

On earth peace,
good will
toward men

The Social Democrat

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Chas. R. Martin 27

No. 21.

FACTS AND FIGURES

GIVEN BY TEACHER SMART TO THE
PUCKERBUSH ALLIANCE.

Minutes of a very interesting Meeting
How Our Correspondent Criticised
the Rewards of the Preacher.

Mr. Debs and all the rest of you—
We had a red hot time at the last
meetin'. The president don't like the
way we is turnin' the things to Social-
ism, and he had the Rev. Mr. Gard on
hand to give us a talk. He said the
trouble was that people now days was
a loosin' the Christian spirit; that if
they would only cultivate brotherly
love things would be all right; that
those people what was always tryin' to
raise a fight between the rich and the
poor were disturbers and shud not be
tolerated; that we shud have faith in
God's wisdom and shud do our best to
fill the station in life where he had
been pleased to place us, for which we
would be richly rewarded hereafter.
Gee whiz! maybe I didn't get mad.
As soon as he quit I got the floor and
said:

"Of late years it has seemed to me
that the most useless trade of all was
preachin', and I think so more
than ever now. There is good men in
the bizness, but I'm speaking of the
trade as a hole. Now there is Mr.
Gard, who puts on a long face and says,
'They will be done on earth as it is in
heaven,' then he spreads his face in the
other direction and goes out to defend
a social system which makes his prayer
impossible. Talk about cultivatin' a
spirit of brotherly love in a person
whose stomach is twistin' around his
backbone seekin' for to sustain life, that
too, in a land blessed with everything
to satisfy man's desires. The difference
between you people and Socialists is,
that you want to fill a person up on
promises, just like Bill McKinley and
Mark Hanna, on which to cultivate a
spirit which will secure a front seat
over there, after while, or somewhere,
while we Socialists would fill him up
with the things which makes a healthy
body and strong mind, with leasure
enuf for him to flog out for himself
the location he wants to occupy in 'the
sweet by-and-by.' Speakin' of the
present system, and which you are de-
fendin', Debs said in the speech which
he made in Columbus last month, 'We
call it the survival of the fittest, I think
we should call it the survival of the
slickest.'"

The president called me to order, and
said he would have to enjoin me, or
words to that effect. I was goin' back
at him, but Miss Smart, the school
teacher, pulled my coat tail and I set
down. She sed I was a gettin' a little
too plain, and had better be quiet for
a time and she wud talk. She said:

"At our last meetin' we had present-
ed some facts showin' how the wealth
of this country was concentratin' in a
few people's hands, and the list of
millionaires with the source of their
wealth remains on the blackboard. I
think the most ordinary mind sees the
danger to society in this concentration,
but to try and impress you with its full
significance let me cite some histry.
Persia perished when one per cent. of
the people owned all the land; Egypt
went down when two per cent owned
97-100 of all the wealth; Babylon died
when two per cent owned all the wealth
and Rome expired when 1,800 men pos-
sessed the known world. The congest-
ion of wealth is indeed the fatal dis-
ease—the heart-failure of nations."

"In the United States today, one per
cent own more than three-fifths of all
the wealth of the nation; 4,000 million-
aires and multi-millionaires own more
than one-fifth, and the billionaire is
expected before the end of the century.
If the present rate of concentration con-
tinues, in 1920 one per cent of the peo-
ple will own 95-100 of all the wealth.
Now look at the list on the blackboard.
The largest number of millionaires
come under 'Trade and Manufacture,
often with land and securities,' 2,065 of
'em. The next highest is 825, from
'Land and its Exploitations.' The
third highest number, 536, are credited
to 'Interest, Profit and Speculation not
otherwise mentioned, often with land';
then comes 'Natural and artificial mo-
nopolies' with 410, followed by 'Agriculture,
ranch stock, sugar, etc.', with
80, and right here notice that the stock-
man who pastured on the government
land free of rent or tax, and the sugar
planter with his vast holdings, represent
the farmers in the list. Next we
have 'Miscellaneous, often with land,'
credited with 70; we then drop to 34
credited to 'Inheritances, otherwise un-
explained,' and end with 21 'Unknown.'
The men who control the machinery of
production with the avenues of distri-
bution make the greatest showing,
but next to them come the land specu-
lators, and notice how land is men-
tioned in several of the other items."

"The Socialist says that private own-
ership of modern machinery is des-
tined to enslave the mass of mankind,
and therefore placed along side of the
private ownership of land, as opposed
to the best interests and elevation of
humanity—our highest mission on

earth. The Socialist would have these
factors become the property of the gov-
ernment—the whole people, to be used
and operated in the interest of all. I
know this seems an awful proposition
when first presented to a person, par-
ticularly if the person be a farmer who
has never read or thought on econom-
ics. He thinks he is going to be robbed,
when the facts are that the present
system robs him, and compels him to
slave early and late. This is a
big subject and cannot be covered in
one evening.

"I am going to close by saying that
Socialism is not such an awful thing.
See the definition in the dictionaries.
Scholars and thinkers are its most ar-
dent advocates; why, the candidate for
governor on the Socialist ticket here in
Ohio this fall used to be superintendent
of the publick schools at Dayton. Social-
ists want to do away with rent, inter-
est and profit, which would give
every person the full value of what they
create, and compel all to render some
useful service to society, under penalty
of going hungry. I hope we may study
and discuss this matter during the com-
ing months in a spirit of honest in-
quiry," for the facts presented warrant
something more than partisan prej-
udice, and a desire to beat the other
fellow."

The chairman said we would continue
to discuss the free-sixteen-to-one-silver
question at next meetin'. Everybody
likes to hear Miss Smart speak, and I
think she done well. As I was goin'
home I overherd the Rev. Mr. Gard
telling a couple of fellers that they
auter get up a protest against Miss
Smart teachin' our school because she
held dangerous ideas. I suppose this is
what he wud call sewin' the seeds of
brotherly love, and I suppose he will
be cultivatin' the seeds; well, he wants
to look out, for I will be pullin' 'em up
by the roots if any of 'em sprout. I'll
try to keep you posted. Yours to the
end,
JONAS HARRISON.

Brann on Greed.

I can understand every crime in the
calendar but the crime of greed, every
lust of the flesh but the lust of gain,
every sin that ever damned a soul but
the sin of selfishness. By all the sacred
bugs and beasts of Egypt, I'd rather be
a witch's cat—or even a politician—
and howl in sympathy with my tribe;
I'd rather be a tramp and divide my
hand-outs with one more hungry; I'd
rather be a mangy dog without a mas-
ter and keep company of my kind, than
be a multi-millionaire, with the blood
of a snake, the heart of a beast, and
carry my soul like Pedro Garcia, in my
pocket.

When I think of the three thousand
children in the city of Chicago, without
rags to shield their nakedness from
the cold north wind; of the ten thou-
sand innocents, such as Christ blessed,
who die every year of the world for the
lack of food; of the millions every year
whose cry goes up every day and night
to God's throne—not for salvation, but
for soup; not for the robe of righteous-
ness, but for a second-hand pair of
pants—and then contemplate those be-
side whose hoarded wealth the riches
of Lydia's ancient kings were but a
beggar's patrimony, praying to him
who reversed the law of nature to feed
the poor, I long for the mystic power
to coin sentences that sear like sul-
phur flames from hot hell, and weave
of words a whip of scorpions to lash
the rascals naked through the world.—
Brann's Iconoclast.

He Has No Home.

Is it not a little peculiar, to say the
least, that Uncle Samuel operates his
postal service in a very satisfactory
manner and without the assistance of
"private enterprise?" No strikes, no
lockouts, no pluck-me-stores, no dy-
namite, no corporation-owned judges,
no deputy sheriffs, no injunctions, no
Pinkerton thugs and no starvation
wages.

And yet they say the people can not
own and operate railroads success-
fully. If the people owned and operated
them, the employes would have regu-
lar employment, and during good be-
havior and while competent would be
sure of a home in one place. Under
the present system there is no fixed
home for the railroad employe. To-day
he may be here, and to-morrow in an-
other place. This system destroys
America's greatest safeguard to lib-
erty, "home." With government own-
ership, the employes would build up per-
manent homes and their children could
point to one particular place as home,
and one, to which in later life, their
thoughts would turn with happy
thoughts. The "old homestead" would
be an oasis to which they could return
to rest themselves while battling with
life.

This lack of home life is the present
weakness of our civilization, and ought
to be restored to our people.
"How dear to my heart are the scenes
of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them
to view.
Don't drive us farther from home, but
turn back to it and give the people
something to defend. We started out
to talk about the government ownership
of railroads, and the subject led us in-
to old scenes and revived old memories.
—Freeman's Labor Journal.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

EVIL CONDITIONS ASSIGNED TO
THIS CAUSE, BY DR. G.W. CAREY.

The True Remedy Proposed by the
Social Democracy is Co-operative
Commonwealth.

Again the hosts of freedom are gather-
ing to defend the nation against the
forces that presage its downfall. From
among the plain working people here
and there a leader springs up to tear
the hand of plutocracy from the throat
of liberty.

The power of money represented by
Wall street, the trusts, corporations
and millionaires subsidizes the press,
the courts, legislatures and cabinets.

