of the recently organized wire and rod trust. This combination, at the time it took charge of the wire industry of the country, on April 1, turned about 2,000 workmen in the interests of economy. That was "business;" one expects nothing else from the management of a private corporation. And that is exactly what is meant by the phrase "business administration of public affairs." Those who are so loud in their demands for public business to be conducted on business principles have constantly in mind a reduction in the labor cost of public functions. They regard government as merely an enlarged edition of a private corporation, to be run in the interests of the capitalists—and that is exactly what government amounts to under the existing regime.

It is to be observed that the patriotic fervor of our statesmen at Washington is not so great as to cause them to lose sight of their special class interests, and in framing revenue measures to meet the extraordinary expenditures of war they take care not to bear down very heavily on the capitalists. The annual revenue is to be increased by \$100,000,000, and the bill which is to raise this amount levies taxes as far as possible on the masses, making scarcely a pretense of taxing the wealth of the country. As this revenue measure will undoubtedly become operative shortly, practically in the shape in which it has been presented, it may be well to note it somewhat in detail:

The tax on beer and fermented liquors is increased from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, but no rebate for unused beer and destroyed stamps is allowed.

The tax on tobacco and snuff is increased to 12 cents a pound; upon cigars to \$4 per 100, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and \$2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds per 1,000; \$4 upon cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and \$2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds.

A compensating tax of half that amount, which is the amount of the increase, upon the stock of cigars and cigars on hand. The following licenses are placed on tobacco dealers:

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales do not exceed \$10,000 shall pay a \$25 license; those whose sales exceed \$10,000, \$40; dealers in tobacco whose sales do not exceed \$10,000, \$10; in excess of that amount, \$12.

The provisions of the stamp tax include proprietary medicines and similar preparations; a tax of 1 cent on all packets, boxes, bottles, etc., which retail at 25 cents or less; 2 cents between 25 and 50 cents; 3 cents between 50 and 75 cents; 4 cents between 75 cents and \$1, and for each 50 cents or fraction thereof above that amount an additional 2 cents.

The same schedule applies to perfumery articles. Chewing gum is to pay 1 cent for packets selling at 5 cents, and 2 cents for packets exceeding 5 cents. It is also provided that, in addition to the quantity of tobacco and snuff, in packages, now authorized by law, there may be a package of smoking tobacco containing one and three-fourth ounces, and in addition to the number now authorized by law, in packages of cigars,

## LONDON LETTER.

INTERESTING NOTES OF THE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cremation of Eleanor Marx Aveling—South Wales Miners Revolt—The Hyndman Honors.

London, April 10, 1898. A sad party traveled from the Necropolis station at Waterloo to the Working Crematorium last Tuesday. There the remains of Eleanor Marx Aveling were cremated, and a remarkable international demonstration to her memory took place. Wreaths of flowers symbolical of love and sympathy were placed on the coffin at the instance of many British and foreign labor and Socialist organizations, and speeches were delivered by Dr. Aveling, Edward Bernstein (German Social-Democracy), H. M. Hyndman (S. D. F.), Pete Curran (I. L. P.), Will Thorne (Gas Workers' union), and others. Sorrowing telegrams from all the Social-Democracies and kindred societies of Europe were read amidst the stilly silence of a great grief.

The annual conference of the Independent Labor Party and the National Union of Shop Assistants will meet contemporaneously to-morrow. I have already foreshadowed the probable course of the debate at the I. L. P. conference. I have since heard that a delegate will bring forward the question of a daily Socialist paper. This has been a subject of much earnest consideration on the part of the executive bodies of the different organizations, but they have hitherto felt too timid to launch out on what has been rather a desperate venture. Now, however, with the immense advance of Socialism in this country and with the strengthened positions occupied by the Socialist weeklies, the time seems ripe for the flotation of a limited company for the express purpose of issuing a daily paper in the Socialist, trade-union and advance-thought interest generally. A sufficiency of capital could be raised by the issue of low-priced shares, say of about a dollar each, and a board of directors representing each of the organized societies put in to manage. The staff could be easily obtained, for nearly every British journalist is a Socialist at heart and cordially detests the rubbish that he writes to please his capitalistic hirers.

The National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, to give it its full name, which also meets at Birmingham to-morrow, has had the hardest fight of any union of workers. The class it appeals to are possessed of the devil of respectability to an abnormal degree. They are badly paid, their jobs are uncertain, the chances of promotion are of the scantiest dimensions. Largely young men, the buoyancy of youth prevents their minds resting on the hideous side of life and their own life in particular. With a decent suit of clothes on his back and the price of a cheap excursion in his pocket the shop assistant or clerk goes on his way rejoicing, and the efforts of those who see the breakers ahead and would make an attempt at rescue are met with a gibe or a sneer. May the gods give them understanding!

Federation discussion goes on and one may now practically say that there are three schemes each with a powerful backing—three schemes, I mean, for doing for the trade unions what the trade-unions do for their members. There is first the scheme drafted by the committee appointed by the Trade-union congress and which is as complicated as a game of chess and not half so clever. Secondly, there is P. J. King's plan, supported by all the energies of the "Clarion," which bases itself upon a twelve-cents weekly general contribution; and lastly, John Eyre's scheme, now championed by the "Labour Leader" and Keir Hardie. John Eyre's, as I believe I said last week, is a business-like insurance scheme wherein the risks of unemployment through strikes and lockouts have been fairly closely calculated and valued, and a table of payments and benefits erected thereon. Here, translating into American denomination, you pay a weekly premium or contribution of one cent for every dollar of strike pay you wish to draw when a dispute arrives.

Talking of disputes, the strike of coal miners in South Wales promises to be a great fight. Over one hundred thousand men were out yesterday and the bosses are patching their association up in emulation of the engineering employers. Twenty years and more ago the Welsh miners agreed to have their wages regulated to a certain narrow extent by a sliding scale committee. The men's representatives on this committee have done the best they could for their constituents during these years, but owing to the starting figure from which any advance in wages was reckoned being placed so very low, the colliers have been shockingly badly paid in comparison with their English comrades. At the same time the special coal got up by these miners has been fetching the best prices of any in the kingdom. It has, therefore, struck the patient Welshmen that the expiration of the twenty years' agreement would be a good time to put in a claim for a ten per cent advance, a minimum wage and one or two other things. Now, we are waiting to see private grab, aided and abetted by a mercenary legal system, mercilessly inflicting widespread misery and famine.

A new edition of "Merrie England" will shortly come from the press. Send in your orders for the best propaganda document ever issued.

Tom Mann has just gone to Spain

## WHAT WAR MEANS

GEORGE ALLEN WHITE DISCUSSES THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION.

The Attitude of the Administration Discloses the Hypocrisy of Capitalist Pretensions.

Nothing is more certain than that war has often been used to divert the popular mind from unjust matters at home which were pressing for solution. Two years ago Lord Salisbury spoke of "social questions, which are of far more importance than political questions," and showed that he realized that the leading politicians of all countries have invariably considered as one of their mainstays.

The people, and occasionally the rulers themselves, are employed as tools for mercenary ends by dominant moneyed interests. Civilization has lasted, as yet, such a comparatively short time that much of the old native barbarism of the race can be brought to the surface with very little effort. In England, when the power of the Plantagenets was on the wane, the nobles, according to Joseph Fisher, F. R. H. S., "entered upon a contest with the crown to increase their own power; and to effect their selfish objects, set up puppets and ranged under conflicting banners," and the people were set to cutting one another's throats in the name of patriotism.

That political trickster, Alcibiades, of Greece, upon being asked by Pericles how the wasteful extravagance of the former's reign was to be satisfactorily explained to the people, replied: "You would better study how not to answer them." A foreign war was shortly brought about, and the question of Pericles never reached the point of having to be supplied with any other answer. On pages 336-7 of the American edition of "What is Property?" Proudhon, in speaking of ancient Rome, said that "if the demands of the proletaires became too pressing, it (the senate) declared a foreign war, and neighboring nations were deprived of their liberty to maintain the Roman aristocracy."

Whenever anything arises to menace the peace of the upper classes, so far as the security of their possessions is concerned, they generally do not hesitate to invite a war. It is admitted on all hands that times are becoming troublous for these upper classes—more and more so every moment. Unrest is in the air, and is constantly acquiring added force. Editor Kohlhaas, of the Chicago Times-Herald, recently declared that, as between a war, with all that it might mean, and Bryan in 1900, he would not be long in deciding for war. The Portland Oregonian, the leading Republican paper of the Pacific coast, contained the following not long ago:

"It (war) would turn the thoughts of our people away from visionary speculation to serious objects. \* \* \* It might put an end to various Socialistic and money crazes."

In the first place, let it be understood that there is nothing pusillanimous about Socialists. When we look back at the persecutions, and the martyrdom bravely endured for the sake of simply the right to hold Socialist opinion, we cannot but unite in pronouncing the Socialists a bold and fearless class of thinkers.

