

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

The Social Democrat

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

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

NO. 20

CURRENT NOTES.

ILLOGICAL ATTITUDE OF THE CAPITALIST ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

Present System Is a Breeder of War—Alarming Condition of Europe—English Comments on Letter.

There are many advocates of peace in this country who are bitterly opposed to Socialism, and who have lost no opportunity to combat it with all the energy at their command. Among these are a number of reputed economists and pseudo-teachers of sociology as well as preachers of the gospel who have imagined themselves to be advocates of peace from a broad philanthropic and humanitarian standpoint. These persons are now in a very embarrassing position. Repudiated as traitors to their country by the very interests which they have attempted to defend, and entirely out of sympathy with the theory which presents the only rational front of opposition to war in general, these capitalist peace advocates have absolutely no logical ground to stand on, and are wandering about like lost sheep—there is none to listen to their bleatings.

Those who oppose war from the standpoint of capitalism occupy a terribly illogical position. It is true that the general interests of industrial capitalism seem to demand a condition of peace throughout the world, as war represents a waste of industrial capital and a disturbance of established economic methods of exploitation. But the fact which these capitalist peace advocates forget is that the very principle on which capitalism works and controls industry inevitably breeds war. Those who cry "peace" are very poor students of events if they are not able to perceive that war is the strictly logical outcome of the past and present attitude of individuals, classes and nations toward each other throughout the entire civilized world. It is said by these persons that the requirements of civilization are opposed to war. But the constitution of present-day civilization contains all the elements of war, and these peace advocates are opposed to doing anything to eliminate those elements! No wonder they are scorned, now that war is actually in progress.

These professional and ministerial peace advocates have burdened us with long lectures, as in Herbert Spencer, about our age of industrialism as contradistinguished from a former age of militarism, but they seem to forget that, the industrialism they have talked so much about, calling it "the crowning glory of the present age," is but a particular development of the war spirit.

Competition is but another name for war. Our industrial structure is erected solidly on a foundation of militarism. Military principles permeate it from top to bottom, and it is casting aside the experience of all the ages to believe that those principles will not work themselves out to their logical conclusion. The peace advocates should remember that if they expect civilization to evolve peace it must be established on a peace basis.

The humanitarians (so-called) content themselves with talking about our "glorious civilization" and pointing out the horrors of war. Contemplate, ye Pharisees! the unutterable horrors of the thing we call civilization! To paraphrase an old saw, peace hath her victims no less than war. The humanitarians should remember that the victims of peace are not likely to be moved by any very exalted sentiments with respect to the ethical aspects of war, and are more than likely to seek deliverance from the continuing and ever-present horrors of peace through the quick, sharp, and withal glorious medium of battle. War most certainly has horrors, but there are horrors of peace which weigh upon men till they become unbearable, horrors which turn the heart sick through long-deferred hope of their correction, and for which at last men gladly seek talk in war. The civilization we surmise so much about has afflicted mankind with many such horrors.

Socialists are the only logical peace advocates. While condemning the fact of war, they know that the social system must be properly based before war can be eliminated. While agreeing with the professors and preachers that war ought to cease throughout the civilized world they have pointed out that war is the logical fruit of the present system, and the only way to establish "peace on earth, good will toward men" is to inaugurate Socialism, whereupon wars will be, not merely unnecessary, but quite impossible. They can therefore preach against war with entire consistency, but the poor capitalist peace advocates are in a bad boat. In quarrelling with the legitimate results of the system which they defend they place themselves out of harmony with the aspirations and interests of their own class, and lay themselves open to the charge of being traitors to their country. In this time of great national excitement their lack of "patriotism" is painful even to a Socialist.

Particular results of the development of capitalism which the worthy of attention just now, because they are extremely liable to give a new direction to the war which is being waged between the United States and Spain, are the bread riots which are taking place in Europe. These events presage social revolution, and there is no denying the fact that the govern-

LONDON LETTER.

SPLENDID MAY-DAY EDITIONS OF ENGLISH SOCIALIST PAPERS.

Socialist School Board Members Hold a Conference—Progress of the Workers' Union—Welsh Miner's Strike.

(Social Democrat Special.) London, April 30, 1898. It is the eve of the first of May! Tomorrow the new spirit of labor calls together its disciples from all parts of our world-metropolis and masses them in Hyde park for a brief hour of wider comradeship. Twelve platforms and over eighty speakers are on the program. Two resolutions will be spoken to, one asserting the international solidarity of labor and the co-operation of the workers of all countries in building up the International Socialist Commonwealth, and the other urging the legislative enactments of measures providing for the eight-hour day, adult suffrage, second ballot, payment of members, old age pensions, free maintenance of all children at school, and the abolition of child labor. All this week end I have been running against people one does not often see in London. Bolt Court, the headquarters of the committee arranging the demonstration, has been alive with agitators. Keir Hardie is down in London again and staying with Frank Smith. Readers of the Social Democrat will not want any further introduction to these two comrades. The work they did during their American tour brought them into touch with most of America's Socialist organizations, and raised a monument to their memory among the fraternity in the states. Tom Mann is down to speak and, in the absence of John Burns, he will have the largest audience. That Burns should be absent is a pity. It is a fact that his alliance with the old-line political parties has long since bred resentment in the minds of the more aggressive and independent members of the general social movement but still signs are not wanting that he has been very gradually shaking off some of these political trammels. He proffered his services as speaker for this demonstration, but they were declined. Such a refusal was probably unwise as Burns would be a powerful ally in the fight of the coming years. However, the Socialist movement is wider than any collection of great personalities, and is going to climb to the top despite the hundred and one obstacles that the finite mind of man unconsciously raises.

The May-day special numbers of the socialist papers are out now and a brave show they make. The Labour Leader, with nearly eighty columns of reading matter for 2 cents, is especially good; Justice has its extra number out to which we always look for one of Walter Crane's matchless cartoons. The picture this time is "Flowers for Labour's May-day," and a breath of pathos hovers round the wreath of immortelles that lays at the foot of the picture and commemorates the comrade who has recently crossed the borderland, Eleanor Marx.

Socialist successes in school board elections have now become so numerous that a conference of socialist members of school boards was called at Manchester last Sunday. Although, of course, many socialist members were prevented from attending through financial reasons, there were delegates present from eighteen school boards in and around Manchester. Papers were read and discussed upon "Free Meals," "Industrial and Trade Schools," "Physical Training," "Higher Education," "Half-Time System," etc., and resolutions were passed in favor of free meals in elementary schools, the immediate abolition of the half-time system, the raising of the school age limit, the extension of the scholarship scheme in order that children who possessed educational facilities, the abolition of all fees and charges for school books. A debate ensued upon the question of the alarming increase in defective vision amongst school children of the working-class and it was urged that every child's eye-sight should be tested at intervals, and, in the event of any deviation from the normal, glasses should be provided free. This conference will be henceforward an annual affair and should be of immense use in its special arena.

The Workers' Union progresses beautifully. Tom Mann and a hard-working little band of speakers are rushing hither and thither opening branches and addressing meetings. The first paid organizer has been appointed and he is busy up in the north forming branches. Mann tours round there also next week, as follows: Monday, Liverpool; Tuesday, Manchester; Wednesday, Oldham; Thursday and Friday, Middlesbrough; and Sunday, Leeds. As soon as the London branches are standing up properly a London District Council will be formed and a dozen propagandist meetings held every Sunday morning to begin with. A rumor which is current to the effect that Mann proposes to start a paper to support the propaganda is rather previous. I think I am right in saying that the ill-success of the Trades Unionist has been rather a damper for the last few years and Tom will not be in a hurry to jump into any more journalism. Still, a paper is an effective weapon in propaganda, notwithstanding the devilish ease with which it swallows up loose cash.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress, held at Aberdeen this week, passed resolutions in favor of federation between trade unions and, similarly to the conference I mentioned earlier, in favor of free meals for school children, the cost to be met by a graduated tax upon all incomes over \$1,500 per year.

This is a victory for socialism: Hull school board election: George Belt (I. L. P.), 33,194 votes and head of the poll! In the same city, another member of the I. L. P., F. W. Booth, editor of the Hull Labour Journal, gets on the board of guardians.

The coal miners of South Wales are still fighting the fight against capitalist rapacity and dishonor. The struggle, as I have said, bids fair to be long and terrible, for Welshmen are slow to move, but when they do move they go the whole journey. A lot of money is coming in from other unions and the splendid solidarity that these struggles always induce is amongst their best lessons. God speed rebellious labor!

J. T. R.

AGAINST FUSION.

DEBS REITERATES HIS DECLARATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DOUBTERS.

He Urges the Importance of the Convention, Where a National Platform Will Be Adopted.

Notwithstanding our repeated declarations as to the attitude of the Social Democracy in respect to fusion with other political parties, there are still those who persist in misunderstanding our position.

The Social Democracy is a Socialist party and is pledged to the principles of Socialism. It can not and will not fuse with any capitalist party, by whatever name it may be called. As special allusion to the Populist party is made by our inquirers, let it be said that the Populist party is a capitalist party and the Social Democracy will not fuse with it any more than it will with the Republican or Democratic party.

It is urged by some that we should encourage alliance with the Populist party because it inclines in our direction. Their advice, if followed, would wreck our party. If Socialism is right Populists should become Socialists and join the Social Democracy. If they are not ready to do this they are not Socialists, and fusion with their party would result in inevitable disaster.

The only object of such fusion would be the securing of office—the loaves and fishes. We are not after office, we want socialism. We care nothing about office except in so far as it represents the triumph of Socialism.

Therefore, be it understood, once for all, that the Social Democracy will not fuse with any party that does not stand for pure Socialism, and there will be no departure from this policy.

There are thousands who are not swept from their feet by the war craze. They realize that war is national murder, and that whatever the outcome may be the effect is always the same upon the toiling class.

In 1894 the press denounced us for the alleged reason that we were murderous and bloodthirsty, and now the same press denounces us because we are not.

We are opposed to war, but if it ever becomes necessary for us to enlist in the murderous business it will be to wipe out capitalism, the common enemy of the oppressed and downtrodden in all countries.

We are not afflicted with the kind of patriotism which makes the slaves of our nation itch to murder the slaves of another nation in the interest of a plutocracy that yields the same lash over them all.

It seems not a little singular that thousands are so patriotic (!) in a country in which the only interest they have is six feet in a potter's field.

Workingmen of America do not be deceived. Do not permit the booming of the cannon to silence your agitation. Beneath it all the real warfare for humanity is being waged. The millions of suffering poor in America appeal just as strongly for emancipation from the hellish conditions inflicted by capitalism as do the starving reconcentrados on the ill-fated island of Cuba.

A splendid branch with a charter membership of thirty-four was organized here last night. They are all bright and active young fellows and will give a creditable account of themselves. Other branches will follow rapidly until we have the whole mind-fist national organization.

Our first national convention meets June 7. It is hoped that each branch will be represented. A national platform will be adopted and the constitution will be amended to meet demands. We confidently look forward to our first national meeting as a Socialist convention of such character and proportion as to immensely strengthen the movement and inspire the whole membership with fresh zeal in the cause.

Engage T. Debs

Spring Valley, Ill., May 14, 1898.

SOCIALIST SIMILES.

BY COLLYER CASSON.

HUMAN ACORNS.

I saw an acorn lying on a rock
On which the sun beat down its fiery
glance.
The tiny seedling, though of royal stock,
Lay dying 'neath the frown of circumstance,
And sun and wind united in the strife
To cancel Nature's title-deed to life.

There an acorn? Nay, for in its breast
I saw the germ—the life of the mighty
tree.
The infant oak stirred faintly in its rest,
And gasped for nourishment and liberty,
And these denied, the shrivelling prisoner,
Crushed back the aspiring life within its
shell.

