

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF
AMERICA.

TERMS:
One year.....\$1.00
Six months......50
Three months......25

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT,
504 Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at
Chicago Postoffice.



CHICAGO, SEPT. 23, 1897.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Expires with Number on your Label.
This number is

22

NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

Warning to the Public!

No one is authorized to solicit subscriptions for THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT except regularly appointed agents, whose names appear in this list.

LIST OF SOLICITORS.

James Osterling..... Pullman, Ill.
E. J. Mack..... Los Angeles, Calif.
Fred D. Hemion..... Minneapolis, Minn.
E. B. Harris..... West Superior, Wis.
W. K. Gordon..... St. Louis
Morris Turset..... Boston, U. S.

"No member of this organization shall accept an office, elective or appointive, from any political party until he first severs his connection with that party; 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."—(Adopted by the National convention June 21.)

If you sympathize with the cause of the Social Democracy join it! Show your faith by your works.

When this meets your eye go at once to the postoffice and send us your contribution for the colonization department.

The real property of the rich is their command over the services of their fellow men. Such command is rendered effective by reason of the poverty of the poor.

"Nepszava" (The People's Voice, the Hungarian exponent of Socialism) came out on the 15th inst with its front page adorned with a heavy black mourning border in memory of the murdered miners.

Now is the time for every supporter of practical co-operation to start the ball rolling by putting his hand in his pocket and contributing his share to set the work of the Colonization Commission in operation.

Let the pennies as well as the dollars come, and come quick, for the immediate use of the Colonization Commission. This means the practical beginning of the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

It is the duty of the earnest Social Democrat to keep up with the current literature that bears on economic subjects. These are days of discussion and inquiry and the man who is most full of the subject can do most good among the "unconverted."

Have you thought about that Christian Endeavor picnic in San Francisco? Do you know that what it cost the pious pilgrims would have saved thousands of people from hunger and cold next winter? If the founder of Christianity could be heard from with regard to this shameful extravagance would he say, "Well done?"

Senator Mills says: "If these federal judges had lived during the time when God called Moses to take the Israelites out of Egypt, they would have issued an injunction to restrain him." If the senator remembers the context it will indicate the means adopted to overcome the "injunction" which the Egyptian monarch placed on the Exodus. It was effective.

Less than a generation ago John Stuart Mill declared the impossibility of the industrial trust. He said that it was absolutely impossible for any man or combination of men to obtain complete control of any single line of industry, to the extent of being able to shut out all competitors. Yet, the very thing which this high priest of political economy declared could not happen has happened, and that, too, through the legitimate operation of the very laws which he so confidently relied on to prevent it. And still there are those who prate to us about the "laws" of trade!

The old maxim that "He who will not work, neither shall he eat," appears to be changed into "He that doeth no work shall live on the fat of the land; but he who labors and produces all wealth shall not taste of the fruits thereof, but in want and misery shall continue to labor, that others may enjoy."—Twentieth Century.

Action! Action!

All great movements in the world's history have been preceded by a long period of discussion. Men have submitted their ideas to the test of argument and have discussed propositions pro and con until they have arrived at an agreement on a few leading principles, then the hour for action has arrived and they proceed to test those principles by the rule of practice.

Obstacles have to be overcome, old habits of thought and prejudices have to be swept aside, frequently much blood has to be shed and governments obliterated, but spite of everything the inevitable must come to pass when the period of discussion has prepared men for action along the line of the principles which have sunk into their minds as living truths.

We are at the end of such a period of discussion. For more than half a century a debate has been in progress such as the world has never before known. The hour has arrived for debate to issue into action.

It is useless for us to longer discuss conditions; it is senseless to rail at our oppressors. We know too well what conditions are, and discussion has brought us to an agreement on the fundamental principles which must be observed to change these conditions.

There are enough of us who think together to usher in the new civilization if we will only translate our thoughts into action.

The time has arrived. The hour has struck. Action! Action! not talk is the present need.

Social Democrats, be up and doing!

An Original Judge.

In the administration of our criminal law the discretionary power of the judge is very great. He may reverse the whole theory of criminal jurisprudence at will. This discretionary power sometimes leads to queer results, probably the queerest of which yet recorded being the recent action of a Detroit judge in sentencing a convicted burglar to run at large and look for work, instead of sending him to jail, where he wanted to go.

The burglar, John Smith, a baker by trade, broke into a barber shop and stole a shirt. He then confessed his crime to the police, and said that he desired to be sent to state's prison, as he could not find work. "You want to go to Jackson, do you?" asked the judge when Smith was brought before him. The prisoner answered in the affirmative, stating as his reason that it was impossible for him to get work at his trade, and if he went to Jackson he would at least be sure of his support.

"I don't like to send a man to prison when he wants to go. I'm going to let you try and find work, Smith," said the judge, and he thereupon released the burglar on his personal recognizance.

This judge is entitled to the palm for originality and rare discernment in the administration of the criminal law, but it is an open question whether his action in this case may not come under the constitutional prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment." The punishment was certainly "unusual," and those who have been condemned to search for work during these times of piping prosperity will have little doubt of its "cruelty" also. But the judge is nevertheless a genius. He is one of those great minds who are able to rise superior to conventions and codes, and deal with circumstances as they actually exist.

Let his theory be carried out. Jails have ceased to be penal institutions; let the fact be recognized. Let the criminals be condemned to run at large and the honest men be permitted to occupy the jails. Society would thus solve three pressing problems at one stroke, viz: adequate punishment for its criminals, protection for its honest members, and the present great overcrowding of jails.

Conditions of To-day.

The force of circumstances is fast compelling workingmen to recognize the need of solidarity, and irresistibly impelling them towards co-operation as the only remedy for the economic ills which afflict them.

Twenty years ago the wage worker was in a fairly independent position. He was not the absolute slave that he is to-day, because there was still some competition for his services among the employers of labor, and if his conditions of employment were repugnant to him he could leave his job with the knowledge that his chance of securing another one was fairly certain. In a word, the opportunities for employment were fairly commensurate with the demand for jobs. That is not the case to-day. The army of the unemployed has increased at a tremendous rate during the past decade, and the man who is in employment now knows that, however repugnant may be the conditions under which he is working, he must put up with what he has or give up his chance of earning a living entirely. It is impossible for a man to-day to leave one job and jump right into another, as he could have done some years ago. The capitalists have monopolized all the opportunities for employment, and have practically ceased competing with each other for the services of workingmen.

Under these conditions there is but one thing for workingmen to do, and that is, stop competing with each other, just as the capitalists have done. They must control their own opportunities for employment, become their own employers, and make themselves independent of the capitalists. This can only be done by standing shoulder to shoulder, sinking out of sight all petty distinctions of trade or class, and co-operating closely for the mutual bene-

fit of the whole working class. This is a fact which is fast impressing itself on the minds of workingmen in indelible characters. It is the primary fact on which the Social Democracy builds. It unites men and women of all trades and vocations, not alone for the purpose of enabling them to resist the oppression of their capitalist masters, but for the further and more important purpose of placing them in possession of their own means of life and making them independent of capitalists.