What is the animus back of this persistent attempt of Spain to hold Cuba under monarchial rule? What is it that impels Spain to continue the warfare, year after year, in the face of what she surely must recognize as practically hopeless odds. It is the demand of the moneyed men; of the "better" classes, especially in Europe; of those patriots who make and unmake nations; of the holders, in short, of the \$400,000,000 of Cuban bonds. They it is who are responsible for the atrocities which have aroused the sympathy of civilized people throughout the world.

Week after week and month after month went by after the Cuban insurrection began, and the infamous condition of affairs was known by our statesmen and politicians. Yet, throughout that long and trying period, the United States government rather assisted Spain than manifested any friendliness to the insurgents. The explosion of the battle-ship, Maine, then occurred, and if it can be shown that Spanish officials were the guilty parties, Spain should be compelled to render satisfaction therefor. The administration, however, knowing that, in the meaning of international law no clear and acceptable proof can be offered of Spanish complicity—although almost every American citizen is convinced that such complicity is an undoubted fact—dishonestly plays upon the excitement resulting from the Maine incident, calls for \$50,000,000, and prepares for war with Spain on the ground of barbarous treatment of the reconcentrados which had been allowed to continue for months without eliciting even a protest from us. Just as if a man who was not on amicable terms with a neighbor should have his barn burned down over to the neighbor's, roll up his sleeves, and declare that he was about to thrash that neighbor for maltreating his horses for two years, although the aggressor had never appeared to care in the least about the horses before?

This capitalist administration is a sham, a sublimated hypocrisy. Socialists detest the political pugilists and thimble-riggers connected with it, as well as the others, who seem to be

## AMERICA'S LOST ESTATE.

Our carpenters build magnificent mansions, with pillared walls, and mosaic floor, and as soon as their work is done they pick up their tools and leave, and never go there any more.

Our mechanics make electric lights and use dangerous kerosene at home; they build carriages and go about; they manufacture pianos and do not own a tin whistle.

Our miners dig up gold and die poor; they live in treacherous coal mines, and lack fuel in December.

Our farmers raise grain and lack food; export wool and cotton and lack overcoats in winter; sell cattle to pay off the mortgage and lack meat.

Hundreds of the men who helped to build our railways are now counting the ties from San Francisco to New York.

Hundreds of young men, whose parents were those hardy western parents who transformed a wilderness into a civilization, are today without a foot of land and without hope.

Our marvelous inventions have been monopolized so that, in spite of the daily miracles of our machinery, the hungry still lack food and the homeless wander through the streets.

Every recent change in legislation has been made to protect property and to disfranchise men.—Herbert N. Casson.

Amid the fervor of pseudo-patriotism sweeping over the country is a noteworthy fact that thirty of the regular troops who know something about war deserted in Missouri from one regiment on its way east. They did not propose to go to Cuba and get the yellow fever. Their action is in sharp contrast to the workmen who want to enlist to fight for "our (?) country."

Capital is the surplus wealth stolen from the workers; it belongs to the workers and Socialism will give it to them. "Capital" and "capitalist" are not convertible terms.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them.—Jefferson.

Since last issue of the Socialist Democrat charters have been issued for new branches at Paterson, N. J.; Chicago, Ill., and Paducah, Ky.

You must control your own economic creditors before you can be free.

## NEWS CLEANINGS.

SHOWING THE TREND OF EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Profits Made by Prussian Railway—Cotton Strikers Return to Work—Other Interesting News.

The city of Dresden (Germany) is the owner of a paper the profits from which go to building parks. The paper was bequeathed to the city.

A settlement has been arranged between organized labor and the Armour Packing company. The boycott was declared two years ago at Kansas City.

Manchester has a profit of 12,000 pounds on markets. Its gas undertaking brings in 40,000 pounds, and its electric-lighting department 10,000, all of which goes in relief of rates.

Pittsburg steel railway workers must now pass a physical examination. Each must have good eyesight, sound hearing, good health and he must not be a cripple, with other requirements.

The little city of Alexandria, Minn., owns its water and lighting plants. The expenses last year were \$1,297, and the receipts were \$5,370, showing an excess of over \$1,000.

In New Zealand a bill granting a pension of £15 a year to the aged virtuous poor who have attained their 65th year is about to become a law. There are 10,000 of them; the cost is 180,000 pounds per annum.

The Metal Polishers' Union is taking steps to establish a colony in Florida for the benefit of unemployed members of the organization. Mr. E. J. Lynch, president of the union, is an enthusiastic advocate of the scheme.

When the gas works of the city of Glasgow were run for private profit, gas cost \$1.14 per thousand feet; now, with public ownership and operation of the plant, 62½ cents. The way to escape the tyranny of monopoly is plain.

The election in Denmark for members of parliament indicates an enormous increase of the Socialist strength. Meager reports show that no less than 12 seats were won by the labor party, a gain of four, and the number may be increased by later reports.

Christian Socialists of Philadelphia, with Luther S. Kauffman as the prime mover, intend to colonize on land in the state of Delaware, in close proximity to the Quaker city. A stock company of 10,000 shares at \$100 each, is to be organized and will be incorporated as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed.

B. A. Langer of Cincinnati, president of the United Garment Workers' union, says that in the manufacture of garments, as well as in many businesses, female labor is the cause of low wages. While a man employed in a garment factory receives about \$18 a week, women following the same trade receive but from 75 cents to about \$4 a week.

The average yield of wine in France in 1897 was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than 1896. The value of last year's vintage is estimated at \$132,000,000, or \$105,000,000 of which is for the high brands. The total acreage planted decreased during the last twelve months nearly 100,000 acres. It is now some 600,000 acres less than it was ten years ago.

The Prussian exchequer had a surplus of no less than \$25,000,000 last year. This is chiefly due to the profit derived from government railroads. Next year the surplus will, however, be smaller, as much of the rolling stock will be renewed. The sum of \$20,000,000 was used to decrease the debt contracted in the purchase of railroads, the building of canals, etc.

The elections for the Belgian Parliament have suddenly been fixed for May 22d. This is a trick of the Clerical Government, because in the six weeks left to them the Socialists will hardly have time to organize, while the Clerical party, with its priest-obeying peasants, have their Jesuit organization always ready. However, the Socialists expect to gain five or six additional seats.

Under the present system of suffrage in Belgium the aristocrats and large capitalists have three votes each, the middle class capitalists and certain professional people have two votes, and the laboring men have but one vote each. Another disadvantage to the Socialists is the restriction of the ballot to those who are 25 years of age or over. Nevertheless the Socialists polled 344,000 votes in 1894, and two years later 461,000, with 29 representatives in Parliament.

Professor Letourneau, the famous French student of prehistoric man, in his latest work on the "Evolution of Slavery," calls wage slavery the last form of slavery. He designates it as a temporary phase in the modern process of evolution to be followed by a communitarian form of property. He says: As soon as this movement is completed (the abolition of the wage system), educated humanity will be perfectly free. Then, and only then, will it be prepared for physical, moral, and mental perfection, and will realize for the first time the full meaning of life's happiness.

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(Continued on second page.)

SOCIAL FORUM

EVOLUTION AND HUMANITY.

Evolution of mankind is progress towards humanity. The shape of our feet and that of our forehead may distinguish us from the family of the apes, but it does not constitute us human beings, neither the circumstance that we speak the most elaborate language, nor that we live together in the largest societies, but that we live together as beings who have the interest of the society and also that of the individuals at heart.

How, then, does individualism correspond with society? It does not correspond at all! The individuals may for a time use society to promote their interest, but as soon as the spirit of individualism has permeated the masses, society must fall to pieces.

Individualism is only an antagonism to society, it is the disturber of what constitutes society, namely, morality. Morality is the promoter of social happiness; individualism means war, not only against society, as we see it manifested in the numerous crimes against the commonwealth, and especially in the lenient treatment of this class of criminals—the poor victims of misplaced confidence—but it means war against the individual. In the United States where individualism reigns paramount, in business life the number of bankruptcies, in matrimonial life the number of divorces, and in social life the number of murders is comparatively much larger than in any other country. Aye, the number of murders in the year of our Lord 1895 amounted, according to the St. Louis Republic, to 10,212, which, in proportion, is more than four times as many as in any other country on the globe, and even a hundred times as many as, for instance, in Norway comparatively.

The war cry of individualism is "the survival of the fittest," and its foundation is egotism; the corner stone of society is inscribed "love your neighbor as yourself."

Our present laws are not the laws of society. If they were they would aim in the first place at the development of a strong, physically and mentally, healthy race.

When the abandoned mother, suffering from cold and hunger, takes the life of her babe to save the little unfortunate being from a fate like that of her own—oh! how unrighteous is the law of our society.

But, if society cares for that poor little babe, why in the name of humanity does not society protect it from cold and hunger, why does it not provide for it before it is born? Aye, why does it not provide for the mother, for all mothers, that they may give birth to strong and healthy children, thereby securing a good and healthy growth of society?