We fully realize its strength. It con-
trols the avenues of trade, the arsenals,
the army, the navy, the money, the
breadstuffs and the fuel and water of
the world. It is more ambitious than
Alexander the Great, more haughty and
domineering than imperial Caesar,
more unrelenting than the Pharaohs.
It lays its hand on Congresses and
courts and they do its bidding. Politi-
cal parties become corrupt by the touch
of its wand and hasten to "fall before it
that thrift may follow fawning."

CALL FOR CHICAGO CONFERENCE

The following official call has been issued by the special committee
appointed at the late St. Louis conference to issue a call for the confer-
ence to be held at Chicago September 27th:

"To all Trades Unionists, Wage-Workers, Producers and Friends:
Greeting—Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the representatives of
labor and reform organizations of the United States in convention as-
sembled in St. Louis, Mo., August 30 and 31, 1897, all labor and reform
organizations are hereby requested to elect delegates to attend a con-
vention to be held at Chicago, Ill., September 27, 1897, for the following
purposes:

"First—To consider what further measures shall be taken in sup-
port of the miners on strike, if said strike has not been settled.

"Second—To consider the unification and practical co-operation of
trades unions and other labor and reform organizations in matters of
common interest.

"Third—To devise ways and means to restore to the people their in-
alienable rights, and especially those rights guaranteed under the con-
stitution of the United States and the several state constitutions.

"Fourth—To take such action as is consistent with trades union-
ism, good citizenship and liberty of thought and action, when it does
not infringe upon the natural rights of others, as will tend to bring
about a more equitable and just condition of affairs in our social and
industrial life.

"The basis of representation will be one delegate for each trades
union, labor or reform organization, and two delegates from each con-
gressional district, provided that no delegate shall have a voice or vote
who is not a wage-worker, producer, farmer or representative of an
organization that has for its object the betterment of the condition of
the working and producing classes.

"T. J. DONNELLY,
"J. R. SOVEREIGN,
"W. R. MAHON,
"JAMES O'CONNELL,
"EUGENE V. DEBS."

This is a call to the real representatives of the producing class and
is extended to all branches of industrial activity. Only parasites are
barred. The meeting will be one of extreme importance, and it is earnestly
urged that there be a full attendance of all branches of productive
labor, to the end that such action may be taken as will strengthen the
crusade against the vampires who have robbed and are robbing labor
and are using the government to shield them in their piracies.

The recent cold-blooded murder of a large number of peaceable coal
miners by the public authorities in the state of Pennsylvania, whose
only crime was that they were walking on the public highway, empha-
sized the necessity for a full attendance of the true representatives of
the people and such decided and determined action on their part as will
demonstrate beyond all cavil that the slumbering people are waking up
at last and that they will unite in one grand movement to beat back the
plutocracy and its ally the federal judiciary, and establish and maintain
the principles of justice and equality.

Let every trades union and every social, industrial and reform
organization in the land be fully represented.

The condition of affairs is amazing
beyond the power of words to express.
Take the section in which the writer
lives, the Santa Cruz mountains, twelve
miles from the city of Santa Cruz, and
there are about forty small farms, ten
to one hundred acres, on which is raised
more than twenty times the amount
of fruit, grapes and berries that can be
used by the owners. Tons and tons rot
on the ground, one patch of blackber-
ries as fine as ever grew are drying on
the bushes, while twelve miles away
are dozens of families who cannot af-
ford either fruit or berries.

And why this condition of affairs?
Simply because we have no sensible
system of distribution and exchange
and can't have until private ownership
gives way to the Co-operative Com-
monwealth and the labor exchange sys-
tem of exchanging products. Think of
the insanity that believes no business
can be transacted, no exchanges made
unless bits of yellow metal first be se-
cured. With all the law dictionaries
and encyclopedias open before them
in which money is defined as "not a
substance at all, metal or otherwise,
but a legal printed decree that may be
stamped or written on anything," the
despots of the world have so hypno-
tized the race that millions on millions
think that gold is money and that the
people must starve without it.

This monstrous lie hypnotized the
ancients also. Holding to that illusion
magical Egypt went to her doom and
hid her shame in the hot sands of the
Nile. The Pyramids remain and the
awful sphinx keeps watch and ward

over the grave of her greatness. Greece
listened to the absurdity and then turned
her back on the shining heights that
glittered beyond her. Rome ran after
the bauble with gaping mouth and then
died and the Pantheon and Coliseum
stand above her pathetic dust.

Is there no remedy? Must this con-
dition prevail forever, and nations be
born only to struggle on through the
dark years and then sink in the sea
of error, crime and oppression, or will
the hearts of men yet turn to the light
and establish the reign of peace?

All hail the Social Democracy of
America! Thy banner, luminous with
the Christ-like "Peace on earth, good
will to men," has been lifted up in
sight of all the world.

The grimy coal miner, crawling on
hands and knees in caverns dark and
foul, where fearful things are half re-
vealed, digging out wealth for an em-
ployer who considers him no better
than a brute and not half so valuable,
lifts up his head to listen to the "new
song" of equal justice and equal op-
portunities.

The landless, cut off from Mother
Earth, denied even a burial place in her
kind bosom, rejoice as they catch the
gleam of the banners of the army of
rescue as they "Set up their standard
in the midst of the people and proclaim
liberty throughout the land and unto
all the inhabitants thereof."

History furnishes no parallel to the

COLONIES ARE NEEDED

ACCORDING TO THE OPINION OF
"THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL."

They Will Be Object Lessons to the
World and Also Schools for
Socialists.

Co-operative Socialism cannot be
learned in one lesson, nor in one year.
Not in a century, even, unless men
practice it in every-day life.

Co-operative Socialism in books and
papers is about like reading of the In-
dian wars: located so far off that the
reader sees nothing but the heroic
deeds and bold adventures of those old
pioneers.

He sees and feels none of the hard-
ships and privations and cruel wounds
and death-scenes.

To have a fair conception and ap-
preciation of war, one must do active
service as a soldier—a fighting soldier—
and to understand Socialism and ap-
preciate its benefits one must practice
active co-operation.

No greater failure could possibly fol-
low on the heels of co-operative Social-
ism than to have it adopted by the
whole people before they had learned
enough about it to appreciate the ben-
efits and social blessings of a co-opera-
tive commonwealth.

For this reason I favor the original
plan of colonization. We must have
men educated in practical Socialism be-
fore we can hope to persuade the pub-
lic to accept it.

A co-operative colony would be a
school of practical Socialism—a busi-
ness college of the new civilization,
where the leaders are educated for the
positions they will be called on to fill
when the public has grown sick enough
of competition to grasp at Socialism,
like drowning men grasping at straws.
Perhaps our first venture at co-opera-
tion will fail; also our second, third
and fourth. We must continue on and
try again and again; for, until we can
run a small co-operative colony suc-
cessfully, it is all nonsense to talk of
running the whole country as a Social-
istic government.

We must have leaders who under-
stand practical Socialism, before we
can talk of changing the competitive
system for one diametrically its oppo-
site.

Nothing will convince the skeptical
as quickly as a successful Socialistic
community. We must remember that
there is prejudice upon prejudice to be
removed from the average mind before
we dare talk Socialism and co-opera-
tion.

This human greed that has been fed
and fostered under the old competitive
system is hard to be eradicated. It has
been surrounded and padded and cush-
ioned with the accepted religions of the
age; it has been supported and defended
by law and government, and has been
taught from youth up, until it has be-
come our second nature, and the very
backbone of our highest ambition.

Any man who understands human
nature knows it will require years of
teaching and illustrated with practical
object lessons before the average mind
will drop the old and take up the new
with a firm hand and determined will.

I am very sorry to hear avowed So-
cialists opposing the colony plan. I
doubt very much if they have the re-
mote idea of what real co-operative
Socialism means.

Men have studied government and
the political problems for a thousand
years and more, and yet there is not a
single perfect government in existence.
Can we then with one step ascend to
the higher level of co-operative Social-
ism, taking the millions with us in all
their present greed and prejudice?

Newspaper and book Socialism is all
right to awaken and appeal to the
sleeping intellect, but for practical So-
cialism we must have a practical school
where men and women live Socialism
every day.

A thousand co-operative colonies like
Ruskin would in a few years teach the
whole country the benefits of general
co-operation, and Socialism would be
safely established in the hearts of the
people.

We must have practical co-operation
running successfully before we can rub
out the last traces of prejudice even
from the minds of a great many who
now think they are real live Socialists.
Prejudice will stick to a man even
against his will, for it is ground into
his very life from childhood up.

Socialists must not attempt control-
ling the government until they have
grown strong enough to control them-
selves. We all need schooling. We all
need a practical education in co-opera-
tion. The human race has been going
in a wrong direction for many cen-
turies, and we must not expect that all
will turn at the word of truth and rea-
son and go cheerfully in the right di-
rection.

Co-operation will have many power-
ful enemies, who will do everything to
make it a failure. The money power,
the legal power, the military power,
and the power of prejudice will fight
it to the last ditch, just the
same as the old Romans fought

Christianity; the same as the old
slave-holders fought the abolition
of slavery, and the same as the whisky
trust fights all manner of temperance
education.

Gentlemen, we must go slow. The
failure of a small colony is much easier
to remedy than the failure of the whole
government. To turn even one single
state into a co-operative community,
and then make a failure of the scheme,
would put co-operative Socialism back
twenty-five years.

Let us begin on a small plan, the
same as outlined in the Debs plan.
The more local branches, the greater
will be our strength, and the greater
our opportunities to educate the toll-
ing millions and wipe off their accumu-
lated prejudice.

