VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1898.

NO. 24

OUR GOVERNMENT

ITS CONSTITUTION FAVORS THE REIGN OF ENTRENCHED PLUTOCRACY.

Constitutional Changes Must Pre Any Attempt at Law Making-A Judicial Despotism

Before we talk of accomplishing this. that and the other thing by means of law, we must take the measure of our government and learn what we may do and what we may not do in a lawful

The government of the United States is not a democracy. It is an oligar-

Most persons erroneously assume that it is only necessary for the people of this country to obtain control of the law-making power to secure any sort of legislation they demand, and on this assumption political platforms are generally burdened with demands for measures of immediate relief which are very good in themselves, but which are not at all possible of attainment under our form of government.

The notion that we are living under laws which emanate from the legislative power of the nation is a fiction. It is a pleasant fiction for our economic masters, because it serves to keep the people quiet, whilst their pockets are being picked, and diverts their attention from fundamental questions by oppressing them with the delusion that they may correct the evils from which suffer by the simple magic of a they suffer by the simple magic of a legislative majority.

We are ruled in this country by a

cabal composed of five judges who form a majority of our Supreme Court, and the only valid laws which our legislators can pass are those which meet the approval of our capitalist masters. Whenever a really effective law in the interest of the masses is passed, a law which would abate somewhat the prof-its wrung from the sweat of the toilers by the inhuman devices of capitalism, it is promptly brought before the cabal for review, and just as promptly declared null and void. This arrange ment is a mighty fine thing for the cap italists, as it is only necessary for them to own the five men composing the cabal. They are then fully pro-tected, and the people and their law-makers may be d-d.

Under no government on earth has the judiciary such power as here in the United States. The judicial despot-ism under which we live is so complete in character that our legislators no longer even attempt to pass laws which depart in any manner from established precedent, and a custom has grown up precedent, and a custom has grown up of submitting proposed laws to our Supreme judges for an opinion as to their constitutionality before they are even discussed in legislative assem-blies. This custom has its root in the desire to avoid the absurdity of passing laws only to have them declared invalid; but its effect is to constitute a set of irresponsible judges, not only the judicial, but also the legislative power of the nation. The judges have usurped all governmental functions and now have the American people enmeshed in the net of one of the most complete despotisms that ever existed This is the fact that we must face before we talk of freeing ourselves from industrial slavery by the power of a legislative majority. Something more than a legislative majority is needed. The power of the courts to override the will of the people must be destroyed.

"Free contract" is the shibboleth o our exploiters. This doctrine is solid-ly rooted in our fundamental law, and all of our legislative enactments mus conform to it. Laws of a Socialist na-ture are unattainable as long as there is a power standing above the law that in harmony with the people's This is a point on which the people need enlightenment. It is a political issue that far transcends in sented, because it states the condition

precedent to all effective law-making. amended, and we are only wasting our energies in demading palliatives of a national character which cannot be at-

Our state constitutions are easily amended, and our state Supreme courts in the western states, at least, are elected by the people. We can carry on an effective Socialist agitation with quasi-Socialist laws within a State long before any such proceeding as a nation uld even be thought of.

We will take advantage of our sys tem of autonomous state governments for the purpose of inaugurating such measures of Socialism as can be obtained here and now. We take our political system as we find it and will conform to its peculiarities as far may be and adapt its agencies to th end of lifting out of the curse of capi-talist serfdom as many of the hopeless victims of power as possible, placing them in positions of economic security they will be enabled to use of rightfully theirs, thus finally breaking the meshes of the capitalist net which that touches the root of things, an is sue that will not down until the en-thralled millions are set free. Socialism in America has taken on a new of life, and will be fought out

they are trying to do now. The bolters

They will not succeed.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

an Hogan Tells Some

Those delegates who refused to abide by the will of an overwhelming majority in our recent convention have found means to enable them to send circulars to our branches throughout the country. These circulars are false and malignant. They are animated by the same spirit which led most of the dele-gates in question, in the adoption of their rule or ruin policy, to leave the S. L. P., and it is most unfortunate that they ever became affiliated with the So-

cial Democracy.

It was the decision of the national executive council to treat the secedera in a spirit of brotherhood, and to refrain from criticising their actions, but now, inasmuch as they have issued their circulars, I shall tell some things which are known to a large number of delegates and which I outlined in my

report to the convention. The Social Democracy, at its conven tion in 1897, laid down a policy and formulated a platform and constitution. It stood for both political and economic action. It had so able an adviser as Karl Marx to instruct it that economic conditions control all other conditions of social life-that political, educational, and even religious institu tions are governed by economic conditions. Therefore the Social Democrac truly scientific, acting along the lines of least resistance, decided to attempt to secure land and capital in some of the thinly populated states of the west and to mobilize the unem-ployed therein, thus making them selfsustaining and at the same time giving them political power, of which nearly all of this vast army is divested. Chair man Debs in closing the convention in '97, spoke eloquently upon the possi-bilities of such a movement, and as long as the policy outlined was adhered to the organization grew apace.

I was present at a meeting of the

executive board in August last when the question of appointing a coloniza-tion commission came up in accord-ance with the constitution. Three members were appointed, all of whom were suggested by Chairman Debs. Col Richard J. Hinton, of whom I had fre quently heard Chairman Debs speak in the highest praise, who was a lead-ing spirit of the emancipation forces before and during the civil war, one of John Brown's coadjutors and author of "John Brown and His Men," an expert on irrigation, holding several splendid papers certifying to his capabilities, who has been editor of several metropolitan newspapers, and who wrote an article in the Arena commending Chairman Debs for his Cooper Union speech and classing him as the peer of Abraham Lincoln, was one of the commissioners appointed. Cyrus Field Willard, who was labor editor of the Boston Globe and performed yeo man service during the A. R. U. strike and other strikes, was another. W. P. Borland, who is well known throughout the country as an economic magazine writer, was the other-member. Things went along smoothly for

Goodwin, Lloyd, Burns and myself took the field, and were sup-plied with some funds. But suddenly a change took place. Financial support was withdrawn from the men in the field who believed in carrying out the policy of the organization as it had been outlined, and a tendency towards exclusively political action manifested itself. Suddenly the colonization commission became a target for abuse. I want to say a word for the commis-sioners. They have done the very best possible. They have been handicapped in many ways. From the time the organization started until Decem-ber last Secretary Keliher received the colonization funds, amounting to some \$300, and printing done by Campbell and Priebe at from 30 to 50 per cen above the market rate was charged against the commission to help offset this money. Borland edited the Social Democrat and was paid out of the colis still due the commission from the

The convention showed plainly that a conspiracy existed to eliminate the economic feature of the organization, and the conspirators, failing to carry their point, are now trying to retard the work of this movem

What are they afraid of? Do they fear that the Social Democracy of America, by relieving the sufferings of a proletarians and bringing joy and glad ness into their lives, may retard the coming of the day when they may gain political power?

We are charged with packing the convention. Is it not strange that we were considered honest up to the day of the convention, and then suddenly turned into a set of rascals?

Who ever heard of anarch archists. ists packing a convention?

Then they say that we are Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Labo Exchange patriots, etc.

We say that they were, and are now contending for the field held by the S Their action proves our charge to be correct. We stand for the devel opment of the tendency towards Socialism. They contend for the leadership

of those people already converted.

The Social Democracy of America cleaned of its barnacles, will now press bravely forward to carry out the object for which it was organized, and will proceed unfinchingly to establish economic security for the helpless pro letarians of the country, in spite of th mendacity of its narrow minded opponents

JAMES HOGAN,

Comrades, let us line up for business

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF CAPITALIST RAPAC ITY IN THE MATCH TRADE.

—Henry George Lecturing on War —Welsh Miners' Strike.

(Social Democrat Special.)

4th June, 1898. wearisomely and to see the product that your labor wrings from nature lowing from you into the hands of the exploiting plutocracy through the chan nels of rent, profit, etc., but the curs of capitalism rests still more hardly upon some sections of the great dumb working class. Those brothers and sisters of ours who are inhaling day by lead shops and elsewhere noxious and death bringing vapors and substances have a heavier cross to bear than we who work under fairly healthful conditions. The cry of the victims of "potter's rot" and lead poisoning bursts out upon us now and then and makes the nation shudder, but most of the time these workers follow their occu-pations with a heroic resignation to fate that makes one's heart bleed. The gravestones grow more and more nu-merous in the cemeteries of Stafford-shire and Lancashire and the other centers of great industries, and tell a sad and terrible tale of human lives sacrificed to the Moloch of capitalism but the sons and daughters of the men and women who have perished prema-turely from the foul industrial diseases go on working and rotting off. primal curse of labor, launched by Je-hovah at our alleged progenitors, has an added fulfilment in the factories of Hanley and St. Helens. And here in London, despite the vehement denials of Bryant and May, the match manufacturers, that hideous disease, "phos necrosis," still claims its vic tims. In this one factory there are now discovered to have been six deaths from "phossy-jaw," as the mach work-ers call it, during the last few years induced by the use of white phosphorous in match making, and making itself felt by a gradual rotting away of the jaw bones, accompanied by the terrible acute pains that are felt in the most advanced neuralgia, and the feeling that your mouth is full of phosphor ous. It strikes down the stronges man or woman in a few months. Now, Bryant and May are high up in their churches, their factory they allege to be a model one, and they assured the government inspectors who visited them that no case of "phossy-jaw" had occurred since 1893, thanks to their care for their employes. But they lied! When brought into court they owned up to six deaths, and owned up to having purposely hidden these cases from the inspectors. Result, fines amount-ing to the sum of \$150. It also transpired that eleven more of their work-hands are under medical treatment for

The cathedral town of Peterborough has been the scene this week of the thirteenth annual co-operative con-A large advance is registered upon last year's figures, and the sum-maries for 1896 and 1897 come out this way:

phosphorous necrosis.

In 1896. In 1897.

Co-operative so-1,741 cieties \$ 87.734.620 \$93.058.290 Shares .. Sales 286,592,130 311,435,240
Profit 30,687,450 33,589,380 And all this has sprung from the little seed planted in 1844 by fourteen Lancashire weavers who pooled their scanty spare cash. It is a great oak, but the shelter it affords to the op-pressed is not much. It is in essence commercial and capitalistic, it desires profit and good investments just as the business man does. The co-operative world here requires to be revolution It has made clear one point, and that is that workmen can do most of those things for themselves which the wise acres once said could only be done for them by their educated betters. Many societies are hard at work here as else where endeavoring to persuade mem-bers of the co-ops with advanced ideas but it is slow work. The attraction o the "dividend" is very strong and many

Henry George's son, who is across here hunting up materials for his fath-er's biography, has been speaking out his mind upon the war. Said he 'Those belonging to the working class must bear the brunt of the conflict. They carry the armament, fire the cannot and pay the taxes. Those at home provide the food and the powder for those in the field, and the rich patriot is the gentleman who comes forward with the money to lend to the government at substantial interest." And he might have added that it is not only the poor in America but also the poor in Eng-land, Spain and Italy—in fact, the poor everywhere. Bread is still 40 per cent higher over here through the opportunity that the war gave to the wheat

now developed into a personal quarrel between P. J. King and John Eyre King asserts that Eyre has platiarized his scheme. The Laborer Leader flings itself into the fray with enthusiasm backing up Eyre. The official scheme backing up Eyre. The official scheme is of course laying quiet awaiting prob able congressional sanction later on.

The Welsh strike drags on heroically and stubbornly. Starvation is doing its deadly work, and the end is near.

see that the miners of the north of Manchester represented over 300,000 miners. If only the Wel 2 miners were to take the lesson of their present iso-lation to heart and eventually combine with the English and Scottish coal-getters, the colliery owners would make but a puny stand against them. J. T. R.

THAT MORTGAGE.

stones,
His name was God-Be-Glorified, his surname
it was Jones,
He put a mortgage on the farm, and then in
conscious pride.
"In twenty years 'lll pay it up," said GodBe-Glorified,

Be-Glorified.
The mortgage had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat;
He tolled with patience night and day to let the monster eat;
He slowly worked himself to death; and on the calm hillside,
They laid beyond the monster's reach good God-Be-Glorified.
And the farm with all its Jucumbrances of mortgages, stumps and stones,
It fell to young Melchizedek Paul Adoniram Jones;

Melchizedek was a lively youth, a holy godly man, And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a

uoble Puritan.

He went forth every morning to the rugged
, mountain side,
And he dug, as dug before him poor old God-

And he dug, as dug before him poor oid God-Be-Glorified,
He raised pumpkins and potatoes down the monster's throat to pour,
He gulped them down and smacked his jaws, and calmly asked for more.
He worked until his back was bent, until his hair was gray;
On the hillside through a snowdrift they dug his grave one day!
His first born son, Eliphalet, had no time to weep and broed.