A sense of pity filled me as I gazed
Upon the oakhood's premature decay,
And with the hand of comradeship I
raised
It from the rock and thrust it in the clay:
For no true man the duty could avoid,
When acorns blasted are great oaks destroyed.

Toward city streets I turned my footsteps
soon,
And saw, upon the corner of the street,
A newsboy standing near a thronged saloon,
Uncouth in garment, and with nacked
feet,
Whose energies went out in frantic
strains
To keep alive upon his paltry gains.

Upon the barren rock of business lay
This baby prophecy of future man,
Plucked from the cradle of its native clay
And thrust beneath the curse of social
ban.

The acorn's simile reminded then
That forms of infants hold the souls of
men.

These human acorns lay on every side,
With all the chance of greatness—and of
death.
Upon the cross of commerce crucified,
They pray to us with each expiring
breath.
Can we do less than I did in the wood—
Give them the soil of Social Brotherhood?

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

If we could believe that America is provoking the waste, the woe the bloodshed, and the tears of war in honest human sympathy for suffering Cuba, writes "Dangle" in the Clarion of April 30, we Socialists would not only applaud her with hearty cheers, but we should be more than eager to join her martial ranks. We should be proud to let the letters "U. S." stand for U. S.—Isn't it curious that McKinley's Christmas appeal for food and clothing for starving Cubans has yielded to date from this rich and intensely sympathetic people no more than six thousand pounds? Isn't it curious that, according to American news reports—

"Considerable difficulty is found by the authorities in obtaining some supplies, unpatriotic speculators taking advantage of the needs of the government to corner the market. For instance, the quartermaster's department wants 4,000 mules, to be used for pack purposes in Cuba, the average price of which in normal times is \$16. The quartermaster-general was able to buy 600, paying \$18. He rejected bids for the rest because the price was forced up to an average of \$32."

And again:

"Much indignation is expressed at the rapacity of American shipowners and others, who have made the necessity of this government an opportunity for extorting huge profits for their property. The conduct of certain wealthy yacht owners is more especially denounced."

It is the same old story of loudly patriotic speculators and speculators urging on the sacrifice of other people's lives that they may coin the split blood into drachms. It is not freedom that cries for justice, but only the vultures that call for a feast. The dumb, deluded, driven herd will pay, as usual, with their limbs and lives; the customary birds of prey will eat the banquet.

MARKS' RAKE OFF.

Mark Hanna is very much interested in Ohio coal mines. It is announced that these mines have received a government order for 250,000 tons of coal to be delivered at Key West, Alabama coal is just as good and many hundred miles nearer Key West, but Mr. Hanna is reported as getting \$1 a ton more than the Alabama article was offered for, and the government pays the difference in freight.—National Intelligence.

What nation will undertake a war for the purpose of freeing the serfs of Italy who are now being slaughtered by their government because they refuse to starve in quietness in the midst of one of the most fruitful countries on earth?

Place a Merrie England in the hands of your friend.

NEWS GLEANINGS

SHOWING THE TREND OF EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

A New Move to Prosecute Sheriff Martin—New Zealand's Co-operative Groups—Arbitration Bill Passed.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed the labor arbitration bill.

Experiments at the Missouri State University show that in the matter of diet a man can live at an expense of 18½ cents a day.

Our long continued demand for gold upon Europe has caused the Bank of England to raise its discount rates from 3 to 4 per cent.

A writer to the Arena declares that 500,000 men now do the work with the aid of machinery which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

The United Mine Workers' Union of America has rejected, by a vote of 10,214 against to 7,533 for, a proposition for the establishment of a defense fund.

All food staples with the single exception of sugar have increased in price since President McKinley affixed his signature to the declaration of war.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 children in Chicago over 4 years of age who have never been in a city park. Of animals other than the horse, dog and cat they are in utter ignorance.

The postal card has been put to a new use in Italy. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are canceled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card.

A move is being made again to prosecute Sheriff Martin and his deputies, each deputy to be tried separately. Money has been subscribed for the expenses of the prosecution, which is expected to begin at an early day.

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad for 1897 were \$128,000,000, fully one-half of which was clear profit, but by the appropriation of a large slice of that amount in fat salaries by the big officials, only \$20,000,000 is returned as net earnings.

The House committee on labor has favorably reported the bill introduced in Congress which limits to eight hours of daily service of "laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon the public work of or work done for the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia."

From the U. S. patent office report for 1897, it appears that applications were made for 47,804 inventions, and patents were granted for 23,794, of which 2,189 were given foreign inventions. Connecticut led all the states, there being one patent granted to inventors of that state for every 736 inhabitants.

Senator Hoar recently introduced by request in the United States senate a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to be expended by the secretary of war in constructing military and post roads, the purpose being to relieve the exigency of the times by giving employment to labor.

The Santa Fe railroad company has issued an order that all engineers interested in spiritualism must give up either their positions or spiritualism. It is claimed that the superintendent of the engineers was so greatly enhanced by spiritualism that orders were disregarded, and hence the strange order.

In Greater New York there are 22,000 children who cannot attend school, because the city lacks money to furnish them the necessary accommodations. There is also need of at least 100 more teachers for the children who are now attending school. In many cases teachers are doing double work, and are breaking down under the strain.

Russia protects seamen sailing on Russian vessels by requiring that they be Russian citizens, but American seamen are not protected in any way. They are not permitted any independent owners, but if one leaves a vessel prior to the termination of his contract he is subject to arrest. This one-sided dealing has resulted in very few Americans being employed on American vessels.

A system of public work having much to commend it is that of "co-operative contract" in vogue in New Zealand. Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing, but who receives no more than his fellow. They obtain the full profits, which would otherwise go to professional contractors, and they share the payment equally.

DEBS REITERATES HIS DECLARATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DOUBTERS.

He Urges the Importance of the Convention, Where a National Platform Will Be Adopted.

Notwithstanding our repeated declarations as to the attitude of the Social Democracy in respect to fusion with other political parties, there are still those who persist in misunderstanding our position.

The Social Democracy is a Socialist party and is pledged to the principles of Socialism. It can not and will not fuse with any capitalist party, by whatever name it may be called. As special allusion to the Populist party is made by our inquirers, let it be said that the Populist party is a capitalist party and the Social Democracy will not fuse with it any more than it will with the Republican or Democratic party.

It is urged by some that we should encourage alliance with the Populist party because it inclines in our direction. Their advice, if followed, would wreck our party. If Socialism is right Populists should become Socialists and join the Social Democracy. If they are not ready to do this they are not Socialists, and fusion with their party would result in inevitable disaster.

The only object of such fusion would be the securing of office—the loaves and fishes. We are not after office, we want socialism. We care nothing about office except in so far as it represents the triumph of Socialism.

Therefore, be it understood, once for all, that the Social Democracy will not fuse with any party that does not stand for pure Socialism, and there will be no departure from this policy.

There are thousands who are not swept from their feet by the war craze. They realize that war is national murder, and that whatever the outcome may be the effect is always the same upon the toiling class.

In 1894 the press denounced us for the alleged reason that we were murderous and bloodthirsty, and now the same press denounces us because we are not.

We are opposed to war, but if it ever becomes necessary for us to enlist in the murderous business it will be to wipe out capitalism, the common enemy of the oppressed and downtrodden in all countries.

We are not afflicted with the kind of patriotism which makes the slaves of our nation itch to murder the slaves of another nation in the interest of a plutocracy that yields the same lash over them all.

It seems not a little singular that thousands are so patriotic (!) in a country in which the only interest they have is six feet in a potter's field.

Workingmen of America do not be deceived. Do not permit the booming of the cannon to silence your agitation. Beneath it all the real warfare for humanity is being waged. The millions of suffering poor in America appeal just as strongly for emancipation from the hellish conditions inflicted by capitalism as do the starving reconcentrados on the ill-fated island of Cuba.

A splendid branch with a charter membership of thirty-four was organized here last night. They are all bright and active young fellows and will give a creditable account of themselves. Other branches will follow rapidly until we have the whole mind-fist national organization.

Our first national convention meets June 7. It is hoped that each branch will be represented. A national platform will be adopted and the constitution will be amended to meet demands. We confidently look forward to our first national meeting as a Socialist convention of such character and proportion as to immensely strengthen the movement and inspire the whole membership with fresh zeal in the cause.

Engage T. Debs

Spring Valley, Ill., May 14, 1898.

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, leader of the Socialists of Germany, and now in active management of the electoral campaign that is to close next month, relates the Twentieth Century, was born at Giessen (not Leipzig, as some have it), March 29, 1826. Although of poor parentage, he enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, studying at the academy of his native town and completing the philological and philosophical courses at Berlin university. His predisposition to radical thought asserted itself early in life, and it is recorded that the theses he wrote at the university were severely edited upon occasion by the faculty that their publication might not bring trouble upon the young man's head. His first active work as a revolutionist was done in 1848, when all Europe was in an upheaval. He participated then in a popular movement at Baden, the result being his imprisonment for several months. Upon his release, he asserted himself with even more vigor, and at the same place, but no better fortune attended his endeavors. The authorities had taken the measure of Liebknecht, and they dogged his footsteps without cessation. He had to take refuge from such constant espionage in Switzerland, and after spending a year or two there he went to England, in order to be able to co-operate more effectively with the revolutionary refugees in London, who were plan-

AGAINST FUSION.

DEBS REITERATES HIS DECLARATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DOUBTERS.

He Urges the Importance of the Convention, Where a National Platform Will Be Adopted.

Notwithstanding our repeated declarations as to the attitude of the Social Democracy in respect to fusion with other political parties, there are still those who persist in misunderstanding our position.

The Social Democracy is a Socialist party and is pledged to the principles of Socialism. It can not and will not fuse with any capitalist party, by whatever name it may be called. As special allusion to the Populist party is made by our inquirers, let it be said that the Populist party is a capitalist party and the Social Democracy will not fuse with it any more than it will with the Republican or Democratic party.

It is urged by some that we should encourage alliance with the Populist party because it inclines in our direction. Their advice, if followed, would wreck our party. If Socialism is right Populists should become Socialists and join the Social Democracy. If they are not ready to do this they are not Socialists, and fusion with their party would result in inevitable disaster.

The only object of such fusion would be the securing of office—the loaves and fishes. We are not after office, we want socialism. We care nothing about office except in so far as it represents the triumph of Socialism.

Therefore, be it understood, once for all, that the Social Democracy will not fuse with any party that does not stand for pure Socialism, and there will be no departure from this policy.

There are thousands who are not swept from their feet by the war craze. They realize that war is national murder, and that whatever the outcome may be the effect is always the same upon the toiling class.

In 1894 the press denounced us for the alleged reason that we were murderous and bloodthirsty, and now the same press denounces us because we are not.

We are opposed to war, but if it ever becomes necessary for us to enlist in the murderous business it will be to wipe out capitalism, the common enemy of the oppressed and downtrodden in all countries.

We are not afflicted with the kind of patriotism which makes the slaves of our nation itch to murder the slaves of another nation in the interest of a plutocracy that yields the same lash over them all.

It seems not a little singular that thousands are so patriotic (!) in a country in which the only interest they have is six feet in a potter's field.

Workingmen of America do not be deceived. Do not permit the booming of the cannon to silence your agitation. Beneath it all the real warfare for humanity is being waged. The millions of suffering poor in America appeal just as strongly for emancipation from the hellish conditions inflicted by capitalism as do the starving reconcentrados on the ill-fated island of Cuba.