But the sooner we start a co-opera-
tive colony—start one, or twenty of
them, for that matter—the sooner will
people believe that Socialism is prac-
tical and possible.

The country is not ready for Social-
ism. It is ready for the gospel of So-
cialism, but not yet ready to sensibly
embrace it and practice it.

A colony is a school. What we need
most is a school of practical Socialism,
to educate leaders. We need a leader
in every village, twenty in every town,
and a thousand in every big city.

We are only struggling along at the
birth of Socialism, not even able to
stand up yet and walk.

A co-operative colony would be a
walking school. Talking is useless un-
less we can walk. We must walk and
work and win the world from wrong.

A talking Socialist is good, but a
working Socialist is far better.

Growth of Socialism.

Japan has one Socialistic journal.
In Italy, in 1893, the Socialists polled
20,000 votes; in 1896, 90,000. They have
thirty-three papers, and have nineteen
members in Parliament.

Germany has forty-one daily and
twenty-three weekly Socialistic papers.
The members of the party pay into the
party treasury the sum of 4 cents per
month. German Socialism is said to be
more a religion than politics. The
Vorwaerts, daily, has a circulation of
50,000. It is the property of the So-
cialist party. The editorial staff is
generally short-handed, for its mem-
bers migrate every now and then to
prison.

The Socialists in France in 1889 pol-
led 91,000 votes; in 1893, 600,000, and
in 1896, 1,400,000. They have sixty-two
members in the national Chamber of
Deputies, and have elected majorities
in the councils of Paris, and twenty-
eight other cities, and in 1,200 small
cities. There are seventy-eight daily
and weekly papers devoted to Social-
ism.

Norway has two Socialist daily pa-
pers and seventy-six Socialist organi-
zations.

In Denmark the Socialist movement
is growing rapidly. In 1872 they polled
315 votes. They now have six daily
and representation of the colonies in
the Home Parliament.

The first Socialist party in Java has
just been formed, and the principal
item on the business-like programme,
for its Congress is universal suffrage
and representation of the colonies at
Home Parliament.

In Belgium the Socialist vote is dou-
ble that of all the other parties, but
it is restricted by monarchy and plu-
rality of franchise among the upper
classes.

In Austria, at the first election in
which a part of the laboring people
were allowed to vote this spring, they
cast 890,000 votes.

In every country of Europe, in fact,
the Socialists are making wonderful
progress, while in the United States the
supreme question is assuming propor-
tions that bid fair to soon eclipse any-
thing yet dreamed of in Europe in the
way of Socialistic growth.

Socialists and Trades Unionists.

In the recent eighteenth annual con-
vention of the Social Democratic Fed-
eration of England, in Exeter hall,
Northampton, Dr. Aveling moved a
resolution to the effect that all mem-
bers of the federation should, as far
as possible, become members of their
respective trade unions and work har-
moniously with trade unionists and co-
operators, nevertheless insisting that
in the socialization of the means of pro-
duction, distribution and exchange lay
the only hope of permanently bettering
the condition of the wage earners, and
therefore claiming the political support
of all trade unionists and co-operators
as a means towards that end. The re-
solution was carried by a vote of 46 to 2.
This is in pleasant contrast to the trade
union haters and disrupters on this side
of the pond, where De Leonism has
superseded sound, common sense in the
socialist camp.—Bakers' Journal,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

I believe that banking institutions
are more dangerous to our liberties
than standing armies. Already they
have raised up a money aristocracy that
has set the government at defiance. The
issuing power should be taken from
the banks and restored to the govern-
ment and the people, to whom it prop-
erly belongs.—Jefferson.

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No member of this organization shall accept an office, elective or appointive, from any political party until he first severs his connection with this body; and no local or state branch shall go into politics through fusion or otherwise, without the consent of the national executive board, except in states already under control of the order.

How many more Hazleton massacres will it take to teach the proletarians their lesson?

Social Democracy is a movement of the masses and for their benefit. Are you with the masses?

Plutocracy robs you of the product of your labor. The Social Democracy would rob you of your chains and hunger pangs.

The first installment of the mortgaged major's "prosperity" reached the miners of Pennsylvania from the mouth of Winchester.

Under the present system improved methods and machines are a curse to humanity. Under Socialism they would be a blessing.

The prosperity that you have to hunt for in daily papers is like a certain gentleman's hog-shearing, "All cry and little wool."

The stirring events of the day are the signal fires for the soldiers of the Social Democracy. "New occasions teach new duties."

Some men will never join the Social Democracy. They are "the vassals who, contented, drag their chain, and hear their famish'd babes lament in vain."

Sheriff Martin claims he only did his duty. He is a degenerate of the Guiteau kind, and the hangman should fix the reward for his "duty" around his neck.

A Social Democrat who is in earnest must have the missionary spirit. He must make it a duty to bring his friends under the banner of the S. D. of A.

To be a Social Democrat to-day a man or woman is on the same basis as the Abolitionist of forty years ago. He sought to emancipate the negro, the Social Democrat seeks the freedom of the white slaves.

The hope of the nation lies in the intelligence of the common people, and that true education that comprehends duties and responsibilities, no less than a knowledge of facts is what is most needed to-day.

We want to remind plutocracy that the hanging of John Brown did not save the institution of slavery, and neither will the murdering of fifty coal miners in Pennsylvania secure to the coal barons the "divine right" to rule.

David B. Hill complains that there is altogether too much Socialism in this country. We beg to differ with you, David, ma bouchal. There is not quite enough Socialism in the country yet awhile, a deficiency which we are doing our best to remedy.

The people who fear that Socialism will destroy their independence should do a little figuring and find out just exactly how much independence they have now. They may discover that if all their independence is taken away from them, it is the very thing they can best part with, having so little of it that it is entirely useless.

Francis A. Coffin, the Indianapolis bank-wrecker, has been pardoned by President McKinley. Reports have it that Coffin has "money to burn," and it is just possible that the major's boss is in need of that kind of fuel in his Ohio campaign.

Many of our smooth college professors are greatly worried about "the future of the race." These gentlemen are borrowing a lot of unnecessary trouble. It is the race's present, not its future, that needs to be looked after. Place men in a position of economic freedom and independence, and the race may well be left to take care of its own future.

In a recent interview Mark Hanna claims to have been the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor, and has never refused to recognize it. We won't deny the "labor crusher's" claims; in fact, the records show that at a very early day he did recognize organized labor and employed Pinkerton thugs to shoot them down and destroy their organization, and has ever been ready to recognize them for the same purpose. How about the murders in the Hocking Valley in '83?

Yes, a murderous official, who orders his posse of hired cut-throats to fire on an unarmed crowd of workmen should be tried by court-martial and hanged. But if this wretch was not supported by such scoundrels and exploiters of labor as the De Armits he would not dare to have committed such a murderous outrage. His employers are equally guilty.

Unable to find work and having no home, John Wolf, aged 31, crawled under a sidewalk and swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid.

Edward Cooper, an expert electrician, attempted to drown himself at foot of Harrison street, but was saved by police. He has been out of work for some time.

After a weary search for work he could not find, George Bruno, an old man, drowned himself in the north fork of Chicago river.

This is a small installment of "prosperity" report in Chicago Chronicle, Sept. 12.

Some days before the 3d of November, 1896, the Waltham Watch Company called a meeting of their 2,000 employes and showed them a quantity of orders conditional on the election of McKinley. "If McKinley is elected," said the manager to them, "these orders will be filled and you will have a great deal of work. If Bryan is elected these orders will be destroyed."

It was very clear, and Waltham furnished a grand majority for McKinley. Now some days ago fifty finishers have been discharged, a part of the works are stopped and several hundred workmen have been notified that they will be replaced by girls.

What became of the conditional orders, or were they only "ghosts"?

In the campaign which has been begun by the Social Democracy of America there is need for the cultivation of moral courage, "the courage of your convictions," on the part of all who profess and call themselves Social Democrats. Its objects and aims are laughed at by the daily papers; its leaders are lied about by the poodles and lap-dogs of the moneyed power and among its most deadly foes are those professional "reformers," who assert that while "Socialism is all right, of course the world—or this country—isn't ready for it," etc.

Against all these foes the newspaper trust, the "reformers" (falsely so called), the parasites of the capitalists and the exploiters of labor, the brave Social Democrat must fight persistently, bravely and with the conviction that he has the right, the truth and justice on his side. He may be with the minority just now, but it is the minority that will win.

Diseases affecting the national life can no more be cured by halfway measures than can diseases which prevent bodily health and physical perfection; it should be borne in mind that a cancer on the body politic as on the physical body, can only be cured by ripping it out root and branch. To attempt to sever the chains and relieve mankind of the yoke of slavery by political palliatives is just as silly as an attempt to cure a case of small-pox by cutting the patient's hair or trimming his whiskers.

In the records of humanity's struggles for freedom in the past we find in many instances they simply changed masters; in all time labor has been exploited and in reality there never were but two classes, the robber and the robbed, and to-day we have those who produce all and have nothing and those who produce nothing and have a monopoly of the wealth of the world.

In the present struggle there must be no "swapping" of masters; let the world catch step with the music of the new gospel that contemplates a system without a master or a slave, and all humanity enjoys a seat at nature's banquet board.