His first born son, Eliphanet, and no time to weep and brood.

For the monster by his doorstep growled forever for his food.

He fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed him on his hay.

He fed him eggs and butter, but he would not go away.

And Eliphalet he staggered with the burden, and then died,

And slept with old Melchizedek and God-Be-Glorified.

Glorified, Then the farm it fell to Thomas and from Thomas fell to John,
Then from John to Eleazer, but the mortgage still lived on.
Then it fell to Ralph and Peter, Ell, Absalom

and Paul;
Down through all the generations, but the
mortgage killed them all.
About a score of years age, the farth came
down to Jim;

And Jim called in the mortgagee and gave the farm to him.
There's no human heart so empty that it has
no ray of hope.
So Jim gave up the ancient farm and went

to making soap. He grew a fifty millionaire, of bloted pam-

He grew a bity minimum.
pered nature.
He owned ten rallroads, twenty mines and the whole state legislature;
And thousands did his gruf commands and lived upon his bounty,
And he came home, bought back the farm and the entire county.
—San Walter Foss.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

Says the Argonaut, an aristocratic paper, published in Los Angeles, Cal.: "After this war we will see, as in European cities, great buildings, ous barracks-human hives wherein are congregated thousands of soldiers trained to slay their fellowmen across the borders and to keep their fellow-men on this side in order. "There will be no more riots, no more

Trades Union boy atts, no more rail way strikes under our new policy. Our great standing army will settle that. The man of millions need not fear, wealth will be protected and life be safe if liberty is not,"

THESE PROSPEROUS TIMES.

In this month's Arena is the story of an advertisement inserted in a St watchman. Within twenty-four hours there were seven hundred and twenty-five answers. The writer of the ar-ticle, Henry Matthews Williams, says that the applicants for the position were, in most cases, men of good edu-cation and more than average capacity. Many of them made pitiable appeals for the work, and told heart breaking stories of their trials in the effort to support. themselves,

break up this organization by those who failed in the convention. They failed likewise in their outside tactic

out an attachment and had the con stable serve it on Saturday, when the By good fortune Treasurer Hogan hap pened to come to the headquarter when the constable had only a part e office furniture on the sidewalk He paid the bill and the furniture was

On Monday another attachment, in spired from the same source, was pu in and this again was dissolved and the The men who inspired these despic

able attacks called themselves Social

AS TRUE AS GOSPEL

Sour grapes can never make sweet

The greatest kings were men so un-elfish that they could refuse a crown We live in an age of fact, not fiction;

Reason is the glory of human na-ture. He is next to the gods whom reason, and not passion, impels. When a man lives with God his voice shall be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn.

A beautiful woman who has the qualities of an konest man is the most delightful thing in the world. One finds in her all the merits of both sexe One will never know what life is worth until one has learned the scien of loving. Every man has a right to be vigorous and handsome, and every woman has a right to be strong and

LAURENCE GRONLUND CONDEMNS THE ACTION OF THE BOLTERS.

Berger's Platform Analyzed and Its Demand a Practical Movement.

The reason why I condemn Comrade Berger, of Milwaukee, and his followers for seceding from the Social Dem ocracy is because they thereby intended to break up and destroy a new and splendid instrument for the emancipation of the masses. It is a childish pro cedure. It is just like a child who re-fuses to play any more with its playfellows because it cannot have its will in a particular point. No matter how right they have been on the question of political action vs. colonization they should for the time being have bowed to the will of the majority and afterwards tried to persuade and convince their comrades. That would have been the proper procedure, simply be-cause the Social Democracy is the only American Socialist movement there is The Socialist Labor party is, in spite of its pretensions, a German movement it is now more than twenty-five years old and has just as little chance of winning an American majority as a 50-year-old maiden has of being married. But it is not the way of persuading

and winning Americans to kick them. There are, however, other criticism I have to make on the platform which Berger presented to the convention. It is in the first place altogether too long and too wordy for a political document: but besides this it possesses certain weaknesses, peculiarly German, and which surely ought in future to be avoided and eliminated.

First, it starts out with the old, threadbare truism that labor, manual and mental, is the source of all wealth and then follows a string of propositions ending with a demand for public ownership. It is a way of reasoning that is very powerful to the German and French mind, but that has just as little effect on an American as water poured on the back of a duck. It is the old deductive way of argun that was such a favorite with French philosophers of the last century, but which now in all branches of science is condemned as faulty and everywhere replaced by the inductive form. Instead of starting out with a general proposition, like the rights of man, or the source of all wealth, on which it is by no means evident that all philosophic minds must agree, and then proceeding down to facts, the modern, scientific way is to begin with facts which all who can see must admit, like trusts, and from these lead up to general principles. Prove to a German or a Frenchman that the existing system is false and unjust and he is ready for Socialism. Not so the American; he immediately inquires: 1s Socialism practicable? Prove to him that the trust must end in Socialism and he is convinced.

PRACTICAL STEPS.

Again, Comrade Berger's practical program begins with demanding the socialization of all large industries, controlled by trusts and monopolies. That is the common fault of all German programs, that they do not connect with reality, just because the German mind is theoretical. They do not unite the system we now have with the Socialist system. How are we to reach the latter regime? Are we to jump into it? Well, that is evidently what the Germans intend. But nations do not jump nation cannot jump. Even the great French revolution was not a jump, but a gradual, though rapid, descent into the inferno. Now that is a defect which the majority of the Social Democracy at any rate avoided. They propose a step to collectivism, to-wit, the abolition of the inferior Federal courts and of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over acts of congress. such abolition could be effected by an act of congress. Unfortunately it can stitution" is not alone the piece of pa per on which it is written but that pa The Constitution cannot abolished except by the act of a constitutional convention or by a revolution. However, there is a more pracway of taking the necessary step that will connect with reality, in the oninion of this writer, and hence he has which will be published Sept. 1.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Lastly, "class-consciousness" is a fatal German theory, upon which our German fellow Socialists on all, proper and improper, occasions insist. It is a theory entirely un-American, how ever, fitted to European conditions; nn-fortunately our brothers of German origin will never condescend to give way to American characteristics and Comrade Berger and his followers had to insist on the theory also on this oc one's head against a brick wall. theory of class-consciousness means that society is divided by a horizontal ers below the line and the possessing classes above the line and then a class That is the theory, but the practice of the Social Democratic party even in Germany itself, is the very op posite to it, for its leaders, like the party leaders in France and England are taken from the very class the proscribe. Marx, Lassalle, Libknecht Singer, Bebel himself, belong to the possessing classes. I call this theory and the shibboleth "class war" fatal, because they are opposed to the essen-

tial Socialist doctrine of the organic contention is going on, but it should be a vertical line through all classes, so that we have friends of our cause in all classes, and unfortunately there will to the last be workingmen who are

LAURENCE GRONLUND.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

It is interesting to note that a definite electoral reform has got into prac-tical politics in Great Britain. This is known as "The Second Ballot." It is on the platform of the National Liberal Federation, and is classed with the taxation of land values as one of the reforms that will be pushed by the Liberal party in the near future.

Following is the text of a resolution proposed in the house of commons on April 5, 1895, by Dalziel, and carried

"That, in the opinion of this house, it is desirable that provision should be made for a second ballot at parliamentary elections in all cases candidate receives an absolute majority

of the votes recorded."
Of course this only applies to elec tions, where there are three or more

candidates for one seat.

By the courtesy of Mr. John Paul, editor of the Glasgod Single Tax, we are able to present herewith some ex-tracts from a pamphlet on the Second Ballot, issued by the National Liberal Federation for the use of its affiliated

associations. The Second Ballot is not a new in stitution. It is in operation in varying forms in the countries of Austro-Hun-gary, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal.

WHAT IS IT?

"The system of Second Ballot im plies, shortly, that if, at the first elec-tion, the candidate highest on the poll has not obtained a clear majority of the total votes cast, a second election shall take place, at which the candidate then highest on the poll will be duly elected.

"It is usually proposed that, at the second election, the choice of the elect-ors should be restricted to the two candidates (among those who had not withdrawn) who stood highest on the poll at the first election. No fresh nominations would be allowed.

"The second election would take place within a fortnight of the first." Compared with Proportional Repre sentation, the Second Ballot is a very small step in advance. The underly ing idea, is certainly correct: that if you assume to elect a representative by a majority of a constituency, hought in no case to be elected by minority.

In Queensland the same object is attained at one balloting by the simpl device of each elector marking all the candidates with figures in the order of his choice. Then, when the ballots are counted, the candidate having the smallest number of votes is declared "out," and all his votes are transferred to the other candidates, as indicated by the second choice of the voters on each ballot, until a clear majority is got by one of them.

EDWARD BELLAMY.

(For the Social Democrat.) By Mrs. H. S. G. Lake.

man has died the world has never seen,
A man unfinching, true, with noblest purpose, and a heart;
man who thought of right, whose face and Were sweet and tender, of the race a beau-

ear Edward Bellamy! Thy soul was far to To stand the shock of life, upon the plains

of earth; Thou didst work out with skill, with master A system yet to make this human life of

And many tearful eyes will read the lines Which tell of thy departure to the better

neid,
The monster it had made, its blood-cursed gold to bring,
And say wherefore it would not stoop and yield.

On lips so pure they put the base to rout, And make the good within a thing mor

fire That now, to ease the pain, and dry the bitter Should be, for all of us, the one supreme desire.

What now may be thy blissful, grand es-Oh, sing, ye seraphs, in immortal rhyme, That Edward Bellamy was truly great.

known; name so proud ye may not trace, nor see It's like in synagogue, nor yet upon

praise, God keeps watch above such sacred in all the starless nights and earth's long

Who straightway change their earth en-

vironment to be thing foreshadowed by his facile pen, and named, by him, industrial Liberty. Olympia, Wash., June 2, 1898.

FOR PROPAGANDA.

GRAND CELEBRATION BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY ON JULY FOURTH

Picnic to Be Held at Kuhn's Park for the Purpose of Extending the Work of Socialism—Comrades Alert.

On July 4 the Social Democracy will give a grand celebration and picnic at Kuhn's Park, corner of Milwaukee and Armitage avenues, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on its propagan-da work. All arrangements have been made to give the crowds which are expected to assemble on that occasion a pected to assemble on that occasion a rousing good time. There will be ex-cellent speaking. There will be music and dancing. There will be all sorts of amusements and games, and our friends will be given every opportunity

to enjoy themselves to the limit. The good which can be accomplished by such assemblages as the one which will take place on July 4 is inestim-able. They enable comrades to get together, form personal acquaintances, compare notes of work and exchange ideas. All this, under the relaxing in-fluence of enjoyable surroundings, puts new heart into the work and enables comrades to go forth infused with a new spirit of enthusiasm for the extension of the cause of Socialism.

The work which the Social Democracy has in hand is a most important one, and it is one of herculean proportions. We are rapidly approaching a crisis in the development of the system under which we live, and it is essential that the hosts of Socialism be welded together in a coherent mass for the purpose of pressing their ideas into legislation and molding the institutions of our country into such form as will protect the rights of the people and give scope to their activities. For this purpose an aggressive and unceasing propaganda must be kept up. Litera-ture must be distributed; speakers must be sent out and all means of agitation must be employed to awaken the peo-ple from the lethargy which the despotism of a capitalist power has fas-

tened upon them. By coming together on occasions of this kind Socialists will be able to further the accomplishment of this grand work. While extracting enjoyment from the felicities of the occasion, they will at the same time be en-abled to contribute to the support of the grandest emancipating movement

the world has ever known. The Social Democracy has thirty-two branches in the city of Chicago, the members of which will work unceasmembers of which will work unceas-ingly to make the celebration an immense success.

Tickets are to be sold at ten cents each, and it is expected that no less than ten thousand will be disposed of. Members of branches can secure tickets at headquarters, and it is particularly urged that the officers of branches call ersonally at the office and secure tickets, together with all information which will aid them in making this af-

fair a rouser from all points of view. Comrade R. M. Goodwin has charge of the arrangements.

Independence day is a good time for a picnic. It is a day of relaxation and enjoyment. It is customary on this day for city folk to take excursions into the country, and there will no doubt be numerous such excursions on the date of our picnic. These outside excursions are very enjoyable affairs, but it is unfortunately too true that the stress of present economic conditions has deprived thousands of the prole-tariat of means sufficient to take advantage of them. They can, however, for a small outlay, one that will come within their means, secure all the advantages of these outside excursions right here in the city. Let them bring their wives and children to beautiful Kuhn's Park, and put in a day of solid enjoyment for a price that will come within their means. They will double satisfaction of ing that the money so spent will be used not to add to the profits of any the Socialist movement and hasten the

day of emancipation for all mankind. Comrades throughout the country may aid very materially in making this picnic a success by purchasing a num-ber of tickets. They should do this as fully as possible whether they can attend the picnic or not. Let us all take hold with a will and make this picnic an occasion long to be remembered in the annals of Social Democracy.