A splendid branch with a charter membership of thirty-four was organized here last night. They are all bright and active young fellows and will give a creditable account of themselves. Other branches will follow rapidly until we have the whole mind-fist national organization.

Our first national convention meets June 7. It is hoped that each branch will be represented. A national platform will be adopted and the constitution will be amended to meet demands. We confidently look forward to our first national meeting as a Socialist convention of such character and proportion as to immensely strengthen the movement and inspire the whole membership with fresh zeal in the cause.

Engage T. Debs

Spring Valley, Ill., May 14, 1898.

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, leader of the Socialists of Germany, and now in active management of the electoral campaign that is to close next month, relates the Twentieth Century, was born at Giessen (not Leipzig, as some have it), March 29, 1826. Although of poor parentage, he enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, studying at the academy of his native town and completing the philological and philosophical courses at Berlin university. His predisposition to radical thought asserted itself early in life, and it is recorded that the theses he wrote at the university were severely edited upon occasion by the faculty that their publication might not bring trouble upon the young man's head. His first active work as a revolutionist was done in 1848, when all Europe was in an upheaval. He participated then in a popular movement at Baden, the result being his imprisonment for several months. Upon his release, he asserted himself with even more vigor, and at the same place, but no better fortune attended his endeavors. The authorities had taken the measure of Liebknecht, and they dogged his footsteps without cessation. He had to take refuge from such constant espionage in Switzerland, and after spending a year or two there he went to England, in order to be able to co-operate more effectively with the revolutionary refugees in London, who were plan-

Liebknecht returned to Germany in 1862 and at once set about the propagation of his Socialist views. He was prominent on the staff of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and made himself so obnoxious to the authorities by his advocacy of the tenets of the Social Democracy that in 1865 he was expelled from Prussia and went to Leipzig, where he edited the Demokratische Wochenblatt, the organ of the popular working and particularly of the working class agitation, but he brought more trouble upon himself by his radical views, and in 1872 was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the technical charge of inciting to revolution. While serving out this term he was elected to the Reichstag from the Stolberg Schneberg district of Saxony. He represented this constituency for years, and in 1879 was chosen to the Saxon upper house in addition. His most active propaganda during this whole period was carried on in connection with the famous newspaper Vorwarts, of Leipzig, which is the principal organ of the Social Democratic party in Germany. In 1886 Liebknecht visited this country, recording his impressions in "A Glimpse at the New World" (1887). His other works include "Fundamental and Land Questions" (1874), a widely circulated volume.

Liebknecht, however, is over and above everything else a political leader and the Social Democratic party, now so fiercely contesting for seats in the Reichstag, is practically, as it exists today, his work, although associated with him in the leadership are Bebel, Vollmar and Singer. The Social Democracy constitutes, as is well known, the strongest political party in the empire, and it is not going too far to say that it is also the best organized. The platform of the party states that its aim is "to replace the existing capitalist order of society by one in which land, capital and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all. Such particulars have already been given in these pages, but we venture to repeat, notwithstanding, that the Socialists at the last election polled 1,786,738 votes, being fully 25 per cent of the whole number of votes cast and a gain of 359,440 since 1890. The party has 76 organs, 22 of which are dailies, and it is particularly strenuous in denouncing what is called state Socialism "as a system of half measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives." State Socialism is pronounced conservative, and Social Democracy essentially revolutionary.

At the present moment strong efforts are being made to re-enact the old, severe laws against the Socialists and Socialism, and it is tolerably certain that if this election goes against the Social Democracy there will be an outbreak of anti-Socialistic legislation. Liebknecht is today roundly denounced by the propertied classes throughout Germany as "a fanatical hater of Prussia," while the party he leads is declared to be the enemy of the fatherland. These allegations afford a key to the peculiar tactics of the enemies of Socialism in their dealings with the great leader and his followers. The effect of such tactics has not been very damaging. The Socialists throughout Germany now possess a party system that works with the utmost smoothness and precision, although a great deal of its success is due to qualities peculiar to the German character. To an Anglo-Saxon the organization seems over-elaborate, but it must be remembered that Germany is the land of red tape and that an exceptional degree of unity and cohesiveness is essential in order to baffle the laws aimed at repression. Only a German, and a German of Liebknecht's genius, could have devised the exquisite contrivance that is driving the enemies of Socialism to despair. The party conducts a school for Socialist orators and maps out their routes and their speeches. It has what may be termed a board of strategists and takes charge of the distribution of literature. It keeps another commission constantly employed in protecting the editors and speakers of the party from the hostility of the laws and the police. And at the head of all these things is William Liebknecht. Advancing years have not induced him to withdraw from the activity necessitated by party leadership. Whether it be on the floor of the Reichstag or in the political meeting, he is always prompt and ready. The masses of the party are intensely devoted to him, and when he came out of prison, last March, after serving a term for declaring that Emperor William could not rule Germany in opposition to the wishes of the Germans, he received an ovation so tremendous that it will probably never be forgotten.

The campaign in Germany has now reached an acute stage. Meetings are being held nightly throughout the empire, and Liebknecht makes speeches and presides over assemblages without intermission. It is wonderful that a man of seventy-two should possess such energy. Addressing a Leipzig audience last week, he predicted that the Socialists will poll over 2,500,000 votes and elect seventy members to the Reichstag, whereas the enthusiasm was terrific.

Liebknecht, however, is over and above everything else a political leader and the Social Democratic party, now so fiercely contesting for seats in the Reichstag, is practically, as it exists today, his work, although associated with him in the leadership are Bebel, Vollmar and Singer. The Social Democracy constitutes, as is well known, the strongest political party in the empire, and it is not going too far to say that it is also the best organized. The platform of the party states that its aim is "to replace the existing capitalist order of society by one in which land, capital and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all. Such particulars have already been given in these pages, but we venture to repeat, notwithstanding, that the Socialists at the last election polled 1,786,738 votes, being fully 25 per cent of the whole number of votes cast and a gain of 359,440 since 1890. The party has 76 organs, 22 of which are dailies, and it is particularly strenuous in denouncing what is called state Socialism "as a system of half measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives." State Socialism is pronounced conservative, and Social Democracy essentially revolutionary.

At the present moment strong efforts are being made to re-enact the old, severe laws against the Socialists and Socialism, and it is tolerably certain that if this election goes against the Social Democracy there will be an outbreak of anti-Socialistic legislation. Liebknecht is today roundly denounced by the propertied classes throughout Germany as "a fanatical hater of Prussia," while the party he leads is declared to be the enemy of the fatherland. These allegations afford a key to the peculiar tactics of the enemies of Socialism in their dealings with the great leader and his followers. The effect of such tactics has not been very damaging. The Socialists throughout Germany now possess a party system that works with the utmost smoothness and precision, although a great deal of its success is due to qualities peculiar to the German character. To an Anglo-Saxon the organization seems over-elaborate, but it must be remembered that Germany is the land of red tape and that an exceptional degree of unity and cohesiveness is essential in order to baffle the laws aimed at repression. Only a German, and a German of Liebknecht's genius, could have devised the exquisite contrivance that is driving the enemies of Socialism to despair. The party conducts a school for Socialist orators and maps out their routes and their speeches. It has what may be termed a board of strategists and takes charge of the distribution of literature. It keeps another commission constantly employed in protecting the editors and speakers of the party from the hostility of the laws and the police. And at the head of all these things is William Liebknecht. Advancing years have not induced him to withdraw from the activity necessitated by party leadership. Whether it be on the floor of the Reichstag or in the political meeting, he is always prompt and ready. The masses of the party are intensely devoted to him, and when he came out of prison, last March, after serving a term for declaring that Emperor William could not rule Germany in opposition to the wishes of the Germans, he received an ovation so tremendous that it will probably never be forgotten.

The campaign in Germany has now reached an acute stage. Meetings are being held nightly throughout the empire, and Liebknecht makes speeches and presides over assemblages without intermission. It is wonderful that a man of seventy-two should possess such energy. Addressing a Leipzig audience last week, he predicted that the Socialists will poll over 2,500,000 votes and elect seventy members to the Reichstag, whereas the enthusiasm was terrific.

Liebknecht, however, is over and above everything else a political leader and the Social Democratic party, now so fiercely contesting for seats in the Reichstag, is practically, as it exists today, his work, although associated with him in the leadership are Bebel, Vollmar and Singer. The Social Democracy constitutes, as is well known, the strongest political party in the empire, and it is not going too far to say that it is also the best organized. The platform of the party states that its aim is "to replace the existing capitalist order of society by one in which land, capital and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all. Such particulars have already been given in these pages, but we venture to repeat, notwithstanding, that the Socialists at the last election polled 1,786,738 votes, being fully 25 per cent of the whole number of votes cast and a gain of 359,440 since 1890. The party has 76 organs, 22 of which are dailies, and it is particularly strenuous in denouncing what is called state Socialism "as a system of half measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives." State Socialism is pronounced conservative, and Social Democracy essentially revolutionary.

At the present moment strong efforts are being made to re-enact the old, severe laws against the Socialists and Socialism, and it is tolerably certain that if this election goes against the Social Democracy there will be an outbreak of anti-Socialistic legislation. Liebknecht is today roundly denounced by the propertied classes throughout Germany as "a fanatical hater of Prussia," while the party he leads is declared to be the enemy of the fatherland. These allegations afford a key to the peculiar tactics of the enemies of Socialism in their dealings with the great leader and his followers. The effect of such tactics has not been very damaging. The Socialists throughout Germany now possess a party system that works with the utmost smoothness and precision, although a great deal of its success is due to qualities peculiar to the German character. To an Anglo-Saxon the organization seems over-elaborate, but it must be remembered that Germany is the land of red tape and that an exceptional degree of unity and cohesiveness is essential in order to baffle the laws aimed at repression. Only a German, and a German of Liebknecht's genius, could have devised the exquisite contrivance that is driving the enemies of Socialism to despair. The party conducts a school for Socialist orators and maps out their routes and their speeches. It has what may be termed a board of strategists and takes charge of the distribution of literature. It keeps another commission constantly employed in protecting the editors and speakers of the party from the hostility of the laws and the police. And at the head of all

SOCIAL FORUM

EXPLOITATION.

The object of capitalistic production is profit-making, or, in other terms, the production of commodities for the aid of the smallest cash investment possible to produce commodities for exchange in the competitive market, viz., the purchasing of land, houses and machinery, (constant capital) and the purchasing of raw material and labor power (variable capital), irrespective of their sources and but for one purpose, exploitation.

All other considerations, as the fertility of the soil, beauties of nature, title deed upon natural monopolies and the health or happiness of the working class, are debarr'd from, and play no part in the mind of the profit-seeking capitalist exploiter.

When considering capitalism in its entirety we may well afford to overlook the plight of the small capitalist, who is contending in vain against odds.

The first point to determine is the price of the product to be sold. This is done as approximately as possible under capitalist conditions.

The second point is the means by which the product is to be realized, including the outlay of all forms of capital.

Thus the capitalist has the first definite form of the field of his exploitation, aided by all the modern improvements and inventions. He has no precise means by which he can keep himself posted as to the supply and demand with respect to the commodity he produces. The first tidings that come to him are in the form of small orders which betoken the fact that he has not been successful in his attempt at competition.

The problem is not difficult to solve. Knowing that he purchased his land, houses and machinery at the lowest price obtainable he will naturally turn his attention to the efficacy and price of labor power.

The subdivision of labor he finds to be inefficient; therefore, he must, without consideration of the welfare of his employees, produce more commodities. By employing the "hands" at one thing, the operation becomes simplified and increases the productivity of the individual laborer.