Under the present system labor is a commodity, subject to exactly the same laws of the market as any other commodity. Political economy lays down certain postulates concerning the so-called natural price of commodities. With regard to labor it says that its natural price is "that price which permits the laborers to exist one with another, and perpetuate their race with-

out either increase or diminution." In other words, it is the cost of their bare subsistence. This is the "Iron Law of Wages." Another postulate of political economy is that the price of labor does not depend on the money wages which the laborer secures for his labor, but on the quantity of food, clothing and other necessities, which that money wages will procure for him. Now, the price of labor, like that of all other commodities, is governed by its cost of production, and the laborer is under the same necessity as the producer of other commodities. He must keep the supply within the limits of the demand for his commodity in order to prevent its price from sinking below its natural level, and descending finally to zero. When iron, beef, pork or wheat sink in price to a point below their cost of production the producer of these commodities stops producing until the decrease in supply has brought the price back to its natural level. But the commodity which the workingman sells is one over the production of which he has no such control as this. He is himself driven to produce his commodity by the promptings of an irresistible natural impulse, and it is utterly impossible for him to accommodate the conditions of its production to the prevailing conditions of the market.

Suppose laborers are placed in exceptionally favorable conditions, so as to enable them to take advantage of a short supply of their commodity; then we have another postulate of political economy which says that any absolute increase in wages, which enables laborers to enjoy better conditions of existence and command more than their usual share of the necessities of life, only has the effect to quicken the procreative instincts, and cause such an increase in the number of laborers as to again bring wages down to their natural level.

This is a philosophy of despair—but it is the philosophy of the wage system! The wonder is that men will cling to, and fight for the maintenance of a system which demonstrates its inability to give them anything more than a bestial existence at its very best. The wage system is condemned by its own philosophy. There is no remedy for workmen short of pitching the system overboard entirely and enlisting themselves under the banner of a system which declares emphatically that labor is not a commodity to be bought and sold on the market like beef and cotton; in short, Socialism.

Drifting Toward Socialism.

In a leading editorial the Minneapolis Tribune of last Saturday said: The country should wake up to the fact that the issue we will have to meet in 1900 is not free silver—or at least not that alone—but Socialism of the Bellamy stripe. All the elements of real opposition to the Republican party are drifting in that direction, and if they succeed in uniting they will constitute a formidable organization.

About the Unemployed.

The starving condition of the unemployed is a problem which must engage the attention of all thinking men. In the large cities last winter there were thousands of men, women and children who were starving and freezing to death. The men were largely those who were out of employment through no fault of their own, and their wives and children certainly should not have been doomed to starvation as they were.

This winter will see many hundreds of thousands in the large cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and other cities in the same condition, and no provision is being made to take care of these unfortunates.

In this present month of September it is estimated by competent authority that there are at least 150,000 people out of work in Chicago alone. It has been estimated that 5,000,000 men are out of work in the country.

If we take an ultra-conservative estimate that there are 2,000,000 men who are out of work and simply becoming desperate, the situation is alarming enough. Heretofore they have been supported in a measure and in some way, by private or public charity, but many have died or suicided or committed crimes in order that they might secure enough to live on, or be placed in institutions where they can be supported and at least receive enough to eat.

The support of all these people comes out of the rest of the people, and many men spend hundreds and even thousands of dollars every year to alleviate this terrible condition of affairs. This system of charity is not practical, is not scientific, is not just. The people do not want alms—they want justice.

The Burning of Babies.

There is a glass factory in Alton, Ill., where little children are employed running in front of furnaces time after time all through the live-long day.

They pass and repass before the intolerable glare of these furnaces until their little lives are burned away. The managers of this enterprise require young and nimble children, and care not how many little lives are burned up slowly by the glare and heat of the furnaces and the molten glass which they are obliged to carry from place to place, so long as there are plenty of children. Children are also stacked up on shelves sorting glass, one above the other, in this factory. The head of the Board of Illinois Factory Inspectors, Mrs. Florence

Kelly, lost her place recently. She was removed by the Governor whose name is as much of a stench in the nostrils of decent people as if he in reality worked at the occupation which his name indicates. He was hissed through the streets of Chicago by the indignant citizens upon the occasion of a recent parade. While she was factory inspector she had considerable trouble with this glass factory, because it would not obey the law. This consistent and persistent law-breaker (which burns up the lives of little children who would be the future men and women of our race), this law-breaker, as already stated, has been successful in having one of its ex-employees appointed to fill the position formerly held by the honest and faithful woman who tried to save the lives of these children.

It has been the history of all the various departments of factory inspection in several states, that whenever they have run up against the glass companies who demand child labor and will have it, that sooner or later the honest official is supplanted by some agent or tool of the glass company.

How much longer will the people of this country submit to this burning up of little children? How much longer will they tolerate this corruption in office and defiance of a law designated to protect human life so that it may be an effective agent, while taking life in order that a corporation may make a few dollars more dividends.

This is the ripe fruit of our rotten competitive system that destroys the children's lives before they are ripe—burns their vitality away and will eventually destroy the human race unless it is overthrown. Murderers should be hanged.

Prof. Ely on Capital, Etc.

In speaking of "The New Importance of Capital," Prof. R. T. Ely says: "It is the new force indicated by the word capital and brought out still more clearly in the expression 'capitalistic production.' It is the new force which has created Socialism. It is not meant that capital never existed before. It manifestly always existed, because capital simply means an accumulation of products of past toil which may be used for purposes of further production. What is meant is that as a separate, distinct and mighty force capital as it exists to-day is something new. Capital is the point about which social discussion largely turns and the phrase 'capital and labor' is in some connection or another continually on everybody's lips.

"Yet it is said that the rallying cries for and against capital would not have been even understood in the Middle Ages. It may be asked: 'How could this be?' "The truth is that no one attacks capital in itself and no sensible man deems it necessary to defend the existence of capital in itself. The Socialist who leads a crusade against 'capital' is as much in favor of the use of capital as any one else. Socialists wish to extend the use of capital.

But capital (accumulations of past toil in the shape of food, shelter, clothing, and particularly tools and implements like railways, locomotives, steam engines of all kinds, telegraph and electric plants and the like) while it increases the production of goods marvelously, has become a disintegrating force.

Differentiation, has accompanied industrial development. It is the present capitalistic mode of production which is called in question. The capital (that is, the tools of production) is owned by one class and the labor is furnished by another class.

Now, as we have two distinct classes in production, disputes over the division of the goods produced by the two classes are certain to arise. The finished product being given, the more one class receives the less remains for the other, and it is mere sophistry to claim that the interests of the two can be perfectly identical.

The diversity of interests which manifests itself in very real industrial conflicts is an inevitable part of that system which assigns labor to one class and capital to another."

FIXED CLASSES.

What will those who criticize Socialists for appealing to class-consciousness do with Professor Ely's testimony on this point? Speaking in his "Political Economy" (page 57), of the causes of our economic problems and how the evolution of industry tends to minimize the individual, he says:

"Self-employment or the employment of others becomes constantly more difficult, and the number who succeed in escaping the condition of employees is relatively diminishing with the progress of industry. A few escape from the ranks to become 'self-made men,' as we say; that is, great and wealthy employers of hundreds and thousands of workmen; but they are the exceptions and must be so long as present industrial movements continue.

"Thrift, frugality and temperance of the masses cannot alter this in the slightest degree. One who excels may rise to industrial power, but his superiority would cease should others emulate his qualities. This fact, which is as simple as multiplication and division, is becoming very generally recognized and produces a widespread restlessness and uneasiness.

"Many perceive that they can never escape from the lot of workmen and that the only way to improve their condition is to elevate their entire class. "The solidarity of all interests is felt as never before."

The Great Strike.

One hundred thousand grimy slaves Have snapped their galling chains, Determined not to waste their lives In trebling Croesus' gains. When labor brings no recompense And serfdom settles down, Shall freemen tamely bear the cross And wear the thorny crown? Shall labor crawl and beg for leave To dwell upon the earth? Have sons of toil no claims upon The land that gave them birth?

Is this the refuge of the free— The homestead of the brave— Our fathers fought on land and sea To sanctify and save? Shall syndicates usurp the land— The sunshine and the air— The running streams and lakes and mines And set their toll gates there? Our fathers paid but slight regard To "vested rights" or wrongs; They held that no white man on earth To human lord belongs.

They so determined—so did act— As British records tell, And Bunker Hill and Lexington Attest their purpose well. The English lordlings claimed the right Not many years gone by, To violate the blushing brides Of British yeomanry.

Since English fade and foreign frills So popular have grown, Our home-bred parvenus may claim That franchise as their own. When that day comes—and come it may— We'll teach the miscreants then, Our mothers, like the Grecian dames, Have given birth to men.

Be sure you're right, then go ahead, Accept no compromise, No right is wrong, nor wrong is right Beneath the starry skies.

BOIS D'ARC.

Twentieth Century Storyettes.

"Who was Descartes?" The professor of philosophy at Brown university put this conundrum to the class.

"He was a philosopher!" shouted the students.

"Yes. And upon what was his philosophy based?"

"Upon a maxim."

"What maxim?"

"I think; therefore, I am."

"Correct. But suppose Descartes had been president of Brown university?"

"He would have changed the basis of his philosophy just a trifle."

"Then state the maxim as Descartes would be compelled to change it."

"I think; therefore, I am bounced."

Another Term.

The coal magnate burst hastily into the office of the mine superintendent.

"Did you get those injunctions?" he asked.

"I got six," was the reply.