Why does not our society look out for its every member, that itself may grow in happiness as well as in numbers?

If "the majority rules" implies anything of justice, it means that which is good for the whole is good for the individual. Why, then, not first attend to the welfare of the whole?

Our present laws are manifestations of the battle between the instinct of the animal (individualism) and the feelings of human beings. When this battle has ended in victory for humanity, the millennium will reign.

But before this, don't let us speak about "human nature," what is termed as such is generally the nature of the beast in us. We grow human only through morality, and morality is neighborly love; they are synonyms.

GEORGE BECH.

THE WAY THE LEAVEN WORKS.

Oh, yes, we're quite willing to acknowledge it! Philadelphia is lamentable behind the procession. But things occasionally happen even in this benighted city of (not too much) Brotherly Love. For instance: The indefatigable Phillips announced the Debts' mass-meeting at an association on the Sunday previous to the 15th. A certain lady and her two daughters, who were practically unacquainted with the Social Democracy and its advocates, heard the announcement and decided to attend. They came, they heard, and they concurred, so to speak. Furthermore, one of the young ladies bought a copy of "Merrie England," and after reading it was so earnestly impressed with the importance of its contents that she determined to do her best to spread the light.

When the whole family had become victims to the witchery and wisdom of our incontrovertible "Nunquam," the young lady began to yearn for fresh fields and pastures numerous, as you might say, in which to tackle the unspeakable "Smiths." So she started to canvass the neighborhood and, up to the present time, has nearly one hundred and twenty orders for "Merrie England," over sixty of which are for cloth bound edition, at 60c. She also insists that if there is any profit to be made on these sales it must go to aid in the work of the Social Democracy.

And this is in Philadelphia!

Of course we say nothing. We simply look towards New York, and Chicago, and Milwaukee, and the other places, and we smile!

Incidentally, however, we are thinking of ordering the Social Revolution—on toast—for Monday morning.

CASSIUS.

AN EMBLEM.

I would like to express my views as to a suitable emblem expressing in symbolic language the world-wide movement toward a higher civilization. Socialists do not recognize any country, race or class distinctions. In the words of our great poet, James G. Clark:—

"Our country the wide, wide world  
Our creed the Brotherhood of Man."  
Viewing it from this standpoint it seems as if a flag, button or emblem should be of such a character as to be international.

The adoption of an international symbol would do a great deal toward the union of Socialists.

"In union there is strength." With

A UNION OF THE SOCIALISTS WE WOULD BE IN BETTER SHAPE TO BUILD THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

I have felt the need of a button for five years, and more so the last three, as I have been away from home.

The emblem of Socialism should not represent the dead past; it should always stand for progress. Therefore, it should not be a cross, eagle, man or anything that in future years would represent the dead past.

This is what I would suggest: The world in a blue field, with a red band encircling it at the equator, about as wide as the torrid zone.

This sphere called the earth is our home, our life, and as we know it will yield bountifully for every living creature, what better do we want?

The red band means we are of one blood.

A motto, if we had any, should be "Our mission to make it better," or words to that effect.

We have worshiped animals, images, the sun, flags, crosses, governments (?), men, etc.

Now, let us not forget this beautiful earth, but give it its share of worship, and we will not be sorry.

The emblem that I suggest could be used by any organization by putting the initial letters in the red band.

The S. D. of A. should have two organizers in each state in the United States. One hundred organizers, costing three dollars per day each, would amount to \$300, or one cent per day from 30,000 Socialists.

Now, I would like to ask why the pay should be \$3 per day and expenses? I should think that \$3 per day and meet their own expenses would be enough, unless they were working in large cities.

L. E. BRAMHALL.  
Camden, Me., April 13, 1898.

PLAIN WORDS FROM PANKOFF.

Editor Social Democrat:—In the New York People appears a statement made by the editor of that paper which insinuates as much as that he will, before long, furnish proof that will convince as to my being not true to my party's principles. This is the meaning anyone would take out of that statement; moreover he classes me with, and calls me a companion of, a certain man whom I never held in esteem.

The fact is that the editor of the People nourished this renegade and helped him compose a "letter of acceptance," and caused the original letter to be destroyed. It is he, the editor of the People, who turned against this man after this man attempted to defend Rev. Dixon against the editor of the People. But it was I who brought charges against this individual before Section Jersey City, and it was he, the editor of the People, who published the decision of the section, and knows full well that he slandered me when calling this traitor to his principles my companion.

I have challenged the editor of the People to prove his statement about Debs to be true, and the above mentioned, most foul of slanders, was my answer. You would oblige me very much by giving this communication a place in your paper. Finding no justice, where justice ought to prevail, I appeal to you once more for the privilege of occupying your valuable paper to brand this man not only as a liar, but as a professional slanderer. Yours fraternally,

CARL PANKOFF,  
Member of Section Hudson S. L. P.

THE ORACLE.

The modern oracle, which is in many respects similar to the oracle of Delphi, has its seat in Borough Manhattan, Gotham. It is like the oracle of Delphi, at times ambiguous and at times mysterious; but it "says what it means and means what it says."

It is the "Farmer Dunn" of the political-economic weather bureau, and is at all times right, that is, "as set against all others." It enjoys a prestige of "cockiness," and maintains this prestige by its unimpeachable honesty of intention and depth of thought.

There are such vile creatures that doubt this; there have at all times been such skeptics; but that does not in the least affect the luster of the halo around this mysterious modern antiquity.

Some people are inclined to think that its predictions are not authentic. The following specimens of its deliverances, caused by excessive emotion, have been uttered, in the style of Pythia upon a tripod. Anyone may procure these spiritual effusions for presents given in return, but the indiscretion of the writer grants the benefit of them free of charge, under the condition that no questions are asked.

September 5, 1897 (it always speaks on Sunday). Question: "Will you kindly inform me what steps should be taken to unite the old S. L. P. with the newly-organized S. D.?" Answer: "Can not unite except by the destruction of one by the other."

October 10, 1897. It was given out by the "Priest" Julian, "As Socialists, we hate the capitalists and all who ally themselves with the capitalists." (Some claim this was a "break," because it lacks all logic and science).

November 7, 1897. It predicted that some foolish capitalist is about to be duped out of \$250,000, and that certain Socialists were to be, not the duped, but the dupers. (This was given out by "Highpriest," fake engineer and surveyor).

March 13, 1898. An "offhand" question procured the "offhand" answer: Debs' railroad fare costs him nothing; he travels on passes. (This has been doubted and challenged, but the "Oracle" observes extreme and mysterious silence).

April 3, 1898. Debs neither understands nor is able to promulgate the principles of Socialism.

"And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent."

CARL PANKOFF.

LINCOLN ON THE SUPREME COURT

The Great Emancipator Charges It with Conspiracy and Treason—He Upholds the People's Right of Revolution.

The following article, contributed by Allen Henry Smith, publisher of the World's Union for Humanity, is of considerable interest at this time, when the minions of plutocracy are continually invoking the authority of the patron saints of government in support of their unutterable iniquities. The power of the supreme court is at present as fully employed for riveting the fetters of the white slaves as it was in Lincoln's time for perpetuating the slavery of the blacks. Lincoln's attitude on the question is well outlined in this article:

Social problems in the United States are taking form quite similar in many respects to their condition just prior to the civil war. Many of the actors on the present political stage are very much like those of forty years ago. One of the principal factors then, as to-day, was the supreme court. Hence it is of more than passing interest to know how Lincoln, the successful champion of liberty, considered it.

Of necessity, to keep the length of this article within bounds, it is, in great part, confined to Lincoln's declarations and deductions. If any advocate of the infallibility, great superiority or pure patriotism of the supreme court is inclined to question the findings, he may be satisfied by an appeal to the speeches.

In his speech in the senatorial campaign, delivered in Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1858, Lincoln said:

"Let anyone who doubts, carefully contemplate that now almost complete legal combination—piece of machinery, so to speak—compounded of the Nebraska doctrine and the Dred Scott decision. Let him consider not only what work the machinery is adapted to do, and how well adapted, but also let him study the history of its conception, and trace, if he can, or rather fall if he can to trace the evidence of design and concert of action among its chief architects from the beginning."

When, after exposing much of the detail of the interminable web of trickery and deception, he continues:

"What the constitution had to do with it, outsiders could not then see. Plain enough now; it was an exactly fitted niche, for the Dred Scott decision to afterward come in, and declare the perfect freedom of the people to be just no freedom at all. Why was the amendment expressly declaring the right of the people voted down? Plain enough now; the adoption of it would have spoiled the niche for the Dred Scott decision. Why was the court decision held up? Why even a senator's individual opinion withheld till after the presidential election? Plain enough now; the speaking out in free argument upon which the election was to be carried. Why the outgoing president's felicitation on the endorsement? Why the delay of a re-argument? Why the incoming president's advance exhortation in favor of the decision? These things look like the cautious patting and petting of a spirited horse preparatory to mounting him, when it is dreaded that he may give the rider a fall."

