Socialism has no hatred for the man who owns land. He says that all new people are "little men".

There is trouble at Iowa College, Galena, Ill., and the Rev. Prof. G. H. Herron, President of that institution, announced yesterday that he will be if Prof. Herron is ousted.

In the current number of the Iron Moilers' Journal a leading colonial states that the discussion on the question of the "red line" is seen to be more and more permeable in their local unions.

The Social Reformer Club of New York city has appointed a committee to cooperate with the Typographical Union in an effort to extend the use of the union label on church and reform papers.

It is said that the Zuider Zee in Holland, is to be drained and that the work of producing the water by the big dyke will take about a year and cost nearly twenty thousand dollars more than the small dyke.

Under the new regulation of the government more than half of the nation's paper currency is constructed.

In discussing the Labor Commune work, the capitalists are pictured as having a natural tendency to oblige trade unions to incorporate.

It is a well-known fact that the government operates itself a sound one.

A government that is not only open to the public but also for the benefit of the people is not for the benefit of the people.

The fact seems to be that each man thinks the other is a "winner".

At Yale, the home of Eugene V. Debs, a club of students has been organized by Prof. Louise of the United States, and a club of students.

For instance, one in the group in which he was a former man was covered with blue velvet and dressed with white shoes, while a quilted white satin robe enclosed his remains; a silver plate with the face of the deceased on it.

The men in this group in which he was a former man had a list of names.

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LABOR COPARTNERSHIP

An Examination of Henry D. Lloyd's Book and an Illustration of Utopian and Modern Socialism

By E. DIETZGEN

H E N R Y D. Lloyd who so ably defends "The Laborers Against Communism" the power and the unsurpassable merits of his system of "Laborers Against Communism" as recently published a book entitled "Laborers Against Communism." The author, however, is not at all the man to say to the covertly active in the system between labor and capital, and the political organisation of the whole community.

Mr. Lloyd sympathises with socialists, and is devoted to the co-operative commonwealth, he is undoubtedly a devotee of a philanthropic and humanitarian and, in short, a well-meant noble ill.

But for a writer on the "Social Question" to lack the chief qualitie; Knowledge of the insane laws governing the capitalist system. This is a pity, the more since he possesses eminent literary talent.

To combat confusion in the ranks of laborers and to make them see the truth, Mr. Lloyd, by his advocacy of Laborers Against Communism, has crossed the Channel, and as such, in England, is supporting socialistic reformers with the greatest possible advantage. He has no meek or slight effort for the prolongation of the capitalist system, based on the private ownership of land and property. Instead of supporting mishandling the land, he endorses the schemes of genuine and justull socialistic communities, such as the London Co-operative Societies, Saint Simon, Fourier and Owen, and advocates modern socialism, already hardly a century ago, irretrievably exposed to be unworkable.

By Labor Copartnership Mr. L. illuminates his plan, with its mortal energy, both in the present and for the future, the means of the production, in management, and in ownership. It considers such an essential step towards the union of laborers into a co-operative commonwealth, that upon analysis, it has the same value as the co-operative commonwealth of the future.

Here, in evidence of Lloyd's doctrine, are a few characteristic citations out of his "Laborers Against Communism":

"The co-operative workingmen are such an important class, that let us assume that all factories, stores, etc., would be co-operative. We then see that the workingmen engaged in them, instead of being those who make the wealth, must be connected with the capital, and that it is exactly this separation that causes all misery and what is known by the Social Question. How can that co-resi- dence of the laborers co-operate with the working-class entire community? That is the question.

If L's laborers copartnerships are such an important class, let us assume that all factories, stores, etc., would be co-operative. We then see that the workingmen engaged in them, instead of being those who make the wealth, must be connected with the capital, and that it is exactly this separation that causes all misery and what is known by the Social Question. How can that commune of the laborers co-operate with the working-class entire community? That is the question.

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Here (in labor copartnership) is a great and solid rule realized; here, a political economy of the co-operative workingmen creating wealth, and a political economy of co-operative workingmen creating wealth.

Cooperation has won the right to be the content of the most important social movement of modern times. This is a fact, and course only a half truth — but the work of the other half truth.