That, by the performing of one simple operation, the laborer becomes more and more stupid, so as to be unable to exert his understanding for the higher objects of life—that, indeed, is not a part of the program of capitalist exploitation, but is merely incidental. "After me the deluge" becomes the motto of the capitalist.

For a time this successful exploiter has poised among the ranks of his class as "smart" and "cunning." But the mill of competition kept on grinding; there were others as "smart" and "cunning" as himself. Competition once more compels him to make an innovation, and as there has been no new invention or improvement introduced in his "trade," he determines upon reducing the wages of his employees.

This process is repeated until the limit of abstinence on the part of the laborer has been reached.

Competition, having thus been driven to the summit of its activity, defeats itself, and the capitalists combine for the purpose of regulating production.

The exploitation of labor was a means to an end, viz., realizing the means of production for the benefit of a few. CARL PANKOPF.

RENT, PROFIT AND INTEREST.

Most writers on economic questions recognize the classification at the head of this article, but I can see no difference between rent and interest, and but little between interest and profit. Rent is usually applied to the hire of land while interest is applied to the hire of money. Land and money are both capital under the present economic system. If A lets B have a sum of money and receives a sum of money or its equivalent for such use, the money received is called interest; if C lets D have the use of his land and receives pay for such use, the pay is called rent. There is practically no difference in the two transactions so far as the question of receiving pay for the use of capital is concerned. Both are lending of capital for increase and both are in principle wrong. However, I will treat the questions in the usual way—separately.

Rent is wrong, not only because "Thou shalt not lend to thy brother to usury," but also because the private ownership of land is wrong. The land of right belongs to the people collectively. Private ownership of land is just as wrong as would be the private ownership of the air, sunlight, navigable rivers or the high seas. The only difference so far as ownership is concerned is that men have been able to gobble up the land and then to successfully set up a claim to ownership of it. Who was the original owner of the land? Who can show a title deed running back to the original owner? No one. Then, the title is not good. If those who own land will examine their abstracts, they will find the title runs back to some sovereign. In this country the sovereign is the government of the United States. How did the United States come into possession of the land? Some by purchase, some by theft. Now, how did the man or men of whom the United States acquired the land come into possession of it? The same way—purchase or theft. You may continue the investigation on this line until you find you set up the claim to ownership, and you will find the claim is fraudulent, that the land was simply appropriated. By the same means the high seas could be appropriated and all vessels charged toll or rent for sailing upon them; the sunlight appropriated and rent charged for it; the air cornered and rented and those who would not or could not pay the rent must perforce cease to breathe. The Creator made the land for the use of the people just as He did the air.

"The land shall not be sold forever for the land is mine" (Lev. xxv., 23). The original owner of the land is here indicated. I might add the ownership

has never changed hands. If it has changed hands, it will be in order for some landlord to show it in the records. "The land is the heritage of the people. Every one has a natural right to what land he can use, himself and family—no more. All should have enough on which to live and build a home. All homes should be exempt from all taxes and executions, the improvements to belong to the one who made, or by lawful means acquired, them, the land to belong to the people collectively. This would forever settle the rent question and work hardship to no one but the land monopolist and speculator, and the public good demands the extermination of these. Every one could then have a home, which is now impossible, and the land monopolist would be destroyed. Every man who owns more land than he can use is a land monopolist.

It is not held that the land should be confiscated, but if it were it would not be worse than the confiscation of the slaves in 1851. It was then held that the nation's welfare demanded the liberation of the black man. The welfare of the nation now demands the liberation of the white and the black man. Slavery was a legal institution. Men had just as much right to own slaves as they had to own land. Both were recognized as property by law and by long established custom. The manumission of the slaves was virtually confiscation, as no compensation was given their owners. Confiscation is not new.

Again, an acre of land in New York city is worth many thousands of dollars; an acre on the western prairies, remote from settlement, is worth probably five dollars. Originally they were about equal in value. The difference in favor of the New York land was created by society and not by the owner. Had not society built a large city around the land, it would not have its present value. Had it not been for the vast communities tributary to New York, the city would not be as large as it is. Therefore, the farmer on the western prairie, the miner on the western mountain, contributed as much, probably more, to the value of the New York land as the owner. Society having created the value, it should belong to society.

Profit is closely allied to rent and interest—so closely that I can see no difference, but I will not argue that point here. Profit is usually called the difference between the cost and the selling price of products, with incidental expenses deducted. The manufacturer makes a profit on his products. This is the margin between what he pays his laborers and what he sells his products for, less the cost of raw materials, and other expenses of his factory. Here is where profit appears in its most malignant type. Capital never did and never can produce one atom. Labor can produce without capital, therefore, its claims are paramount. No man has or ever can have a right to coin money from the sweat of his brother's brow. As well might he claim the right to coin money from the blood of his brother's heart, which is indeed often the same thing. "Wealth belongs to him who produces it." It is said that factories and machines are capital and necessary to production; that the owner of them, the capitalist, is fairly entitled to a large share of the products for use of his capital. Not so. "Thou shalt not lend to usury," applies here. Besides, who produced the capital? The Creator the land, labor the rest. Labor can and does produce all the means of production. The capitalist is not needed. The means of production should belong to the people collectively, then the people, not the capitalist, would get the profits of labor. Or rather there would be no profits, as labor would get all it produced. Profit is the parent of competition. The old maxim that "Competition is the life of trade" has fallen into "innocuous desuetude." No sensible person takes any stock in it now. Go ask the merchant and he will tell you that were it not for the other fellows in the same business he would make money. The manufacturer will have the same story. Both may be making money, but both want no competition. Trusts do not believe in competition. They are organized to stop it. Profit now wants to kill its child, competition.

Interest is a monster that will, if not killed, devour the world. In the early days of Christianity, as well as in ancient days, it was condemned by all. It is condemned in many places in the Scriptures. The usurer was an outcast and despised of all until a comparatively recent date. The word interest was adopted soon after the reformation as a softer term, usury and interest being identical. After John Calvin and Cromwell endorsed usury, the churchmen ceased to wage war against it and the word "interest" crept into use. Hume refers to the change as "a lucky accident in language which has a great effect on men's ideas."

In evidence of what was thought of interest three hundred years ago, all of which applies with equal force to-day, I quote from Bishop Sewall, a noted divine of the sixteenth century. "It is a filthy gain and a work of darkness; it is a monster in nature, the overthrow of mighty kingdoms, the destruction of flourishing states, the decay of wealthy cities, the plagues of the world and the misery of the people; it is theft, it is the curse of God into possession of it." The same way—purchase or theft. You may continue the investigation on this line until you find you set up the claim to ownership, and you will find the claim is fraudulent, that the land was simply appropriated. By the same means the high seas could be appropriated and all vessels charged toll or rent for sailing upon them; the sunlight appropriated and rent charged for it; the air cornered and rented and those who would not or could not pay the rent must perforce cease to breathe. The Creator made the land for the use of the people just as He did the air.

"The land shall not be sold forever for the land is mine" (Lev. xxv., 23). The original owner of the land is here indicated. I might add the ownership

so, that he may have gain. Therefore our old forefathers so much abhorred this trade that they thought an usurer unworthy to live in the company of Christian men. They suffered not an usurer to be a witness in matters of law. They suffered him not to make a testament, and to bestow his goods by will. When an usurer died they would not suffer him to be buried in places appointed for the burial of Christians. So highly did they dislike the unmerciful spoiling and deceiving of our brethren. But what speak I of the ancient fathers of the church? There never was any religion, nor sect, nor state, nor profession of men, but they disliked it. Philosophers, Greeks, Latins, lawyers, divines, Catholics, heretics, all tongues and nations have ever thought an usurer as dangerous as a thief. The very sense of nature proves it to be so. If the stones could speak they would say so much.

It is the only highly civilized moderns who endorse interest. It is often said that "money makes money." This is another lie that is passing. Money never did and never can create one cent. If interest is made by the lender, the borrower is skinned of an equal sum. Ruskin says: "Interest increases the lender's wealth by diminishing that of the borrower."

Never before in the world's history has the usurer piled his nefarious trade with the success of today. The census of 1890 places the interest paid by the three states of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas on real estate mortgages alone at \$62,122,036 per annum. It is certainly greater now, the prosperity shouters to the contrary notwithstanding. This is an average of \$42 per family. This does not include the interest paid on chattel mortgages, on state, county, city and school bonds; nor on any securities or stocks or notes not secured by real estate mortgage. It would be safe to place the interest paid by these three states at \$80 per family per annum. The total debts of the United States are placed by various authorities at various amounts, ranging from \$25,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000. Let us place it at \$30,000,000,000; the interest at 6 per cent average and we have the enormous sum of \$1,800,000,000 per annum. This is over \$25 per year for every man, woman and child in the country, allowing the population to be 70,000,000. At five persons to the family this gives an average of \$125 per year for every family in the country. The bulk of this is collected through rent, profit and taxes, and many who pay it are wholly unaware of the fact. Many men wonder why it is so hard to make a living, but few of them know the real reason, which is that they are robbed of several hundreds of dollars every year by rent, profit and interest. OGDEN, UTAH. H. L. GAUT.

One thing is very certain, woman will never attain political, social, or economic equality under a competitive system, for it is based on the animal law of the survival of the strongest; it only recognizes the physical man; Socialism, on the contrary, recognizes the physical man as the representative of the race, the soul instead of the body as the representative unit of the political and social structure and as the churchmen voted her a soul ages ago, woman need have no fears as to her just and equal status under a Socialist regime. Women should feel a deeper interest in Socialism than men, not because it will emancipate them from serfdom, but because the instinct for perpetuation of species is more dominant in them than men and whatsoever tends to advance the well-being of the race will appeal stronger to their natural sympathies. They only have to learn the principles of Socialism to endorse it, and they will find in its practice and propaganda a much wider and nobler field for the application of their energies than is offered in the sham charitable and pseudo-philanthropic societies of the present system, and of which they are the prime supporters. The Social Democracy admits women to full membership, makes no distinction of sex and thus postulates the same for women when it comes into political power. The Social Democracy cannot afford to resort to the tricks of the old political parties to catch the votes of one-idea reformers. Its creed is broad enough to cover all the needs of humanity and it says to the woman suffragists, Prohibitionists, single taxers and all others who have pet schemes of reform; like the master of old: "Seek ye first my commonwealth of equality, justice and righteousness and all these things will be added to you." J. T. McCOLGAN, M. D. Arcot, Tenn.

MINISTERIAL MADNESS.

"I do not see how a strong race or a vigorous civilization can exist under any other conditions than the spur of necessity, uniformity—barbarism. If you take away from life the elements of warfare and strife, men would become a standing army. To withdraw individual competition of mind or hand would reduce the world's workers, and give us a race of shirkers. The question would be not, how much can I do? but, how little can I do? There are only two things that can be put behind human action—authority or necessity; and it is not as bad to be a slave to conditions that may be remedied as to be a slave to authority. And men will do under the spur of necessity what they would not do under the dictation of authority. Military rule is more degrading as a permanent condition than the slavery of toll. We will and must have one or the other."

The above paragraph is the rarest specimen I have found of "confusion worse confounded." It needs no serious reply. But what is an oath on the street compared with the blasphemy of a man with the above philosophy of life speaking in the name of the lowly Nazarene or even in the name of humanity since the author is ranked with the liberal preachers. There is one function of humanity which the preacher seems to have forgotten; that is love, which still lingers in the human breast, regardless of false teachings. "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves." F. G. STRICKLAND.

HOW THE THING WORKS.