"I want the right of free speech suppressed."

"It is suppressed already."

"I want it made a crime for a labor leader or a workman to walk on the highway."

"That has been done long ago."

"Good. Now I am sure of another term in the United States senate."

What He Missed.

The great epicure, Lucullus, burst into tears.

"What's up?" inquired the shade of Julius Caesar.

"I thought I was the champion luxuriator," howled Lucullus, "but I saw an American politician's private railroad car yesterday and my record is broken."

The shade of Julius Caesar winked.

"Your grand error, Lucullus," said he, "was in never having been a friend of the workman."

No Let Up.

"I see," remarked the president of the University of Chicago, "that the professors who sympathized with Doctor Andrews are to lose their jobs."

"Well, Brown university has the foot ball craze, you know."

"What of it?"

"Oh, it never stops bouncing."

A Free People.

Ninety or more per cent of the fool people who live in the United States and believe that they are a free people, have no freedom whatever. They talk about "our country," when the fact of the matter is, they have no country; they have no piece of ground, or so much as a room that belongs to them; they have practically nothing they can call their own; in fact, they have so little of anything of value that it could all be loaded on a small truck and then it would hardly make a load. These people, who believe they are a free people are absolutely at the mercy of the capitalist class; they have the precarious chance of earning wages, when fortunate enough to obtain the consent of the capitalist who monopolizes the tools of production and distribution, which at their highest, are hardly sufficient to provide them with the necessities of life; they are, for the most part, housed in places which, from a sanitary standpoint, would be considered as an unfit place to keep a fairly well bred hog. These so-called free people are separated by so narrow a margin from absolute destitution that a few days' enforced idleness, caused by sickness or accident, or unexpected loss brings them face to face with hunger, want and the greatest curse of all charity. And one of the strangest things about it is, that year after year, these same fool working people will work and dig, and dig and work, and then starve, that a few capitalist parasites may live a life of luxurious idleness and ease upon the wealth they produced, making no protest at all against a system that is, at best, a complete hell on earth. Why cannot the workers see that in

the collective ownership of all the means of production—the earth and the tools—and distribution—the railways, telegraphs, etc.—and the co-operative operation of them for their mutual benefit would give to them the full value of the product of their labor, and compel the capitalists, who now live "in clover," as it were, upon the wealth of workers produced, to root hog, or die?—Rights of Man.

Proportional Representation.

By Robert Tyson.

Last week The Social Democrat pointed out how good government was impossible under a bad system of voting, and gave a brief indication of the remedy; namely, large electoral districts returning several members under a system which would smash the party machines and give a fair representation to every phase of public opinion. We now show how proportional representation would act on specific political evils:

Nominations, under the present system, are in the hands of the managers of the party machine.

Proportional representation would place nominations in the hands of the people at large.

Gerrymandering pays and is practiced under the present system.

Proportional representation would make gerrymandering simply useless, because the voters in any district would be proportionately represented, no matter what its boundaries.

Bribery pays and is practiced under the present system, because a few purchasable voters can turn the scale. Drinking and treating come under the same category.

Proportional representation would make bribery and treating unpractical, by changing all that.

Disfranchisement of nearly half the electors takes place at every general election. An unrepresented minority is created in every one-member district.

Proportional representation would represent all the voters, a very small percentage of lost votes excepted.

The two main parties unjustly monopolize representation, and squeeze out the minor parties, such as the Social Democracy, the Populists, Prohibition Party, and all independent candidates.

Proportional representation would give minor parties the number of members that their voting strength entitled them to.

Reform movements are now blocked and hindered, because their advocates cannot get a voice in parliament, legislature, or municipal council, and a hopeless feeling is engendered.

Under proportional representation any reform which was supported by a quota of electors in a few districts would be heard, would be treated with consideration, and would become a political force, if inherently strong and worthy.

Party splits are caused by the nomination of independent candidates under the present system.

Proportional representation, on the full plan, would enable two Democrats to run without the risk of giving a Republican the seat, even although only one Democrat could be elected. Similarly in the converse case.

Intense party bitterness is caused by the present system, because elections are fights, in which the beaten party is disfranchised and humiliated.

Proportional representation disfranchises nobody. No vote can kill any other vote.

Dodging, shuffling and evasion are prompted by the present system, because every candidate has to appeal to electors holding opinions diverse from his own on various public questions.

Proportional representation promotes straightforward politics, because each candidate appeals only to that group of electors who are in general accord with his views, and he need not truckle to the others.

Many good men are excluded under the present system, because the first requisite is to get the candidate who has the best fighting chance of carrying the constituency, and often that does not mean the best representative.

Proportional representation does away with this necessity, and promotes the election of the best man.

The personal canvassing of electors, by candidates or their agents, is an admitted evil, but it is a necessity under the existing arrangements.

Proportional representation involves electoral districts so large that canvassing would be exceedingly difficult; whilst good men, relying on the support of a like-minded quota of electors, would not need to canvass.

Municipal misgovernment is largely due to the inferior and unrepresentative character of so many aldermen and councillors. This is a product of the ward system.

Proportional representation abolishes the ward system, and makes it easy to elect the best men.

Later on we shall take up these points in detail. Meanwhile they will afford food for thought.

Building on Famine.

"There is no honor in being up when others are down," says the Pueblo Courier. Yet that is the only way the Republican press can build up even a semblance of "prosperity." What there is of it will be more than absorbed in meeting a few mortgages, and wholly results from "others" being "down." That is from famine or ruined crops in India, Australia, Argentina and Europe. It exhibits the type of men that lead the Republican party and press when they can rejoice over ruin, famine and plague. But we doubt if the American people are "built that way."

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

[Note.—The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

The Chicago Convention. Editor "Social Democrat."

The St. Louis conference of Aug. 30 closed after opening gates to a future at present incomprehensible to most of us. It recognized its inability to cope with the "injunction" because of that new weapon of corporate power being a blooming flower of present social, political and economic conditions.

Like the offspring of all statutory enactments it has, as its base, a societary robbery, and until that system is overthrown some form of "injunction" will always manifest itself.

The St. Louis conference did all it could under the circumstances to give battle to usurpation and despotism when it passed resolutions calling into existence the Chicago convention of Sept. 27 next.

The task before us is to make this convention a success in the sense that it will prove a thoroughly representative gathering of the toilers of this nation and if this can be done the shackles of the slaves in factory, field, shop and farm can and will be broken. How? Patience! The convention will decide.

But can it? Already the ever-watchful enemy has thrown out its picket-line and is using its most powerful weapon—the daily press—to scatter the seed of dissension among us.

The Chicago Tribune and other well-known mouthpieces of plutocracy are now exhausting the vocabulary of eulogy upon old and trusted officers of the industrial movement, not that they care for them, but because they see the necessity of dividing our forces and propose to use them as cats' paws to serve their nefarious ends.

Every vain, jealous and selfish chord will be played on in turn, and if this proves insufficient, a game of bluff will be engaged in; the cowardly among us will be warned of the risk incurred, the selfish of the loss of position, the jealous of the ambitions of other fellows, while the vain will be ridiculed off the stage.

Every parasitical institution, including law, religion and politics will lead its batteries upon us and plutocracy's organs will add their thunders to the general charge.

Yet, if we are true to ourselves, all of the liberties and glories of which philosophers dream and poets sing will be ours before the dawn of the twentieth century.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis conference has issued the call for the Chicago convention and the "great dailies" have in most cases shown their loyalty to their masters by refusing to publish it, which is another evidence of the fact, so long refused recognition by us, that for all assistance in truly progressive work we must trust to our labor and reform papers, and a special effort should be made to reach and enlist the services of our journalistic friends and pamphleteers at this time.

Ten years ago we had little literature devoted to our cause; to-day the land is swarming with it, and there is no longer any good reason for the official recognition of the enemy's press. All such recognition should be reserved for our own papers.

It is downright idiosyncrasy for honest men and honest movements to expect anything but misrepresentation and slander from subsidized organs and the sooner we cut loose from hope in this direction the better.

The supplementary resolutions passed unanimously at St. Louis fix the character and basis of representation, and if the spirit of the resolutions is lived up to we will have for the first time in the world's history an anti-lookers general convention and its object shall be the consideration of questions and principles lying at the base of present society.

If it is representative of the growing aspirations of men it may take the bit between its teeth and recommend some changes which will be considered revolutionary by the good-for-nothing.

springing to know that the call is issued to the rank and file of organized and unorganized producers and that "no person can have a voice and vote in any of the conventions who is not a wage-worker, farmer or person known to be actively opposed to the present industrial system." From a convention so constituted the possibilities are immense.

The Labor Convention.

To the Editor: The call for a labor convention to be held at Chicago, Sept. 27, as a sequence to that held at St. Louis Aug. 30 and 31, appearing in our daily papers of this date, prompts me to write to you and ask you to put before the friends of labor two suggestions.

1. The second object of the convention stated in the call, viz.: "To consider the unification and practical co-operation of trades unions and all other labor and reform organizations in matters of common interest," should be recognized as a matter of the greatest importance, and the action thereon should be such as will inevitably compel the union of all present national labor organizations to unite in one single national union of trades unions, including every conceivable branch now existing, with the necessary steps to correct conflicting conditions, and prevent conflicts between bodies of organized labor in the future.