By acquiring control of natural resources and organizing labor for the productive use of those resources, the Social Democracy establishes and builds up a means of support and independence for its entire membership. It enables its members to be free, both industrially and politically, and removes from them that haunting fear of uncertain employment and crushing want which is now cursing them.

It has been pointed out that all successful co-operative schemes in the past have been bound together by a strong religious sentiment, and it is assumed that this is a prerequisite for successful co-operation. This is not true. There must, it is true, be a bond of union strong enough to compel the recognition of complete solidarity of interests between those who unite in co-operative associations, and it is true that in the past religion has furnished this bond. But times have changed; we have a new religion,—the Brotherhood of all Humanity.

The Branch Two Matter.

Taking advantage of the incendiary utterances of a few of its members, delivered in the heat of a perfectly natural feeling of indignation at the unjustifiable shooting down of workingmen by the authorities at Hazelton, the enemies of the Social Democracy have strained every resource of ingenuity to place the organization in a false light and bring about its disruption.

The Social Democracy was born out of the necessities of the times. It went before the country with a clearly announced statement of economic conditions, and clearly indicated the methods by which those conditions must be changed.

These methods are all in the line of constitutional political action and peaceful revolution, and those who become members must subscribe to its platform and adopt its methods; there is no room within its ranks for persons who advocate a policy of violence, riot and arson, and those who are so unfortunately constituted that they can see no other way to the emancipation of humanity must find some other vehicle of expression for their wild ideas.

A few violent revolutionists in the city of Chicago evidently failed to appreciate this fact and joined the organization seemingly under the impression that its platform is mere meaningless verbiage, a compound of meaningless phrases not meant to be carried out.

The brutality of the authorities in the Hazelton matter furnished an opportunity for these people to express themselves which they were not slow to take advantage of, and speaking in the name of the Social Democracy they committed themselves to a series of lurid resolutions, totally opposed to the policy of the organization and violative of the spirit of their membership.

The executive board could not permit the organization to rest under the false impression which was thus created, and acting under the authority reposed in it, prompt and decided action was taken to purge the organization of this incongruous element.

Calling the executive committee of Branch 2 before it, the board endeavored to secure a modification of the objectionable resolutions so as to bring them into harmony with the aims and spirit of the organization, and finding the executive committee obdurate and inclined to insist that the resolutions expressed the real meaning of its authors, the board took the only course open to it, and revoked the charter of Branch 2.

It should be understood that there are a great many members of this Branch to whom the resolutions are entirely repugnant. Such members may retain their membership in the organization, as every facility will be given them to enroll themselves in other branches.

It should be remembered that there are 22 branches in the city of Chicago, and this trouble is confined wholly to one of them.

There can no longer be any mistake concerning the policy to be pursued by the Social Democracy; from this point it will move forward, conquering and to conquer.

Abraham Lincoln's Prophecy.

I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.

As a result of war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic destroyed.

Competition is an ogre of the very ugliest kind. It is a malevolent being whose essence is the exact opposite of that of co-operation. It is a thing which lives only in strife, in which the weakest must go to the wall. Let there be no mistake about it—competition and co-operation are deadly opposites. One means strife and the other harmony. Competition must die before co-operation can truly live.—Benjamin Hoare.

Utopia.

Nearer each day to thee,
Nearer to thee,
Fair dream of love and light
And melody,
When human brotherhood
That long afar hath stood,
Shall present be.

Tho' we be wanderers
In Greed's lone land,
Where each against the rest
Doth raise his hand,
We daily long to be
Nearer sweet dream to thee,
Nearer to thee.

We know the rule of might
Shall honored be
Only a little while;
For love of thee,
Dawns on the inner sight
Of poor humanity
So cheerily.

So work we patiently,
Till love shall win
The final victory
O'er woe and sin,
And want and poverty
And strife shall banished be
Sweet dream in thee.

Then, when thou com'st at last,
Millennial Day,
And all the bitter past
Is far away,
The vanished dream shall be
Mankind's long misery
Conquered by thee.
St. Louis. H. M. Williams.

Rosa's Notes to Brother John.

Why I had failed to write during the last two weeks, you inquire? Well, brother John, the conditions of a modern proletarian are such that we don't know to-day whether or not we shall have work and bread to-morrow, and it was this eternal struggle for my daily bread that prevented me from writing my notes to our excellent, grand and great little paper—The Social Democrat.

I must make my notes short this week. It is now 4 o'clock in the morning; at 5 o'clock I must go to work—to slave, to sell the labor-power of my muscles and brains, for twelve long hours a day, to my master, in order to secure the crust of bread that will keep me and my family alive. Therefore, you will have to excuse me for the apparent neglect of my duty towards you.

Brother John, the world is moving. I have just been thinking about the gigantic progress Socialism has made during the last decade in this country. Ten years ago, during the great eight-hour movement, very little was heard of Socialism. The American wage-workers were shuddering the very moment they heard the word Socialism expressed at their meetings. To-day we see millions of people in this country reading, studying and discussing about Socialism. The very existence of the Social Democracy of America shows that Socialism has come to stay and that before the close of the nineteenth century America will be the hotbed of the world-wide International Social Democracy.

Hazelton! Hazelton! Hazelton—this horrible word shall henceforth be inscribed upon the banner of the struggling proletariat of America. The blood of our dying and wounded brothers that was mingling with the dust on the highway of Hazelton and Lattimer shall forever remind us of the fact that we are living under a system of industrial robbery and barbarous murder. And whenever the religious, political and judiciary hirelings of capitalism are trying to put the starving wage slaves asleep in the old rotten cradle of prosperity we will raise our banner and let the world read that horrible word written in human blood: "Hazelton!"

"The Social Democrats are preaching class-hatred!" cry the capitalist lick-spillers. Ye miserable worms! Look to the highways of Lattimer; there you witness a class struggle, a class war, in its bloodiest form and nature. There you witness how the class of plutocrats are shooting down honest and peaceable workingmen. Now, who is teaching class hatred? The capitalists or the wage-workers? All the Social Democrats are doing is: They tell the wage-workers that the struggle between capitalism and labor is a class struggle—a struggle based on class interests. And what is the class interest of capitalism? Simply to rob the class of wealth-producers of the products of their labor. And the interest of the wage-workers? To defend themselves against the class of legalized robbers, to secure better conditions of living, to secure a social system that will guarantee to every man, woman and child the right to enjoy life, liberty and happiness.

What will the great Chicago labor conference do which is to convene September 27? you ask me. What it will do, I am unable to say; what it should do is clear to me. These are the times that try men's souls—and these are the times that try our labor leaders. What can be done? What must be done? These are the questions to be answered. Fine speeches, theatrical gesticulations, revolutionary phrases, etc., will amount to nothing. It is action we want to see. The time for action has come. Keep this in your mind, ye prominent labor leaders! If you don't act now, you may see the time when the people will push you aside like as many straws and take their affairs into their own hands. Remember, the Paris Bastille of 1789 fell not because the leaders of the people liked it, but because the people decided then and there: Down with the Bastille!