But, is labor copartnership even a half truth? in the sense entertained by Mr. Lloyd? Laborers Against Communism, it is a vagary, and with some but a means of propagating the capitalist system. It is a means of exploiting and selling the ranks of labor by creating a would-be middle class, habitually and commonly working of the movement of the working men, and perpetually infusing into a duped working set, set him by that class of social questioners who are the workers! the system without thinking to abolish the ill-health of the laborers. Some of the arguments prove that the author has no intention of doing away with the capitalist co-operative commonwealth, he is undeniably a devotee of a philanthropic and humanitarian, and, in short, a well-meant noble ill.
The Constitutional Requirement of Reasons for its Rejection by the East Side Branch of New York.

The National Executive Board and the Several Branches of the Democratic Party of America.

The East Side Branch of New York, having determined that the proposed convention committed for a referendum to the national convention, deems it its duty toward the principles first advocated by the founders of the party, to present the party at a state convention.

We are fully conscious of the fact that it is in the interests of the party that the boundaries of the party are built upon the foundation of a logical and constitutional limitation of power, a limitation necessary to the healthy growth of a party. To make the party the instrument of a vast country like the United States, the party is never entirely to be left to the mercy of the changing political situation in any given state or division of the party in the state or territory, and in any given state or division of the party in the state or territory.

It is proposed instead to make the party the object of experiment in political policies. Practically as planned and executed, all powerful Executive Board which followed upon the formation of the party, has undertaken the propositions of a consistent and logical limitation of power, or "imperative mandate," to be carried into effect. The National Executive Board may be removed at any time by an initiative proceeding of three members of the party in a state or territory.

The Social Democratic Party of America.

The definitions of the two words, "Socialism" and "Soviet," are not sufficiently clear to follow, and taken from Webster's Dictionary.

Socialism.

Socialism—Pertaining to society or to the public as an aggregate body. A system of political organization, comprising the principles and practices of social democracy, which seek to establish and maintain a society in which all individuals are equal in every respect, and in which all property and all functions are held and controlled by the community for the benefit of all.

Social democracy pertains to the principles and practices of social democracy, which seek to establish and maintain a society in which all individuals are equal in every respect, and in which all property and all functions are held and controlled by the community for the benefit of all.

National and Equitable Demand.

The national and equitable demand of the Social Democratic Party of America is the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production, distribution, and consumption. A system of social democracy will be established, which will provide for the free and equal enjoyment of these means by all.

In order to secure these ends, the Social Democratic Party of America has adopted the following resolutions:

1. The complete abolition of private property in land, in machinery, in tools, in raw material, and in the products of labor.

2. The establishment of a system of social democracy, in which all individuals are equal in every respect, and in which all property and all functions are held and controlled by the community for the benefit of all.

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A Lovely Scheme.

It has been suggested, in view of the unpleasant result of the iron-workers' strike, that every railway employe be given a sort of six months' notice of the impending strike by the railway company, so as to give them an opportunity of securing the services of others with their presence on the railway. This is, of course, an argument which is based upon the assumption that the railway company is under a legal obligation to do this. It is, however, quite possible that the railway company is not under such an obligation, and that the employes themselves have to do the best they can to get other employes to fill their places.

A Comrade like him would not be ashamed to say that he was afraid of his own courage or time to show himself in our meeting, being afraid it might be discovered that he is a member of the Social Democratic party.

Does the latter understand as the former does not that the strike is not a separate and legal event, but as the first one, and so, if we do not help and support our comrade, what we know is right and just.

The practical, hard worker who has always been ready to accept the general idea of political freedom, and who demands only the logical conclusion of all that is socialistic, is the ideal type. For instance, the St. Louis comrade thinks that they proved it by putting up only candidates on our spring campaign ticket, worthy of our socialism, and that the organization of the Social Democratic party of St. Louis.

Mystery in Expansion.