"We cannot absolutely know that all these exact adaptations are the result of preconcert. But when we see a lot of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places and by different workmen, \* \* \* and when we see these timbers joined together, and see they exactly make the frame of a house or a mill, all the tenons and mortises exactly adapted, and all the lengths and proportions of the different pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or too few—not omitting even scaffolding—or if a single piece be lacking we see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared yet to bring such a piece in—in such a case we find it impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the beginning, and all worked upon a common draft drawn up before the first blow was struck."

After exposing another labyrinth of deception, he says:

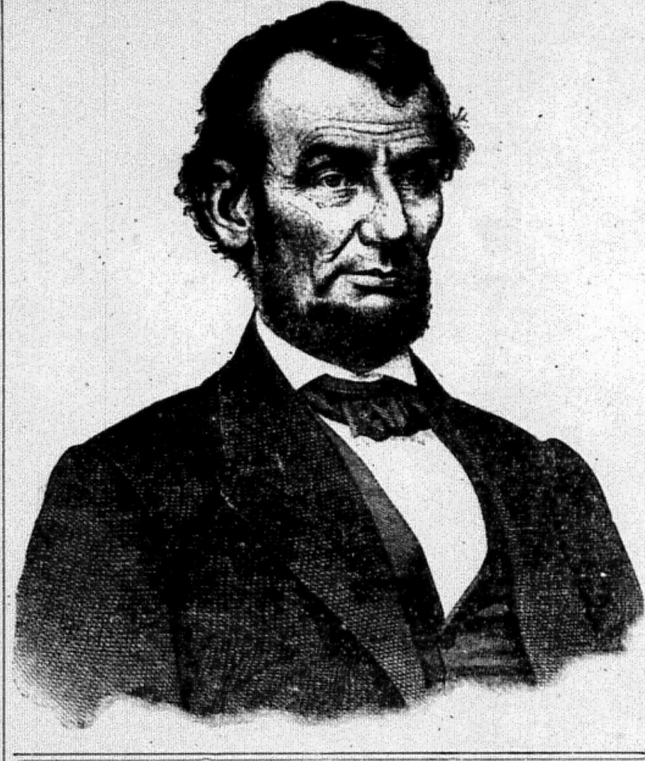
"Put this and that together and we have another nice little niche, which we may, ere long, see filled with another supreme court decision declaring that the constitution of the United States does not permit a state to exclude slavery from its limits. \* \* \* Such a decision is all that slavery now lacks of being as powerful in all the states. Welcome or unwelcome, such a decision is prob-

ably coming, and will soon be upon us, unless"—(Mark these words, so full of meaning at this moment)—"unless the power of the present political dynasty shall be met and overthrown. We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their state free, and we shall awake to the reality instead that the supreme court has made Illinois a slave state."

Another scourging for the conspirators follows here, and then he closes, with the following fervent words, which must have burned like Christ's lash upon the backs of the money-changers:

"Our cause, then, must be entrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends—those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work—who do care for the result. \* \* \* Of strange, discordant, and even hostile elements, we gathered from the four winds and formed and fought the battle through, under the constant hot fire of a disciplined, proud and pampered enemy. Did we brave all then to falter now?—now, when the same enemy is wavering, dissevered and beligerent? The result is not doubtful. We shall not fail—if we stand firm we shall not fail. Wise councils may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later, the victory is sure to come."

July 10, 1858, in a speech in Chicago.



he gave the following courageous opinion of the supreme court and some of the characters who treacherously conspired with it to thwart the will of the people:

"If I were in congress and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should.

"The sacredness that Judge Douglas throws around this decision is a degree of sacredness that has never been thrown around any other decision. I have never heard of such a thing. Why, decisions apparently contrary to that decision have been made by that very court before. It is the first of its kind. It is an astonisher in legal history. It is a new wonder of the world. It is based on falsehood in the main as to facts; allegations of facts upon which it stands are not facts at all in many instances. \* \* \*

But Judge Douglas would have it that all hands must take this extraordinary decision, made under these extraordinary circumstances, and give their vote in congress in accordance with it, yield to it and obey it in every possible sense. \* \* \* Do not gentlemen here remember the case of that supreme court, twenty-five or thirty years ago, deciding that a national bank was constitutional? I ask if anybody does not remember that a national bank was declared constitutional. Such is the truth, whether it be remembered or not. The bank charter ran out, and a re-charter was granted—that re-charter was laid before General Jackson. It was urged upon him, when he denied the constitutionality of the bank, that the supreme court had decided that it was constitutional; and General Jackson then said that the supreme court had no right to lay down a rule to govern a co-ordinate branch of the government, the members of which have sworn to support the constitution; that each member had sworn to support that constitution as he understood it. I will venture here to say that I have heard Judge Douglas say that he approved of General Jackson for that act."

"WHAT HAS NOW BECOME OF ALL HIS TIRADE ABOUT RESISTANCE TO THE SUPREME COURT?"

Would it be treason to wonder what influence could cause patriotic (?) bankers and courts to conspire against congress, the people and the constitution?"

In the same speech, upon the general intent of the constitution touching the equality of man, he said:

"I should like to know, if taking this old declaration of independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, you begin making exceptions to it, where you will stop. \* \* \* If that declaration is not the truth let us get the statute book, and tear it out! [Cries of no! no!] Let us stick it to them; let us stand by it then." (Applause.)

This speech was closed with the following admonition:

"I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall be no longer a doubt that all men are created free and equal."

Writhing under the lashing they had received, those who were attempting to overthrow the constitution, sought by circuitous and ambiguous ways to establish an appearance of their just-

ification in that instrument itself, endeavoring thus to escape the public judgment of conspiracy and treason. Again they met ignominious defeat.

Lincoln, in his famous speech delivered at Cooper Institute, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1860, showed how the constitution had always been interpreted; how its signers had voted as members of congress after its adoption, and made his case so completely that this speech is accredited with giving him the nomination for the presidency. The people saw clearly that the courts and officers had treasonably conspired to secure what they knew a majority of the people did not desire, and they recognized in Lincoln the needed champion of freedom. And so it transpired that the man who was the most active and forceful in his opposition to this unholy attempt upon equal rights by the monarchial branch of the government; the man who was most maligned and abused; who stood in the front, facing the "hot fire of a disciplined, proud and pampered enemy," became the successful leader of the hosts of liberty.

After proving the position of the framers of the constitution upon the point at issue, and clearing away the sophistries which had misled many of the people, he exclaimed:

"I go a step further. I defy anyone to show that any living man in the whole world ever did, prior to the beginning of the present century, and I might almost say, prior to the beginning of the last half of the present century, declare that in his understanding any proper division of local or federal authority or any part of the constitution forbade the federal government to control as to slavery in the federal territories. To those who so now declare I give not only our fathers who framed the government under which we live, but with them all other living men within the century in which it was framed, among whom to search, and they shall not be able to find the evidence of a single man agreeing with them."

He closes this speech with the following rallying cry for a crusade against the conspirators:

"Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menace of destruction of the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare do our duty as we understand it."

In the present fight against the tyranny of greed, these words come as a command and a benediction. As interpreted by Lincoln's actions they mean to go to the ballot box and make your demands, and then enforce them as may need be.

Upon the point of where the governing power should rest, Lincoln was equally explicit and emphatic. Government by venal courts or any other instrument of plutocracy met with his uncompromising opposition. Following are some of his declarations touching this point:

"In leaving the people's business in their hands we cannot go wrong."  
"The representative is bound to carry out the known will of his constituents."

"I fully recognize the full authority of the people."

"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

"By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their servants but little power for mischief and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little power to their own hands at very short intervals." [Note—This is on the assumption that the courts are subject to the will of the people.]

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVERTHROW IT."

"Ought any to refuse their aid in doing what the good of the whole demands? Shall he who cannot do much be for that reason excused if he do nothing?"

The following extract is from one among his first political speeches, long before the civil war:

"We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducting more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which history of former times tells us. \* \* \* All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasures of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track

on the Blue Ridge in the trial of a thousand years. At what point then is this approach of danger expected? I answer, if ever it reach us it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen, we must live through all time or die by suicide."

Comparing the present with the past, there is no escaping the conclusion that the danger to freedom in this country lies through the conspiracy of plutocracy, politicians and the courts. The hearts of the masses are right, in the main, but it is a lamentable fact that if they are not constantly alert, thieves will break through and steal. The people must keep in close touch with the issues of the day, and keep a controlling hand upon the political machinery of the country, or traitors will weave a web about the throat of liberty which only the life-and-death struggle of a revolution can remove.

WHAT WAR MEANS

(Continued from first page.)