Let the delegates to the Chicago con-

vention remember the fact that the civil war scenes in Buffalo, N. Y., Tonawanda, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Homestead, Pa., Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek, Tennessee, Chicago, Philadelphia, Hazelton were all the work of the capitalist twins—the Democratic and Republican parties.

"We want to unite the labor forces of the country," you say. Exactly. But how can you unite them? Here is my advice: Keep up your economic trades and labor organizations. Do all in your power to strengthen them, to educate the members and make these organizations as solid as a rock. But when you meet in Chicago September 27, 1897, you must lay the foundation for a political organization that will unite all the labor forces of the country—a party that will not tolerate any talk of compromise with the parties of capitalism under whose regime the wage-workers are shot down like as many wild beasts; a party that will not be based on a milk and molasses reform platform—no! It must be a party that is based on the sound economic principles of Social Democracy—it must be a Social Democratic party. And the nucleus of that party is already in existence; it is the Social Democracy of America that has done more for the propagation of sound economic truth in the last three months than many other organizations have done in 25 years.

Now is the time to act. Now is the time to lay the corner-stone for the magnificent structure of a new society, a new civilization. Let the world know that the Chicago convention has rallied round the banner of Social Democracy and that in the campaign of 1900 the war-cry will be: Social Democracy versus Capitalism!

Or do you know any better plan? If so, step forth! I am a trade unionist, perhaps as good as Brother Sam Gompers; but when I am told that trade unionisms pure and simple will lead us out of the present economic and industrial dilemma then I most vigorously object. The trade union is the natural outgrowth of our present economic conditions. But the trade union will become a lame horse if it refuses to avail itself with the sharp weapon of social science as presented by Social Democracy. It is at the ballot-box where the next general strike is to be won. It is at the ballot-box where the wage-workers can strike the death-blow against capitalism, provided every ballot they deposit means a voice for Socialism.

Then lift your eyes, ye toilers in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains, hark! the river's voice is near.
Soon we'll rest beside the fountains and the meadowland will be near
As we go marching on.
Yours beloved sister,
ROSA PROLETAIRE.

"Our Gene's" Wealth.

It is the fashion of plutocratic papers just now to describe Eugene V. Debs as a man who lives in a fine house, rides in fine carriages, surrounds himself with liveried servants, and otherwise disports in plutocratic fashion upon the contributions of his deluded followers. The description is true, but not of Debs. It applies exactly to P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whom the same plutocratic papers laud to the skies as a model labor leader.—Cleveland Recorder.

The Evansville Branch.

The Evansville Branch of the Social Democracy held its regular weekly meeting last Tuesday evening at Mozart hall and the attendance was large. After the routine business, a communication was read from National Organizer J. B. Osborn, of Atlanta, Ga., in which he said that he would be here on September 24, 25 and 26th inst. During his sojourn here, Mr. Osborn will hold meetings in different parts of the city in the interest of the Social Democracy with a view to increasing the membership. After finishing his work here Mr. Osborn will go to Chicago to be on hand at the National meeting which will convene the latter part of this month. An official circular was also read from the colonization commission appointed by the national executive board of Social Democracy of America, appealing for funds to aid in helping the colony on to success. The local in this city elected E. L. Uzell as collector for the Social Democracy, under the authority of the National Body in Chicago. Don't fail to donate your odd change liberally, when Mr. Uzell calls upon you; whatever you give, no matter how small, it will be expended for a good cause. It will not be squandered, but put into an enterprise that will relieve the drug on the labor market, and give the unemployed and others a chance to be independent of those who rule the "roost" at the present day. So come to the front with your dollars and dimes and you will reap your reward in Heaven. Remember, God loves a cheerful giver.—Coming Events, Sept. 18.

This is not so. Even if our esteemed contemporary does say so this does not make it so. The colonization plan will go on under the commission appointed for that purpose. This does not prevent the political movement being also pushed to its fullest extent by those who do not or can not go into the colonization movement.

Class-Consciousness

The class-conscious workingmen are: Conscious that their class is robbed by laws it never made,
Conscious of their class against the ruling class arrayed,
Conscious they have masters and cannot themselves employ,
Conscious of producing what their class will never enjoy,
Conscious they must win new rights, to nobler things aspire,
Conscious of despising what their masters all desire,
Conscious they must make new laws their products to obtain,
Conscious they have naught to lose but all the world to gain.

—W. J. Martin.

Proportionate Representation No. 3.

Suppose the Social Democrats colonize some state to a large extent, and begin their electoral contests with the old line parties. Probably the old parties would unite on a fusion ticket in order to save the country from the wicked designs of the Social Democracy!

Take, then, as an illustration, a district containing 4,000 voters and returning one member to the State Legislature. How would things work under the present beautiful electoral system? A Social Democrat and a fusionist are running, 1,950 persons vote for the Social Democrat, and 2,050 for the fusionist. The fusionist is elected. Those 1,950 Social Democrat voters are as absolutely disfranchised and unrepresented as if the law of the state declared that Social Democrats should not vote at all in that election. As great an injustice would be done if the fusionists had 2,050 votes and the Social Democrat 1,950. We know the other fellows are "chumps," but fair play demands that they should have equal freedom and equal rights.

Consider that this kind of thing would take place throughout the whole state, and you will see that nearly one-half the voters in the state, either on one side or the other, would be disfranchised.

That is the way things are now. As a matter of fact nearly one-half the voters in the whole country, either on one side or the other, are disfranchised at every election. Is that popular representation?

There would be a bigger disfranchisement still if two or three of the old parties were in the field separately. In that case our delightfully intelligent and democratic system of election would render ineffective about two-thirds of all the votes cast; that is, a little over one-third of the voters would elect all the representatives. Whether the majority, or rather plurality, of these representatives were Social Democrats, or Republicans, or Democrats, or Populists, would depend partly on numbers, partly on chance, and partly on the way the electoral districts were bedeviled by gerrymandering.

If the Social Democrats are fortunate enough to get a majority in any colonized state, one of the first things they ought to do is to kick the present assinine system of election into limbo, and enact proportional representation, working side-by-side with the initiative and the referendum. They should abolish the one-member constituencies and substitute electoral districts large enough and containing voters enough to elect seven or more members; electing these members in such a way as to give fair representation to every important phase of public opinion in fair proportion to the number of voters holding that opinion.

Then the Social Democracy would be on safe ground in subsequent elections, and could afford to smile at political treachery and trickery. Its representatives would be elected under a system by which no vote would kill any other vote; by which all important phases of public opinion would be fairly represented; which would give the utmost freedom of nomination; which would not exclude good men from politics; which would largely eliminate party bitterness; which would encourage political honesty and candor; which would abolish gerrymandering, bribery, and treating by rendering them useless; and which, by its application to municipal elections, would strike at the root of the evils that are now chronic in the government of our towns and cities.

Besides this, the initiative and referendum would be available to speak the direct voice of the people on particular questions, although in itself it cannot take the place of Legislatures and executives. If you are one of those who would sweep away all representative government because of the present rotten system of misrepresentation, pause and reflect how different politics would be under the decent and honest systems of voting which proportional representation would inaugurate.