To this end a first step, and I am inclined to think a sufficient one, would be to establish a national convention to which all local organizations in the land would be entitled to send delegates. In all probability custom and the logic of events would make this new national organization the supreme arbiter in national labor affairs, doing away with the necessity of several independent, jealous and conflicting national organizations. We cannot afford to wait for a more perfect national union of organized labor until the present generation of selfish "leaders" show a willingness to step aside in the interest of all workers.

2. The day of expensive delegates is past. Organizations cannot afford to send delegates all over this country at frequent intervals paying "railroad fare," \$3 per day and hotel expenses." Some organizations may, but not many; and before we get through the battle with plutocracy, of which the St. Louis and Chicago conventions are but the first skirmishes, we shall need very many conferences and we shall need them to be truly representative through the presence of delegates from practically all organizations eligible to representation. Enthusiasm has reached the point where men are willing to give their time free in this work. That disposes of the "33 per day." Railroad fare must be paid. Hotel expenses can be eliminated if all reformers in cities where conventions meet will take into their homes the visiting delegates and the general spirit and enthusiasm will be greatly promoted by this practical brotherhood. It is worthy of the Social Democracy of Chicago that they take the lead in this movement, and it is to implore them to form a committee to register the homes where Chicago brethren will receive the stranger delegates and entertain them free for the sake of the common cause that I make my second suggestion. Once done and once seen it will speedily grow into a fixed custom of benign and far-reaching influence.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.

As Regards the Workingman.

"Will the workingmen join the Social Democracy, pa?" "Some of them will, my son; the most intelligent."

"Why won't they all do it, pa?" "Because, my son, the workingman is a peculiar animal. He seldom reasons. If he did he wouldn't be in the hole he is now in. The workingman thinks that as things are so must they always be."

"But, pa, does he think that the times will always be bad?" "No, my son, he believes that times will grow better under the conditions that made them bad. To use a simile, he believes that holding his hand in the fire that burnt him will cure the burn."

"Why don't the workingmen read the reform papers and learn how to better his condition, pa?" "There are many reasons for this, my boy. One is that he can't spare the money. As a consequence, he votes for men who are interested in reducing his wages, and one reduction will pay for many reform papers yearly. Another is that he hasn't time to read. On account of his ignorance he lends his support to movements which throw him out of work and thus give him plenty of time to read, but no opportunity to do so. Then, frequently, he is too prejudiced to investigate, because he believes that his conclusions are being simply saving a few victims of poverty and land greed is small business as compared with that of drying up the sources.—The Star, San Francisco.

No man is a free man that can't spare the consent of another man for an opportunity to live; and no man is a free man that is compelled to pay rent, interest or profit.—Rights of Man.

MASSACRED MINERS

EUGENE V. DEBS EXCORIATES THE AUTHORITIES FOR THE CRIME.

In a Special to the Chicago Chronicle He Discusses the Shooting of the Striking Miners.

"Now that he realizes the enormity of his crime and the popular indignation it has aroused Sheriff Martin is beginning to explain how he and his deputies came to fire upon a body of peaceable and defenseless miners on the road leading to Latimer and committing wholesale murder.

"The sheriff's explanation simply does not explain, and such of it as would furnish a shadow of justification is proven to be false. Instead of preserving the peace and upholding the law the sheriff and his murderous deputies provoked disorder and then deliberately shot down the victims of their conspiracy.

"Were I not unalterably opposed to capital punishment I would say that the sheriff and his deputy assassins should be lynched. Each of them is guilty of murder in the first degree, and as they totally defied the law they were sworn to uphold, in striking down their victims, they have forfeited all right to protection under law.

"The men who have been shot down in cold blood are Pennsylvania miners. For years they have been robbed in countless ways by the combines and companies which employed them, and now that they have been reduced to famine and rags they are murdered in the public highway, as if they were some rabid dogs.

"I have been among them and know by personal observation all about their wretched condition. Even now, I can see the marching miners pursuing their endless journey. They are hungry and the hot sands blister their shoesless feet. Their hovel habitations are the abodes of despair. Wives and half-naked children are in the grasp of starvation.

"If by some magic the American people could look upon the scenes in some of the Pennsylvania mining regions the bloody incident of yesterday would precipitate a revolution.

"The responsibility does not rest entirely with the sheriff and his deputies, as they are but tools in the hands of real murderers, for whom we must look higher. As a general rule, the public functionaries in the mining regions are the spineless and subservient creatures of the companies. They issue proclamations, read riot acts and commit murder when ordered to do so by their masters.

"The miners who were murdered yesterday in the name of law and order were perfectly peaceable. They were quietly walking on the highway when the assassin authorities stopped and bullied and attacked them.

"Suppose a man of wealth, a coal operator, were stopped and killed under the same circumstances. The whole country would be aroused in an instant, and such papers as the Chicago Tribune, supported by the Christian clergy, would demand in thunder tones that all the powers of the government be invoked to crush out the whole body of working men.

"Wholesale murder has been committed at the behest of corporate capital by the public authorities in the name of law and order. No amount of jugglery or sophistification can obscure the indictment.

"Is this an attack on government, or is it government?" "It is an assault on 'Old Glory,' as they declared when the Pullman strike was on, or is it what the old flag now symbolizes?" "Governor Haetings has now ordered out the troops. Is it for the purpose of shooting the murderers or murdering more miners?" "The crime is so revolting that it is difficult to keep within the bounds of moderate statement.

"The twenty or more bloody graves of these murdered workingmen loom up before us. What a text for to-morrow for the Christian ministry of Chicago!" "Will they raise their voices in as solemn protest as if the strikers were the murderers instead of the victims of the authorities?" "When I think of these hard-worked, half-starved coal miners lying in the dirt of the highway, the blood oozing from their ragged bodies, and then think of the hovels in which wives and children are awaiting their return my heart melts in compassion and my whole being revolts against the satanic crime.

"It is worthy of remark that the massacre occurred in a state that boasts of a majority of 280,000 in favor of protection of American labor.

"Government by injunction is bearing fruit. We will soon have government by murder.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY [Note.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

The New Guarantee Fund.

It has been thought necessary to establish a guarantee fund as a separate fund in order to induce those to subscribe who are in sympathy with the movement, but who fear failure through lack of funds and therefore do not wish to give in vain.

It is possible to obtain donations from such people with the understanding that it shall be returned if sufficient amount cannot be collected. There are many men who hold back for fear that sufficient money cannot be collected outright. This is a mode of procedure the capitalists use, and it seems there would be no harm in trying it.

The proviso should be made that the Social Democracy shall not be responsible for failures ensuing through any cause but lack of funds.

It is also suggested that as there will be no possibility of failure when the land is secured and the colonists are at work, that the money shall be called within six months after the colony is in operation. It would seem as though a better way would be to collect donations for a separate fund with the understanding that the money shall be returned to the subscribers unless a certain amount is raised.

The sum of \$50,000 has been mentioned and it may be said that a man amply able to do so has signed to a paper agreeing to give \$10,000, \$20,000 or \$50,000 for the colony if a similar sum is raised.

Then persons who now stand back in hesitation will agree to subscribe \$100 where they only give perhaps \$1 now.

The Commission would be pleased to hear from the members on this question.

Impatient Friends.

Many inquiries have been made by those who desire to know the plans of the Commission, and to those who are our friends and who desire to help us and are willing to give financially as well as to assist by enthusiasm and devotion, we would make the following statement:

The first thing we propose to do will be to secure the necessary land where not only agricultural products may be raised, but which will contain mines of coal and iron and other metals and minerals. In order to secure this land we must have a small amount of money to perform the preliminary work.

This preliminary work will consist of inspection by the Commission so that they can know personally that the land is of the proper character for the work. It may be necessary, also, to have legal advice as well as reports by experts on question of soil, etc.

This is the first thing to do. Many people are impatient, and want to know all about the Colonization Commission and its plans, and yet they do not realize the necessity of paying in the small amount of money necessary to enable this preliminary work to be done.

So get to work, impatient friends, and do your share. This Commission will do its share when you permit it.

Secretaries, Attention!

The attention of the secretary is again called to the fact that the constitution calls for the election of a collector in accordance with section 10 on page 18 of the constitution. Only a few have notified the secretary of the Commission of the election of such collector. Please take action in this matter. Elect the collector and notify the secretary of the Colonization Commission at once, so that proper credentials may be forwarded as well as blanks for collecting and other necessary documents.

The Pioneers.

Those who go out to the colony this fall will have to be picked men from several different standpoints.

They will lay the physical basis of a colony during the winter season—erect necessary buildings, clear land and put it in shape for the plow, and arrange things generally so as to provide for the workers whom the commission will send out in the spring. They will be far better off than those who have rushed to the frozen Klondike in the mad search for gold, as there will be no danger of starvation or freezing to death, but there are some necessary hardships incident to pioneer life which they cannot escape, and they must bear these cheerfully and willingly, sustained by their knowledge of the grand work they are engaged in, and knowing that whatever hardships they may endure at the front are as nothing when compared with the hardships which millions of their brothers are compelled to put up with in the very heart of our boasted civilization.

These pioneers must be selected, first, with reference to their skillfulness in those primary vocations incident to pioneer work. They must be healthy, hardy men, capable of adapting themselves readily to the class of work they will be called on to do, and they should be single men as far as it is possible to secure the right sort of men who are without family ties.

Besides laying the physical basis of a colony, these pioneers must also create what we might call a proper mental atmosphere for those who come after to be inducted into. This requires a selection with reference to mental, as well as physical equipment.