Morgan, the Vanderbilts, Sage, Rockefeller, Belmont and the rest of the financial magnates will shoulder their muskets and form the front rank, closely followed by congress and the administration, and then by leading politicians of both the great parties who do not chance to be in congress or in the administration, it will be time for Socialists to consider the question of enlisting. Otherwise, let the Socialists think well before following the dictation of the Hanna combination. We should like to see Cuba freed from Spanish slavery, even if it were to enter industrial slavery such as prevails in America; but, with our government in its present hands, war will unquestionably result more disastrously to the human race than will the avoidance with foreign entanglements.

TO SATISFY THE HUNGRY MAN.

A Feudal Lord had a big Teutonic serf. The Teuton was unsatisfied. He said he would like more comfort and less abuse. "But," said his owner, "your miseries are due to intemperance. What you need is a high license." "Well," said the Serf, "let us try it." His condition did not improve. Then said the Serf: "I need more privileges." "Not at all," said the Feudal Lord. "Your wretched condition is due to drink; what you lack is prohibition." Said the Serf: "That should be enough." His state was worse than ever. "I want less oppressive taxes," said the fellow. "Not you," returned the Master. "What you need is a system of indoor and outdoor relief." Said the Teuton: "I will try poor relief." And he became yet more miserable.

"I get too little of what I produce," said the Serf again. "Nonsense," replied his Lord, "You have too many children; you require well organized charity." "Perhaps that might suffice," said the Serf. His state became more pitiable still. And the Land Owner remarked, "The Aryan races pay too much for food." "My government experts will show it," said he. "I demand more liberty," said the Serf. "You can choose your own overseer," said the Lord. "I should govern myself," said the fellow. "Oh, no," said the Lord, "you should buy a patent cookstove and save the swill." The life of the Teuton grew harder and harder.

"I am going to have co-operation," "Dear me," said the Land Lord, "take universal suffrage." The Serf grew poorer and shabbier. "Give me a better currency," said he.

"It is time," said the Land Lord, "to resist these demands." And he lied to the Serf, and wheedled him out of his purpose. The Serf asked for just taxation. The Land Lord said: "Try to satisfy him with government ownership of water and light."

The Slave grew hungrier still. "I must take the land," said he. "What you must have," said the Land Lord, as he got up a scare of war, "is an increased army and a strong government."

"I will have your head," said the Man.—Bolton Hall, in Twentieth Century.

The grand lodge officers of the International Association of Machinists have announced that the movement for a general eight-hour day, which was set for May 1st, has been postponed indefinitely, owing to the small vote cast by the membership upon the proposition.

A few more labor saving machines and a little more monopolization of natural opportunities, and men will have lots of time to think. They will also have a good strong appetite to help them think.—Living Issues.

Children's Column

Address Communications: Eli Revere Ware, 597 Dearborn St., Brooklyn.

JUST BE GLAD. "To-morrow I'll be by," says Bennie; "I will, by-and-by," says Seth; "Not now—pritty soon," says Jennie; "In a minute," says little Beth.

Oh, dear little people, remember "That, true as the stars in the sky, The little streets of To-morrow, Pretty Soon, and By-and-by, Lead, one and all, As straight, they say, As the King's Highway, To the city of Not At All."

Dear Children: It makes me so happy to see by your letters that you are so much interested in our great cause, that you love it, and that many of you are making sacrifices for Socialism. I think this letter from Roy will make you as happy as I, does me:

"Dear Mrs. Ware: I see by The Social Democrat that Mr. Debs and the other officers have given ten dollars each for the cause of Socialism. Papa has told me about the unselfishness of these good men, and I think that if they can afford to give ten dollars, I can do without my new bicycle for a little longer and give one dollar. "Sometimes I work for papa before and after school and with the money I earn I am trying to get a new bicycle.

"I enclose a money order for one dollar payable to Mr. Hogan and I would like half of it to go to the colony work, and the other half to making new Socialists. My little comrade, "ROY HARRISON, "Selma, Ala."

"WHAT THE TRIXIES BROUGHT TO SALLIE."

Sallie was pretty cross that day. The girls were all going to the woods after May flowers and she wanted to go so much, but mother was sick and the little baby brother must be looked after. "Oh, dear," she sighed, "I love mother and I love the baby, but I did want to go with the girls." The baby tried to be good, but babies love mischief just as much as the other children, and Sallie had to fly around pretty lively all the morning to watch him.

About noon she took him in her arms and laid down with him to rest in the large hammock under the trees. As she watched his sleepy, brown eyes she wondered if any of the other girls had such a sweet baby brother as hers, and then she began to think of the Brownies and Pixies she had so often read about and she wondered if they weren't hovering around the baby while he slept. Just as she was wishing she could see them, a tiny little man jumped up on the hammock. He had a round, jolly face, a pointed green cap on his head, a green suit of clothes, and a tiny pair of wings. "Are you a Brownie?" cried Sallie.

"No, I'm a Trixie," answered the little fellow, proudly. "Haven't you heard of our family?" Sallie hadn't heard of them, but she said she was very glad to know a Trixie. Just then another little fellow jumped out of the grass and began buzzing about Sallie. She wondered what they could be talking about, when she discovered that they were doing something to her eyes. "Now," they said, "You've been a little cross to-day, just because you couldn't go to the woods. Here you are in a nice, comfortable hammock, under a beautiful tree, all around you is spread a carpet of soft, velvety grass. We're going to show you some pictures, then see if you'll ever be cross again."

"Buzz, buzz," they went over her eyes, then such a darkness came before them, and gradually a picture began to grow, a living picture. It was a narrow back yard in a city alley and a house, tall and dark, had been built right in this yard. Just forty-eight families lived in this one house, so you can imagine the swarm of children Sallie saw all about this back yard. But the picture that stayed before her eyes the longest was that of two little girls just about as old as Sallie sitting right on the dirty bricks trying to quiet two babies so sick and so dirty it made her heart ache to look at them. They looked so old and sad, these little "sister-mothers," that Sallie was just going to beg the Trixies to do something to make them smile, when she saw one of the Trixies drop a bunch of fresh, white daisies right in front of them. Then the picture grew bright, even the babies smiled at the flowers, and the girls soon found an old cracked jug to put their treasures in. "Now," whispered the Trixie to Sallie, "while they look at those daisies, I'll put beautiful pictures in their minds of fields and flowers, of trees and rivers," and Sallie was so glad the Trixies could do it.

"Buzz, buzz," again over her eyes and Sallie saw a large boat called "A floating hospital." Here were a lot more of the "little mothers," with sick babies in their arms, breathing the fresh air from the river with glad hearts, so thankful to get away from the hot back yards and alleys even for a day. Sallie could tell by the looks on their faces that the Trixies were at work again, putting lovely dreams and pictures into their little heads.

As Sallie watched the pictures the Trixies brought to her, she said, "Won't you please tell me what I can do to bring smiles to sad faces like you do?" Then the Trixies told her that besides being patient and happy with her own home work, she could do many things for these "little mothers" in the back yards of the city. "Send baskets full of your daisies and wild flowers to the flower mission each week, the cars carry the baskets free. Then when you go to the city yourself, take all the flowers you can carry and see how the children will come around you like bees. Then I'll whisper to your mother to let you invite one of the 'little mothers' down here for a week, once in a while, through the summer." "That's just the thing," cried Sallie. Just then there was a big bang, and a big bump and Sallie and the baby had rolled out of the hammock, but the grass was soft, and it didn't hurt the baby, of course it didn't hurt Sallie, for hadn't she been with the Trixies the whole afternoon.

E. R. WARE.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE Social Democracy of America

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

Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at

County of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_

Temporary Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

# 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 MONTEZUMA," "DOLORES," "EITHER, OR," "A TONEMENT," "BRIDGING THE CHASM," ETC.

(Continued.)

## CHAPTER XV. DAWN.

Reader, do you know anything about parliamentary tactics? "The same as tick-tacks," you ask. That's pretty good; let me rub your head. Howdy Mither, he is a she, this time.

"I beg pardon, madam. I only meant whether you know when the speaker of the house has the right to shut you up; when a point is German, and when French; when the committee sits on the floor, and all such things? I, for my part, don't know Jerry Mander from Jerry Simpson, and must therefore respectfully decline reporting the deliberations of the Legislature, for fear of showing my ignorance."

"Well, if you are so verdant as we, must content ourselves with giving a short synopsis of the proceedings of that august body."

"Fortunately, it is only one bill that deserves our attention, and an outline of that bill can be given without venturing on the parliamentary jargon."

"The bill, which received the signature of Governor Progress the very day on which it passed, provides for a revision of the constitution of Arcadia, although total renovation would have been a more correct term. The leading features are as follows:

1. Hereafter Arcadia shall be a co-operative commonwealth, inasmuch as it shall employ all citizens unless physically or mentally disqualified. In other words, the state guarantees to all its members paying employment."