The state of Massachusetts is a Republican state, i. e., the heaviest vote is polled for the Republican party. Also the national president is a Republican and the Republicans are responsible for the laws. But the Republicans themselves are the very first to disobey the existing laws. Representative Dingley proposed a tax on beer, 11 per barrel higher, and the good Republican capitalist brewer bosses go to work and brew as much beer as possible to be stored before the tax goes on and in this way cheat the Republican government. A poor laboring man if he is unable to pay his poll tax on account of being out of work is arrested and has to work out his \$2 poll tax in the penitentiary. (Prosperity.) J. EMIL LIEBER.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE WOMEN?

The discussion of this question by scientists reminds me of a discussion held by the early church at the council of Macon as to whether or not "woman had a soul," and from a Socialist standpoint the whole woman suffrage problem resolves itself into the simple question of whether or not she is a human being. If she is, her status is assured and it is a work of supererogation to discuss what her civil rights will be under the Co-operative Commonwealth. If I correctly understand Socialism its establishment will abolish the woman question with all other class issues, and we had just as well discuss what we will do with our paupers, or millionaires, as what will be the status of women. It is true we can scarcely blame womankind for being inquisitive on this subject; having been a slave to man for countless ages; having seen reform after reform spring up and leave her out in the cold after it attained success; having been "last at the cart and earliest at the tomb;" to be cruelly

toiled that "the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church," and further, "Let woman learn in silence with all subjection, but I suffer not a woman to teach, nor usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence;" then when learned and devout bishops in solemn conclave voted her an immortal soul by only a small majority; why cannot wonder that she is at least a little shy of reforms led by her old tyrants, men; that she should have some doubt as to whether she is included in the human race and fall to comprehend in its broad significance the term equality.

One of the sisters seriously and earnestly says: "The Social Democracy is asked to step outside the narrow limits of political bigotry and make the political emancipation of woman one of the issues of its platform of principles when it convenes next June." Why not make the same declaration in regard to negroes, Chinese, Jews, and red-haired men? Why not make the platform a political thesaurus to define such common terms as equality, the people, and citizenship? Simply because it would be supererogatory. Socialism clears all these questions which pertain to the capitalistic age of man's ignorance, bigotry and selfishness, at a single bound. The Socialist state cannot well get along without women; they are an integral and important part of the human race and its doctrine of equal rights and equal opportunities will not be for them in vain. Further, a declaration like the above would appear as if Socialism doubted the inherent right to equality in women and sought to confer something foreign chattel mortgages, on state, county, city and school bonds; nor on any securities or stocks or notes not secured by real estate mortgage. It would be safe to place the interest paid by these three states at \$80 per family per annum. The total debts of the United States are placed by various authorities at various amounts, ranging from \$25,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000. Let us place it at \$30,000,000,000; the interest at 6 per cent average and we have the enormous sum of \$1,800,000,000 per annum. This is over \$25 per year for every man, woman and child in the country, allowing the population to be 70,000,000. At five persons to the family this gives an average of \$125 per year for every family in the country. The bulk of this is collected through rent, profit and taxes, and many who pay it are wholly unaware of the fact. Many men wonder why it is so hard to make a living, but few of them know the real reason, which is that they are robbed of several hundreds of dollars every year by rent, profit and interest. OGDEN, UTAH. H. L. GAUT.

One thing is very certain, woman will never attain political, social, or economic equality under a competitive system, for it is based on the animal law of the survival of the strongest; it only recognizes the physical man; Socialism, on the contrary, recognizes the physical man as the representative of the race, the soul instead of the body as the representative unit of the political and social structure and as the churchmen voted her a soul ages ago, woman need have no fears as to her just and equal status under a Socialist regime. Women should feel a deeper interest in Socialism than men, not because it will emancipate them from serfdom, but because the instinct for perpetuation of species is more dominant in them than men and whatsoever tends to advance the well-being of the race will appeal stronger to their natural sympathies. They only have to learn the principles of Socialism to endorse it, and they will find in its practice and propaganda a much wider and nobler field for the application of their energies than is offered in the sham charitable and pseudo-philanthropic societies of the present system, and of which they are the prime supporters. The Social Democracy admits women to full membership, makes no distinction of sex and thus postulates the same for women when it comes into political power. The Social Democracy cannot afford to resort to the tricks of the old political parties to catch the votes of one-idea reformers. Its creed is broad enough to cover all the needs of humanity and it says to the woman suffragists, Prohibitionists, single taxers and all others who have pet schemes of reform; like the master of old: "Seek ye first my commonwealth of equality, justice and righteousness and all these things will be added to you." J. T. McCOLGAN, M. D. Arcot, Tenn.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS ARE FOR.

The Social Democrat of May 12 asks: "Will somebody tell us what the United States is going to do with 200,000 soldiers?" Just wait until the Socialist movement gets a little stronger in this country and then the question will be answered. This war that is diverting the attention of the people from their condition of poverty and want is for a purpose. There is a time coming in the near future when there will be a standing army of 200,000 men in the United States, and the Socialists had just as well make up their minds to face death, for that will be the end of this d-d-thieving system. You could not educate all the people of this country to submit to a Socialist system in a million years. One of the objects, and the greatest object, in declaring war with Spain was to get the excuse to increase the standing army and to issue more bonds. They were afraid to attempt the deal without a better excuse than they had, for fear the people would rebel and catch them without a standing army strong enough to suppress the people. You'll find out what they want with 200,000 soldiers, and that before many years, Mr. Editor. S. P. LEEP. Denver, Colo.

LIFE'S THRENODY.

"Life is so short, and shrouds have no pockets"—E. V. Debs. Deep as the sea is thy grief, as the storm-winds Rush through the wilderness, tearing So rush thy tears, tearing wounds in thy heart, man. Turning to night every sunny day. Life is so short, and the shrouds have no pockets. Why then be restless, like ocean's waves? Thy furrowed face and thy eyes' fall of sorrow Answer as plainly: Man, thou art a slave! Slave in this world of eternal love's Chains where should reign nature's pleasure and mirth! Beggar midst riches, and hungry midst plenty. Man, art thou worthy to live on this earth? ALEXANDER KAHN. All hearts grow warmer in the presence Of one who, seeking not his own, Gives freely, for the love of giving, Nor reaping for self the harvest sown.

REMEMBER ME.

Dear Lord, I did the best I could My fellow-men to do, And I'd be thankful if you'd My diamond crown let down. You know my earnest thoughts will fly To safes where gold might be. And when I pass from low to high, Dear Lord, remember me. The many widows I've made mourn, Dear children starved by me, My costly palace to adorn With bric-a-brac rare to see. But these are naught, yet valued high, And came o'er many a sea. A crown I want—but it comes high, So please remember me. HENRY M. EDMISTON.

THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE.

By Karl Marx, Translated from the German by Daniel De Leon, New York. Published by the International Publishing Co., 1898. Price, 25 Cents. The pamphlet of the great founder of Scientific Socialism appears in an English garb as a fit offering for the jubilee year of the revolution of 1848. He noticed in passing that the original work first saw the light on American soil, on the occasion of the author's short visit to this country in 1862. It is said that the object of that trip was the publication of this work, political conditions in Europe of that day making its appearance there impossible.

The epoch treated by the author is marked by the inauguration of Socialism as a movement of the proletariat. We witness here the first uncertain steps of the infant world two generations later the world would learn to fear and respect as a giant. We quite agree with the translator that "the study of modern French history, particularly when sketched by such a master hand as Marx's, is the most valuable one for the acquisition of that historic, social and political insight that our country stands particularly in need of"—with the generous permission of the translator, present company not being excepted. The lesson taught by the comparison of American Socialism of today with the beginnings of the revolutionary movement of the French proletariat, as penned by Marx, is, that the development of ideas but reflects the evolution of social conditions—a lesson which most of us have yet to learn. As the economic evolution of society, so does the evolution of social ideas follow certain historical laws. History repeats itself in current theories, when it repeats itself in material conditions. Since we are told that "of all European nations France is the one to which we come nearest," it might not be without interest to know what the author has elsewhere to say of the attitude of the "communists" (i. e., in modern parlance, the Scientific Socialists, without quotation marks) towards the French "Social Democracy" of those days:

"In France the communists unite with the Social-Democratic party against the conservative and the radical bourgeoisie, without surrendering for the sake of that union their right to criticize the phrases and delusions bequeathed by revolutionary tradition." (Manifesto of the Communist party, IV.) A few words about the translation. While one may appreciate the many and valuable accretions to the English vocabulary which must be credited to the translator, it is desirable that Karl Marx should appear before the English-speaking public in his own dress. The undefined appellation "fakir" with reference to representatives of labor might more aptly be reserved for loose use, and Proudhon's sentence, "Vous n'etes que des blaques" (P. 29), should be translated with greater precision, "You are nothing but braggers," or, if a slang expression is preferred, "You are nothing but bluffers."

Another curiosity is quite amusing. The sentence "His Rhodus, hic salta" (which occurs also in Capital, vol. 1, Humboldt, Ed., p. 90), is translated: "Here is the rose, now dance" (p. 8). Its real meaning is: "Here is Rhodus (the island in the Mediterranean), jump here." The sentence is very familiar to the classical student. It relates to a braggadocio from that island who happened to be among the spectators at an athletic performance at Athens and spoke disparagingly of the Athenian athlete, boasting of the super-human feats of jumping skill he himself had exhibited on his native island; to which the skeptical Athenians present replied: "Here is Rhodus, jump here." The translator was evidently misled by the Greek word "rhodos" which means "rose," but the sentence is Latin, and the Latin word for "rose" is "rosa."

Such trifles may not affect the solid meat of the monograph; they evince, however, a certain degree of negligence in the translator, which might prove fatal at a college entrance examination. To the International Pub-

lishing company all credit is due for the good work it is doing for Socialism, if it would but dispense with partisan sorties against this or that section of the American reform movement, which are wholly inappropriate in a work intended for the education of the great reading community, uninitiated in the mysteries of occult sciences. I. A. HOURWICH.

"Evolutionary Politics," by Walter Thomas Mills, is a volume of addresses and essays by this entertaining writer and lecturer. It contains much that will interest the student of sociology, government and monetary science. It is a book that everyone might read with profit, and is particularly commended to those from whom reform must come—the workers. "The Unemployed," "The Folly and Crime of Anarchy," "Municipal Ownership," "Direct Legislation," are a few of the subjects treated. Price 25 cents. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

"How We May Dispose of Our Surplus Products and How We May Employ Our Surplus Labor" is the name of a pamphlet by J. Alfred Kinghorn-Jones, who has contributed a number of interesting articles to the columns of the Social Democrat.

The pamphlet treats the subject of surplus labor and surplus products from the Labor Exchange standpoint, and it won the prize offered by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco some time ago for the best essay on the subject treated of. It is written in Comrade Jones' clear and incisive style and will well repay perusal, especially by those who are interested in the Labor Exchange. The price is only 10 cents. For sale at this office.

FOR PROPAGANDA.

The National Executive Board Calls for Funds to Spread the Work of Social Democracy.

To the Social Democracy, Greeting: We are in need of funds to inaugurate a more vigorous campaign in the interest of the Social Democracy. More men are needed in the field and more literature must be distributed. It is therefore proposed to raise \$2,000 for this purpose at the earliest possible moment and we call for 200 volunteers to send us \$10 each to meet the demand.