Communications with regard to it should be addressed to headquarters.

PEN POINTS.

Fools rush in where wise men rush

True love forgives, but it is seldom To the victors belongs the privilege

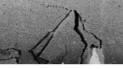
of fighting over the spoils. The less hair a woman has the more time it takes her to arrange it. Economy sometimes leads to wealth.

but usually the more economy the more A girl is very much taken with bloomers when she is photographed in

them. A lawyer minds his own business when he attends to the affairs of other

but he never tried to umpire a bas ball game. sider her ways and keep away from vour "uncle."

The gas meter's claim to the cham-pion flar's medal is disputed by the bi-cycle cyclometer.



**************** Educational Department.

Educational Commission: John F. Lloyd, of Illinois; Dr. I. Frank, of New York; L. L. Hopkins, of New Jersey.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Article VII, Section J of the consti-tution reads as follows:

The National Executive Council shall elect three of its members who shall compose an educational commission, whose duty, it shall be to formulate and execute plans to edu-cate the massc along the line of the prin-ciples of this organization.

This is once of the very important features of the work of the Social Democracy of America. It is the pur-

pose of the educational commission to organize a systematic and aggressive propaganda for the purpose of bringing the principles of Socialism to the attention of the many who are dissatisfied with present conditions, but who are not very indestributed with the idea. are not yet indoctrinated with the ideas

of the new social order.

The work of the commission is de pendent entirely on voluntary contri-butions and profits from the sale of literature. It is a work which should be generously supported, and all who are interested in spreading Socialist ideas and organizing methods of propaganda are invited to contribute. Contributions may be sent to the secretary treasurer of the general organization. In sending in contributions for this work, however, contributors should be particular to specify that their contri-butions are intended for the education-

well organized educational bu reau is one of the great needs of the American Socialist movement at the present day. The educational commission of the Social Democracy of America will endeavor to supply this need. All comrades and friends of the cause should render such assistance as conditions will permit.

HINTS TO BRANCHES.

A good maxim to keep in mind is this: Meetings of local branches are not suitable fields for "star perform-ers." Programs should be arranged with a view to giving every member an opportunity to take part, even though can make fine speeches nor write literary essays.

Adopt the question box as a regular feature of your meetings. Provide a box into which members may drop slips of paper bearing questions relating to Socialism. Take up these questions one at a time and have the members suggest answers, If none/present is able to give a satisfactory answer, refer the question to some one person for answer at the next meeting the discussion on any one question to five minutes, and permit no long speeches. Try to have every member take part in the discussions.

Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olives" is a good work to read and discuss in branch meetings. His lecture on war is particularly good to discuss at this

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Comrade Haley of Illinois Branch No. 9 presented resolutions at the convention which are worthy of consideration, and should form the subjects of discussion in branch meetings as far as possible. Should the comrades in any state desire to make political issues of any one or all of these questions they are at liberty to do so. The resolutions follow:

Occupancy and use should be recognized by law as the only title to

- Labor on public works should be employed directly by the public authorities without the intervention of
- Until the work-day can be further reduced eight hours should constitute a day's work.

 4. Payment for labor or service
- should be in fill legal tender money, paper or specie, issued by the government without the intervention of banks.
- Money is the tool of exchange, It a creation of law, and congress is the only power to create money and endow it with the full legal-tender is power cannot constitu tionally be delegated to any person, corporation or state, and we demand that congress cause to be issued at cost money sufficient for the use of the peo-

INTERESTING THE YOUNG.

Having apparently by accident, but really by the infallible law of evolution, been driven into fellowship with the noble army, whose mission it is to demonstrate that the purposes of our Creator are beneficent, I took hold of the plow as I found it, and while following the furrow as I found it I soon per-ceived that my jaded comrades had not the speed nor the spirit needed for the race that is before us. And I believe I have rightly guessed where to find both -among the oncoming rulers of the world, the bright, young, unprejudiced

minds in the schools.

In pursuance of this belief I proposed to the Eric Reform club, which has honored me with its organizership, or presidency, for several consecutive years, to engage the interest and so enlist the sympathies of the graduating classes of the Erie high school in roand economic thought, by cffering prizes for the best essays upon these subjects to excite a noble emula-tion in the investigation of these truly vine sciences, by this last element of the human solidarity that is not sodden with the prejudices of party, or in-volved in the toils of the system which volved in the tolls of the system bids each to be despot or slave, and makes slaves of both, and all.

And when the awful mystery of death made all who can reason give heed to the truths discovered and systematized by Henry George, disclosed and set forth so clearly and incontrovertibly

by him that they can never be innocent ly misunderstood nor disregarded. We deemed it a most fit and opportuni time to inaugurate our project, and resolved to propose prizes of the pecun

***************** iary value of ten dollars: First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2, for the best essay on the subject of "Sociology or Political

Economy."

The delightful honor of presenting the resolutions embodying these facts to the high school class was conferred upon me, and I was shown the most appreciative courtesy by faculty and stu-dents, and indeed they were an assem-blage to make one's head swell with something better than pride.

In the delivery of the Reform Club's message to the class I made it my case to admonish them that they may mas ter all sciences except social science, and still be only "sounding brass and tinkling cimbals" to lead their fellows on to the inevitable catastrophe that is the universal goal of competition and wage slavery; that they may surpass Stephenson, who has called into glow-ing activity the fossilized sunshine of millions of summers to do the labo that was the toil of man; or of a Morse or an Edison, who have bridled the sou of the universe and made it run round the world to do errands for man; or any other multiplier of productive power, unless they first, or at the same time, discover and obey the laws of ro-cial equity their achievement will only be a victory for Satan and a new catas trophe for their own brethren.

We made the proposition without discrimination as to sex of the students and I reminded the lovely young maid-ens that in all ages there have been heroines as well as heroes; from Queen Esther to Frances Elizabeth Willard whose glorious life of usefulness out shone all the Alexanders and Napo leons whose names and deeds are talis mans to incite to deeds that fill the world with tears and bondage, and that the world today, more than ever before, needs woman's help to make th readjustments of the relation of things which constitute the environments of man in our day, so that the inanimate machine which performs twenty men labor shall not cause twenty men starve and one man to rlot in supe fluous abundance. Her divine mothe ly instinct and intuition will quickly discern a way by which every man's hand can bring bread to his mouth yea, and give oil and wine to any that fall wounded along the way of life; and the sparkle of their bright eyes told how ready they are for the noble contest, and I miss my guess if they do no win a worthy share of the prizes.

Not the least delightful feature of this hopeful venture is the fact that leading "captains of industry" have taken a generous interest with us in most excellent spirit, so that the prize will be of pecuniary cost much above the means of our own members. How I wish that every school community in the whole world would do likewise

It is the purpose of our club to give as prizes the most valuable and exce lent literature of the science of economics and sociology, and of the best art of the bindery, so that they shall be trophy souvenirs possessing all kinds of "intrinsic value."

We want to give Henry George's last and great work, as one, and we think highly of Morris' poems. Yours in the Good Cause,

FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ACTION.

P. C. HEYDRICK.

Editor Social Democrat-The men tion in the London Letter in the Social Democrat of May 11 of the Workers Union which some of our comrades in England are endeavoring to organize, leads me to present an idea, for it can hardly be called a plan, which has been

hotly discussed in the joint meeting of our two local branches. It must be admitted by all Socialists that the economic and political sides of the class struggle should go hand in One is not complete without hand. the other, as neither one possesses all the elements of success, which blend so grandly in the combined two. That self is very readily seen in any contest in the economic world between the forces of labor and the forces of capital, the entire political powers being always on the side of capital.

But the incompleteness of the politi cal side of the class struggle is not s readily perceived; yet a little consider ation of the subject is sufficient to show that unless the political power is abso lute and general, when of course the economic power could be wrested from the capitalist, the economic force of the workers is necessary to enforce maintain any political advantage tha

may have been won. For instance: In Carmaux, France the miners elected one of their own members as mayor of that town. The mayor's employers, not being in love with that sort of thing and desiring to suppress such action, discharged him and left him without the means of livelihood. This was immediately resented by the workers with a gigantic strike the result of which was that the mayo was reinstated in his position. Her was a limited political power which without the backing of the economic power, would have proved futile.

Again in the great brewery b-yeoticarried on by our comrades in Germany, the genesis of which was I believe the discharge of certain working men, the main charge against whom was the fact that they were Socialists Here was a case where, with nearly 2,000,000 votes and large representation in parliament, the economic force of the workers was absolutely necessary to preserve intact this political organ

In both Germany, and France this political sides of the class struggle were blended in one movement.
In America, unfortunately, this is not the case. The economic side or trade union element has hitherto not ignored, but despised, the Socialist

doubts, to such an extent as to frighten the capitalist class, without captur-ing the political power, individual Socialist would be at the mercy of their boss, simply because of the fact that silly the Social Democracy as now organ-ized does not contemplate the use of its economic power to protect its mem

Now the idea referred to above is simply that as the different branches of the S. D. A. are organized they be organized not only for the political struggle, but if the occasion requires it, for the economic struggle also

By this is not meant organization or the simple purpose of striking; but occasions may arise as in the case already cited when either the strike or the boycott would be absolutely nece

Suppose, frightened at the growth of the S. D. A., the capitalists would try to stem the tide by discharging those who were known to be Socialists. This could only be offset either by a strike or a boycott. Again, suppose in their efforts to stem the tide, they would enders to stem the tide, they would endeavor to curtail the political rights of the workers. This could easily happen in Maryland, where, in the city of Baltimore, nearly half of the population of the state is located, and yet represented in the state legislature by only twenty-one members, which is only a small minority of the member

ship.

It will be seen that if the S. D. A would carry the city of Baltimore with its large proletarian population and even the mining districts of Mary land, the capitalist parties might pos-sibly still have a majority in the legis-lature, which they could readily use to limit the franchise by means of a prop erty qualification or otherwise. Here the political power which we have attained would be powerless and only gigantic strike or some other equally sufficient demonstration could prevent the capitalist class from depriving the workers of their franchise. In opposi-tion to this idea the spectre of the S. L. & T. A. has been conjured up. But in reply to this I would say that the purpose is not to form new trade unions in opposition to those already in existence, but rather to supplemen them in their efforts to resist the de-grading tendencies of capitalism. Fo illustrate: The branches of the S. D. A, are composed of men who repre all of the different trades and callings organized and unorganized. Suppose there was a strike in one of the organ ized trades, would it not be of great assistance to them if the workers who are associated with them, but are not of the same trade and unorganized as trade unions, could be brought to their assistance through the S. D. A.? One great feature of such a plan of organ-ization would be the drawing together of the great mass of unorganized workers into close touch with those already organized. The great principle of the A. R. U. was that all the different trades employed upon the railroads of the country were brought into one or-ganization for the common good of all. How infinitely better would an organ ization be that had for its purpose the organizing of the different trades and callings of the entire country into one body, both for economic and political

action! Fraternally,
Baltimore, Md. WM. A. TOOLE.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

A dashing young widow of my ac-uaintance some time ago asked me to use my influence with a widower in the neighborhood to induce him to come to see her, giving me to understand that a matrimonial alliance was her object. I found him of the same mind and induced him to go. To my consternation she flatly refused his offer of marriage, and when I next saw her I asked her reasons for such a sud-den change of mind.

den change of mind.
"I have not changed my mind." she replied, "but I want him to understand that, if I am a widow, I've got to be courted awhile before he pops the question!"