2. This implies, as a matter of course, the willingness of every citizen to do a reasonable share of the work, the selection of which shall lie with the person concerned, so far as practicable. All wages shall be the same, the state having previously instructed its members to perform the work mapped out for him or her. The attendance of all the schools of the state shall be free of charge hereafter, but such attendance depends upon the passing of an examination of the lower grade or grades."

3. Henceforth all public roads, canals, railways, etc. shall be constructed by, and be the property of, the state. Said roads to be open to everybody at as low a rate of fare as is compatible with the proper maintenance of said roads."

4. All the laws passed by the legislature shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and only become binding if approved by the majority of the voters, but shall be null and void if they do not."

5. Public servants, such as members of both houses of the Legislature, judges, state, county and city officers, shall be subject to an imperative mandate; that is, they shall be subject to a recall from their office if two hundred voters of the precinct which they serve desire such a measure. In such an occasion the matter shall be submitted to the decision of the constituents at the next election, and the officer concerned shall be removed from his office if the majority of the voters concerned decide upon such removal. Otherwise the officer shall remain in his position."

We might go on enumerating other points of importance contained in the bill, but as the same is subject to another vote, and as these points may be vitally changed before their final adoption, we abstain from further details, feeling sure that the points enumerated above will suffice to give the reader a pretty accurate idea of the character of the new constitution. Let us rather go out and help the Crusaders wrestle, for they have their hands so full this winter that they hardly know where their heads are, as the Germans say."

"If we hurry we may overtake Sarah Jane Smith, who, strange to say, is also in Arcadia, probably, like Aurelia Croesus, on business. She is yelled, as usual, as she steps into the headquarters of the Boys, taking them completely by surprise."

"Hugh and Paul are both in, discussing some important question, when a silvery voice says: "How do you do, friends?"

"Now, you would naturally think her cousin was the first to recognize her voice. If so, you are sadly mistaken, for Hugh had jumped up and shaken her hand heartily before Paul caught on."

"Santa Sara!" the former cried, joyfully, while the latter was on the point of shouting "Ay," when a motion of the fair hand checked him.

"Now, what does that mean? An in German is an exclamation of pain. Could it possibly be that the poor boy has been bit by a tarantula, so common in Arcadia?"

"But we must go back to the interview. After the first rush of delight had subsided, Sarah said: "Gentlemen, I have just made a purchase which will increase the burden already weighing you down."

"I bet it is in the line of feathers, then," cried Hugh, dolefully.

"Why, feathers, sir?" Sarah asked sternly.

"Why, don't the addition of a feather break the camel's back?"

"Ah, it is with that genus you class yourself? You are mistaken for once, sir, for it is a deal in yarns I transacted."

"Spin of air and sunshine?"

"Nay, I don't yarn like you riders of Pegasus. It is real woolen yarn I have purchased. Well, I may as well tell you, as you fellows are rather slow in catching on. I purchased the competing factories, and if you'll give me a dollar in cash I'll transfer the property to you."

"Here is the dollar, Au—I mean Sarah Jane; but how did you bring that about?"

"There is anything I can do for you, sir?"

"Impossible, madam," Hugh replied gravely.

"And why, sir?" with her usual defiance.

"Because you have already done everything, and a few things besides. Can't you stay and allow us to show you round?"

"Not this time. My presence is imperiously wanted in Plutropolis; but I shall come back next year, and manage to stay long enough to inspect all the mischief you two will undoubtedly have hatched. So I can do nothing for you at all."

"Yes, you can allow me to take you to Homewood, or any other station where you intend taking the train."

"This favor was graciously granted, and— Well, what now, reader? Want to go along, to hear what they have to say to each other? No, sirrah, that is "ausgespielt!" Didn't I tell you that the Crusaders are awfully busy, and hardly know where to begin working?"

"There is the track to Homewood to be laid, and as that is healthful and interesting exercise, we may as well assist in that as anything else. You see, the ground is moderately level, and if we follow one of the bottoms winding in almost every direction, the task is easy enough. Ben Smith and Conrad Smith and Daniel Smith have already surveyed the route, and designated it by stakes driven in the ground. See? Well, we'll begin at Saratow, where the ties have been sawed and piled. We go at it in this way: First, we lay the ties the length of a rail, then put the rail on, fasten it with spikes, and lay some more ties."

"What are you doing? Starting both rails on the same tie?"

"Bet you a dollar you never built a railroad before, and ought to be thankful for our instruction! No, sir, you start the opposite rail midway of the first, to secure greater strength, see?"

"Quick, my dear sir, or the fellows will be out of sight before we have begun."

"Yes, a double track. See! they are loading the ties on one car and the rails on another, shoving them with ease on the finished track. After a while they'll use horses."

"How they got the cars here? Built them, of course, except the wheels. Yes, there are plenty at Homewood, but we can't use them before the track is finished."

"Now, that's what I call quick work. Half a mile per day. At that rate the line will be completed in two weeks at latest; but we needn't be in too big a hurry, because the trans-continental line has shown such an ugly disposition to accommodate us that we need not expect anything better in future."

"The short line is finished, and now a lively communication is kept up with Homewood, small trains running almost every hour."

"Sarah Jane sent two locomotives, you know, so there is nothing in the way for frequent intercourse."

"Fuel? They use wood now, but the Smiths are discussing the feasibility of using electricity, and if the thing can be done the Smiths will do it sure."

"And now for other fields of action, fields, however, offering really nothing new, for 'which reason we may as well lay the pen aside for a while, and use all our strength and energy in the development of the Commonwealth."

"We might, perhaps, visit the coal and ore mines; but you have been in Fratermia, haven't you? Well, in that case, we can show you nothing new there. The veins are about five feet thick and yield the very best bituminous coal; that is all we need tell you, so feel at home there."

"There is nothing like industry to make Time fly. No wonder, then, that we look at each other in wonderment when we discover that February has passed by and March is half gone. Spring, gaily decked with flowers and evergreens, approaching, ready to knock at our doors."

"The first trains of Crusaders for the year are nearing the border of Arcadia; but before we shake hands with Hugh and his crew we'll draw a breath of rest and look over our winter's work, not with the view of self-glorification, but with that of recognizing, with Paul, the difficulties and hindrances besetting our path."

"The most serious obstacle was undoubtedly the great distance separating the various ranches of the Commons, and the insufficiency of means of communication between them."

"Not only were railways and canals lacking, but the roads of the various sections were in very inferior condition, making the travel from one place to another almost impossible during rainy weather. Paul had done everything in his power to remedy the evil; but the task was of such stupendous magnitude that his individual efforts much resembled the action of the grasshopper which jumped from the loaded wagon to relieve the overtaxed horses."

"To give the reader an idea of the difficulty of Paul's task, we shall mention a few of the transfers which had to be made almost every day from one ranch to another. We have already stated that the mountains contain the pastures where domestic animals of every kind were bred and raised. Many of them were destined to furnish the meat supplies of the colonies, and such animals had, as a matter of course, to be driven in herds from ranch to ranch."

"Now hundreds of cows and steers composed these herds; now sheep and hogs formed their constituencies; but in every case mounted herdsmen were required to drive the herds from ranch to ranch. Fortunately, these places were not very far apart, and almost every one of them contained sufficient feed and pasture to support the herd while there, a circumstance without whose existence the transfer in ques-

tion would have been utterly impracticable, if not impossible."

"Small herds of horses generally accompanied these droves, such horses to be left at places where their services were needed. Nearly two hundred strong wagons had been secured, with a sufficient force of well-trained horses to propel them; yet so great were the stores of every kind to be hauled that every one of these vehicles was constantly on the move, stopping only to make needful repairs."

"The factories of Saratow furnished most of the goods thus hauled. Flour, packed in sacks or barrels, was loaded there and shipped to all the ranches of the brotherhood, except where railroad lines made this slow transportation unnecessary, and even where they existed the teams were often resorted to as being more speedy and certain."

"These few remarks will enable the reader to appreciate the difficulties under which our friends labored. He will not wonder now when we said that Paul and his associates studied day and night to remove these impediments in their path of progress, and longed impatiently for the new order of things, knowing full well that they would have to depend solely upon their own individual exertions until the new era had set in."

"We have already pictured the human tide, rising and sinking, but leaving with every flow precious debris of a rotten civilization upon the shores of Arcadia. The fact that these tidal waves increase in magnitude and momentum with every repetition may increase their importance, but can offer no new features to justify a repeated description on our part. We therefore abandon such an attempt, restricting our report to a general outline sketch, as it presents itself to our view at the end of the second year of the crusade. It is the beginning of October. Thirty thousand more Commons have landed in Arcadia, making the number of men sixty thousand, of whom however only thirty thousand have acquired the elective franchise. About forty thousand women and children have shared in the exodus, swelling the increase of Arcadia's population to fully one hundred thousand souls, thus nearly doubling the previous population, which, according to the latest census, amounted to one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons."

"We know that the three thousand immigrants have been scattered uniformly over the entire area of the state; yet the increase is obvious, both to the eye and mind, since industries of every kind, trade, commerce and social intercourse, have experienced a remarkable impetus and growth."