The Economic Chinch Bug.

The Mound City, Kan., Standard claims that a landlord, as a landlord, has the same relation to the production of wealth that a chinch bug has to the production of corn. Both have suckers that take out the life and lessen the product, but the chinch bug is the more entitled to our respect for it has no other way to make a living.

You may have noticed that we are never troubled with more food stuffs than we could eat nor more clothes stuffs than we could wear, but "over-production" means more goods than we can buy. There's a cat in this paragraph; see if you can find it.—Los Angeles, Cal., Labor World.

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

(NOTE.—The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.)

Socialism in Peru.

By James Sheldon Ingalls.

The Peruvian civilization prior to the Spanish conquest is, in some respects, without a parallel in the history of nations. They had no money, nor was there need of any, since every family had a right to everything necessary for the nourishment and well-being of its members, from the market, without payment.

Production was carried on for the sole purpose of supplying the wants of the people and maintaining their institutions and not for commercial purposes.

"Peru," says Markham, "is one of the few nations in which a form of Socialism has obtained a firm hold on the people and has been successful."

True, the government was a despotism with an Inca at the head of it who was supposed to have descended directly from the Sun, their principal deity, and was, therefore, the high priest in religion as well as absolute ruler of the state. Yet so gentle and humane was his sway, so great was his solicitude for the welfare of the people, that throughout a long dynasty the Incas constitute a class by themselves among all the despots of the earth.

NO OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

There was no individual ownership of the soil in Peru, and, practically speaking, the same may be said of all other forms of property if we except food and clothing for personal use.

All the tillable land in the empire was divided into three parts, one for the Sun, one for the Inca and one for the People. The revenues derived from the part assigned to the Sun were used to maintain their numerous priesthood, supply their altars, furnish their temples and provide for the very costly ceremonies of their religion.

From that assigned to the Inca they supplied the needs of the royal household as well as of the numerous members of his family and kindred, together with all governmental expenditures, including pay of officials and supplies for the army.

The part remaining was annually subdivided among the people. To each married man was assigned a topu of land, or an amount sufficient to supply food for a married man without children. For each son that was born to him he received another topu, and for each daughter one-half a topu. Upon the marriage of the son, which the law required should occur at twenty-four years of age, providing he was then a suitable person to undertake the care of a family, he received from his father the land which had been set apart for him from his birth.

"Such a state of things," says Prescott, "might be supposed to be fatal to anything like attachment to the soil, or to that desire of improving it which is natural to the permanent proprietor, and hardly less so to the holder of a long lease. But the practical operation of the law seems to have been otherwise; and it is probable that, under the influence of that love of order and aversion to change which marked the Peruvian institutions, each new partition of the soil usually confirmed the occupant in his possession, and the tenant for a year was converted into a proprietor for life."

The people, and by that is meant the common people as distinguished from the nobility and the priesthood, tilled all the land in all three divisions. First they cultivated the land of the Sun; next the lands of the old, the sick, the widow, the orphan, the soldiers engaged in actual service and all others who for any reason could not attend to their own affairs. The people then worked their own ground, each man for himself, "but with the general obligation to assist his neighbor when any circumstance—the burden of a young and numerous family, for example—might demand it." Lastly, and with great ceremony, the whole population in a body, arrayed in their finest apparel and amid the chanting of their national songs, cultivated the lands of the Inca.

Grain grown on lands of the Sun was stored in warehouses belonging to the Sun, and that grown on lands of the Inca in warehouses belonging to the Inca.

If the people had a surplus of any kind they could exchange it at the warehouses of the Inca for other products from other parts of the empire. There was a third class of warehouses to which any surplus products remaining unused at the end of the year could be transferred and retained not only to provide against unfruitful years but from which the wants of any who were overtaken with misfortune were often supplied. At the time of the conquest there was enough grain and all kinds of manufactured goods held in reserve to have supplied the needs of all the people of Peru for several years.

CARE OF THE STATE.

The Peruvian people were, both for governmental and industrial purposes, divided into groups of ten families each. Each group was under an officer whom we may call a commander of ten; ten officers of this grade were under a commander of one hundred; ten of these under a commander of one thousand, and ten of these under a department commander or a commander of ten thousand families. It was the duty of these officers to see that the wants of those under them were supplied; that each performed his allotted

task, and to report all transgressions to the officers having charge of the punishment.

The entire population was thus organized in a most effective manner for industrial purposes, as their many notable triumphs over the most formidable obstacles of nature clearly show.

It must be remembered that they were without tools of iron or steel and without other beasts of burden than the llama, which could not carry over one hundred pounds. Yet every foot of available soil was cultivated.

By constructing great aqueducts, sometimes hundreds of miles long, and conducting the waters from the mountains they converted barren and desert wastes into fertile and productive fields that budded and blossomed and brought forth fruit in abundance.

Nor were they satisfied merely with subduing the desert. They conquered the mountains as well, whose sides, too steep and rocky to be tilled, were hewn into terraces, sometimes a hundred deep, one above the other. These were faced with stone and rich soil was transported from the valleys to cover them. Thus even rocky and barren cliffs were transformed into gardens, in the midst of which well clothed and well-fed, peacefully dwelt the children of men.

In addition to these things, they built great roads throughout the length and breadth of that vast empire. They scaled mountains that would have seemed impassable; they bridged yawning chasms and constructed magnificent temples. Certainly without machinery or tools of steel, each individual acting alone, could have accomplished little. But in large numbers and under a common leadership, they were enabled, even with the most primitive appliances, to achieve results "to have attempted which," as Prescott remarks, "might have filled even the European with dismay."

A Prosecution Fund.

To the Editor:—

Murder was committed at Hazelton, Pa. The assassins consisted of the hired bullies known as the coal and iron polles, led and probably outnumbered in the sheriff's posse by men like young Purdee, superintendent of the very coal company with which the Hazelton miners' trouble began. There were an ex-bank president, coal and mining engineers, managers of men of trolley companies and bank counters. It was an act of simple class brutality and hatred. The same sort of feeling dictated the words which I find in a correspondent's dispatch of this date (Sept. 13). Speaking of the chief assassin, Sheriff Martin, the correspondent says: "Some of the residents, however, commend his course and said the only way to deal with the miners is to keep a heavy hand upon them. They say that these Huns and Poles, accustomed for generations to military arbitrariness, are easily cowed by a show of force, and that it would be better to keep them down than to have to put them down later with possible bloodshed."

This is a point blank presentation of a bestial feeling that is growing up rapidly in many portions of this land of ours. It can be heard everywhere. One of the daily papers here, professing, too, in sympathy with labor, congratulated itself that it was only "foreigners" who were injured or engaged. It had no word to say for two or three of the American butchers who defied and degraded their manhood by participation in the massacre.

It is no use mincing words. It is these assassins who are Anarchists. They make institutions infamous, and every such affair is marked openly with the filthy slime of downright greed. There is no principle involved. It all begins in the lust of gain, and now it ends in murder by the brigands of profit and plunder.