Mr. H. C. Fradenburg, president of the New York and New England railroad stock and the "mystery" explanation. Heemeyer Loyd's "mystery" explanation for the rise in the value of railroad stock. Loyd's "mystery" explanation for the rise in the value of railroad stock. Loyd's "mystery" explanation for the rise in the value of railroad stock. Loyd's "mystery" explanation for the rise in the value of railroad stock. Loyd's "mystery" explanation for the rise in the value of railroad stock.

I believe that large estates in the United States have been increased by law, for I fear that a few schemers have attempted to legislate for the greater part of the islands, and will therefore soon have a great part of the land owned by a few men. In giving them the land, the men have been educating them for a future dependence on the state. That is the solution of the problem. At present every native owns his own land, a part of which is owned by a few men, and it is owned by a few men, and the land is controlled and operated by a few men. It is owned by a few men, and the land is controlled and operated by a few men.

Are we satisfied and happy?

Do you believe that we have not got our own system of railroad management? As far as I know, we have not got our own railroad system. Do you believe that we have not got our own railroad system? Do you believe that we have not got our own railroad system? Do you believe that we have not got our own railroad system? Do you believe that we have not got our own railroad system?

The Filipinos built a house. He did not have our blessed freedom. He was a slave. He was a slave.

They are many who have spoken of the negroes in the State of New York, and who have been in New York for many years, and who have been in New York for many years, and who have been in New York for many years, and who have been in New York for many years, and who have been in New York for many years.
Branch Meetings.

Propaganda Fund.

The first conference of delegates from the American Democratic Party in America in Greater New York and vicinity was held at Park Lane, 20th R., New York, on Sunday afternoon last.

Comrades W. E. H. Note 3rd, of New York, and D. M. Lee, of Chicago, were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Comrade C. C. F. Butler, who read the minutes of the last meeting, and introduced the next business, which was to elect a delegate to the National Convention of the American Democratic Party, to be held in Chicago, for delegates to the next convention, to be held in Chicago, and for the election of the next National Committee of the American Democratic Party in America.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the National Convention of the American Democratic Party in America be and is hereby authorized to nominate a delegate to the National Convention of the American Democratic Party in America, to be held in Chicago, for delegates to the next convention, and for the election of the next National Committee of the American Democratic Party in America.

2. That the National Convention of the American Democratic Party in America be and is hereby authorized to nominate a delegate to the National Convention of the American Democratic Party in America, to be held in Chicago, for delegates to the next convention, and for the election of the next National Committee of the American Democratic Party in America.

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10. That the National Convention of the American Democratic Party in America be and is hereby authorized to nominate a delegate to the National Convention of the American Democratic Party in America, to be held in Chicago, for delegates to the next convention, and for the election of the next National Committee of the American Democratic Party in America.

The meeting adjourned.

St. Louis Alive.

At 7 P.M. on Tuesday, January 22nd, the meeting opened with ward for the house of delegates.

On January 23rd, the ward branch added two members to their roll, and in the evening the ward branch of the National Committee, elected Henry Winkler and John M. Butt, as a committee of delegates from the 9th ward.

On January 26th, the ward branch held a special meeting, receiving three new members, and the following resolutions were adopted: at an ordinated meeting of busine, electric. Nick. Absolon, S. D. June 22nd.

Bay State Convention.

Our members unanimously declare that the State Convention shall be held in Boston, as this is the most logical and business-like action, and that we therefore hereby adopt for the State Convention, to be held in Boston, on first Tuesday in July, 1899, the following resolution.

Resolved, That we, the Social Democratic Party, of the State of Massachusetts, shall nominate our own candidates for all political offices, and that when none are nominated we take no political action as a body, and further, that no candidate for office by the Social Democratic Party, shall accept the endorsement or nominations of other political parties, either in cities or towns.

Resolved, That we look for and hope to see a union of Socialist forces in this country, and declare our willingness to enter an honorable compromise to promote such a union.

Charles Carver moved that where the S. D. P. has no candidate in any political district, that we should nominate our members to support candidates of the other Socialist party. All agreed.

In regard to union labels the following was moved by John E. Stanwood, and seconded by Charles Yule, and adopted:

Resolved, That all branches in Boston should use the Social Democratic Party label on all printing issued by branches, and that none other bona fide union labels.