It seems that some of the femal uffragists have this view of Socialism. Socialism postulates social, economic and political equality. It proposes to abolish class distinctions, which are the result of the competitive system. makes no distinction of race or sex, and still they are not happy without an express and distinctive promise that cial Democracy, both in this country and Europe, admits woman to full membership. The ablest champion of her rights and the sternest denouncer of her wrongs, August Bebel, is the leading Socialist of Europe, and I hear-tily endorse every utterance of his on the subject. Miss or Mistress Fales certainly read my article very cursorily or she is afflicted with irremediable in dividualistic or partisan myopia to discover unmeaning platitudes or any disguised antagonism to the fullest, freest and most just equality of the sexes. She certainly has not yet received the baptism of the" "Holy Ghost" of Socialism. or she would understand that equality covers every human right, embraces the whole human family, and is of infinitely more importance than any political

r platform promise. I do not take much stock in Christian Socialists, economic socialists and scientific Socialists. I am a SOCIALIST and my Socialism is not tacked on as an appendage to any dogma which is the product of the present social system. Socialism is not a fad or a sen tem. Socialism is not a fad or a sen-timent, but is a system of philosophy which applied to the activities of the human race, will result in the advance-ment, uplifting and happiness of the whole human family. If Jesus taught all, some, or any of the philosophical truths of Socialism, they are none the more or less true on this account. modern science has brought them to the attention of mankind, they are none the better or worse on that account. If modern economic development has made them more apparent, it does not affect their character as truths in the

least, and the approval or disapproval of party conventions will not make them any more true or false, expedient or impracticable, than they are without them. In the article which my New York sister so intemperately and viciously criticises I simply cautioned the brotherhood against the palpable

movement; and in the event of the absurdity of loading down its platform ter. The future of our remaining forgrowth of the Social Democracy powith declarations which would indicate ests is too important to be any longer that it doubted its fundamental prinneglected, and if the energy of the agiciples, and this advice was not prompted by a desire to dodge any issue or from so-called politic motives, but simply because such supererogation would be To understand the position of Social-ists on the woman question, I would advise my critic to read Bebel's Wom-

to place a copy in the hands of every woman she can induce to read it. He gives a fair outline of what Socialism means for woman, and all well-inform ed Socialists in this country and in Europe indorse all he says on the sub-ject. The Social Democracy of America will most certainly not abandon its fundamental principles when it gets no-litical power, and a platform utterance would not prevent it from doing so i it was so inclined. Majorities rule in all democracies, and the true policy is to make broad-minded Socialists out of new members instead of one-idea poli

J. T. M'COLGAN, M. D. Arcot, Tenn.

A WAY TO SOCIALISM. (Read before the Brooklyn Ethical As

sociation.)

It has occurred to me within a few days that, in most of the lectures of the present course, there does not ap pear to have been any earnest effor made to point out a way by which the difference between the individual ists and Socialists might be reconciled Now, in all business, politics, states manship, and in other practical asso ciations of civililized life, there is a growing tendency towards common ac tion by those whose interests are main-ly the same. To cite only such instancés of this common action as will be admitted to be beyond criticism, it may be said that this tendency is manifested in business by the many different trade associations, which leave purely individual actions and interests unfettered while affording great aid in matters where the welfare of all can be made the good of each; in the grow-ing use of arbitration between nations; and even in the world of re-ligious thought. But in many of the discussions which are taking place between different schools of philosophy in regard to what is best for the com mon welfare, there is often shown a greater desire for polemical triumpl than for true solution. But the sit-uation is not without hope. A large sympathy for the Socialistic ideals is felt even by those who have no sym pathy for Socialistic methods, and who are compelled to refuse to co-operate with such methods on the ground that they have always failed in the past and are therefore quite sure to fail in the future. The whole science of life shows that all real progress is made along the lines of growth and adaptation to conditions, and therefore all violent desires are liable to lead to reactions and fail in their ultimate 2bjects. In this matter the individualists says to the Socialists: "Yes! we that the ultimate strive for might be good if they could be realized. But your methods sup-pose a different order of men from what you yourselves have presented to us, or now anywhere exist, and, therefore, until the nature of man him self becomes more developed and more perfectly adapted to a true sociological life, we had better work along the lines of a slower and more healthy progress, and not run the risks of the violent changes which can only lead to disaster."

Now, it is of no use to criticise unless at the same time a better way can he shown. There has been an amount of energy expended in useless criticism which, if applied to possible ends, might have gone far towards putting some matters into right channels. The Socialists have done much to arouse thought, but they have failed to show in any reasonable way how their de-sires can be obtained without the risk of inflicting still greater injustice than at present exists. The individualists may also have too largely spent their may also have too largely spent their force in pointing out the errors and

inconsistencies of their opponents.

But let us see if a way cannot be sug gested by which some of the ideals of the Socialistic schools may be united with scientific methods, and common plans and work found in which all may join. An opportunity offers itself I refer to land ownership and administration, and the following suggestion may be worthy of respect-ful consideration.

ul consideration.

The people of the United States, through the general government, are still the owners of nearly 1,000,000 square miles of land, exclusive of that in Alaska. This is all that is now left of the magnificent heritage once possessed in common by our people, and which has been so largely given away in a manner so foolish that it added to the problems of government while decreasing the power of the people to solve them. But if the land still owned and held by the government could at once be withdrawn from sale, the whole area might be reserved or nationalized, and plans matured for its proper administration. It would take considerable agitation to fairly initiate this work and repeal the present homestead and other similar laws. It would also take many years of patient trial to find the mos efficient ways of administering this vast property; but, until the different Socialistic schools have demonstrated by actual experience on a smaller scale the superiority of their methods, they no right to still further agitate such great and sweeping changes, con-stitutional and other, in the laws and

customs of the country.

The greatest part of the 600,000,000 acres above spoken of will probably be without practical value for many years to come, but there are still grea undiscovered possibilities of wealth in the mineral lands, which might eventually be worked by convict labor as in some countries, or on the payment of royalties; and the 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 acres of forest land still in the possession of the general government should be immediately taken hold of in

tators of the land question could be enlisted in this cause, it would not take long to put matters in good shape A successful administration of govern ment forests and of irrigation over considerable areas would soon lead to government supervision over private timber lands in such manner that the an, her past, present and future, and if good of the people might be secured she earnestly desires to aid her sisters, while private values were not impair of the people might be secured ed. If success was attained on this line the experience gained would give better right to ask for still further changes, and such changes could then

be made in a healthy way.

In the applications of the above plan to the United States, and the separate states still holding unsold land, we could make use of the experiences of France with her re-foresting; of Holland with her reclamations of lands from the sea; of Denmark and France with their sand-dune problems; of Russia with her mines; of Italy with her struggles against malaria, and of India with her work in irrigation. There is nothing in the above plan which would conflict with any in it which ought to appeal to the ideals of those who are dissatisfied with the present conditions, while it will, at the same time, require all the experience and scientific knowledge of

our people to make it successful.

By our lavish policy in the past w have thrown away many of our future possibilities, but it is never too latto wisely consider what is before us; and by taking hold of this problem in such manner as to make our own futur more secure we shall be doing good work for the whole world. But a large amount of constructive thought and study must precede and prepare the way. Let us, therefore, ask whether less negative criticism and more affirmative appreciation are not now in

> R. W. POWELL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HAUNTED GLEN

Have you ever head of the haunted gier That, 'feared by women and shunned by Lies hidden deep in a mighty hill? And in its depths, all dark and still, No sound is heard save when at night The owl's long note and bat's swift flig Disturb the silen:e of the place?

stood one eve in the haunted glen I stood one eve in the haunted glen
So feared by women and shunned by men;
The will-o'-wisp lanterns of the dead
Danced wildly where the ghosty tread
Of spirit feet went flitting by;
And oft I heard a mountful cry,
And calls and shricks and laughter loud—
A devil's medley—from a cloud
That hid from sight the lower glen.

I waited there in the haunted glen, So feared by women and shunned by men, When a deafening din rose on my ear, The sounds came nearer and more near, "I'll in my sight arose a scene As weird and wild as a witch's dream; Some men were dragging little boys. Away from playgrounds, books and toys. They thrust them in the cruel jaws Of an iron monster 'neath whose paws Were shricking mothers, begging with cars—That they should spare those boyhood years Strong, idle men were standing by. Who heeded not the mother's cry. But watched intent an iron stream That flowed from out the huge machine; That fed on life and strength and youth Forced roughly in. "Twas a stream of nails That fell therefrom. My language falls To tell of the casing up in staves lly workmen branded as joverty's slaves. But the idle men who yould not aid The mothers, figured in what they made on the nail machine; and its human food; On every nail was a drop of blood." waited there in the haunted glen On every nail was a drop of blood; They saw it not; but vanished all, And the mist closed round like a shroudin pall.

A sound came floating down the glen

So feared by women and shunned by me Like numberless wailings and hard-di-sighs; Then countless faces with vacant eyes sighs;
Then countless faces with vacant eyes
And pallid cheeks quite filled the place.
There in their midst on whom the gaze
Of the myriad faces seem to fall,
Walked proudly a man erect and tall.
Rare jewels sparkled on his hand,
Rubles red and diamonds grand,
Sparkled and glistened pure and bright.
And the myriad faces in the night,
Floating faces and and wan,
With sobbing voices weak, forlorn—
Called in a chorus weird and chill:
"He took the light from oth woman's eyes,
For the diamonds on his hand.
The blood that in our cheeks could rise last he rubles' on his hand.
We toiled so early, we toiled so late
For the rubles on his hand.
He doomed our lives to a horrible fate
For the rubles on his hand.
"They entered the mist and a bitter breeze
Bore their spilliant whispers among the trees:
"The light that beamed in our eyes so bright
Is the diamonds on his hand."
Our young life's roses of love's delight
Is the rubles on his hand."

Then silence fell in the haunted gleh,

Then silence fell in the haunted gleh, And in golden chains with a golden clasp. A stunted baby followed on, Whose toddling feet were far from strong. I pitied the child with its golden load npered and fettered in the road. Hampered and fettered in the road.
The man's keen gaze was on the ground
And when a yellow rock he found
He fell on his knees and turned the sod;
It was gold he sought—the miser's god.
The child sank down and its clanking chains,
That told a tale of pitful pains,
Held it fast in a hard embrace;
Then it cried for food. Oh! the tear-stained
face!

But the father threw it a golden stone:
It struck the child. With a stifled moan,
It seemed to die. But a light from above
That streamed from the throne of lafinit
Love.

Brought the blest soul-mother, with angel bands, Brought the blest soul-mother, with angel bands,
Who loosed the galling golden strands,
And tenderly to her bossom pressed
She bore it away to Eternal Rest.
But the miser toiled on with great reward;
His labors brought him a golden hoard.
He entered the mist. When a piercing yell
As if from a soul fresh doomed to hell;
Echoed throughout the haunted glen:
"I have lost my soul! Let me back again."
Then a voice made answer from above:
"You gave gold to your soul, it needed love;
You starved it's life. I have ta'en it away,
You shall see it once more at the Judgment
Day."

men; With tired step—see the factory hands From mill and loom, while yonder star From mill and loom, while yonder stands
The money-lender and overseer,
Whose mansions cost the people dear.
Now a feweled wife comes driving foud,
Her clothes were bought by the tolling crowd;
But her pride is an great as their lot is hard,
And her bread is earned by the poor man's
toil.

God reigns above this haunted glen,
He hears the prayers of women and men,
Who cry to Him for Justice here.
He ever answers: "Have no fear.
My Kingdom comes. Cold wealth shall panal And love shall banish pride and class.
But make ye ready. Spread the call—
I am the Pather. Men are brothers all.
And carth's great sorrow then shall cease
When Brotherhood has brought my Peace.
ANON.

Subscribe for the Social Democra and get the big war atlas free.

Children's Column Address Communications to Ella Reeve Ware, 597 Decaur St. Brooklyn.

OFF MANILLY.

Aye, lads, aye, we fought 'em,
And we sent 'em to the bottom,
And you'll say that I'n-a-talkin' like a silly:
I hear your cheers and jokes,
But, lads, them's human folks,
What is soakin' in the-water off Manilly.

It's just as like as not We hit some mother's heart in old Granady She didn't sink no Maine,

I kin see a black-eyed gal, Somethin' like my little Sal, What is cryin' out her eyen in old Sevilly; There's a widow in Madrid With a pore little kid, And his daddy went down off Manilly.

Aye, lads, aye, we fought 'em.
And we sent 'em to the bottom,
And I hopes you won't be thinkin'
booby;

booby;
But that little black-eyed gal.
But that little black-eyed gal.
What reminds me so of SalShe didn't never do no harm to Cuby.

And if instead of Sanchy,
It had been the hated "Yankee,"
Which you know, my lads, is me and Jack
and Billy,
You know who would be cryin'
For us fellers what was dyin',
And a soakin' in the water off Manilly,
—Edmund Vance Cook, in Cleveland Press.

THE BEAUTIFUL TIMES THAT ARE COMING.