Look at one fact to illustrate—the spirit manifested. Brigadier General Gobin arrives to take command of the state militia at Hazelton. What is the first act, according to an uncontradicted press dispatch? To select headquarters, and where? Not in a public building, not at the hotel or other non-partisan place, not in the office of a coal company, where this subservient sympathizer with the butchers of men placed his official quarters. By that he illustrated his predilections.

I read tonight that "thousands of miners are to go to work under Gobin's protection." What's he got to do with that? He is there to prevent bloodshed and compel the peace, not to use the money and men of the state to aid the Pardees, Coxes et al to still further starve and outrage the labor of the region. Then, again, who gives Gobin the authority to establish martial law, or to affirm that the civil law shall be superseded at his command?

I dare affirm that if the reported acts of Gobin are correct that he should be tried by court-martial, found guilty of usurpation and stripped of his uniform. If he takes the stand he is reported as doing, he can, if the matter is properly pushed, be convicted of the same and related offenses by the courts of Pennsylvania and sent to the penitentiary, as he ought to be. That red-handed butcher, Martin, can be sent there also with comparative ease.

Let us boldly and without evasion

declare our horror of this atrocity and our belief, too, in the human right of resistance thereto. But we can convict the murderers if we will. I propose, therefore, that labor open a one dime subscription for a conviction fund. A million men are certainly ready to do that. It will make \$100,000. There are lawyers of head and brain who will give their services to the punishment of this gang of butchers. More than that, they will do themselves honor in vindicating the law. I enclose my dime. Let The Social Democrat start this fund and we will land Martin, Hess, Pardee, Ebb & Co. for their life in the state penitentiary, and we will also make infamous such creatures as General Gobin. More, too, we will get together by this act. Yours for resistance to massacre.

RICHARD J. HINTON.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.

Summer Resorts, Etc.

There is scarcely a mining center in the United States not having within a few miles of it—fifty at the utmost—land rough but fertile, which can be bought at a low figure. Such land, requiring as it does, quantities of labor to yield a result, has not been closed out by the land-grabbers and would doubtless be easy to obtain.

We will take the Pittsburgh miners for example. Let their union go out into the Alleghany country and buy up 1,000 acres of hills and hollows—no matter if the lay of the land is somewhat on the style of Bill Nye's perpendicular farm, there will be fertile spots in plenty for vegetable growing, and fruit will do better in such situations than elsewhere. The one thing needed to make "the wilderness blossom as the rose" will be at hand—labor and plenty of it.

The location selected, they should send out a pioneer corps of a half-dozen of their best balanced men physically and mentally. After they have hewn out the way, form a colony. Here may be utilized the labor of dependents on the union—men too old for mining, their wives and the widows and children, who would be useful in cooking, washing, etc. These housed and made comfortable, let them proceed at once to clear, fence, break ground and plant fruits and grain and get ready for the spring gardening, which should be commensurate in size to the number of stomachs in the entire force of the Pittsburgh mines. The union should colonize as many people out in its "summer resort" as it can possibly support.

The price of coal being now, as I see, a few cents more per ton, a portion of this must go to the colonization fund. Let this be absolute as the law of the Medes and the Persians. Let this country home stand for beer and tobacco. Let it be their star of hope for justice and liberty—an enabling work of self-emancipation to which each must set his hand in heroic endeavor and stern self-denial. With this spirit the result is sure and liberty won for all time. The colony must insure to the miners, who then can well afford to hunger and thirst for its upbuilding, not only a place of retirement while the mine owners are being brought to terms, but also a refuge for sickness and old age.

Get this mountain colony going with acres of grains, vegetables and fruits growing against the time of need. About next May let the miners tell the boss they will have to be permitted to live. If he insists that "to live" is an abstract proposition with which he has nothing to do and that they may work on at the old schedule or starve in their usual hilarious fashion, the miners can then take him at his word, pack up wives and babies, tie the camp kettle on behind and drive out of town with the big dog of Dependence; jig-jog away to their mountain home to camp out and help hoe and eat their own potatoes and cabbages, serenely waiting "till the clouds roll by, Jennie."

And the dark, obscuring cloud of private ownership must roll away. Then each may look into the other's face—rich and poor—and say "brother, sister," and feel no mockery in the word Christian as we all must now.

The colonization of a part of the miners by the rest on the "grub-stake" plan is their only escape from servitude more and more degrading—slavery hopeless and perpetual, for the masters like the strikers as they have been—it gives them a chance to get rid of the surplus, stops the paying out of wages and increases the humility of the miners at every failure, which is assured from the beginning.

Let every mine in the United States have its "summer home." If the unions and societies will for a year or two turn their monies to supporting their helpless and their helpful out on their colony farms—which should be miniature co-operative Commonwealths—the troubles of labor will be at an end. In five years the wage slave would be free to straighten his bent figure and look up knowing that God alone is God and that no man need call another "master." I believe I have made the way clear. Will any follow the road to the true land of liberty?

SARAH WARD TEMPLE,
Vice-President Labor Exchange Colony, Maple, Ark.

When I die I wish but two words written on my tombstone—"Infidel" and "Traitor." Infidel to a church that could be at peace in the presence of sin, traitor to a government that was a magnificent conspiracy against justice.—Wendell Phillips.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY

(NOTE.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.)

The New State.

By Mrs. H. S. Geneva Lake.
(After Walt Whitman.)

Let us greet the new State!
It has nerves, and fibres, and feelings—
It is born!
We salute it, and give it our blessing!
No more tramps, terrified by trials;
No more men marching, in madness and misery,
No more proclamations: "Keep off the grass!"
No more nondescript nobodies—the unemployed.
But a brave army of orators,
Of printers, and plowboys, and prophets,
Making wells and mining coal.
A state captured, not by cunning nor cupidity,
But by God's colossal creation of light
in the bosoms of men.

I warn you to keep hands off the young giant,
Delivered to nations from dungeons of doubt and despair.
We are workers and dreamers together.
The tramp of whose feet shall be music to many
Who mourn the "lost art" of a physical birthright.

We know what we ask, and we ask what we know—
The right to be right, — for this are we here,
And salute thee, oh, State! without falsehood or fear.

Call for Funds.

The National Executive Board of the Social Democracy of America through its chairman, Eugene V. Debs, and Sylvester Kellher, secretary, has issued an emergency call for funds.

This is printed on the first page of "is" paper and is issued for the benefit of this commission.

The call asks for \$20 from every union and if they do not have it in the treasury, they should raise it by subscription among themselves and among sympathizers.

This fund should be sent in within the next ten days so that the commissioners may start on their trip. They do not expect favors from railway corporations, neither do they expect to make all that long and arduous journey and pay for the privilege of so doing.

Therefore the members are asked to hurry along the finances.

Members Now Responsible.

This is an organization of democracy and the members must realize that they are the ones to do the work. If for any cause they are unable to do the work, the least they can do is to pay the expenses of those who can.

The officers of this commission are giving up much to the Social Democracy. It means much to sacrifice everything for the proscription and calumny which always the lot of those who serve their fellow man. The only thing the members can do is at least to give them the support necessary to do the work. Otherwise their alleged devotion to the idea of the Corporate Commonwealth is a sham or a self-delusion.