The splendid victories of Milwaukee and Sheboygan indicate beyond all doubt the sweep of the movement. These advantages must be followed up by vigorous work and preparations must at once be begun for the congressional campaign this fall. Two hundred subscriptions of \$10 each will give us \$2,000 and with this amount we can accomplish wonders. We appeal to each local branch and to each member to take this matter in hand. Subscriptions should be forwarded to the national treasurer and all will be acknowledged in the columns of the Social Democrat. Comrades, the Social Democracy calls to duty and every nerve should be strained to meet the demands of the hour. Earnestly hoping that the response to our appeal will be prompt and ample, we remain, Yours fraternally, EUGENE V. DEBS, JAMES HOGAN, SYLVESTER KELIHER, WM. E. BURNS, R. M. GOODWIN, National Executive Board. Chicago, April 12, 1938.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT SMILED AT ME

The little girl that smiled at me, This side of heaven I may not see, A face seen in a passing throng, A glance but half a moment long, And friendless faces, grave and gay, And then the broad street stretched away, Went past me like a surging sea, And with it she who smiled at me. The smile of her who passed that day, A gleam of light across my way, Was like a ray from heaven thrown, To one who walked the dark alone, Just a chance smile—yet how the skies And earth grew brighter for the eyes Of her who smiles so timidly Out of the hurrying throng at me. The little maid that smiled at me— If such a miracle may be, And wings of prayer have flight as far, To her who passed me like a star, Come gentle Providence and praise, Sweetness of love and length of days, And heart so pure and soul as free As looked from out her eyes at me! —Atlanta Constitution.

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

Children's Column

Address Communications to Ella Reeve Ware, 537 Dear St., Brooklyn.

MY LITTLE MAN.

I know a little hero whose face is brown with tan. But though it shines the spirit that makes the boy a man: A spirit strong and sturdy, a will to win its way. It does me good to look at him and watch him day by day.

He tells me that his mother is poor, and sews for bread, "She's such a dear, good mother!" the little fellow said, And then his eyes shone brighter—God bless the little man— And he added: "Cause I love her I help her all I can."

Ah! that's the thing to do, boys, to prove the love you bear To little fellow who has kept you in long and loving care. Make all her burdens lighter; help every way you can To pay the debt you owe her, as does my little man."

LETTERS FROM THE CHILDREN.

Dear Editor: I have read so many of the letters in the "Children's Column," so I thought I would write a letter, too. I read those two nice letters that came from Boston and they are both real good. They know a lot about Socialism, and I am glad they are so well posted. I hope the generation that is growing up will be better than the past one was.

I don't think it is hardly right that the people should send all to Cuba while so many are starving in our own country. It is very wrong for some to starve and some to have riches; this wrong will be righted when the Socialistic plan is adopted.

Papa and mamma are Socialists and are trying to get others to be Socialists, too. Some of my Republican friends and I have good times telling what we think is right, and what we think is wrong. I guess I am the little Populist around here. I wish there were more little Socialist boys and girls.

I would like to join a Socialist branch, so here is my address: Erma Badger, Winona, Kansas.

I think Erma is pretty well posted, too, about Socialism. Don't you? She is doing all she can to spread the gospel of better times, by talking about it to her little friends.

Here is another letter from Mike Gordenker, the earnest little boy who wanted to know what Socialism really meant:

"Dear Friend: I read that you put in the paper and I felt very sad how the little children work.

"The little boys where I live do not work in factories, but work on farms and in the fresh air. I think the Social Democracy is a good thing and will help the poor little children that have to work in the factories. When I get older I will join it if I can. Your little friend, MIKE GORDENKER."

I have been interested in the answers given in Uncle Herbert Casson's "Children's Column" to the question, "What is Socialism?" One little Kansas girl says: "I think Socialism means all things good, and we should work for each other." Another little western girl says: "I think Socialism is where people do things together."

THE LITTLE COMMENTATOR.

George, my little seven-year-old, Was reading one day to me That story of stories ever told, As he stood beside my knee. The story of Jacob's sons, Of Joseph and his father's joy, And of all the cruel, wicked ones, And the motherless youngest boy. As he threaded the touching tale His wrath arose, and he said: "If I'd a been there at Joseph's sale I'd a punched in Reuben's head!" His face, as it grew half dim With the pathos of the tale, Glanced on, and he shouted, "Good for him, Simeon is going to jail!"

When he read how they found the cup In Benjamin's sack, his fair Face flushed, and he doubled his small fists up— "The sneaks, they had hid it there!"

When he read of the long array Of wagons to Jacob sent, Of the counsel to "fall not out by the way," I asked him what that meant.

I saw in his critic eye A flash attempt to force Down a bit of disdain at me: "Why— Fall out of the wagons, of course!" MARGARET J. PRESTON.

"My father's a policeman," boasted a little boy of Allegheny. "Pooh, that's nothing!" replied another little fellow, "my father's a newspaper reporter."

"Well, my aunt is going to be married next week," said the first boy, returning to the attack. "One of my sisters was married week before last, and my oldest sister has twins," was the triumphant reply. His victory was short, however. The other boy meditated for half a minute and then said conclusively: "My uncle takes up the fare in church on Sundays."

A funny story is told of a professor who has a wife and family, but whose thoughts are always with his books. One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She demanded to be told what had become of them, and the professor explained that as they had made a good deal of noise he had put them to bed himself without calling a maid. "I hope they gave you no trouble," she said. "No," replied the professor, "except the one in the cot here, he objected a good deal to my undressing him, and putting him to bed." The wife went to inspect the cot. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green from next door."

"Know this, too, before you are older, And all the fresh morning is gone, Who put the world's wheels wheel a shoulder Is he that will move the world on."

Paradise Found

BY RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

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

CHAPTER XIX. SIDE ISSUES.

Where is Santa Sarah—you want to know?

Well, reader, Santa has disappeared, but given Aurelia Croesus full power to represent her and act for her.

And Aurelia? Well, she has taken up her permanent abode in Arcadia, or, more particularly speaking, in Saratov, where a handsome and commodious residence has been erected for her.

She always managed to spend her income of two millions before the year was out, and then was compelled to economize.

Her cousins all thought of the world of her, and it wouldn't have been safe for any one to say a cross word to her in their presence. With Hugh she was on the best of terms, laughing and joking with him when he was at leisure, which was not very often, it is true.

We have already stated that the labors of the commission ended with January, and as the expedition of the immigration trains would take Hugh east in the middle of March, there was not much time to loaf or idle in case he wished to finish his many jobs on hand before departing for Lakopolis.

The governor had requested Hugh to superintend the workers of the state in the mountain ranges, and this supervision frequently called him from home, as he was wont to call and consider Saratov.

On one of these trips he learned from one of the Zytrovs—for when Paul changed into a Zytrov, the others followed suit that the deprivations of the Indians were increasing from week to week, and had about reached the limit of endurance.

"If they would content themselves with stealing ordinary cattle, as sheep and horses," said Hugh's informant, "we might endure their pliftings; but they generally steal the most valuable animals kept for breeding purposes. I wrote to the governor about it, and he replied, to report to you."

"Yes, I had a note from him this morning," said Hugh, "and intend paying a visit to the reservation now." This interview took place in the northeastern county of Arcadia, in whose eastern extremity the reservation of the Goodfornights was located.

Hugh had never before visited it and asked: "And how far is it to the reservation, please?" "Scarcely ten miles, general. Do you think of going?"

"I might as well, being so near it. These deprivations must be stopped at any cost, and the sooner the chief learns that we can't be trifled with the sooner these outrages will cease. It is hardly nine now; my horse is fresh, and if I bestir myself I can settle this vexing trouble and be back by evening, so Guten Morgen, mein Freund."

The reader sees that Hugh had learned something from the Smiths-Zytrovs, then, if you insist upon it, you should make some allowance for the force of habit.

Hugh urged his steed to a brisk trot, and a couple of hours later drove into the Indian village situated on the reservation.

He knew that it would not be safe to leave anything unguarded in his vehicle, and was debating the best course to pursue when he discovered Polo, the lad he had nursed during his convalescence.

Polo seemed delighted to see his white friend, for he drew near, nodded, and the grin of pleasure stealing over his countenance actually had the effect of beautifying it.

"How are you, Polo?" Hugh inquired, holding out his hand for a shake.

"Heap well," the lad replied, his grin broadening and pressing the proffered hand heartily.

"I am glad to hear it. Say, Polo, you can do me a favor. I have business with Chief—Chief—what is his name?"

"Unta, head chief."

"Very well, Unta, then. I want you to watch this rig for me while I am thus engaged. Supposing you get into the buggy and walk my horse about. Don't let these fellows touch anything if you can help it. What do you say?"

"Polo glad, do it. Boss little gun in pocket?"

"You mean a revolver?"

Polo nodded.

"Give Polo, heap good, keep Indians off."

"All right. Be careful though in handling it."

"Polo know; no fear."

Hugh alighted, while the lad took his place, seized the reins and drove off at a slow gait.

A number of Indians, especially urchins of his own age, showed a strong disposition to imitate his example; and they would probably have paid little attention to Polo's protestations if they had not been backed by the weapon in his hand which he took good care to keep in view, apparently ready for use.

As he was passing the outskirts of the village an ugly, villainous looking white man stepped to the buggy, saying: "Stop a moment, you brat, where is the owner of this rig?"

"Powwow with Chief Unta," replied the lad.

"But who is it? I have an idea, and if I am correct—"

He stopped, but a savage flash from his sinister eyes spoke volumes. Polo noticed it, but his pride of being ac-

quainted with so prominent a white man overcame all other considerations and he replied with grave dignity:

"He great boss, chief at Gorgeville."

Another vicious gleam of the other's eyes tinged with savage joy.

"Do you know how long he is going to remain?"

"Polo no know. No heap long mebby."

"And do you know which way he came, or rather, which one he is going back?"

"No know, mebby this way," pointing southwestward.

The white man stepped back and Polo proceeded on his way, driving around the village. He had forgotten the meeting recorded, but when he reached the place again, he saw the white man walking hastily in the direction pointed out by the lad, accompanied by an Indian bearing the reputation of extreme lawlessness amongst a rather lawless community.

Polo was a quick-witted lad. What could this sudden departure mean? Had it anything to do with his friend and benefactor? The two men were armed with rifles, and the suspicion that the errand had something to do with the white chief refused to leave his mind. He pondered as he drove, and when Hugh a few hours later emerged from the chief's hut, his reflections had given birth to conviction, and this conviction to resolution, and he awaited with impatience the return of his friend, to communicate to him his suspicion.

But we must now return to Hugh, who walked along the only street of the village, watching for signs that might shape his movements. At this moment a but somewhat larger than the others met his gaze, and he stepped to the door, to learn whether the supposition that this was the chief's abode was correct, when the chief appeared in the entrance uttering a ugh, standing probably for both surprise and welcome.

"Halloo!" cried Hugh, extending his hand to the Indian, "Chief Unta I suppose?"

"Me Unta," replied the Indian, "my white brother is welcome. Will he come in and rest on Unta's couch?"

"I will, chief, as I have a little business with you. Thanks, sir, and as my time is limited, I may as well come to the point at once. I come in the name of the white father in Gloria, who is sorry to learn that your children have purloined a large number of horses, cattle and sheep from his ranches in the neighboring mountain."

"Ugh!" grunted the chief in reply. "White father heap mistaken," said he, pretending to be greatly surprised and shocked. "My white father heap much mistaken. Must be Nogoods; my children never take white father's cattle."

"Well, chief, I do not come to argue the case for the charge has been proven, and your children caught in the act more than once. The white father in Gloria says this practice must be stopped or he will report to the white father in Patropolis, who will remove this reservation far north, where there is plenty of ice and snow, but no domestic animals of any kind to steal."

The Indian received this message with his customary ugh, but was on the point of asserting the baseness of the accusation when Hugh raised his hand in testimony of some impatience.

"Never mind that now, chief," he said kindly but emphatically. "This system of pillaging our ranches must cease. You assert that your children are innocent. How would it do, then, for them to assist us in watching for the thieves, catch them and deliver them to the arm of justice?"