Yes, the good times are coming some day, and all who work hard for Social-ism will be in the good times, and the harder they work the sooner they will

Do you ever think of the true meaning of "The Co-operative Common-wealth"? We know that to co-operate neans to work together, and commonwealth or commonweal means the good of the whole people. Then the two words together mean "Working together for the good of the whole people," Now let us try to think just what else this good time coming means. I think it means more than just enough to eat, plenty of clothing, and a comfortable house. When people work together instead of against each other, there will be time to enjoy music and flowers and pictures and all the beautiful things of life

know went to see some beautiful stage tableaux arranged by Sousa. First they had the old soldiers of the revolution represented, then men dressed as the Cuban soldiers came in with a wo-man bearing the Cuban flag. After this the troops of Germany and of France and England mingled with the can imagine what a beautiful picture this "Trooping of the Colors" and how the people cheered all the flags, especially the one borne by United States soldiers. As we sat and listened to the stirring music of the band and the singing of the different national songs, and watched the happy faces of the children, somehow we didn't feel as glad as the others; there were two things that spoiled the harmony and beauty of the evening. First, each person had to pay fifty cents or seventy-five cents just as we always do to hear or see anything beautiful, and we knew that there were thou-sands of children who would enjoy the music and the flags and the soldiers just as much as our children and they couldn't enter the building pecause they had no money. Then the second blot on the picture was the bringing in of two large cannons, and when the people cheered these guus so what did it mean? It meant that in the joining tegether of all these nations there was one flag missing, there was one nation that these big guns were meant to fight against, and the people were glad that more killing was to be done. Do you wonder that we felt that as long as this fighting spirit remained in the hearts of men and women it would be hard work for us to bring the good times of co-operation or "working together"? But when the spirit of love crowds out the fighting spirit, and the commonweal, "the good of all," is first in the hearts of men and women, then we will have great music halls where the children can gather freely, and beautiful playgrounds where there will be no signs "keep off the grass," where the grass and the flowers will be as free as the sunshine. In that "good time" comng the people will own the street cars and steamboats, and you know what that will mean, what joy it will bring

to all the children.

Nowadays, in the hot summer, people raise a little money they call the "Fresh Air Fund," and they send a few children to the country for a day or a week, but if we go down into the hot, crowded alleys we see thousands of little children and sick and dying babies who cannot get one whiff of pure air all summer, whose fathers and mothers can't even afford the car-fares to take them to the park. How different it would be if all the people owned the cars together! Can you understand now, children, a little better the meaning of "Co-operative Commonwealth." and will you help to bring in the good times? Work just a little harder that more children can enjoy the beauty and the music of life.

LETTERS FROM THE CHILDREN. "THE NECKLACE OF TRUTH"

Our teacher told us this story on day at school: Once upon a time there was a little girl named Pearl. She uses to tell lies so much her father and mother did not know what to do with her, so one day they took her to the wisest man in the world, who was known to cure all little girls who told lies. When they got to this man's louse Pearl's mother began to tell him what the trouble was, but he said: "You needn't tell me what the matter is, I know very well, your child is one of the greatest liars in the world." This nade Pearl hang her head, but the man aid: "Never mind, little girl, I am only going to make you a present." At that he took out of a drawer the beautiful "Necklace of Truth," and said to Pearl: "Wear it nutil the end of the year, and then I will call for it."
Whenever Pearl told a lie it choked

her, and after awhile she thought how foolish she was to keep on telling things that were not true, and when the wise man came at the end of the year for the necklace, Pearl told him she had made up her mind to always tell the truth. She was so much hap-pier than when she had given her fathpler than when she had given her father and mother so much trouble. She was cured by the "Necklace of Truth." HELEN WARE (11 years old).

Gracie-"Mamma, what does Santa Claus do after Christmas?"

Mamma—"Why, he begins to collect

toys for the following Christmas."

Gracie—"Oh, I know! He reads the papers and watches out for bargain

It was the first time Johnny had ever heard a guinea hen. "Oh, ma!" he shouted, "come and hear the chicken a-windin' itself up."

There will be no more faltering in the colonization work of the organiza tion. The executive council is united on the idea of pushing it vigorously to the front and placing as many of our people as possible in positions of economic security at the earliest pos-

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Paradise Found

RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

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

Yes, it is Hugh and Aurelia whom see standing at the edge of that platform, the center of attraction. Both are in their traveling suits, plainly though becomingly attired. Hugh views the multitude with stoic indifference, while a sweet smile plays on the lips of his wife. As she stands there, we think of Kaulbach's illustrations of Homer's "Iliad, where Pallas Athene inspires the Greeks to deeds of valor. Nothing is wanting but the aegis, impenetrable to weapons of all kinds, and the helmet crowning the golden locks to complete the picture. Everything else is there, the regal beauty, the wisdom, the courage, the purity and kindliness. Indeed, in gaz-ing at her, we hardly know whether we are more strongly tempted to worship

or to admire her.
And now ner lips open, and amidst a truly breathless silence she says:

"My friends, pardon me for inter-rupting momentarily your round of pleasure in clothes contrasting so disadvantageously with your elegant at We arrived only half an hour and had the alternative of missing this gay carnival or appearing in our traveling garments. We chose the latter, pleading necessity as a fair ex-It is not my desire to impede your floating on the waves of the waltz. but if you will grant me the privilege of explaining shortly our unexpected appearance at this strange hour, I shall be truly grateful to you."

She paused a moment, gazing thoughtfully over the sea of wondering faces watching her with breathless sus pense. Perhaps they scented a scan dal, as the pointer his game at a dis-tance. Perhaps it was only the crav-ing for sensational denouements which has become a second nature, especially in that circle of gambling and specu-lation. At all events, they wou'd sooner have renounced a dozen balls than be cheated out of the promised explan

We shall not attempt to analyze his feelings, but he shivered, as if one coid shower after another were running

Hark! Aurelia begins again: "I received a letter of invitation for this festival recently, and also a telegram warning me not to come, since my relatives considered me demented and entertained the kind design of subjecting me to a wholesome restraint so necessary in the case of persons thus affected. The letter of invitation had been miscarried, a circumstance preventing my appearance at an earlie As to the telegram, my pres neriod. ence here proves conclusively that disregarded the warning, although 1 had good reason to consider its information reliable. Perhaps I am demented, but to establish this fact we must first define sanity. If we looked around in the world, especially in the circles to which you, my friends, belong, the best proof of sanity is the chase after the almighty dollar. The keener and more successful this chase, the smarter, the more intelligent, the saner is the individual. If this criterion be true, I certainly am demented, or, as we more commonly say, crazy. Let us see. I suppose most of you know that I possess exactly fifty millions, which I foolishly invested in Vesperia bonds, bringing merely 4 per cent, while I might possibly have realized 10. Sure My dear brother Caesar considers it so, and I have no doubt that many others present here now share his opinion. But that is not all, nor the worst. With the greatportion of the interest, the same ancier would have bought more financier would bonds or speculated to increase his while I, crazy girl that I am, all. Yes, spent it all. You need not hide your horror at this plain evidence of insanity. If I had given balls costing hundreds of thousands; courtesied to Queen Victoria, Emperor William or the Czar of Russia, it would not have been so bad, for I would at least have got the worth of my money, but to squander my hard-earned money on mankind, and, what is worse, on scale. is certainly a phenomenon which can only be explained by assumption of mental confusion. I always tried to be a Christian, believing that the I always tried doctrine of that creed was about right, but here again my mental incompehundreds of thousands to stately cathe drals and thus gaining the reputation of saintliness in the eyes of the world, I foolishly studied the Bible, and misinterpreting it, of course. I read Jenmand: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and was silly enough to imagine he really meant what he said. In accordance with this foolish con-viction, I established the Poor Man's Bank, and carried thousands of poor but honest business men over the

breakers of commercial panics. I read

crazy enough to imagine that every-

body is our neighbor, and that the

obligation to be neighborly increases with the distress of our fellow-beings.

In accordance with this stupid con-

struction of Jesus' teaching, I sent

agents into Arcadia, purchasing large estates in that rich but undeveloped

country, with the view and intention

over the land, never dreaming that this

ful system now in vogue, and unques-tionably exposes me to the suspicion of

for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

I suffered them to come to me, kissed

wrong: that it is against the delight-

I thought that Jesus meant

he said, when he exclaimed r little children to come unto Me

been sane, and which only the circumstances of my craziness can explain and excuse. But there are further evidences of insanity which I must not omit. Instead of studying from morning till night how to increase my wealth, as sane persons would have done, I wrote poems, novels and essays not under my own name, as a sane person would have done, to get the credit, whatever that may be, but under a nom de plume. Herè is a note from the White Owl, which I recently received as an acknowledgment of their appreciation of my poetry. It is short, so I will read it: "Miss Sarah Jane Smith: Dear Madam-Your poem, 'The Flowers,' came duly to hand, and will appear in our next issue. It is certain ly some of the finest poetry we ever re-ceived, and if you will favor us with more specimens of your genius, we shall be glad to remunerate you hand somely for your time and labor. Yours truly, the White Owl."

Now, a sane person would have gone on writing, charging a big price for his work, but crazy Aurelia let the opportunity of making money slip, turning to other branches of literature. Here have a note praising a novel of min Here here a criticism of an essay on "Will Power," which the writer pronounces as one of the best literary efforts of the day; but why go on? Every new illustration of my lamentable waste of time adds only a proof to the truth of my mental aberration. I think I have already proven my assertion; but will add, in conclusion, that I have been so crazy as to marry a man still crazler than I. Here he stands, and I now take the liberty of introducing to you my dear husband, Hugh Jean Teps, the deepest thinker, the greatest philauthropist, the most energetic promulgator of the happiness and prosperity of his fellow-beings. I am done, and shall descend amongst you to shake hands and receive the congratulations of all those inclined to offer them, to say nothing of my desire to kiss my little nephew, with the ardent hope and

wish that he may grow up to be as crazy as his poor Aunt Aurelia Teps. Come, Hugh.'

Did the speech take?
Well, I never! Where were you all
this time? Don't you hear that clapping of hands, that rushing to our friends, to make or renew their ac-quaintance? It was the biggest ovation of the season, but this chapter is also the longest of our tale, so we shall request you to look around for yourself, as we must lower the curtain on this scene.

> CHAPTER AAIII. Resume-Five Years Later.

Five years later! What a short pe iod, and yet what a change!

Reader, look sharp, or you'll lose your way. Isn't this Sarahtown? Yes, but they call it Santa Sara now, Sounds better, don't it? Well, we think so, too; but what a change! Instead of the three or four factories which we knew,

there are at least twenty now.

The tanning of hides into leather ha assumed truly gigantic proportions. A good deal of it is worked up here into all kinds of leather goods; but quite a quantity is shipped into the northern states, and also east, although not by

policy of spite and malice.

All goods capable of enduring a lengthy transportation are taken to the seashore, to load one of the many ocean steamers Arcadia owns. The fine harbors, from there a lively commerce is kept up with the Asiatic countries, Eastern Siberia being one of her best custom

Millions of centals of wheat and hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour find their way there, as well as to China and Japan, and wherever there is a chance for exchange of goods, this practice is maintained. The diagonal lines of railway planned by Paul have been completed, and others are now in progress of construction, to say nothing of the many smaller electric roads running in every direction, and being fed by the electricity produced at San-

The lake of Gorgeville, and severa mountain streams, feed a fine shin ca nal running first west to Gloriana and thence northwest to Blumet Sound and almost all the grain and flour is shipped that way, to say nothing of the millions of acres of fertile soi made useful that way. Fully one hun dred thousand workers have taken up their abode in Arcadia during this pe riod, making the increase in population fully two hundred thousand, if not

but during the last year they have been reduced to seven while the day with the fair prospect of a further reduction of the time of labor to six hours, and an increase of the wages to \$3. If we take into consideration that the people buy all products of the state at wholesale prices, these wages as-sume quite different proportions from

those to which we are accustomed. Only foreign luxuries, as tea. coffee Tobacco is but lit tle used, and the daily increasing intelligence of the people will probably puran early end to this injurious habit.

Both wine and beer are made in the state, the former forming an article of export, but since the state controls the sale of these liquors, and no saloons for

retail are in existence, very little, if any, intemperance is seen in Arcadia. Compulsory education is the rule and does not close before the end of the eighteenth year. Already an increas of knowledge and intelligence is per-ceptible, and will, of course, become more marked when the adults begin to I surely would not have done if I had | feel the influence of the new

things should make itself felt even in the neighboring states; but this influ-ence for good was much greater than was anticipated by its warmest advo-cates. Even at the end of the second year, Felicia, Desideria, Concordia and Harmonia began to clamor for a share of the Crusaders, and at the time of our general review every one of them riv-aled with Arcadia in progress and development.

Nor was this all. At first the in uence of the movement on the Eas had been merely negative, relieving it of that unemployed surplus population calculated to deteriorate the morals of a community.

Want of employment brings poverty and degradation. So when the unem-ployed were shipped west by thousands the East felt as if an oppressive burden had been taken from its shoulders and it began to breathe more freely.

After a while, however, when reports of the universal prosperity flew thick and thicker, the people of the East be gan to argue and say: "What is good for the goose, is good for the gander. What benefits Arcadia is very likely to benefit us. Would it not be make an effort in that line?"

As yet the money power has succeeded in killing all attempts of that sort in the germ, but the time is undoubt-edly near at hand when the clamor of the people can not longer be hushed The workmen have the majority, so if they use their rights judiciously, they very soon compel a change of the constitution of the entire country in the proper direction.