The real test of a man's sincerity is the amount of money he is willing to give as compared with the amount that he possesses.

The commissioners want to work, the members want them to work and now the only thing is for the members to give the commissioners the means to work with.

In Ten Days.

The Colonization Commission will start west in ten days to select the site for the new Co-operative Commonwealth.

That is if the members do their share.

Many thousands are anxious to start and to see their commission "do something."

The members are the first to do something and the only thing they can do effectively is to attend to the call for funds printed on the first page of this paper.

The commissioners are as anxious as the members to do something and as soon as the funds called come in will start westward to the state of Washington and the other Pacific coast states.

It is intended to start Oct. 1st. The collectors already appointed should send in their money weekly until that time. We must get the money together and start to do business.

Every member must do his share and must feel that the success of the whole movement rests on him. Then it will succeed.

Classified Lists.

Secretaries of the local branches are requested to send to the secretary of the commission a classified list of their members who desire to join and build up the new Co-operative Commonwealth. This list should give the name and address, the occupation above all, the age, married or single, how many children, if any, and what other occupations have been followed and such other information as deemed advisable for the commissioners to know.

Requirements for Members.

What are the requirements for membership in the colony?

This is a question that is often asked the secretary of the commission, and in reply it is well to make the following statement:—

The only requisites for membership are that the applicant shall be willing and able to work and will subscribe to the principles of the Social Democracy. This applies to the women, as well as to the men, as there is no distinction as to the matter of sex. Wo-

men are treated as perfect equals in all things, because, as Socialists, we realize that when once the economic question is settled many other questions will settle themselves.

No money consideration is charged for membership in the colony. As brotherhood is made the basis of membership in the colony so it is impossible to make any charge for people to come in and join the colony, since the colony extends a welcome to all. This means that in building up the Co-operative Commonwealth, not only are all classes of labor needed, but all are welcome.

Members who desire to join the colony are asked to send their names for enrollment and as fast as the growing Commonwealth needs them they will be notified in time sufficient to make all necessary preparations, and if they or their branch are unable to pay their transportation it will be provided for them later.

The secretaries of local branches are requested to read this to their members.

We Will Push Matters.

Much has been said in the capitalist press about this movement. Plutocracy fears it. Then it seeks to divide and destroy it.

It has been said that it was to be all a co-operative organization and likewise it has been said that the colonization plan had been pushed aside.

Neither is true. It is a safe plan never to believe anything you read in the capitalist press. Subscribe to this paper and keep posted.

The call for funds printed on the first page signed by Eugene V. Debs, is an answer to the statement that the colonization plan has been abandoned.

It has not been abandoned and it will not be. Moreover, the proposed Co-operative Commonwealth will succeed. The organization will proceed along the lines laid down in the constitution. It will have its political party and its co-operative side.

Both will proceed side by side and neither will be abandoned. A man works and the same man votes. We must gain economic control as well as political control. Hence there is room for the economic organization as a co-operative body that is composed of men that work 300 days a year while it is also a political body composed of men marshalled to vote the two or three times a year that they have the opportunity.

Hence also we have none but the kindest feelings for the trade unions which are an economic necessity while the wage system exists, and yet we are organized to abolish the wage system and most of the trade unionists agree with us.

So do not believe any canards set afloat by the capitalist press. Just remember that the members of the commission are all Socialists of over ten years standing and thoroughly acquainted with the competitive system.

They say this new Co-operative Commonwealth will succeed and it is fair to presume that if they say so there is a reason. This reason is in the plans which have not as yet been made public.

The Co-operative Commonwealth will now be pushed rapidly forward to physical demonstration and every member is expected to do his whole duty.

Commonwealth Notes.

Encouraging reports are coming in from all the branches.

Membership is rapidly growing in the branches already organized and new branches are being formed daily.

The capitalist class are more afraid of the Social Democracy than any other body, and hence the capitalist papers attack us more bitterly.

There has been a concerted move to kill this organization, but it failed, and the Social Democracy emerged from the trial stronger than ever and purged of inharmonious elements.

Now the branches can push forward the Co-operative Commonwealth idea. Some of the branches favor the Co-operative Commonwealth idea more than others, but the latter will have many worthy members out of employment whom they can send to the colony, where they can be among their brothers and create wealth for their own use.

Secretary Alger can transport food to the starving, foolish miners who ran to the Klondike, and yet he cannot give food to the starving thousands in the great city.

It may be a good idea later when the colony is started to secure transportation from the government for the starving unemployed in our large cities.

What can make a man feel better than a secure home for his wife and little ones.

The assurance of steady employment lifts a load off every man's heart.

We want ideas and suggestions from all our members.

Each collector should forward the \$20 allotted to his branch as soon as collected and not wait until the first of the month.

The call for funds is an emergency call. Respond at once, like good soldiers.

The last convention appointed the present national officers as the leaders and until the convention meets again

discipline requires obedience to their commands.

Members would be astonished at the interest in the Co-operative Commonwealth plan which exists all over the country.

Thousands of letters have been received from sympathizers all over the country commending the idea.

Better than all else, money is coming in and the success of the move is assured.

As soon as we begin to produce wealth we shall begin to decrease our necessity for contributions.

Are you desirous of being counted as one of the "Abolitionists" of the competitive system.

If you expect to be among the pioneers you should show your interest in the plan by your financial interest and hence your contributions.

Persons desiring to join the Co-operative Army should state in their application what Socialist and reform literature they have read.

Co-operative Selection.

A very practical suggestion made by the thoughtful secretary of the Colonization Board of the Social Democracy is that the Social Democracy should be a sort of "clearing house" for all co-operative colonies, as well as for those formed under the immediate care of this association.

In the progress of the movement for establishing co-operative colonies there will no doubt be various reasons why some will seek locations in other states than the one selected for the great special effort to obtain a controlling interest in some one state. And it need not antagonize the efforts of the Social Democracy to have such other colonies founded, but all will be helpers along the grand hope of bringing in the age of mutualism.

To lessen the labors and difficulties of the Colony Board it seems to the writer that it will be a very practical thing for each applicant to select his favorite ideal of co-operative effort, and some of the views he or she would like embodied in his special group.

Thus there are some radical "Christian Socialists," or Communists, like the "Christian Commune" Colony, who have lately established a plant in Georgia. There are others whose ideal is "the Labor Exchange" system, which already has numerous branches in several states, a system well adapted to those who desire to maintain all their former individuality and independence of action, and yet be free from the waste and wrongs of competition.

There are others who are willing to begin an intermediate type of co-operation, giving to capital a portion of the profits for a time for the advantages which may accrue to a colony started with abundant capital.

To make each colony the most successful and attractive it will be a great help if it can be made up of congenial elements.

The writer believes that a new system of education should be the aim of all co-operative movements.

No greater bond to unify diverse elements can be found than a system of education in which all the colonists will feel a pride and ambition to have the children of the colony have an education that will be superior to that which has heretofore been allowed in the old system of waste and folly, where the motto has been, "Each for himself," and where thousands of children have been denied even a fair, common-school education.