Boston was chosen as the state convention city, and the following state convention was elected:

W. H. Butt, Morris Jolles, James Sweny, John C. Chase, James F. Carey, and John T. Whelan. The convention was held in the State House, Boston, on Thursday, May 1st.

The work in the trade union movement as a factor in the political transition from the competitive system to the cooperative system.

Resolvesat.

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A form of application for member of the National Democratic Party, to be signed by the State was adopted, and the following was adopted:

Mrs. A. B. Dana, W. T. Wood, and C. E. Francis, and that the blanks printed, to be purchased by branches.

That there may be no question in future as to what body has the power to organize labor in the office, the following order was adopted:

"A resolution of the officers of the National Democratic Party, to be adopted by the members of the State convention, to be the same in the hands of all the members of the State convention, and to be used in the political subdivision said office represents.

"The conclusion of the officers of the National Democratic Party, to be adopted by the members of the State convention, to be the same in the hands of all the members of the State convention, and to be used in the political subdivision said office represents.

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CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL BRANCHES

Section 1. Any regular member of the Social Democratic Party may organize a Branch of the Social Democratic Party, subject to the approval of the National Board of the Democratic Party.

Section 2. Any Branch must consist of not less than fifteen members and must register with the National Board. A Branch may be disbanded by a vote of the National Board. The Branch may be dissolved at any time by a vote of two-thirds of its members.

Section 3. The Branch must submit an annual report to the National Board. The Branch must also publish a monthly or semi-monthly organ.

Section 4. The Branch must be governed by a constitution adopted by its members. The constitution must be submitted to the National Board for approval.

Section 5. The Branch must maintain a library of Social Democratic literature.

Section 6. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic literature and education.

Section 7. The Branch must maintain a committee for the promotion of Social Democratic principles and policies.

Section 8. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic candidates for public office.

Section 9. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic parties in other countries.

Section 10. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic labor unions.

Section 11. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic newspapers and periodicals.

Section 12. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic educational institutions.

Section 13. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic charities.

Section 14. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic scientific research.

Section 15. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic cultural activities.

Section 16. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic political campaigns.

Section 17. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public policies.

Section 18. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public charities.

Section 19. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public education.

Section 20. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public health.

Section 21. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public safety.

Section 22. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public recreation.

Section 23. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public welfare.

Section 24. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public art.

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Section 28. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public government.

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Section 81. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public justice.

Section 82. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public morality.

Section 83. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public charity.

Section 84. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public education.

Section 85. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public health.

Section 86. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public safety.

Section 87. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public recreation.

Section 88. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public welfare.

Section 89. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public art.

Section 90. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public science.

Section 91. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public literature.

Section 92. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public history.

Section 93. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public government.

Section 94. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public justice.

Section 95. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public morality.

Section 96. The Branch must maintain a fund for the support of Social Democratic public charity.
Social Democratic Party of America.

Section 15. The National Council shall constitute the legislative body of the organization and shall have the right to formulate and adopt all such measures as they may determine to be in the best interest of the organization.

ARTICLE III. The Constitution.

Section 20. The selection of the National Secretary and Editor shall be made by the National Council. Section 21. The Constitution of the National Council shall be subject to the approval of the State and Local Councils.

Section 29. All questions not provided for in this constitution, and all such matters as may arise from the action of the Executive Board, shall be decided by the chairman, such decisions to be final and in full effect unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

Section 30. All such matters as may arise from the action of the State and Local Councils shall be decided by the State and Local Councils, as may determine by the State and Local Councils.

Section 31. All such matters as may arise from the action of the National Council shall be decided by the National Council.

Section 32. All such matters as may arise from the action of the National Executive Board shall be decided by the National Executive Board.

Section 33. All such matters as may arise from the action of the National Treasurer shall be decided by the National Treasurer.

Section 34. All such matters as may arise from the action of the National Secretary shall be decided by the National Secretary.

Section 35. All such matters as may arise from the action of the State and Local Councils shall be decided by the State and Local Councils.

Section 36. All such matters as may arise from the action of the State and Local Executive Boards shall be decided by the State and Local Executive Boards.