The pioneers must be thorough Socialists—they must know what Socialism means. The grand truths of brotherhood must permeate all the fibers of their being. They must be ready, anxious and resolved to make the Golden Rule their standard of social relations.

With pioneers of this sort there will be no difficulty in laying a proper basis for our new state.

How to procure these pioneers with the greatest facility: The local unions can very materially assist the commission in the work of selection. Among the membership of each union there are, of course, men who will fill both the physical and mental requirements perfectly—in some unions there are several such—and who are anxious to undertake this pioneer work.

Each union might send in to the secretary of the commission a list of its eligibles, with statement of each one's trade and other necessary qualifications. These lists might all be classified by unions and trades, and the pioneers selected in proper proportions, as regards the several trades needed, from this classified list. For several reasons, which need not be discussed here, it is desirable to have these pioneers drawn from as wide an area of country as possible. It would be a good thing if each union in the country could be represented in the pioneer band by at least one member.

The colony news, which the unions would receive during the winter, through the letters which each one's pioneer member would write home, would be much more interesting to them than the necessarily restricted accounts which will appear in the Social Democrat.

These are merely suggestions for the commission to consider, and it may be that they cannot be carried out fully, even if they are accepted. If any event, a band of pioneers of the right sort should be on the ground prepared to begin operations by Oct. 15 at the latest.

One Man's Idea.

We propose a system whereby men who are able to produce wealth shall be put to work where they can support themselves. This is our idea of colonization, but that word is not a thoroughly accurate word. We propose rather to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, and history shows that it is practicable and has been done.

The Shaker communities are well-known for their wealth. It being estimated in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

The Rappites of Economy, Pennsylvania, have a wealth which is estimated by Goldwin Smith to be worth \$20,000,000. The Amana community, of Homestead, Iowa, has found that this co-operation has made them millionaires. The Zoar community, of Ohio, started in debt, but are now very wealthy, and many other communities might be mentioned, all of whom have been successful.

It might be said that these communities have a religious basis, and in reply it may be urged that the religion of the "Brotherhood of Man," upon which we base our Co-operative Commonwealth, is a religion grand and noble and simple enough to bind all religions as well as irreligious people together for the common good.

The first thing which is necessary is the securing of the proper land. Then we will set men to work. We will develop fisheries and construct large fish-breeding lakes. Then we will develop our mines and erect furnaces, construct works and factories

for the support of our own people. We will stop the smoke nuisance by developing water power and electricity. We will make all the land, the mills, the mines, the factories, the works, shops, ships and railways the property of the Co-operative Commonwealth in order to achieve these ends.

Our towns and cities will be built with wide streets, with detached houses, with gardens and fountains and trees. The railways, the carrying of letters and the transit of goods will be as free as the roads and bridges.

The houses will be filled with all necessary and beautiful furniture. We will build and introduce public libraries more beautiful than those of Boston and Chicago, public dining halls or public hotels, public baths and public wash-houses, and thus set free those greatest of all slaves, the wives of American workingmen.

We will have public parks, public theatres, music halls and gymnasiums, football and baseball fields, public halls and public gardens for recreation and music and refreshment. The children will be fed and clothed and educated at the cost of the state, even to the highest and best university education. They will also be taught to play and to sing. They will also be trained to athletics and to arts. We will have public halls of science as well as grand colleges open to all, and we will develop in the people that artistic, poetical and musical ability which is now dormant in all but a few.

Is this not a life worth struggling to bring about? If you think it is, are you ready to do your part in a practical way by contributing financially and engaging actively in assisting the work of the commission in your locality?

I see the commission is asking for funds for their preliminary work. I hope every one will do their utmost to send the commissioners on the road this fall, so a colony can be established before winter sets in.

JOHN SMITH. Chicago, Sept. 13, 1897.

"Sympathy" vs. Practical Work. In the files of letters that were turned over to the Colonization Commission by Mr. Debs, we find many full of enthusiasm and commending his efforts to help the unemployed thousands who have been seeking for work which they cannot find.

While the Commission fully appreciates all the expressions of sympathy therein contained, the time is now here when we must have more than sympathy, and those who so much appreciate Mr. Debs and the Social Democracy can show it in no better way than by coining their sympathy into practical assistance.

The Colonization Commission needs money and we must rely upon our friends to raise it; we cannot rely upon our enemies. All those who write and everyone else who is a member must realize and think that the success of the work depends largely upon their own individual efforts.

Conditions are deplorable. There is no time to be lost, and our true friends will at once begin to do some practical work. First do your full share by subscribing all you can afford, and then urge your friends and neighbors to do the same.

Financial support is what is required now, and if you are really in earnest in your desire to see the Co-operative Commonwealth become a fact, give the Commission the financial support they must have and see to it that your friends and neighbors do their full share.

Humanity's Flag.

BY MURPHY O'HEA. No grander death can ever be Than when man dies for liberty; His shield the flag he sought to save The glory of a patriot's grave.

No nobler death—the gift of man Defending full God's holy plan. The heritage of Christly right Opposing all unrighteous might.

No holier death for man to crave Than that which animates the soul To add a link to freedom's roll.

No cattif he can ever be Or traitor to fair liberty, Who feels the thrill of glory grand, To free his own dear native land.

Oh, glory of a patriot's name, Illumining the aisles of Fame With all the power of love sublime That echoes thro' the halls of Time.

Oh, foulest of earth and traitor be Accused—refusing to be free. And answers not the voice of liberty, The roll-call of Social Democracy.

Guide Rules and Precepts.

- 1. Unity in principles. 2. Agreement in purposes. 3. Co-ordination in aims. 4. Discretion and flexibility in plans. 5. Freedom in council. 6. Obedience in action. 7. Discipline a duty and order a need in work. 8. Education in and for all things. 9. Protection for the Democracy by mandate and referendum. 10. Faith in each other. Fraternity as a Golden Rule. The common weal our only inspiration. 11. The Commonwealth our master spirit.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

A RECORD OF THE WEEK'S PROPAGANDA AND PROGRESS.

Stirring Resolutions Passed by Milwaukee and Boston Branches. Advice to Our Members.

The rapid increase in membership speaks the glorious dawn of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The change cannot take place without some sacrifice and no true Social Democrat will shirk a duty.

Fred D. Henion, of Minneapolis, has emphasized his sincerity by forwarding 87 subscribers for The Social Democrat.

Our New York branches have organized a Central Committee to carry forward the work and their speakers' bureau affords an excellent opportunity for spreading the doctrine.

During the past week branches have been organized at Parkersburg, W. Va.; Brazil, Ind.; Fitchburg, Mass.; the third one at San Francisco, second one at Seattle, Wash., and two more in Chicago, making a total of seven for the week.

Comrade Jens L. Christensen spoke at Sheboygan Labor Day and says that he never saw so many enthusiastic Socialists in one place, an overwhelming majority of the people there being for the Social Democracy.

Texas Branch, No. 4, at Dallas, reports 21 new members and Branch No. 5, of Denison, sends a list of 26. Texas is ripe for the Social Democracy and our comrades there are distinguishing themselves as "hustlers" of the right sort.

"Our Gene" writes that he is rapidly recovering from the effects of sunstroke and exhaustion resulting from his vigorous efforts in behalf of the striking miners and will in a few days be in trim to renew with redoubled energy the fight for labor's emancipation.

Press dispatches from Milwaukee state that the "Labor Day speech of Organizer Goodwin fired the hearts of his hearers." This accounts for the additional members added to our already large list at Milwaukee.

We want to serve notice on our Ohio friends that they had better "clear the decks for action." Organizers Goodwin and Lloyd are about to invade your halliwick and the progressive men and women should be ready to enlist for active service and give them the support their mission deserves.

Organizer John F. Lloyd has made a host of friends at Terre Haute during the past week; his logical reasoning and emphatic arraignment of our uncivilized civilization carried his convictions to the hundreds who heard him speak. As a result many new members have been added.

Vice-Chairman Hogan is doing yeoman service in Colorado and reports a brilliant future for the order in that section. The meetings being held in Denver are only limited by the capacity of the halls and that enthusiasm born of determination has taken possession of all who have enlisted under the banner of the young giant.

Comrade William E. Burns delivered the Labor Day oration at Dubuque, Ia., and the following day organized a branch of the Social Democracy with twenty good and true members. William has a long list of points in Southern Illinois that are waiting for him to come and will be kept busy for the remainder of the month at least filling engagements.

Boston Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Social Democracy on Boston Common on Labor Day:

1. That the happiness inspired by the sight of this magnificent Labor Day parade is marred by the reflection that these hosts of labor have not a single representative in the state or city government, and but for the unwise use of the ballot by these men in line, labor's emancipation could be achieved at an early period and without a sanguinary contest.

2. That while we rejoice at the strength shown by the trades unions in this parade, we regret there are not more banners bearing modern inscriptions that will set the people to thinking; and that we would like to see all organizations taking part in this parade that stand for labor's rights and the rights of man.

3. That we favor the holding of a mass-meeting on the Common on Labor Day and the Fourth of July of every year, at which there shall be read a new Declaration of Independence, giving voice to the principles of the politico-industrial revolution now in progress in this and other countries of the civilized world.

4. That we regard the conditions of the coal miners in several states of this union as a disgrace to civilization and a menace to the republic; that blame for it rests with the owners of these mines and the makers of our laws; and that there can be no settlement of this strike short of governmental ownership and operation of the coal mines.