The aim and ambition of the co-operative age should be to develop the brightest possible average of cultured citizens, as it is now to grab the most vulgar dollars.

The Prophet foretold the time when "A man should be more precious than fine gold." Let us plan to usher in that grand day, along with our efforts to lay the foundations of a co-operative age.

There is probably no greater danger of co-operative colonies disagreeing to a disastrous degree than over the sectarian differences of the various churches, and it will be an element of great safety and unity if all such can be left behind and non-sectarian churches established in the various colonies.

Co-operation is quite like the relation of marriage, it should be entered voluntarily and with the aim to make the common good the highest ambition of each.

S. H. COMINGS.

St. Joe, Mich., Sept. 6, '97.

Biblical Advice.

A man arraigned in a New York Police Court recently for drunkenness made the somewhat novel and startling defense for himself that he had only been following the directions of the Bible. On being asked to explain what he meant by this the accused called for a copy of the Bible, and read the following passage from Proverbs 31:6-7:

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto that that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."

The incident, it is said, made quite a sensation, and the man was discharged from custody.—Literary Digest.

Personal.

Prof. Frank Parsons, of Boston, and Prof. Edward W. Bemis, who was fired from Rockefeller's Chicago University, two of the most widely and favorably known educators in the United States, have been added to the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College.—Appeal to Reason, Girard, Aug. 14, '97.

JONAS WRITES AGAIN

Continued from first page.

you played poker with some of the politicians."

"All right," says I, "I produced something and spent it for what some other fellow produced; therefore we producers had ought to have the whole thing between us, hadn't we? Is that not the way it was before people had money, and when they bartered and swapped? No man can produce a million dollars in a lifetime, and what you have saved proves what I say. I ask you to look at them figures again and tell me why the nine per cent. of the families of this country have seventy-one per cent. of the wealth. Extravagance will not explain it. I tell you that the Socialists have you where old man Dibbs, the colored barber, gets his customers. When they get in to get a shave he finishes them, and then pours a shampoo on their heads, after which he says, 'shampoo, sir?' If you say 'no' he yells out, 'It's too late, de stuff's on.'"

The president called me down and said he had let me take up too much time, and we would have to stop discussion for the evening and tend to some business. Miss Smart and me is feeling pretty good, thank you, and we will go after 'em at the next meeting."

When a fellow gets to see the truth of Socialism he will never let up. I have been a Greenbacker, Union Laborite and Populist, but none of these are in it for firing a fellow up with the purposes of Socialism. Yours to the end,
JONAS HARRISON.

P. S.—My boy Alexander furgot to mail this letter which shud have been printed before the one in the paper last week, but better late than never.
Jonas.

Words of Cheer.

In the issue of the Brauer-Zeitung for the 18th inst. the editor reprints the editorial regarding the Boston convention of the Brewery Workers' National Union, which appeared in The Social Democrat of the 26th ult. The article in question concluded as follows:

"We feel confident that the members of the Brewery Workers will do their duty, and in accordance with their past action, based on their Social-Democratic platform, they will most assuredly assist the Social Democracy of America, and do all in their power to help build up a strong, powerful party of the American proletariat, which will become not only the pride of every true American citizen, but also of the great International Social Democratic movement."

The B.-Z. responds as follows:
Yes, comrades, the organized Brewery Workers will most assuredly do their duty. While we do not claim that every one of our members is a staunch and class-conscious Social Democrat, we know that our organization as a whole has ever upheld the noble banner of Social Democracy, and we are proud to say (though some people in New York may not like it) that today our National Brewery Workers' Union may be considered a strong link in the chain of noble solidarity that binds the working people of all nations to the great cause of International Social Democracy.

For us, solidarity is not a mere phrase. One for all, all for one! is our watchword.

The editor of the Brauer-Zeitung takes the liberty to thank the official organ of the Social Democracy of America for the above hearty words—to thank it in the name of the delegates of our Boston national convention. In conclusion, I believe I may safely predict that our Boston convention will do its duty towards the American Social Democracy that is doing such splendid work in leading the wage-workers of America to the shores of a better state of society.

The time has come when we all must fight shoulder to shoulder in order to bring about the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of wage slavery. Economic freedom—true freedom—and wage slavery, i. e., economic serfdom, cannot dwell under the same roof.
J. L. FRANZ,
Editor Brauer-Zeitung.

Jackson the Injunctor

And then there is that dear, good thing, Judge Jackson—"son," not "ass," I will have you understand—who airs his wardrobe in West Virginia. As an original injunctor he is a peach. And so tender-hearted and thoughtful of others, too. He recently heard that a dear friend of his, one E. V. Debs, was actually going to risk his life by going into the striking coal camps, and the pious and good judge was all tore up the back about it. With tears in his optics—and corporation gold in his pocket—he sat down to bring the full focus of his powerful brain to bear on the subject. "Eureka!" said he. And then he arrogated unto himself more power than is possessed by any crowned head on earth, and Debs was saved—injuncted, I believe, is the term. At night, while saying his "Now I lay me" this good thing shed tears of joy to think how he had prevented the idol of his heart, Debs, from running the risk of even catching a cold in his head from exposure to the light night air of the mountains.—Faindealer, Reno, Nev.

We can never hope for a thoroughly independent daily press until we have a genuine postal telegraph.—San Francisco Star.

How to Organize.

Local branches should be organized at every available point.

Five or more reputable persons who will subscribe to the declaration of principles can organize a local branch.

First procure a constitution and blank application for charter, secure the signatures of the proposed members, arrange meeting at some suitable place and elect an executive board of five members as provided by the Constitution; have the board meet and elect a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and organizer. The new officer should take charge of meeting at once, and all who have signed the application should pay the admission fee of 25 cents, and if organized before the 15th of the month, 15 cents monthly dues to the National Council for the current month; if after the 15th the National dues will commence on the first of the following month.

At the close of the meeting the treasurer shall forward to National Secretary a report giving names of permanent officers, all members who have paid the required fee, and correct address in each case, so that paper can be promptly forwarded. Only the names of members who have paid shall be included in this report.

No extra charge is made for charter or cards of membership and the Social Democrat is forwarded to every member on the payment of 15 cents monthly dues.

All moneys for admission fees and dues should be paid to and forwarded by the treasurer.

Work of the Branches

To the Editor:
I wish to call the attention of the members of the Social Democracy to some principles in the management of the local branches on which it seems to me the success of the enterprise depends.

The first thing is to have a clear conception of the true aims of the order; and then to put all of our energy into the work of pushing the main object of the movement. This has been stated so clearly in The Social Democrat that no one need mistake it.

Briefly stated it is this: To convert the nation into a Co-operative Commonwealth, not by general political action, but to get control of one state by colonizing voters there. This requires money, and to secure this is the main object of organization. If we fail to carry out this scheme the whole thing is a failure.

That the next national reform campaign will be led by the Social Democracy there is no doubt; but the branch is not designed for such agitation now.

That the organization will be the greatest educational institution that has ever existed I fully believe; but this is incidental.

For either instruction of members or propaganda work The Social Democrat is far more efficient than such talks as usually occur in the meetings.