And our friends? Well, they are happy, and of happy people as little is to be said as of happy nations. They live in Santa Sara, and Hugh and Paul superintend the work in two of the leading factories of the place. Aurelia is the mother of two children, a boy of four and a girl of two, but she is as poor as ever, Marianne having to sew on buttons not only for her now, but for the little ones, too. Paul, the boy, always has patches at his elbows and his knees, and will probably continue to sport them as long as his mamma is crazy enough to interpret the teach ings of Jesus as she does.

At first the relation of the Tens and the Croesus family east was somewhat strained, but recently Caesar has made advances which will probably lead to a greater intimacy. The reason is probably the sudden death of Crassus Ego, who was assassinated in his house by a burglar whose kind intention of relieving the millionaire of a portion of his burden failed to meet with the approbation of the latter. We feel sur that Caesar will profit by the object lessons he cannot help receiving in Arcadia, Will you, reader? THE END.

DEATH OF ELEANOR MARX.

In a short statement on the suicide of Mrs. Eleoner Marx Aveling, Mr. Robert Banner of the city council of Woolwich, one of her oldest Socialist friends, says that it has been supposed that she may have been driven to take this step by extreme nervous exhaus-tion (nervous prostration) brought on by the severe physical strain in nurs ing Dr. Edward Aveling during his recent illness. But that this could not have led her to end her life in desperation, as it did not prevent her from continuing her collection of material for the preface to a work of her fach-

er's now in print. Neither were financial difficulties the cause, although the greater part of the fortune left to her by Frederic Engels had been squandered. For in a letter (placed at the disposal of the writer, Mr. Banner), dated Feb. 20, '98, she says with regard to this matter: "I can get on anyway."

The following statements, however, are absolute facts with regard to the last hour of Eleanor Marx: 1. That she did not absolutely decide

commit suicide until the morning of the fatal day, March 31, 1898.

2. That on the said morning, E. M received a letter, which, according to the statement of one who has read the same, "puts a certain person in a bad

light. 3. That Dr. E. Aveling, who lived the inquest that the deceased had re peatedly threatened to commit suicide and had proposed that they should commit suicide together.

4. That E. M. ordered the poison while Dr. A. was still in the bouse. 5. That E. M. received the poise

while Dr. A. was in the house. 6. That E. M. carried the poison and ceipt of same, as the English law demands in the room where Dr. A. was.

and there signed the same.
7. That the aforesaid facts were no brought to account at the inquest. .8. That E. M., as Dr. A. admitted at the inquest, was opposed to his going

out that day. 9. That E. M., before she took the poison, wrote a letter to her lawyer Arewalt, in which the names of different persons are mentioned, that E. M. ed in this letter the above mer tioned letter, received that and addressed the same to her lawyer That the two aforesaid letters after the inquest, were handed to Dr A. by the coroner, Leichenberchaner. 11. That the letter intended for he

lawyer and directed to the same not forwarded to him. Mr. Banner's statement is dated Woolwich, April 21st, 1898, and the foregoing is translated and condensed from the New York Volkszeitung of re cent date. It is reported that Dr. Ave weighted for us with great sorrow and a saddening mystery as to causes. On ly the need of clearing a noble wom an's name from possible shadows makes it desirable at all to give these makes it desirable at all to give these carefully presented points from Mr. Banner. Eleanor Aveling was a worthy inheritor of her great father's intellect and devotion. Of herself, too, a brilliant intellect, a noble, generous soul, a lofty spirit and true servant and soldier of her age and race, poet prophet in brain power, orator, author thinker of rare capacity, she was pe loved by all who knew her, and mus be honored by all Socialists.

じじじじじじじじじじじん COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR
COLONIZATION COMMISSION — COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, Cha.
W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer. Cyrus Field Willard, Secretary

REPORT OF RECEIPTS. 01 Amount previously acknowl'd.\$2,422.72 J. H. Grannis A. H. W. 1.00 as. Anderson, No. 2 of Pa... Janney

Ed. Ehrlich ... John Plummer, No. 9 of Ohio... Total\$2.431.97 By error in footing

Total receipts to date \$2,430.67 W. P. Borland, Treasurer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received letters from several places, which bear no name or address. They ask for certain information which can only be given by mail. The letters could not be printed, because they are written on both sides of the paper. We call the attention of our comrades to this rule, and insist that they should observe it. The volume of correspondence is such that it is sometimes necessary to print letters in order to answer them, rather than an swer them personally. Correspondents will please bear this fact in mind tha they must write only on one side of the paper, and use pen and ink wher so doing.

PURPOSES OF COLONIZATION.

The following copy of the charter of the Co-operative Commonwealth' Com-pany shows conclusively that this company is organized for agricultural pur-poses as well as mining. It is a copy of the official charter on file in the office of the secretary of state of Kansas, and will do more to refute mis-statements and misrepresentations than any other document. Read it carefully:

CHARTER

of THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH COMPANY.

The undersigned citizens of the state of Kansas do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the pur pose of forming a private corporation under the laws of the state of Kansas and do hereby certify: FIRST.

That the name of this corporation shall be The Co-operative Common

which this corporation is formed are as follows, to-wit: The encouragement of agriculture

and horticulture. To acquire and own land in different states for the purpose of locating col-pnists and their families thereon and enable them to earn a living from agri-culture and other industries by and

brough their own co-operative efforts To purchase seed tools, live stock machinery and all other articles hings that may be necessary to im prove or cultivate any lands of this orporation to the end that all man er of crops and domestic animals may e produced therefrom, and all kinds of fruit and trees may be grown there on for the use and benefit of said colnists.

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

To erect, equip, operate any and all factories necessary to supply said col-onists and their families with food, clothing, shelter or any of the necessaries or comforts of life, and trans-port and distribute all such products for the benefit and convenience of the colonists aforesaid. To acquire, construct and operate dams, flumes, ditches, canals, water

works and all other things necessary either to supply said colonists with water for any and all purposes, in cluding the irrigation of the lands of this corporation, or to improve any water-power or water-powers needed to facilitate the industry of said colonists.

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

To install and operate a printing plants and do a general print ing and publishing business.

To establish and maintain a hotel or hotels for the use and convenience of said colonists and others. To construct and operate warehouses

elevators and granaries for the us and convenience of said colonists. To own and operate iron, coal, lead

copper, gold and silver mines and mines of any or all other metals or min erals and all quarries of stone an beds of clay and wells of oil or salt that may be needed to supply the needs of said colonists. To transact any manufacturing, min-

ing mechanical, chemical, mercantile and produce business that needful or necessary to supply wants or provide for the comfort or onvenience of said colonists. To own, sell, transfer or otherwis

dispose of land, surplus crops, animals or any product of labor that may b required for the use of said colonists.

And generally to do and perform all matters and things and to engage in all business of production and distri-bution which may have for its object the providing of food, clothing, shelter education and enjoyment for said col THIRD.

That the places where its business is to be transacted are at Topeka, Kan sas, and at such other places as the board of directors may from time to

FOURTH. That the term for which this corporation is to exist is fifty years.

FIFTH.

That the number of directors of this corporation shall be twelve. SIXTH.

That the amount of the capital stock

of this corporation shall be two mil-lions five hundred thousand dollars and shall be divided into two hundred fifty thousand shares of ten dollars each.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this thir-

teenth day of April, A. D. 1898. WM. STRYKER, WM. E. BUSH, G. C. CLEMENS. W. P. BORLAND, C. F. WILLARD.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, .s. Personally appeared before ine, a notary public, in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, the above named Wm. Stryker, William E. Bush and G. C. Clemens, who are personally known to me to be the same persons who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

In testimony whereof, I have here unto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal this 13th day of April, A. D. 1898.

(Notarial Seal.) A. P. SHREVE. Notary Public My commission expires 26th of Jau-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Cyrus Field Willard, Secretary of the Colonization Commission S. D. A. Dear Brother:-Received the acceptance of my application for membership in the co-operative army and am enthusiastic at the prospect of soon being at work with comrades for common It was an oversight on my part to fail to mention my specialty in electrical work. I spent three years in the manufacture of light and power

apparatus and five years installing and operating the same.

The colonization plan is growing in favor. Five of the most active, intelligent and skilled members of Massa. chusetts Branch No. 3, besides myself, have the colonization fever and look forward with eagerness to the time when they can cast in their lot with their comrades, not only to find security for themselves, but as a means of forcing this outside competitive world upon a Socialistic basis. When, after a few years of successful colony life, and we shall succeed, members write home of their security and contentment, the slaves of competition will be powerfully drawn toward Socialism and will strive energetically to throw off competition either by colonization or by the ballot. We can awaken interest and make Socialists by grand successful colonization movement, such as we are now ready to devote our lives to, and'I believe no other

nethod will be so effective.

Two of the five members above mentioned are college graduates, having taken mechanical engineering courses. The others are machinists. Two of us have worked wood to some extent, one as a pattern maker and the other cabinet worker and house building. And there is not a man of them but what will be glad to work where he is most needed, feeling that it is to his own profit as well as to the profit of his comrades that he should do so. Men will be less selfish about the particu-lar nature of their occupation when they are assured that by doing service for their fellows in any department of labor they will receive as good com-pensation as their fellows in any other department of labor.

We approve of the bond issue, which some have criticised, because we believe it is essential to secure the cap-ital needed and to securing the land and other holdings to the collectivity.

We approve of the deliberations of the commission having charge of so great an interest. Any other course must have brought disaster, and yet we hope we may not have much longer

We have faith in our power to produce wealth co-operatively; to pay the interest on our bonds, and very shortly to pay the principal also. The question has already been asked by some, and it appeals to me as well as them.

What provision is made for the families of pioneers? They would be an encumbrance in the promised land for some little time after a start was made. and if a pioneer leaves them behind are they to be dependent upon charity. upon the pioneers' accumulated mil-lions, or are they to be provided for by the trustees until such time as they

can be brought into the colony?

This points needs to be determined at once, for there are some that would oe pioneers whose families are dependent upon their every day's wort, and when the pioneers depart they are without support. In all such cases the upport should come from the colony's unds, for the colony reaps the benefit. With the number of pioneers limited, the amount and duration of support ury would not be excessive. The matter of transportation is also awaken. able to enlighten us upon these matters at no very distant date.

With great appreciation of the work of the commission, I remain,

Very sincerely yours, C. W. WHITE.

Winchester, Mass. -In reply to the above inquiries as to the support of pioneers we would say, as has been announced in these col-umns heretofore, it is intended that, as far as practicable, the pioneers who are selected shall be single men with-out families dependent upon them. Where it is necessary for those having families to be engaged as pioneers, pro-vision will be made in the colony for their support so that they need not be separated. As is stated in the above letter, support should come from the colony, for the colony reaps the bene-

It is likewise proposed, so far a practicable, to select those as pioneers who are able to pay their own trans portation to the colony site, and as fast as others are needed, to make the olony a success, arrangements will be made to provide for their transportation to the colony, if it is deemed that their services are absolutely essential for the colony's success,

Arrangements will also be made through branches who have selected ploneers that they will pay the ex-penses of their ploneers and transpor-

tation. We would suggest that the branches proceed to accumulate a fund OF MULES. for that purpose, which shall be kent separate and devoted to that special

"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS." We are opposed to the idea that this

is a class struggle.

We ridicule the idea of class-con clousness, and say it is self-consciousness, another term for selfishness. We believe in the solidarity of the human race and declare for the broth-

erhood of humanity. Those who believe in the class-con-scious error admit that the millionaire, as well as the tramp, is the victim of and subservient to the present system. We war against the system and not against individuals or classes.

We preach no class war. It is unscientific. The German Socialists in the reichstag are led by men of the so-called upper classes.

Socialism means truth, light and liberation for discouraged humanity. It means for all humanity and not a single class. We stand for the release the millionaire from the joyless slavery of money getting and the in-

sensate folly of fashion's servitude. We stand also for the release of the worker from grinding drudgery and starvation and the securing to him of the full results of his labor-product.

They know a jackass whin they see

pation and freedem of all men and women under the collective ownership and democratic administration of the means of production and distribution. the class-conscious propaganda as a

delusion and a snare as being not only ineffective, but totally untrue. neither was he a proletarian. Lieb-

I know the assistant cashier of one always votes the Socialist ticket, while ing bravery in the dark days after '36, when Socialists were few and far be-Socialist, once a machinist, who, by

are now taking.