"Newspapers have sprung from the ground like mushrooms, most of them representing the convictions and principles of the Crusaders."

"Schoolhouses have doubled, and with them the teachers and pupils frequenting them."

"Hundreds of thousand of new fields have been opened to agriculture, and grapevines and fruit trees in endless variety now cover hill-sides inhabited two short years ago by only the ground squirrel and the jack rabbit."

"Fully half a hundred industrial establishments, devoted to various branches of manufacture, now make their hum and influence felt where before all was silence; and thousands of hides emerge from vats which they entered as raw, unsightly skins."

"To deny that these innovations exercised a powerful influence upon the social and intellectual life of the Arcadians would simply be absurd. In the other states this influence might have been beneficial to some while beneficial to others. To be shut up in a factory, to slave from morning till night to the utmost extent of physical strength, must exhaust both body and mind and lead to premature age and decrepitude. If uncertainty of the future, involving hunger and want for the worker and his family, aggravates the strain upon the system, the effect of such labor is purely baneful, but such was, as the reader knows, not the case with the industrial pursuits of our friends, the Commons. Their hours were short, and the restrictions upon the workers mild and reasonable. While they drew but moderate wages, they were stimulated by the cheering certainty that they were entitled to, and would, beyond all doubt, receive their share of the accruing profit at a later date."

"Moreover, they could purchase all the provisions of the ranches and the products of the factories belonging to the brotherhood at cost, while even those purchased from outsiders were at their disposal at wholesale prices. These features were certainly calculated to cheer; but even more cheering was the assurance that they were working out not only their own social salvation, but that of the entire race. They knew that they were developing a system allowing no corporate or individual enrichment at the expense, and to the detriment, of the people. "One for all and all for one" was the motto animating and inspiring them, and with this principle constantly in view, is it a wonder that they excelled; that genius put its stamp upon their products, and that their goods soon won a flattering reputation in the neighboring states?"

"Oh, how delightful it is, to sing in this strain! How difficult to break off, when imperative duty or necessity demands such a sacrifice! Fortunately the new scenes we have to exhibit to the gaze of the reader are of the same and even greater interest, for which reason we close this chapter just a month before the November election destined to incorporate the deliberations of last winter's legislature, and to prove whether the people of Arcadia were really capable of grasping truth requiring an unbiased mind and innate ability sharpened by reflection and education."

(To be Continued.)

"To erect such buildings as may be required for the use, comfort or enjoyment of said colonists."

"To erect, equip, operate any and all factories necessary to supply said colonists and their families with food, clothing, shelter or any of the necessities or comforts of life, and transport and distribute all such products for the benefit and convenience of the colonists aforesaid."

"To acquire, construct and operate dams, flumes, ditches, canals, water-works, and all other things necessary, either to supply said colonists with water for any and all purposes, including the irrigation of the lands of this corporation, or to improve any water power or water powers needed to facilitate the industry of said colonists."

"To manufacture and supply gas or install and operate electric lighting or power plants for the use and convenience of said colonists or to supply them with light, heat or power or all by any other means."

"To install and operate a printing plant, or plants and do a general printing and publishing business."

"To establish and maintain a hotel, or hotels, for the use and convenience of said colonists and others."

"To construct and operate warehouses, elevators and granaries for the use and convenience of said colonists."

"To own and operate iron, coal, lead, copper, gold and silver mines and mines of any or all other metals or minerals and all quarries of stone and beds of clay and wells of oil or salt that may be needed to supply the needs of said colonists."

"To transact any manufacturing, mining, mechanical, chemical, mercantile and produce business that may be needed or necessary to supply the wants or provide for the comfort or convenience of said colonists."

"To own, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of land, surplus crops, animals or any product of labor that may not be required for the use of said colonists."

"And generally to do and perform all matters and things and engage in all business of production and distribution which may have for its object the providing of food, clothing, shelter, education, and enjoyment for said colonists."

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

### REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,225.85
L. Zakshesky	1.00
W. J. Degau	.30
Louise M. Warheim	.30
F. C. Krause	5.00
Wilhelm Grund	1.00
Oscar Netzer	1.00
Wm. Taylor	1.00
R. W. Harrison	20.00
C. E. Kingery, Branch 1 of Ind.	.55
T. F. McLaughlin, Branch 5 of Ill.	.50
Robt. Howard	1.40
J. E. Sides	1.00
Roy Harrison	.50
Total	\$2,289.35

W. P. BORLAND,  
Treasurer.

### COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP.

The Colonization Commission has decided to organize a corporation under the laws of Kansas to legally hold the title of any land it may acquire. It will be organized under the laws of that state because there the courts are more sympathetic towards our ideas than elsewhere, and it will be easier to secure favorable legislation in that state than in any other.

In order to prevent the collective ownership of the land being dissipated, no stock will be sold to individual stockholders, but all the stock will be held by trustees whose duties will be clearly defined. Funds will be raised by the issue of bonds to our members and others, in small and large denominations.

The name of the company will be "The Co-operative Commonwealth Company." The objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed are as follows, to-wit:

"The encouragement of agriculture and horticulture."

"To acquire and own land in different states for the purpose of locating colonists and their families thereon and enable them to earn a living from agriculture and other industries by and through their own co-operative efforts."

"To purchase seed, tools, live stock, machinery and all other articles or things that may be necessary to improve or cultivate any lands of this corporation to the end that all manner of crops and domestic animals may be produced therefrom and all kinds of fruit and trees may be grown thereon for the use and benefit of said colonists."

"To erect such buildings as may be required for the use, comfort or enjoyment of said colonists."

"To erect, equip, operate any and all factories necessary to supply said colonists and their families with food, clothing, shelter or any of the necessities or comforts of life, and transport and distribute all such products for the benefit and convenience of the colonists aforesaid."

"To acquire, construct and operate dams, flumes, ditches, canals, water-works, and all other things necessary, either to supply said colonists with water for any and all purposes, including the irrigation of the lands of this corporation, or to improve any water power or water powers needed to facilitate the industry of said colonists."

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"To own, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of land, surplus crops, animals or any product of labor that may not be required for the use of said colonists."

"And generally to do and perform all matters and things and engage in all business of production and distribution which may have for its object the providing of food, clothing, shelter, education, and enjoyment for said colonists."

"The places where its business is to be transacted are at Topeka, Kansas, and at such other places and states as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate."

The term for which this corporation is to exist is fifty years.

### NAMES OF SUGGESTED DIRECTORS.

D. M. Riordan, Atlanta, Ga.  
Judge Medill, Atlanta, Ga.  
W. R. Hearst, New York City.  
J. Brisbane Walker, New York City.  
Three resident directors in Kansas.  
Henry D. Lloyd, Chicago.  
Wash. E. Carver, New York.

### A SUITABLE EMBLEM.

Editor Social Democrat: As the time is near approaching for the starting of the colony of the Social Democracy, and I have seen only a few suggestions for an emblem for the same in your paper, I will give you mine.

I propose a round field in white to represent our globe in peace; about the center of it a pair of scales and below it a pair of clasped hands (or some other plain figure, if there is one) to signify clearly our principles: Justice and brotherhood and co-operation of all men. Around these figures the words: "The earth belongs to all men in common," or "In union there is strength." This emblem could be used on a badge or stamp, and for a flag I would put the same in the center or on the end (next to the staff) of a field of common proportions, divided lengthways by two colors, the upper red, the color of love and brotherhood of all men, which is used by the Social Democracy of Europe, and the lower half blue, which means faith and mental brotherhood."

In regard to the liquor traffic in the colony, I am very glad to see so many unprejudiced people express liberal ideas and practical suggestions, which show their good judgment in the matter and of human nature. Without utmost tolerance and perfect freedom from the start such a colony (which will be more cosmopolitan than sectarian), can not fulfill its great mission, as it would be discarding one of its fundamental principles.

I hope you will be encouraged in your difficult task of planning the most liberal arrangements that are conducive to the greatest enjoyment of sociable life for all, as well as the greatest activity of genius. The history of the world must be our teacher; it tells us how most all the great and famous men, poets, artists and others have done their deeds by indulging in stimulating liquors, and how municipalizing and proper management of the liquor traffic stops drunkenness as "Thy Neighbor" stated in this paper recently. Yours in the cause,  
F. W. ILLGEN.

Leavenworth, Kan.

### WOULD DOWN OLD RYE.

Editor Social Democrat: As I am interested in the Social Democracy, I want to give my opinion on the liquor question."

I am strictly opposed to the manufacture or sale of intoxicants in any of the new colonies, except for medical purposes."

One saying that impressed me most when I read "Merric England" was this: "Frugality of body and opulence of mind." If we wanted to live anywhere within the bounds of the above phrase we would have to down "old rye." It certainly is no luxury, but a curse to the human race when used in the distilling of liquor could be utilized in a more useful way.  
Yoe, Pa. W. E. POET.