This proposition came so unexpected that the ugh of the chief was truly stentorian. "Me catch thieves?" he said as if doubting the service of his ears.

"Yes, you and your children. The white father does not expect you to do this for nothing. He is willing to pay you handsomely in horses, cattle and sheep. He didn't exactly fix the number; but I'll assume the responsibility to guarantee you twenty-five good horses, twenty-five fat steers and fifty sheep annually, if you will bind yourself to check these deprivations, with the understanding that at the discovery of the first theft this pay cease, and the white father in Patropolis take matters in hand. In such case I am confident that his warriors will be here in less than no time to catch and punish the guilty parties."

This ingenious mixture of bribe and threat had the desired effect upon this son of the wilderness. What his visitor offered did not equal the unlawful acquisitions of the past, but they were to be had without risk, and Mr. Unta was intelligent enough to know that his tribe had no chance whatever to resist the military power of Vesperia, if turned on them in real earnest. So he concluded that prudence was by far the best policy, and readily agreed to the terms proposed.

"My children will watch like falcons," he said with an uprightness which Hugh accepted as sincere, because backed by prudence and interest, "and if they catch a thief on my white father's reservations, they will deliver him to your brother."

"All right, Unta, I am glad we have come to an understanding. I am convinced that you will keep your word because it is your interest to do so. Whew! twelve o'clock! I must hurry, or night will overtake me in the woods. Good morning, chief."

Unta invited him to share his dinner, but Hugh was enough of an epicure to decline the honor and, stepping from the hut, looked around to see where Polo had strayed to.

reader knows, Polo, in his turn, was on the outlook for his white friend. When the rig was in close proximity

Hugh drew a silver coin from his pocket, handed it to the lad, saying: "I am ever so much obliged to you for your kind assistance. Don't fail to visit me at Saratov before I go east."

He stopped, expecting Polo to jump from the buggy; but to his surprise Polo made no sign to withdraw. He looked at Hugh with a significant glance, and said: "Me go little way with white boss. Heap little."

"We know that Hugh was naturally kind. Moreover he liked the lad, so he said pleasantly: "All right, Polo, but remember the farther you accompany me the farther you will have to foot it afterward."

"Then he got into the buggy and wanted to take the reins, when the lad said impudently: "Polo drive, heap little."

Again Hugh yielded good-naturedly, but when Polo started off in an easterly direction after leaving the village, Hugh remonstrated, making an attempt at securing the reins. The lad still persisted. "Polo heap right," he said earnestly, eagerly. "Tell white boss heap sure."

By this time Hugh was convinced that there was method in the lad's conduct, in fact that there must be something wrong. So he let Polo have his way.

For half a mile the young Indian kept the horse at a brisk trot, but when every trace of the village had disappeared, he suddenly brought it to a stop, turned to his companion and said impudently: "White boss go home other way," accompanying these words with a gesture of explanation. This gesture Hugh construed as a curve from the east to the south and afterwards the west, as if he meant to intimate that this was the direction he wished his friend to pursue.

"But, Polo," he protested, "that course is ever so much out of my way. Why do you wish me to pursue it?"

"Man wait other way, shoot boss."

Hugh started. "Are you sure, Polo?" The lad nodded eagerly.

"But what makes you think so?"

"Saw man go with red man. White man had, red man had. They much gun."

"Well, they might have gone that way with big guns and yet mean no harm to me. You must give me some better reason to think they mean harm to me."

"Polo do. White man come and ask Polo who white boss? Polo tell; then white man shoot with wicked eyes. Polo sure, heap sure."

Hugh still doubted the accuracy of the lad's apprehension.

"What kind of a chap is he, anyhow? I mean, how does he look?"

"Hair heap fire, boss."

"You mean his hair is red?"

"Much red, heap fire," was the eager reply. Suddenly a light flashed Hugh's memory. "Is his hair coarse, standing up, as it were?"

The lad nodded.

"Eyes black, nose large and hooked, lips thick, lower face covered with a heavy red beard?"

The lad understood at least the drift of these questions, for he nodded every time eagerly and emphatically.

"Well, Polo, I begin to think you are right concerning the fellow's rascally intentions. We are more than quits now, my boy, for your sagacity probably saved my life. I shall do as you wish me to, and avoid an encounter with the thug until I am better prepared to meet him. You go home now and keep mum, do you hear? Not a word about this to any one. If everything goes right I shall be back on the reservation very soon. Meanwhile let's shake hands, Polo, and remember that I shall always be your warm friend and patron. Good-bye, my son, good-bye."

Polo was evidently delighted by the cordiality of his white friend, for he grinned from ear to ear, watching Hugh's rig until it disappeared in a southerly direction.

Our friend now urged his good steed to more than usual speed, continuing his southerly course until he was fully six or seven miles from the reservation. Then he turned west, pursuing tolerably good roads; but although he kept up his speed without much abatement it was fully nine o'clock when he reached Gorgeville.

Hans was up yet and to his care our friend entrusted his panting, foam-covered horse. After partaking of some food to satisfy the cravings of an appetite which had been sharpened by a long fast, he retired to bed to forget for a while the exciting experience of his ride.

(To be continued.)

FREE SPEECH IS TREASON.

General Schofield, in an interview with a press reporter, says the San Francisco Star, stated that any adverse criticism of the administration, the army, or the navy, would, during war, be considered treason and punished as such. That is to say, if a conscientious editor, for instance, should give his readers plain truths, instead of flouting lies and unbecoming "patriotism"—if he should fall to praise the heroism of the high officers in command—he will be a traitor and summarily hanged. We'll be "hanged" if we submit to any such order of things.

We have a right, inalienable and according to the constitution, to freely express our opinions upon all subjects, and we mean to exercise that right. In these columns, General Schofield himself will receive adverse criticism or praise, as he may deserve. As a beginning, we denounce him now as a traitor to his country, for expressing his intention to deprive the people of free thought and free speech. America is not France, where high army officials are looked upon as little less than divinities.

CAST THE ONLY VOTE.

Not long ago a vote was taken in the Canton of Solvure, Switzerland, on the question of a parish church organist. One man only took the trouble to go to the polls. Finding himself there alone he remarked, "Vox populi, vox Dei. I am the vox populi, and I elect myself to the place." And it was so!

Five hundred million dollars in bonds is about the price of the "national honor" just now.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR. COLONIZATION COMMISSION. CHAS. BRIDGES, J. HAYES, Chairman. W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretary.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for item and amount. Total: \$2,372.52. W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer.

THE FIRST OBJECTION.

We publish herewith the first real objection to our plan of organization so far as outlined. The criticism is from Branch 11 of Malden, Mass., and is given elsewhere in these columns.

The main objection presented by our Malden comrades is that the plan proposed to hold the stock in trust for the benefit of the collectivity would tend to form a close corporation.

The objection, if there be any, to such a corporation, is not stated, other than the excluding of the people who furnish the money.

The purposes of the plan suggested were outlined in the last issue of the Social Democrat.

It would seem necessary to repeat some of them in order to emphasize them.

The necessity for holding the stock in trust and thus preventing the control being merged into fewer hands would seem apparent on the face of it. The resolution misquotes from the issue of April 23, where it says "in order to prevent the collective ownership of the land from being dissipated," etc.

The history of the co-operative societies, and in fact, all companies, shows a tendency to concentrate, as does all wealth, into the hands of a few and fewer number of individuals. This is a peculiarity of our present system and a danger we must avoid. The individualistic spirit of greed in the people must be handled with care. If it should be necessary to form a "close" or any other kind of corporation to overcome this difficulty it will be done. The complaint that the people who furnish the money will be excluded doesn't mean what it says. It means to say that the people who furnish the money will be excluded from controlling the Co-operative Commonwealth Company.

This is perfectly correct and as it should be. We do not propose that money shall control the Co-operative Commonwealth, and our members should realize this.

Money is a good servant, but a bad master, and will not be needed some time, we hope.

It has long been a contention of the Socialists that the postal savings banks would be of benefit as a palliative measure and that the people were looking for security rather than interest. In the same way, people who are willing to subscribe to the bonds of the Co-operative Commonwealth Company can put their money in for security, and if they have scruples against interest they need not take it.

They will be guaranteed security for the money they put in, but the man who has money will not be able to rule over the man who has not. We are seeking to abolish the rule of money, not to perpetuate it.

As soon as it is possible to pay these bonds, the Deed of Trust says they shall be paid, and when they are paid the whole number of co-operators, both male and female, over 21 years of age, shall vote to decide whether the corporation shall continue and how the future business of the company shall be conducted.

The provision we make against money ruling, it seems to us, is exceedingly democratic, and has already been so considered by the large majority of our members who take an interest in these matters.

The placing of a majority interest of the stock of a company in the hands of trustees for the benefit of others is not only not contrary to all precedent but is something which is done every day. The wisdom of such action as to prevent a few individuals with money from securing control of the company is so apparent that nothing need be said.

AS TO THE ADMINISTRATION. It is generally understood that the colonization commission as now or hereafter constituted shall have a part in the directorate of the Co-operative Commonwealth Company and in the direct administration of its affairs.

There are four persons now temporarily serving as directors, because the Kansas law requires that the whole number of directors for the first year shall be named in the application for a charter. This is stated in order to clear up a slight ambiguity of statement in the last issue which has been misunderstood in some quarters.

READ CAREFULLY. We would call the attention of our readers of the issue before this to the article headed "Why Bonds Are Issued."

We expect soon to present to our readers the complete deed of trust which defines how the stock is to be held by trustees, and when the trust is to be terminated and all other and complete information on this subject.

Each and every co-operator will have a copy of it, together with a contract between the co-operator and the Co-operative Commonwealth Company. This defines the status of the individual toward the collectivity and of the collectivity toward the individual, so that there can be no mistake. The filled-out application blank is also made a part of this contract.

The question is, and must always be, how to preserve the democracy and rights of the individual while guaranteeing sufficient centralized power in the collectivity for the purposes of administration subject to a supervision by the individual units of such collectivity.

All those whom we have consulted

expressed themselves pleased with documents and plans. How they will work out in practice can only be determined by experience. The dangers which have beset the co-operative societies and finally wrecked them have been considered and we think fully met.

The work we have undertaken to do is enormous. Those who think it is not have not fully considered the problems.

When we present them, as we shall soon do, a clearer idea of the magnitude of the work done will be obtained.

ON THE TRACK.

Editor Social Democrat: I think the commission is on the track and right side up. We are living in a peculiar age—in an age in which robbery is made legal, and people have been so unmercifully robbed that they are afraid to help themselves, for fear of losing what little they may have left.

By forming a stock company, you have, I think, struck the popular chord; the secret is, people like to be robbed when it is done legally; when it can be made to appear that there is a general rule come in without much urging and submit to being sheared with never a kick.

Don't think by these remarks that I for an instant think there is anything wrong with the Co-operative Commonwealth Company; it is the proper caper under the present system, and it is under the profit system, and we are obliged to start if we start at all.

We all know the laws are very favorable to corporations, and the bond proposition to raise funds is propounded, the only way in which we can raise funds, simply because the Social Democracy members are too poor to come in under any other proposition, and it is from the outside we have to get the funds if we get any to make the start.

Money invested in a general partnership ceases to be individual property; that is one in our favor anyway, and I don't expect any great kick in the Social Democracy against becoming bondholders in general, if they can get what is desired from the bond issue. A few of our idealists may object to bonds, but we are on the earth and of the earth earthy, and practical Socialism will have to start on the earth and keep from out the clouds until such time they are called aloft.

Give my regards to Comrade Willard and say to him that I am waiting patiently to take him "by the hand."

Yours in haste, H. L. STEVENS. Branch 3, Seattle, Wash.