These cases could be cited and multi-

a class. We condemn no capitalist individual, as the chances are we would do the same were we in his position. We point out the injustice of the

a nobler and better system. We show that evolution has brought people may receive the benefits instead of a few, and we invite those whose talents have built up enormous for-night. tunes for their own benefit to devote these talents to the service of the peo- They ain't anny iv th' leaders. As effiple and thus become public Genefac-

We recognize society as an organism. Any effort that would split that organism into two parts or two classes

party shibboleth inaugurated by half-educated men who have not carefully it was to sink a ship that cost two surveyed the whole field and seen the hundhred thousan' follars an' was contradiction in the other idea that worth at laste eighty dollars in Sanda. it is the system that Socialism attacks go harbor if we have to keep fourteen

Socialism does not postulate that all forests whin Havana is livin' free the poor are good and all the rich are bad. It admits that there are good rich men and bad poor men. Napoleon would be crippled thryin' to figure out was poor when he started, while John
D. Rockefeller was a store-porter, and
all the trust magnates of today began
speakin' chube while wan iv th' new life as poor men.

poor, in one grand army marching on that hears it as it is to th' jackasses to victory, to a successful replacement that gets it up. What we need, Hinto victory, to a successful replacement that gets it up. The new system, we believe, will tion,

grow up within the old as the result of volutionary forces with human men- it whin th' mules begins to move. tal processes, acting, reacting and interacting one on the other.
"Class-consciousness" is the street that leads to the guillotine. It arouses

ious, it is ineffective, it is reactive it produces the man on horseback. Let us have no more of it. In its stead let us preach the solid-arity of the race, the brotherhood of man. Let us insist that the evolutionary tendencies toward collective own-ership be recognized. Let us show to the organized Trade Unions that we

class-hatred. It is false, it is pernic-

art, as they do. Let us insist that we shall be treated as men and brothers, and not as members of a class, and we shall make greater progress in Socialism than ever

are striking for the whole instead of a

We stand for collective ownersh'p. not class-ownership. Each and every man to share in the collective ownership and administration of the means oduction and distribution. This being the case, let us stamp on the "class-conscious" nonsense at every

Let us hold aloft the nobler ideal of the solidarity of the race and the brotherhood of all humanity

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD.

"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "th' first gr-reat land battle iv th' war has been fought."

"Where was that?" demanded Mr. Hennessy in great excitement. "Lord

save us, but where was that?"
"Th' Alger gyards," said Mr. Dooley,
"bruk fr'm th' coral where they had thim tied up atin' thistles an' med a desp'rate charge on th' camp at Tampa. They dayscinded like a whur-rl-wind, dhrivin' th' astonished throops befure thim an' thin charged back again, com-pletin' their earned iv desthruction. At th' las' account th' brave sojers was climbin' threes an' tillygraft poles an' a rig'ment iv mules was kickin' the pink silk linin' out iv the officers' quarthers. Th' gallant mules was be a most courageous jackass, an' 'tis undhersthud that me undhersthud frind Mack will appint him a brigadier-gin'ral jus' as soon as as soon as he can find out who his father is. 'Tis too bad he'll have no childher to perpituate th' fame iv him. through th' camp at th' head iv his throops iv mules without castin' a shoe. He's th' biggest jackass in Tampa today, not ixciptin' th' cinsor an' I doubt if they'se a bigger wan in Wasi 'n'ton, though I end name a few that cud thry a rice with him. Annyhow,

wan, an' they see a good manny in

"Th' charge iv Tampa'll go into his-thry as th' first land action iv th' war.

that peaceful city.

Standing for all men, we condemn sociable is f'r to go on at th' prisint he class-conscious propaganda as a rate. I'm sthrong to ar-rm th' wild An', be th' way, Hinnissy, if this here ar-rmy mules an' the unbridled jackdefective, but totally untrue.

Wendell Phillips was not a negro, either was he a proletarian. Liebsecht and Singer in Germany are not time th' on'y hero kilt on th' Spanish neither was he a profession. Lieu-necht and Singer in Germany are not side was a jackass that poked an ear above th' batteries at Matoonzas f'r to were lawyers. Engels was a rich man, hear what was goin' on. 'Behold,' says Sampson, 'th' insolince iv th' foe,' he I know the assistant cashler of one of the greatest banks in Chicago, who always votes the Socialist ticket, while Castilyan gin'ral.' 'Wait.' says an ofalways votes the Socialist ticket, while Castilyan gin ral. Walt, says an orhis wife is an ardent Socialist of ficer. 'It may be wan iv our own men. It looks like th' sicrety iv——' 'Hush,' flag of Socialism aloft with unshrinks says th' commander. 'It can't be an says the commander. 'It can't be an arter '86. ing bravery in the dark days after '86, when Socialists were few and far between in Chicago. I know of another Socialist, once a machinist, who, by Socialist, once a machinist, who, by his own exertions and talents, has become a prominent lawyer, who is like-come a prominent lawyer, who is like-wise a well known Socialist and him, an' the poor crather was smoth-come and talents, and t Yet, in these three instances, their Tampa mules a character was smooth-Yet, in these three instances, their tampa mules a chanst, an' we'll have own personal examples demonstrate no need iv wastin' ammun-nition.

Properly led, they'd go fr'm wan end the fallacy of their argument and snow if it were a class-struggle they could not be engaged in it on the side they are now taking.

Properly led, they a go ir in wan carried to the class of the could be compared in it on the side they are now taking. Sandago de Cuba. They'd be no loss plied to a great extent if need be. It at great extends a great extent if need be. It is life. Th' sojers who haven't gone away cud come home an' get cured iv th' measles an' th' whoopin' cough, un' th' cholera infantum befure th' pub-We struggle against a system and not lic schools opens in th' fall, an' iverything wud be peaceful an' quiet an' prosp'rous. 'Th' officers in th' field at prisint is well qualified fr command iv th' new ar-rmy, an' if they'd put present system and call attention to blinders on th' mules they wudden't its inevitable decay and transition into up all night, secretly stuffin' himself the competitive system into a system of combination known as trusts, and that the next system is the modification hear-rt iv the innimy's counthry. But tion of the trust system so that the give thim th' wurrud to git ap an' guns iv some ol' Morro castle befure "Ye don't see th' diff'rence, says

cient a lot iv mules as iver exposed their ears. Th' throuble is with th' rank an' file. They're men. What's needed to carry on this war as it goes today is an ar-rmy iv jacks an' mules. Whin ye say to a man: 'Git ap. whoa, gee, back up, get alang!' he don't know must inevitably destroy the organism.

This organism must be recognized as an organic unity. It stands for the solidarity of the human race. Any effort to start a class cry is inherently lows his war-rm, moist breath. The start and contrary to observed Such a cry can only be started by comprehinsible to a jackass, but they Sciolist and not a scientist.

"Class-consciousness" is a weak ish man. No human bein', Hinnisay. ships outside to prayint five Spanish and not a class.

Freedom, economic, intellectual, religious and political, is what all men and all classes of men want.

That is what Socialism demands.

That is what Socialism demands. brigadier-gin'rals has his hands maui-Socialism seeks to unite all who desire a better system, be they rich or But it obe as plain to th' mule nissy, is a perfect undherstandin' between th' ar-rmy an' th' administhra-tion. We need what Hogan calls th' esphrite th' corpse, an' we'll on'y have

"I shud think," said Mr. Hennessy, "now that th' jackasses has begun to

be onaisy-"We ought to be afraid th' cabinet an' th' board iv sthrateejy 'Il be stam-peded?' Mr. Dooley interrupted. "Niver fear. They're too near th' fodder. Ye cudden't throw a fright into thim if ye was to build a fire undher th' barn.

BOOKS AND WRITERS.

It is said that Mrs. Craigie has been selected to write the authorized life of Lord Beaconsfield. She is a great admirer of the dead statesman and he figures in her recent novel, "The School

for Saints." "Gyp" has pronounced herself in favor of the establishment of a French academy for ladies, to be conducted on the same lines as that for men. Several other literary ladies are interested

in the project. Miss Corelli has brought suit against Miss Corelli has brought suit egainse the author of "Literary London" for classing her among "authors I cannot lake seriously" and comparing her with Mme. Tussaud, in educational influence,

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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA.

nces, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, de Building, - Chicago,

Entered as Second Class Matter at
Chicago Postuffice.

CHICAGO, JUNE 23, 1898.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

60 NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS. Osterling......Pullman, Ili. Harris......West Superior, Wis. Gordon.......St. Louis

Members of all branches should bear in mind that under the new constitu-tion dues are payable quarterly. The first quarter under the new law begins on July 4, and the treasurer of each branch should forward 25 cents for each member, so that it will reach headquarters not later than July 10.

The new constitution appears in the issue of June 16. Read it carefully and forward your dues promptly to head

Remember the picnic on July 4.

The colonization work will be pushed

Come to the office and get a few pic nic tickets.

. We have a great work to do, com-rades; let us do it manfully.

The colony work will now be pushed. We are united on that issue. The official proceedings of the cor

We expect every member in Chicago to sell at least ten picnic tickets.

go to work for the Social Democrat. There is room in this country for a political movement and an economic

We hope to raise enough money at

our picule to secure the mission wagon as a permanent feature of our propa-ganua. Will you help us do it? Branches should have a rubber stamp

showing the time and place of their meeting. This should be placed on the fly leaves of all literature sent out. Our street speakers in Chicago are

selling from 50 to 100 copies of Merrie England nightly. Thus the gospel of Socialism goes forth to gladden the hearts of the people. The mission wagon will put in som time in Chicago and suburbs. It is now in charge of Comrades Lloyd and

Beardsley, and is rousing a wonderful interest in our cause. By an error in last week's issue it was stated that bonds of the Co-opera-

tive Commonwealth Company would be issued in denominations of \$1 and \$10. This should be \$100 and \$10. The Social Democracy of America HAS NOT DISBANDED. It has freed itself from the incubus of disloyalty.

and it will now proceed to carry out the objects for which it was organ-Read our proclamation to the Amer ican people in connection with the communication of Comrade Toole, published in this issue. The Social Dem-

ocracy of America stands for both economic and political action.

The people of Chicago have heard more about Social Democracy in the past two weeks than they heard before in the history of the organization. Our organizers are out holding street meet-ings nightly and are speaking to hundreds of people in various parts of the city. "Merrie Englands" are going like wildfire. The people are being edu-cated. This is work for Socialism.

New life has been infused into the Chicago comrades by the results of the convention, and they are working heroically to build up the organization. Street meetings are being held nightly in various sections of the city, and wonderfully effective agitation is b ing carried on. The Chicago branches stand solidly for the organization, and several new branches are already in process of formation.

From reports received from the different sections of the country since the convention we are now able to es-timate very accurately the strength of the secoding element. It amounts to nothing. Probably a dozen branches in the East, composed mainly of se-ceders from the S. L. P., will cover the whole numerical loss to the Social Democracy, and this will be more than made up by accessions from among people who have heretofore been re-pelled from the organization by the presence of this very element.

anced by a desire to wreck an organiration which proposes to do something practical for the American proletariat. They want the field contracted to the limits of their own narrow standard, and will brook the existence of no other Socialist organization on American soil. They have bitten off much more than they can masticate.

postoffice last week's issue of the paper was denied the mailing privilege and we were compelled to make a re-entry. We were not notified of the difficulty until Tuesday morning, the papers iv-ing in the office until that time from the previous Thursday. This difficulty caused a delay in getting the paper in-We have learned a thing or cur again. two about the postal authorities, and know how to govern ourselves in the future.

- SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

A monster picnic will be held by the thirty-two branches now existing in Chicago at Kuhn's Park on July 4. The picnic will be held for the purpose of acquainting the members of the differ-ent branches as to the events of the recent convention and the policy for the future, as well as incidentally raise funds for the carrying on of the work. Since the convention Comrades Osborne, Ingalls, Goodwin, John F. Lloyd and others have been actively engaged in holding street meetings with phenomenal success. From fifty to sixty copies of Merrie England have been sold every night and applications for membership have been received from a similar number at each meeting The feeling of enthusiasm and hopefulness as to the future of the organization which has arisen since the convention is something of great significance and In Chicago the Social Democracy was

born and the thirty-two branches here form an anchor of security and safety which cannot be destroyed. Not only in Chicago and Cook county with its population of 2,000,000, making it a small nation by itself, is such interest and enthusiasm shown, but from everywhere throughout the country come letters of encouragement and come letters of encouragement and enthusiasm as to the future. The work of agitation, education and organization is proceeding with tre-mendous rapidity and before three months are over we shall have a stronger and larger organization than ever before. Every effort is to be concentrated on making this picnic a success and members of branches throughout the country can assist in the work of building up the organization by taking a few of these picnic cickets. Communications and remittances should be addressed to W. P Borland, secretary and treasurer.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT PRO-TECTS THE WORKINGMEN.