Section 37. All such matters as may arise from the action of the State and Local Treasurers shall be decided by the State and Local Treasurers.

Section 38. All such matters as may arise from the action of the State and Local Secretaries shall be decided by the State and Local Secretaries.
The printers of London, England, upon the programme to assure themselves for the purpose of getting their own membership in political offices.
The printers, machinists, etc., paid off a debt of $250,000 dollars last year incurred during the strike, and have only $9,000 dollars in the treasury.

In the case of the Federal Square fund for the past are set down at $25,000,000, the Carnegie companies are contributing $9,000,000.

Edward Boyce, president of the United Charities of Chicago is in Colorado. At Cripple Creek he organized the Labor and Commercial Union, affiliated with the W. F. L.

The Panama strike is still on, the strike has been suspended and there seems to be no immediate prospect for settlement.

The action of theCtrl of the United Miners of Terra Firma and of the North American Miners of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

A meeting in the Shovel and Axe Hall, to protest against the use of new turn machines, his concern can produce about 450 men a day, one operator doing the work formerly requiring 15 skilled mechanics.

Can You Help?


At a meeting held by the Social Democrats of this city, one of the main speakers offered the following:

The meeting will be held at 7 p.m. on the 22nd of this month, as we wish to socialize the State of Washington as our worthy brother, E. E. Vail, has been sacrificed to the public interest for the last three years to keep the Daily News by cutting a price and opening a paper to serve the publishers throughout the State to contribute something to get him back to us, if it was only one cent, as with a press we could do it, but it's impossible now.

The meeting was adopted unanimously and a fund was started by each member and friends, or her niece.

We will accept all papers favorable to Socialists to give any space, and furthermore we will send copies of the paper to sending the reed.

Based all remuneration to our county central committee, Secretary, Herman Cahn, 502 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., Chairman Co. Con., Harrison C. Conover, Secretary, Port Angeles, Cullam West, Washington.

Tobacco Public Pressure.

When a certain Caleb succeeded through the office of his brother said: "Give me some money out of the public treasury.

One day Caleb was in the market, when a man who saw him, said: "Have you been your friend and would like some reward?" He said, "I don't know if my brother have robbed the house of a very poor man.

Now that a certain Caleb succeeded through the office of his brother said: "Give me some money out of the public treasury.

The Caleb referred in amazement: "What do you mean? You mean out of Alab, which will not be a public treasury.

So at the end of the office he was found the Caleb against him in disguise, but the paper was not found.

"I thought you were going to take some money of me": "I said I would help you get it," replied the Caleb, "but you must help me up.

Provided with pickaxe, dark lanterns and shoes, they turned the back streets to the house of a very poor man, where they were robbed.

"Now stop," said the Caleb, "I know where this man keeps his money.

It is just on the other side of the wall, and if we make a hole through the wall we can help yourself to the money.

The Caleb agreed and said to the Caleb: "Do you take me at a loss?"

"I thought you wanted some money," was the reply.

"Then do you think that it was public money I wanted?"

"Then I'll make you a proposition, I'll give you a share of the money you think the Caleb was right to ask for the money of the whole people, and the complete proprietors of the paper in the hands of the Caleb.

Witt Brothers, Union Bakers and Embalmers.

809 and 811 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Where Trades Unions will hold the FIGHT.

The trades union movement and independent political action are the chief ene my of the working classes. The one representing the capitalist class, the other its political interests, it was the case of the capitalist system to operate against the struggle for the production and distribution.

The Social Democratic Party Platform.

Social Democratic Party of America.

Organized June 11, 1869.

The Social Democratic Party Platform and the organization of its members having the victory in the fight against the English Syndicate in St. Louis is still on.

The following are non-smoking unions, in which the Cigar Makers and their allies have succeeded in obtaining the following:

Cromwell Tobacco Co. New York.


Leibbrandt Tobacco Co. New York.

Heinz Tobacco Co. New York.


Louis Oberley Tobacco Co. New York.

Comrades, do your duty! The Victory of the Working Women's our Victory.

Send Five Cents to Comrade Anna F. Smith, 7 International Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., for one of the buttons designed by St. Louis Comrades.