Where the branch has or can obtain a competent speaker who has sufficient reputation to command an audience let a large hall be secured and the meeting sufficiently advertised; but no such expense should be incurred in the regular meetings.

Let the local orators use their eloquence to working up enthusiasm in the cause. What the membership needs to be educated in the most is how to conduct the business in a quiet, orderly manner and with dispatch.

Quit debating trifles, give your views on a business proposition as briefly as possible and quit at that.

Let the expense of the branch be reduced to the minimum, so as not to bar the poor or prevent them from contributing to the colony fund, for it is not education but demonstration that is most needed now.

We are not organized for discussion, but for action. Others have shown the seed of true social economy, we are to reap the harvest. Others have painted the ideal state, it is our business to lay its corner-stone.

Never did men have a grander mission. Civilization has reached a crisis in which the destiny of this nation and of the race is involved. All eyes are turned to us, the hope of humanity is in this nation. Have we the wisdom, virtue and intelligence to meet the emergency? O, for the spirit of 1776 to do and to dare as our fathers did! They fought for a principle, we contend for its practice. They struck for liberty to govern themselves, we strive for liberty to live. They pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to the cause; shall we do less?

This is the last and only chance we will have to free ourselves by peaceful means; let us acquit ourselves like men.
E. V. WALDORF,
5850 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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 128 N. Clark street, Chicago.
 - Illinois Branch No. 9 meets 2d, 3d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 63d 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 Thursdays at 18th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis, Mo.
 - Illinois Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday at 163 Washington street, Chicago, at 2 p. m. Members please attend.
 - Illinois Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday at 3 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, 112 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

The Social Democrat

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

TO THE PUBLISHER, 504 Trude 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 are equal in political rights, political equality is useless under the present system of economic inequality, which is essentially destructive of life, liberty and happiness. The right of every citizen to equal 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.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can be plainly traced the existence of a corrupt and dishonest government, alienates public property, public franchises and public functions and holds this, the mightiest of nations, in subject dependence.

Labor, manual and mental, being the creator of all wealth and all civilization, it rightfully follows that those who perform all labor and create all wealth should enjoy the fruit of their efforts. But this is rendered impossible by the modern system of production, which through the application of steam and electric powers and the general introduction of machinery in all branches of industry, the industrial operations are carried on by such gigantic means that but few are now able to possess them, and thus the producer is separated from his products.

While in former times the individual worker labored on his own account, with his own tools, and was the master of his products, now dozens, hundreds and thousands of men work together in shops, mines, factories, etc., co-operating according to the most efficient division of labor, but they are not the masters of their products. The fruits of this co-operative labor are, in a great measure, appropriated by the owners of the production, to-wit by the owners of machines, mines, land and the means of transportation.

This system, by gradually extinguishing the middle class, necessarily leaves but two classes in our country: the large class of workers and the small class of great employers and capitalists.

Human power and natural forces are wasted by this system, and the "profit" the only object in business.

Ignorance and misery, with all concomitant evils, are perpetuated by this system, which, under the name of liberty, can be bought in the open market, and places no real value on human life.

The system, as now operated, is averted from their humane purposes and made instruments for the enslavement of men and the degradation of women and children.

We, therefore, hold that in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its fallacious and false promises, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the one hand, and the restoration of the basis upon which this system rests, and thereby work out its own downfall.

We therefore call upon all honest citizens of the United States to unite in the Social Democracy of America, so that we may be ready to conquer capitalism by making use of the power of the majority, and by taking possession of the public power, so that we may put an end to the present barbarous struggle, by the abolition of the system of wage slavery, and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the introduction of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth, which, through the introduction of the sphere of our operations into the National Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established.

We also make the following specific

- #### DEMANDS FOR RELIEF:
1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combinations.
 2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and all other public utilities.
 3. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.
 4. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the amount of production.
 5. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
 6. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
 7. The establishment of Postal Savings Banks.
 8. The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum, the Imperative Mandate and Proportional Representation.

Every time you strike your pick into the coal there's a man in his office strikes a pick into your wages, and the only difference is that he has been mining wages faster than you have been mining coal.—E. V. Debs.

Official Gazette of the Social Democracy

Sylvester Keliher, 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 "instanter" 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 30
- Gavels, 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 wonderful, and ought to be known throughout the land. My latest lad 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 344 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

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

MEN OF ALL AGES

SUFFERING FROM



Weakness, Nervelessness, Debility, and all the train of evils resulting therefrom, and overwork, sickness, worry, etc., easily, quickly, and permanently restored. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS EMPLOYEES ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION

W. M. BELLIS, SECY.

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.

Man or Dollar, Which?
A story of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the United States. Paper, 199 pages, Twenty-Five Cents.

Sylvester Keliher
504 Trude Building
Chicago

Order Extra Copies
THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT will be furnished for propaganda work, in lots of 100 or more, for ONE CENT PER COPY

Clubbing Rates
The Coming Nation and The Social Democrat one year \$1.50.

Folk's Anwalt

Official National Organ

Social-Demokrat von Amerika.

Erscheint jeden Samstag, 34 SELZER AVE. - - - Cleveland, O.

Preis, vierteljährlich 80c

Den deutschsprechenden Mitgliebrern der Sozial-Demokratie bestens empfohlen.

Der "Folk's-Anwalt" bringt alle offiziellen Mittheilungen und einen reichhaltigen illustrirten Belegheft, politische Beleghefte etc.

STRICTURE

A CURE guaranteed by a new method; no cutting; no instruments; Home treatment. Formula sent free. Endorsed by eminent physicians. Address CENTURY CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Do not longer be deceived by well-worded lies. Read the truth. It will pay you dividends.

THINK OR STARVE

THAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE.

TO-DAY—this moment—you are being robbed of what you earn. How much? Not less than \$1,000 a year. Do you know how? Do you know why? Read



Formerly NEW OCCASIONS.

The Best Only One Dollar a Year in the World. 10 cents a number. Monthly—Eighty Pages.

EDITORS: { E. O. Florence, Founder of the Arena, Fred'k U. Adams, Ed. New Occasions.

NEW TIME is the fearless advocate of the INITIATIVE and REFERENDUM, Majority Rule, Scientific Government, Monetary Reform and Physical and Ethical Culture.

Among hundreds of brilliant writers who will regularly contribute to its pages are

Prof. Frank Parsons, Senator Tillman, Henry D. Lloyd, Senator Butler, Edward Pomeroy, Hamlin Garland, Justice Walter Clark, Eugene V. Debs, Gov. H. S. Phipps, John P. Altgeld, Lillian Walling, Senator Pettigrew.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, Herbert N. Casson, Frances E. Willard, Pres. George A. Gates, Mary A. Livermore, Abby Horton Diaz, John F. Altgeld, Helen Campbell, Senator Pettigrew.

SPECIAL TO YOU—Send 13 two cent stamps and receive THE NEW TIME three months and PRESIDENT JOHN SMITH, the Story of a Peaceful Revolution, by Frederick U. Adams, an illustrated book of 190 pages and an issue on every page. Write to-day.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers 36 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.