CORDIAL AND COMPLETE APPROVAL. Mr. Editor: I wish to express my cordial and complete approval of the plans of organization for the Co-operative Commonwealth so far as they have been published.

I think every true Socialist who whose attention these plans and proposals can be brought will subscribe for at least one of the bonds of the denomination of \$10. I believe that in twelve months we will have in cash from this source alone \$5,000,000; in place of \$2,500,000, they will be at a premium.

Rush the good work to the extreme limit of consistency and let us go into active operations. Yours, M. T. BRUCE. 406 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.

RESOLUTION OF MASS., BRANCH NO. 11. Malden, Mass., May 1, 1898, Branch 11.—Whereas, The Colonization Commission of the Social Democracy of America having decided to organize a corporation ostensibly to carry out the purposes of the colonization,

Resolved, That we desire to protest against the introduction of the provision in the proposed organization, prohibiting members from subscribing for stock.

The reason given "to prevent the land being dissipated" seems to us simply a pretext to keep the control in the hands of a close corporation, and this provision excluding the people who furnish the money is not only undemocratic but contrary to any precedent established in the organization of any corporation.

PRESTON PARKER, Chairman. H. T. Weeks, Secretary.

COMPETITION DOES IT. Dear Comrade: You may or may not find something worth printing in the following note:

It is right for one set of men to prohibit another set of men from doing that which does not harm the whole body?

Suppose that when the colony is started there should be a member, who believed that one meal a day was sufficient to support one person, and that he should persuade a majority of the members that his way was the proper way to live, would it be right for the majority to say to the other fellows:

"You shall eat only one meal a day," or would it be right to eat as they believed was proper, and let the other fellows eat in the way that had always been taught was proper?

Or, suppose a man has a habit of smoking a little, or chewing a little, or drinking a little, or even, saying—"bother it" occasionally, would the colony be in danger of disruption because of that man's bad habits?

I should think that if a man is a hopeless drunkard or an opium fiend, he would not be admitted as a member of the colony, and I believe they are the only persons who would be a menace to the colony.

And, further, I don't believe a man was ever made into a drunkard by drinking pure beer. I think that it is only the poison which competition has substituted for beer that makes drunkards. I neither smoke tobacco nor drink beer, although I did both at

one time, but still I believe there are many men who both drink and smoke who would be of great use to the colony.

Would it be wise not to admit them, or would it be wise to make pure beer and sell it to them at cost? Those who believe that it is wrong to drink could teach the others the folly of drinking.

I think that education is the only way to overcome the drink habit, which, after all is said, is only an effect and not the cause. Yours truly, THE MAN WITH A KINK. Philadelphia, Pa.

HIGHLY COMMENDATORY. Dear Comrade: Inclosed please find money order for \$1.50. I wish to state that we highly commend the work of the Co-operative Commonwealth and are more than pleased to see them moving slowly with care. Fraternally yours, BENJAMIN F. LAMB. Winchester, Mass.

CONGRATULATES COMMISSION. Dear Comrade: Inclosed find money order for \$1 on colonization fund for the current month. I regret not having sent it earlier through oversight.

I congratulate the Commission on their plans thus far announced, and look forward to the speedy consummation of the necessary land deals and the order "Forward, march!" to the chosen pioneers given.

Yours sincerely, A. H. W.

THE EMBLEM QUESTION. Editor Social Democrat—Mr. L. E. Bramhall's suggestion in your last issue for an emblem comes so near filling all the essentials of the case that I hasten to endorse it, with the following amendments: First, that the globe shall be a white one, indicating a world at peace; second, the blue field to be studded with stars, thus symbolizing heaven, or the fatherhood of God. We then have a white globe, encircled by a red band, in a blue field, studded with stars, meaning a world at peace bound together by the bond of human brotherhood resting in the fatherhood of God. What more could you desire. Anything more would disturb its grand simplicity.

S. C. McCANDESS. Jackson, Ga.

SALARIES OF SOLDIERS. The following scale of salaries paid for army service is interesting just at this time and was obtained from the war department:

Major generals, \$7,500 per year. Brigadier generals, \$5,500 per year. Colonels, \$3,500 per year. Lieutenants colonel, \$3,000 per year. Majors, \$2,500.

Captains (mounted), \$2,000 per year. Captains (not mounted), \$1,800 per year. Regimental adjutant, \$1,800 per year. Regimental quartermasters, \$1,800 per year.

First lieutenants (not mounted), \$1,500 per year. Second lieutenants (not mounted), \$1,500 per year. Chaplain, \$1,500 per year. First sergeant, \$25 per month. Sergeant, \$18 per month. Corporals, \$15 per month. Privates, \$13 per month.

Non-commissioned staff, from \$23 to \$28 per month, according to length of service.

The salary list discloses the "incentive" which has brought to the surface so many patriots who want to serve their country as commissioned officers.

TO THE CAPITALIST. Ye have seen in history's pages, All illumed by holy light, Heroes fighting through the ages, For the triumph of the right.

Ye have heard the brave words spoken, That have serped men ever issued, Ye have seen the shackles broken, From a host of lowly slaves.

Think not then that freemen slumber In these days of wealth and greed, Soon they'll rise in mighty number And the white slaves will be freed.

In your pride of wealth and power, Ye have ruled with iron hand, And ye yet seek to devour, All that's left of our fair land.

As the king who saw in terror Words of warning on the wall, So ye will not see your error Till ye totter to your fall.

Yet we seek not to defeat you With the sword, but with the pen. This our watchword, thus we greet you: On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men. CHAS. H. COULTER.

The advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has elected Theodore J. Shafner national president, to succeed M. M. Garland, resigned.

Most of the employes of the Parkhill gingham mills at Fitchburg, Mass., are on strike because of a reduction in wages of from 5 to 8 per cent. More than 1,000 hands are out.

BOOKS....

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA.

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

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Chicago Postoffice.

CHICAGO, MAY 19, 1898.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION Expires with Number on your Label. This number is 56 NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS. James Osterling, Pullman, Ill. E. B. Harris, West Superior, Wis. W. K. Gordon, St. Louis. James Shelden Ingalls, Chicago, Ill. M. E. Kleininger, Chicago, Ill.

PROPAGANDA FUND. Two hundred contributions of ten dollars each are called for under this lead, 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.

The heroic manner in which the Cubans have battled for freedom from Spanish rule for more than three years past should inspire Socialists to fight the battles of Socialism with persistence and courage that knows no defeat.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

cause. This circumstance strikingly illustrates how closely the whole world is now knit together by the bonds of industrialism, and emphasizes the necessity of the international Socialist movement.

The Cuban reconcentrados are dying of starvation by hundreds, and the chances are that by the time the strategy board at Washington gets around to the point of invading Cuba there won't be any Cubans there to set free.

C. H. Mathiessen, president of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company, is but 31 years old, and draws a salary of \$75,000 a year. He says "any man who works hard ought to make a success."

The German State railway at Berlin sells an annual ticket, good for a five-mile ride in and out of the city as many times a day as the holder wishes to go for \$4.50.

Here is a practical illustration of the economy of government ownership, which proves that Comrade Gordon's idea of a ride across the continent for \$1 is not an "iridescent dream."

The heroic manner in which the Cubans have battled for freedom from Spanish rule for more than three years past should inspire Socialists to fight the battles of Socialism with persistence and courage that knows no defeat.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

THE CONVENTION. The first annual convention of the Social Democracy meets at Chicago Tuesday, June 7, and will be a notable and important affair.

gates, but the greatest good feeling pervaded the whole proceedings. Comrade Carey made an ideal chairman, and everybody went home strengthened and encouraged by the experiences of the day.

After the close of the convention a public meeting was held, over which our newly nominated candidate for governor presided, and at which Comrades Gordon and Casson were the speakers.

MARGARET HAILE, Secretary of the Convention.

ORGANIZING THE MINERS. The organizing campaign inaugurated in Illinois by Goodwin and Debs on the 12th inst. is proving a tremendous success.

A most encouraging feature of the situation is, however, that since the recent visit of Comrade Debs the Branch has taken on new vigor and enthusiasm, and a determination to push unflinchingly forward in the great work of educating and organizing the people, revolutionizing our accursed capitalist system, and establishing a system in which all shall enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality, fraternity and prosperity.

Chairman Branch 1 of Pennsylvania Social Democracy of America.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. I can't see any use of mothers and fathers having such a time trying to find a suitable name for their babies.

The mule trust, formed to skin the government on its purchases of mules, could be broken up simply taking possession of the mules and paying a fair price for them.

The government has established a censorship of the telegraph, and no messages can be sent from Key West that are not subject to government inspection.

Leaving Coal City at 5 o'clock, the organizers were driven to Braidwood and a rousing meeting was held there in the evening and a branch with 28 members was organized.

The miners of Illinois and their officers are heartily for the Social Democracy and are taking hold with all their energy.

As we go to press we learn that further dates are as follows: 16th Lincoln, 17th Springfield, 18th Girard, 19th Litchfield, 20th Belleville, 21st Murphysboro, 22nd Du Quoin.

THE MINERS OF ILLINOIS. The miners of Illinois and their officers are heartily for the Social Democracy and are taking hold with all their energy.

FROM JOPLIN, MO. In Joplin and vicinity we have many active and enthusiastic comrades, and much good work for the Social Democracy is being done.

IT ANSWERS ALL WAR QUESTIONS SETTLES ALL WAR ARGUMENTS STRICTLY UP TO DATE. Even if you have another Atlas you need this one to keep posted.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES. No. 5, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 212 Market street.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

MEETING AT HARVEY. On Saturday evening, May 7, Comrades James Hogan, W. E. Burns, W. H. Johnson, E. E. Cook and J. S. Ingalls went to Harvey, Ill., and held an open air meeting in the interests of the Social Democracy.

Mark Hanna prosperity, the Branch is still able to uphold the flag of Social Democracy in Philadelphia.

During this period the Branch, taking into consideration the smallness of its membership and the weakness of its financial resources, has done fairly well. It has taken an active part in holding a number of mass meetings addressed by Comrade Debs, has held street meetings and maintained its own regular weekly meetings beside.

MISSOURI. No. 1, St. Louis, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1221 N. Broadway.

NEW JERSEY. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

NEW YORK. The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1 meets 3rd Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 74 Washington st., Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance Hall, cor. Oxford and Washington sts.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, St. Louis, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1221 N. Broadway.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for business on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

UNION THE MADE BRAND AND OVERALLS PANTS. Get your dealer to buy these goods—he'll do it for the asking and you'll help the UNION cause—or we'll send you tape measure, samples and self-measurement blank, with a dainty gift.

THE... COMING NATION. Is the hottest Socialist paper in this or any other country. It monkeys not with side issues but goes to the spot by advocating the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. The New Time One Year... \$1.00 With The Social Democrat One Year... \$1.35 The Coming Nation One Year... \$0.50

Free Free Free Idaho. with millions of acres of fertile and wild land, ranges for unnumbered cattle, fertile valleys with mild and healthful climate adapted to fruit, vegetables and cereals.

SOCIALISM. The burgeoisie of modern times, what it looks like; how big it is; where it is going; what it will do. THE BOGYMAN runs a paper out in Kansas that will tell you all about it.

THE NEW TIME THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE. A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY. Editors: H. O. Flower, Frederick Ugham Adams.

The Social Democrat SUBSCRIPTION BLANK. TO THE PUBLISHER, 504 Trude Bldg., Chicago: Find enclosed \$... for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT for... months.

WAR! We have just made arrangements by which we obtain correct a special edition of Gram's Big War Atlas THE BEST BOOK OF ITS KIND. It just what you want and all you want to do is to get it.