### DEMONSTRATION NEEDED.

Editor Social Democrat: In an article of the Social Democrat of February 10, entitled, "Some Objections to Socialism Considered," signed by E. Morse, we read excellent points. Thanks, Comrade Morse, all of these points are well made."

If the Wisconsin phalanx in 1843, in that wide, unoccupied region of territory, with its inducements for individual enterprise, agriculture its chief pursuit with no factory system nor competition in labor or trade to hamper and impoverish those people as they are now distressing and ruining the people all over our country, if at that time and place Socialism or Communism was even thought of as practical and useful a hundredfold more is there a necessity for it now."

The desire and necessity here, as well as the knowledge and methods of Socialism, have increased a hundred fold. Why, it seems that statistics reveal the startling fact that about 97 per cent of the people are more or less a failure, while only three in a hundred succeed."

A large majority of the people are unhappy, miserable, with their best endeavors blighted, their noblest aspirations crushed and their hopes extinguished."

Is it not strangely, sadly to be deplored, that so many people are still willing to continue a system that has such a record and shows such results?"

Now everybody knows that as population increases the evils of individual competition in production and distribution increases; hence the stagnation in business notwithstanding the boundless resources and needed improvements. Under a scientific Co-operative Commonwealth we can easily "maintain a tenfold greater population all supplied with plenty for physical wants and with opulence for the intellectual wants."

Those who have thousands and millions more than they need or can make use of will be surprised to find how much easier, more pleasant and secure the struggle of life is under communal than individual effort, where no charity is needed and no poverty is possible. A most universal desire of the whole human race is that of happiness. Under the present system of economics happiness of the individual is impossible. As a vast majority fall, this certainly makes them unhappy, and even the few who succeed most likely had a sore time of it; they, too, are unhappy because it's a continual warfare all along the line. I know several who were driven to insanity in this business struggle. Many are driven into their graves in this frenzy for gain. How will it be under the Socialistic rule when all pull together

for the same end and the combined success, and no one to compete against you or to ruin you?"

So far as we have the capacity to conceive of a state of perfection and happiness we are also endowed with the ability and capacity to attain it. There is neither lack of means and resources around us nor lack of power within us, when properly applied, to attain any ideal of perfection which we can conceive."

We put these questions to our critics: "Does the human race enjoy the life and happiness to which we are entitled by nature? Do we enjoy the blessings which the eternal principles of justice have vouchsafed for us? Have we and our fellows, at least, a majority of us, climb the intellectual horizon toward the zenith of the common goal?" The booster of being highly civilized and enlightened must answer these questions in the affirmative. We look about us at existing conditions. What are they? We find a large majority of the people unhappy, poor, dejected, their hopes blighted, their aspirations crushed, will and efforts checked. The boundless resources seem but to mock and stare at our faces."

Are we justified to inquire into the cause of these abnormal conditions? Nay, is it not rather our duty to do so? While we were able, from the superior resources of nature, to supply our simple wants and also contribute to splendors and manipulators, who never do a useful day's work, we seemed to get along very well, as forced idleness or industrial stagnation and destitution had not yet distressed us; but as increased population on one hand and centralized capital on the other have reached a crisis where a struggle for supremacy is inevitable, where wealth and plunder is arrayed against justice and liberty, it becomes our solemn duty to choose our field of action; not on the field of blood and carnage, as most of the reformers in the past blindly did, only to fasten the yoke of oppression and cruelty upon posterity, but in the valleys and on the mountain sides, where we can establish and practice the principles of justice and liberty of communal equality; where we can teach posterity and the world the eternal truth that right makes might."

We want to convince honest, thinking mankind that individual competition means anarchy, that it means enormous waste, that it means cruelty and tyranny, and injustice to the masses. It drives them to destitution and misery and crime."

We must demonstrate to everybody that the bad system now in vogue is the cause, and misery and crime the effect."

My friendly critics! Do not try to throw the blame on the effect. It is a perversion of mathematics. Mathematics never lie!

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is union undivided. In union there is strength."

This will be much better for everybody unless it is the idler and the rogue. But if the people are so united they can easily manage him, and well.  
J. J. MILLER.  
Frazer, Pa.

### A SUGGESTION.

Editor Social Democrat—Dear Comrades: We read of suggestions in our paper week after week upon various topics, all of which are for the forwarding of our grand work: Now I would like to swell the list by adding one."

In Lynn a co-operative society was run for a year or two. It started with very small capital, subscribed, of course, by workers. It bade fair to be a good thing until a great wave of McKinley prosperity struck the town, then the workers had to withdraw their money and close the store. But what I wish to submit to our comrades is this:

The committee of store went to coal merchants to find how much percentage they would give to us providing our members all bought their coal at the one place. We succeeded in getting 7 per cent, 3 1/2 of which we gave back to customers, 2 1/2 we kept in store."

Now, I think if the branches would take up something similar to the above the Colonization department would get a good lift. Suppose a coal merchant or any other merchant agrees to give 7 per cent to the Social Democracy providing all members purchase from him. When the members get their receipt they hand it over to the branch and the branch lifts the money. It's simple and is done by several other co-operative societies. Yours fraternally,  
Lynn, Mass. W. N.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, and has a president, who is elected by the council of twelve."

Place a Merric England in the hands of your friend."

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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA.

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

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

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION Expires with Number on your Label. This number is 53. NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS. James Osterling, Pullman, Ill. R. H. Harris, West Superior, Wis. W. K. Gordon, St. Louis.

PROPAGANDA FUND. Two hundred contributions of ten dollars each are called for under this head, for the purpose of putting organizers in the field, and distributing literature, to extend the scope and influence of the work of the Social Democracy.

FROM MILWAUKEE. The sort of stuff with which the rank and file of the S. L. P. are fed by the "foxy" manipulators who are at the fountain head in New York, is well shown by the way the People, the national organ, deals with the result in the Milwaukee election, just over.

MAY DAY PARADE. The federated Hebrew trades unions of Greater New York will give a May day demonstration and parade, and they extend an invitation to all workers in New York to join with them.

ANNOUNCEMENT. Rev. Mrs. H. S. G. Lake will be in Chicago May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and will present the claims of Social Democracy for such branches as may desire her services.

A CALL TO THE COMRADES OF CONNECTICUT. The time is approaching when we will be called upon by the constitution of our party to hold a convention at which all the branches of the state shall be represented.

THE MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS. The attendance at the last regular meeting of Branch No. 1 was larger than usual, among those present being several visitors who are becoming interested in Socialism.

At the regular meeting of Missouri Branch No. 1, to be held at 1223 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., on April 29, Comrade Charles Gehlein will speak on the "Modern Labor Movement."

"Three in One" is a clear statement of the aims and objects of Social Democracy and should be circulated extensively. It is good propaganda material.

The propaganda fund is growing slowly but surely. We hope our comrades will not permit the war excitement to divert their attention from this necessary work of Socialism.

"Fighting with steel murder-tools," says Carlyle, "is surely a much uglier operation than working, take it how you will."

Emerson says: "To educate the wise man the state exists; and with the appearance of the wise man the state expires." Education is the most important part of the work which Socialists are called on to do at present.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence.

Branch 21 of New York has secured excellent quarters at 112 Cannon street, New York, where meetings will be held every first and third Saturday evening and every second and fourth Sunday afternoon of each month.

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A concert and ball was given on Sunday evening, April 24th, at St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Carroll streets, the proceeds of which were applied for the furtherance of the newspaper enterprise. SECRETARY, Branch No. 1, S. D. A.

A NEW SOCIALIST MAGAZINE. We are pleased to welcome to the field of Socialist propaganda, The People and Social Problems, a monthly magazine published at 14 Grant avenue, San Francisco, Cal. The new publication is exceptionally well edited.

THE PARIS COMMUNE. Mrs. Gunning will read a paper on "Some Causes of the Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune of '71," in parlors, 12 Follen street, Boston, Sunday, May 1, 7:30 p. m.

VALUABLE TO ALL REFORMERS. H. L. Loucks, president of the N. F. A. & I. U., has written two books upon two live and important questions, viz., "The Monetary System" and "Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraphs."

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES. No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at 222 Broadway.

COLUMBUS NOTES. Ohio branch No. 5 (Columbus) held a remarkably interesting and well-attended meeting on April 21. Mr. A. J. Greene was the speaker of the occasion.

INDIANA. No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Hotel, Habes, Union, Wash. ave. Ladies are invited.

NEW JERSEY. No. 1, Jersey City, meets every Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific street, Paterson.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. at 112 Clinton street.

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

PENNSYLVANIA. No. 1, meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m. Co-operative Hall, 125 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

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

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

WISCONSIN. Central Conference, composed of the executive committee of the ten branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month.

WISCONSIN. No. 1, Sheboygan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue.

WISCONSIN. No. 2, Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 2, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter.

WISCONSIN. No. 3, Sheboygan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue.

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