"Why!" inquired a passer-by of a ody of workingmen, "who are they looking for?"
One of the crowd stepped up to the

inquirer and said:
"Sir, we are looking for our govern-

ment, which has promised us protec-tion; but we can not find it. We have put our hard-earned money in this bank, because we believed it was protected by the government, in which we placed our full confidence." "But, alas!" said the hard-working

man, bursting into tears and wringing his hands, "My God, it is possible that our government is so cruel as to swindle us out of our money and deprive us of our rights, by closing the doors of this bank and putting an officer on guard to protect the wrong-doers in-side, not even giving us the satisfaction of knowing where and how they invested our money, and leaving as standing, like a horse on a hill, look-ing into the face of starvation, while they rub their hands in glee at their success in decoying us into their trap. Think how absurd it is that a government which accords us such treatment should expect us to sacrifice our lives on the battlefield for its existence! Would it be surprising to you if the Lord above should punish them severely? Our Lord is not a god of war, and these unjust governors will have to give a full account of their steward-But we are swindled out of our money!

PLAIN TALK NEEDED.

C. HARTUNG.

Editor Social Democrat-I am very sorry that "The Man Without a Soul" has decided to retire from the public field of active reform and leave to conservative tenderfeet the important place he so well and ably filled in the columns of our reform papers for so long a time. Thin-skinned Socialists and reformers in general who can not tolerate reform unless labeled Chris-tian, with a plous twang to it, prayed over by priests, deacons and laymen may howl and squirm and dodge the facts as much as they please, but they can not get rid of the inevitable effects and results unless the cause is removed. Popular plous professions and its insti-tutions are a fraud the world over, and are lying at the root of all our evils. Ignorance and superstition are the le-gitimate offspring of cowardice and fear, and unless religion, so-called, is superseded by the truth and her verities lived and practiced by word and by deed, reform as advocated by the church and her votaries will be barren of any good and lasting results, as is evidenced by all past and present history. A competitive industrial system as the A competitive industrial system as the world supports today and the church upholds and prospered under from time immemorial, is a curse and a constant hell, here and now, because a breeder of ignorance and superstition, and any reform or movement of reform that permits or suffers its perpetuation as a foundation for morals, virtue and good-

want with a priesthood, its humbug of religion and plous mummery, born of fear, ignorance and superstition, al-ways ending in poverty, misery and want, with a debauched, indolent aristocracy or ruling class, heartless and cruel in the extreme, callous and in-different to the cries and sufferings of the poor. What virtue is there in fighting for the perpetuation of such institutions? Please tell me all those friends and comrades who object to "The Man Without a Soul's" sledge-hammer, unanswerable arguments? Always remember the truth only, prac-ticed and lived by word and by deed, will make us free happy and wise. Any-thing short of this is a fraud, a snare and a humbug, no matter how gilded it is or protected by authority and popular opinion or decried and denounced by the wealthy and aristocracy of the land. Let me entreat "The Man Without a Soul" to reconside his letter and last greeting to his friends in Social Democrat of the 2d inst.

Also all reform papers and editors not to weaken in their spinal column, but persistently proclaim the truth and justice regardless of popular sentiment, denouncing error and hypocrisy in all its various forms though the heavens may fall and threaten destruction,

Fraternally, E. P. H.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

BUT DON'T FORGET HAZELTON.

Quick as a flash across the bay The electric current flew, Deep toned and awful rose the roar Of the wreck that Spain must rue.

Rise, brothers, rise! Remember the Maine And her sailors tried and true; Remember the Cubans starving there, Their voices call to you.

This was a deed that was done in the dark And the starving a measure of war; But the men of the mines of Hazelton Died at noontide obeying the law.

Remember the miners of Hazelton, Ye men of brain and brawn; Or some day you will be shot like slaves, When liberty is gone. Under the flag unarmed they marched, Hungry, wretched and gaunt; Shot 'neath that flag by the house of have-Brothers of the house of want!

When Spain has been humbled low; For the wrongs of labor cry against peace, More than a foreign foe. Remember the Maine, but do not forget The miners shot down in the street; Remember the starying Cubans—yes: And the battle for bread and meat.

For this is a struggle fore-ordained, By the wollish greed of man; When hushed are the drums of a foreign

It will still be on in the land. So, when bugles blow and waving flags Call our young men to foreign wars: Think hard; think wisely; know you well Who leads you from your shores.

Men do not fight with the tools of peace— Tis a useless and idle class; That robs the vineyard, the shop, the mine To bring its own schemes to pass.

How long must the world be warrior cursed?
When will its battles cease?
When the poor of all nations refuse to fight,
Then comes the reign of peace.
SUMNER F. CLAFLIN.

TOLD BY FIGURES.

If kept continuously running a watch will tick 160,144,000 times in a year. A caterpillar in the course of a month will devour 600 times its own weight in

There are found in both books of the bible 3,586,483 letters and 773,698

Over 200 patents have been issued for horseshoes, and not one of them bas ever come into general use.

and periodicals published in the United States; a gain of over 7,000 in ten

The flow of water over Niagara falls is estimated at 213,000 cubic feet per second, which is equal to 1,593,350 gallons, weighing 16,443,270 pounds.

It is said that one pound of butter gives a working force equal to that of five pounds of beef, nine pounds of potatoes or twelve pounds of milk.

ing quarters by line of march.

and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent, in Scotland 65 per cent, but in the United States only

59 per cent are in that condition. Time on shipboard is kept by means of bells. One bell indicates 12:20, 4:20 and 8:30 either morning or evening as the case may be. Two bells, 1, 5 and 9; three bells, 1:30, 5:30 and 9:30; four bells, 2, 6 and 10; five bells, 2:30, 6:30 and 10:30; six bells, 3, 7, and 11; seven bells, 3:30, 7:30 and 11:30; eight bells, 4, 8 and 12.

For the purpose of convenience and discipline the day on shipboard begins at noon, and is divided thus: Afternoon watch, 12 noon to 4 p. m.; first dog watch, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.; second dog watch, 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.; first watch, 8 p. m. to 12 midnight; middle watch, 12 midnight to 4 a m.; morning watch, 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.; forenoon watch, 8 a. m. to 12 noon.

Salaries of the principal United States government officials are as follows: President, \$50,000; vice-president, \$8,-000; cabinet officers, \$8,000 each; sen-ators, \$5,000 each, with mileage; speak-er of the house, \$8,000; representatives, \$5,000 each, with mileage; chief justice of the Supreme court \$10,500. of the Supreme court, \$10,500; associate justices, \$10,000 each; justices of Circuit courts, \$6,000 each.

pelled from the organization by the presence of this very element.

We have endeavored to be entirely fair with the bolters and have sought to avoid all controversy with them, preferring to let them go their wars unmolested, to engage in such work for the advancement of Socialism as their peculiar ideas adapt them for. It seems, however, that their enthusiasm for the cause of Socialism is largely overbal-

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

CALIFORNIA. No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 509 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.
No. 5, Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each mouth, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall.

COLORADO. Denver, meets every Sunday at 1 at 1715 California st.

p. m., at 1715 California st.

ILLINOIS.

Cook County Central Committee of The Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each month at 198 E. Madison street, Chicago. Cocresponding Secretary, Seymour Stedman, room 504 Trude Building.

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at 198 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 5 meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 3 p. m., sharp, at headquarters, 1143 Michigan ave., near 115th st., Chicago. E. A. Weeks, 235 W. 115th St., Secretary. Note change of hall.

No. 5 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 5. p. m., Sid street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only lat Sunday of each month at 10 a. m.

10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.

No. 2, meets second and last Sunday o sach month at 4 p. m., at Tressett's Hall N. W. Cor. Armitage and Nebraska aves.

Chicago.

No. 24 meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., in Scandia Hall, top floor, 98 West Ohio street, near Milwaukee ave., Chicago. J. O. Hagen, II Ayers court, Secretary.

No. 25 meets every Friday evening, southeast corner Sedgwick and Siegel streets, Chicago.

streets, Chicago.

INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 625½ Wabash ave. Ladles are invited. P. K. Reinbold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

MARYLAND.

No. 2. Baltimore, English Branch, meets
every Wedneaday at 8 p. m., at 1905 East
Baltimore street.

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1 meets 3d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington at., Boston. Secretary's address 1043

lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington st., Boston. Secretary's address 1943 Washington st.

No. 5, Lynn, meets first Monday of each month, in Laster's building. Ernest Timson, Financial Secretary, 23 Albany St.

No. 5, Roxbury, meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at 64 Warren street, Room No. 1, for business and education.

No. 11, Malden, meets at Templar Hall, Pleasant street, every Sunday evening at 7:30, for business and discussion. Secretary's address, cor. Pierce and Knollin streets.

MISSOURI.
No. 1, St. Louis. Meets every Friday
at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway.
No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday
at 12th and Wyoming sts. St. Louis. M.
Dorn, secretary, 1933 Lafai street.

NEW JERSEY.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for for friends also on Thursday. Saturday and Sunday, 256 Pacific street, Paterson.

No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., sivarp, at No. 5 Clinton ave., Newark. Goo'l program. Visitors weicome.

come.

No. 4 meets every Tuesday at Progressive Labor Hail, corner Harclay and Montgomery streets. Newark.

No. 5, Jersey City, meets 1st Thursday of each month at J. Schneider's Hall, 408 Pal-

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at \$1.00 pt.

America, meets every Saturday at \$2.00 pt.

At the St. St. Paul Wilzig Hall. Nicholas Aleinikori, secretary, \$7 Nassau street, New York City.

Combined Lectures of Branches 7 and 12, Breoklyn, held every Sunday evening at Erie Hall, \$45 Broadway, at \$2.00 ct.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at \$5.00 pt.

No. 2, New York City, Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at \$47 E. Forty-ninth street at \$5.00 pt.

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

No. 5 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meetings.

No. 6, 13th Assembly District, 5. D. A.

meeting.

No. 5, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A.,
meets every Friday at 5 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New
York City. Alexander Kahn, 118 Broome
St., Secretary.

York City. 5th assembly Secretary.

3. New York City, 8th assembly let, meets every Friday at Sheuker's.

No. 39 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street, stary.

stary,

§ Tenth Assembly District, New
c City, meets second and fourth Friof each month at 8 p. m., Libery,
255-257 E. Hossion street, Lectures
meeting. Samuel Whitehern, secry, care of B. Margolis, 178 Suffolk at

acc meeting. Samuel Whitehem. Sectators or twelve pounds of milk.

The United States shore lines of the great lakes are as follows: Ontario, 230 miles; Erle, 370 miles; Huron, 510 miles; Superior, 955 miles; Michigan, 1,320 miles.

The British government is the owner of over 25,000 camels. Several thousands are used in India to carry stores and equipment when companies are changing quarters by line of march.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent, but in the United States only 50 per cent are in that condition.

Lang, 368 E. Rith St., Secretary.
OHIO.
No. 2 meets every Monday evening at 8 o'elock, Stengel's Hall, cor. Pearl and Monroe streets, Cleveland.
No. 3; Elucyrus, meets 2d and 4th Sundays of each month, at Fisher's Hall, cor. Main and Renssalaer streets.
No. 15, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vance and Division sts., every Friday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 1103 Nebrasha ave.

No. 7, Pittsburg, headquarters room 5, Moorhead building, 104-106 Grant street. Open every afternoon and evening. Public addresses every 4th Sunday afternoon in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same build-

ing.

No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Tuesday

No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Tuesday

evening at 8 Jackson St. Headquarters
and library open every evening, at same
address. Secretary's address, 174 Manhattan street.

TENNESSEE.
No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 7:10 p. m., at 60% Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited. No. 1 Heuston, mesus second and fourth Thursday of each month in Union Men's Hall, on Franklin atreet, between Main and Trayls streets. The Boundary of the Communication of the Boundary of the Communication of the Communication of the Main street.

Main street.

WASHINGTON,

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

No. 2, Tacoma, meets svery Sunday at \$ p. m., at People's Party Clubrooms, Old Courf House, C street. Interesting program, Public cordially invited.

No. 2, Seattle, meets every Tuesday evening at \$ o'clock in Theosophist Hall, Ills Third ave., between Spring and Seneca sta. All are invited. Meetings are instructive and entertaining, A. Burns, Secretary, 800 N. Broadway.

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CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers

Officielles National Organ

Social-Demokratie von Amerika. Erscheint jeden Samstag. 34 SELZER AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

PREIS: Vierteljæhrlich 50c, in Vorausbezahlung.

Den beutschlesenben Mitgliebern ber Go-Bolls-Unwalt" bringt alle offiziellen Dithellungen des Hauptquartiers und ist das cinzige deutsche Barteiwochenblati, das ori-ginale social-politische Jünstrationen bringt.

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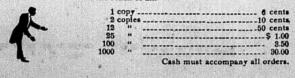
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