5. That we call on the press and the pulpit to cease their conspiracy of silence or of misrepresentation of the wrongs of labor and the suffering and extremity of the people and remind them of their defense of African slavery and of the low ideals of justice and of humanity engendered by it; and that we ask them what is to be done for the 4,000,000 persons out of work in the United States and the 20,000 in our own city of Boston?

6. That we rejoice at the launching of the movement known as the Social Democracy of America, as giving a fresh start to Socialism in this country, freed from the bitter feuds, the narrow methods and false tactics of other days, though it is just we recognize the good works of those who have labored for the cause, inside and outside of organizations, when to avow oneself a Socialist was to be treated as a social suspect or outlaw, though the chances of martyrdom, the need of brave spirits and faithful workers are as great today as at any former time.

The Cause of the Strike.

The following was passed at a meeting of Wisconsin Branch No. 1, at Milwaukee.

Whereas, The strike of the coal miners of the country, now apparently drawing to a close, gives fresh emphasis to the principles for which we stand, showing that strikes, however justifiable, because of surrounding circumstances, cannot bring true relief to the toiling masses, although they often serve to acquaint the public with the conditions against which the toilers protest; and

Whereas, In the present instance we have a sad picture of the straits to which the system of competitive wage-earning is inevitably bringing the masses of the people of the earth—a condition which in the case of the miners is so pitiful and cheerless as to have gained for them the sympathy of people who otherwise uphold and defend the present competitive system; and

Whereas, We realize that the owners of the mines are forced by the said system to not only exploit their workmen through the wage system, but, as well, to pluck them by means of company stores, and that they are driven to this by the exigencies of business under the system of competition, which virtually compels the strong to make victims of the weak, under penalty of losing commercial supremacy; and

Whereas, The strike of the miners tends to add to the already strong discontent pervading the world by reason of the rapidly growing proletariat, or dispossessed class of toilers, and it being the sole purpose of the international movement, of which the Social Democracy of America is a part, to give intelligent direction to that discontent, so that out of it may come in due time, not chaos and return to brutal contention, but a better order of society, in which all men will be brothers in fact, and not masked enemies; therefore be it

Resolved, That Wisconsin Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy of America urges all within reach of its influence to not spend their indignation upon the mine-operators or on those who draw dividends on the misery of the toilers, but to recognize the competitive system as the root cause of the trouble; that from that system springs all selfishness, all injustice and all inhumanity, and we urge all who recognize this truth to identify themselves with our movement and to help us in bringing about a peaceable overthrow of the cause of all our social ills.

Under a proper system of production and exchange, an average of two hours' labor a day would produce an abundance to supply all material wants. Under the present system, those who do the hardest work never have enough. The wage slave, when fully employed, is insufficiently supplied with the common necessities of life. When out of employment the tortures of want and care abide with him all ways. The fruits of labor, instead of being placed in storehouses for the use of those who produced them, are shipped to Europe to pay interest on bonds and mortgages, or turned over for the same purpose to native plunderers who double the price while the workers suffer want.—New Dispensation.

READ MERRIE ENGLAND. Sent postpaid on receipt of ten cents.

THE AROH CONSPIRACY.

Leaves from the proceedings of the General Managers' Association. A few copies left, reduced to five cents.

THE MINISTRY. By F. F. Passmore. A limited number, sent postpaid on receipt of five cents.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

[Notices of meetings will be published under this head for 25c per month.]

Illinois Branch No. 10 meets every Thursday at 138 N. Clark street, Chicago.

Illinois Branch No. 9 meets 2d, 3d and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m., 68d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only 1st Sunday of each month at 10 a.m.

Missouri Branch No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 18th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday at 123 Washington street, Chicago, at 2 p. m. Members please attend.

Illinois Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. Nathan's Hall, corner Milwaukee and Western avenues, Chicago.

Pennsylvania Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m. Co-operative hall, 1125 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

The Social Democrat SUBSCRIPTION BLANK TO THE PUBLISHER, 504 Trade Bldg., Chicago: Find enclosed \$ for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT for months To Full P. O. Address RATE: Twelve Months, \$1.00; Six Months, 50c; Three Months, 25c. NOTE—CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 21, 1897. We hold that all men are born free, and are endowed with certain natural rights, among which are life, liberty and happiness. In the light of experience we find that while all citizens are equal in theory, they are not so in fact. While all citizens have the rights of personhood, this political equality is useless under the present system of economic inequality, which is essentially destructive of life, liberty and happiness. In spite of our political equality labor is robbed of the wealth it produces. By the development of this system it is denied the means of self-employment, and by enforced idleness through lack of employment, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Official Gazette of the Social Democracy Sylvester Kelher, National Secretary.

NOTICE. TO ALL LOCAL BRANCHES: Your attention is called to the following section of the constitution: "On or before the 5th day of each month the treasurer shall remit by postal money order the monthly dues for current month to the National Council, and each local branch shall remit the full amount due for the entire membership."

Every member of the organization should secure at least one subscriber each week.

We don't want a member whose influence is so small that he cannot bring in at least one new member.

The Social Democrat is an excellent propagandist; order extra copies for distribution among your neighbors.

If the members will do as much for The Social Democrat as it is doing for them our circulation would double each week.

If the sympathy and "God speed" sent to this office were coined into practical assistance our growth would indeed be great.

No member has discharged his full duty until he has secured the application of at least one new member for each meeting.

The routine business of local branches should be dispatched "instantly" and the time of meetings occupied by instructive lectures and debates.

Remember the Social Democracy is organized to help you and if you would have a strong and well equipped champion, it must have the earnest support of each individual member.

Don't fail to place number of your branch and full address on each letter and report, it will save us a world of trouble and you delay.

Don't depend on your executive board to make your branch a success, but let each member be an executive board himself and look after the organization's affairs as if its very existence depended upon him.

We fully appreciate the difficulty for some to raise even the small sum required for membership; but this deplorable fact should cause us to work the harder to provide the necessary financial support.

Why take a life-time to accomplish what can be done in a few months? Organize into a systematic working force and let there be no pause in the work until every eligible person in your locality is enrolled.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

The following is price list of supplies furnished by the National Council. Each local branch should order in such quantities as will avoid the loss of time, trouble and expense in sending out in small quantities: Applications for membership per hundred \$.25 Transfer cards, per hundred .50 Withdrawal cards, per hundred .50 Letter heads, per hundred .70 Envelopes, small size, per hundred .50 Envelopes, large size, per hundred .70 Meeting reports, per hundred 1.00 Monthly reports, per hundred 1.00 Receipt books, each .25 Postal card receipts, per hundred 1.50 Constitutions, each .03 Gavel, each .50

No supplies will be shipped on credit. Cash must accompany each order. Charges for supplies shipped by express must be paid by local branch.

"THE UNION FOREVER!" THE UNION-MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY Sweet, Orr & Co. THE LARGEST OVERALL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD. GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP. If you don't wear Overalls, you must wear Pants. You should wear Shirts and you should wear Sack Coats. They are all the Best that can be made. Our Brand is on all. INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't keep them, then write to SWEET, ORR & CO. New York City. Chicago, Ill. Newburgh, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS PATENTS OF 1895 Marks' Improved Rubber Hands and Feet are Natural in Action, Noiseless in Motion, and the Most Durable in Construction. It is not unusual to see men of every vocation wearing one or two artificial legs, of MARKS' Patents, performing as much as men in possession of all their natural members, and experiencing a little or no inconvenience. BOTH LEGS AMPUTATED BELOW THE KNEES. Mr. A. A. MARKS, MAMARONECK, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Over twenty years ago I had both my legs crushed by the railroad cars, which necessitated amputation below the knees. By the advice of my surgeons I placed myself under your care. Your reputation as the most competent in the land had so impressed me that, from the first, I felt that I was soon to realize the most that skill and ingenuity could possibly do for me. In this I have not been disappointed, for your labors have restored me to my feet, and I am for all practical purposes, myself again. I well remember how proud I was when your genius placed me in a position in which I could indulge in youthful sports, how I availed myself of every advantage, playing ball, boating, fishing and hunting in summer, and skating in winter. I even went so far as to swing my partner on several occasions in rural dances. I have always felt that your artificial legs were wonders and ought to be known throughout the land. My latest fad is riding a bicycle. I found the task difficult at first, but after repeated attempts I ride well and enjoy it. Respectfully yours, JAMES A. McDONALD, P. M. Over 19,000 scattered in all parts of the world. Eminent surgeons and competent judges commend the Rubber Foot and Hand. At the World's Columbian Exposition they received the highest award. They are endorsed and purchased by the United States and foreign governments. A treatise, containing 544 pages, with 800 illustrations, sent free, also a formula for taking measurements, by which limbs can be made and sent to all parts of the world with fit guaranteed. Address ESTABLISHED 44 YEARS. A. A. MARKS, 701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

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MOTHERS! Mothers! Mothers! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while TEething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ! Merrie England. A plain exposition of SOCIALISM, by Robert Blatchford. A popular paper edition Ten Cents. Civilization Civilized. A crushing arraignment of the present social order, by Stephen Maybell. Reduced to Ten Cents. President John Smith or THE STORY OF A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION, by Frederick Upham Adams. Sent postpaid to any address, Ten Cents.

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. OFFICIALS & EMPLOYEES ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION W. W. BELLIS SECY. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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