

KANSAS CITY AROUSED.

**KEIR HARDIE AND FRANK SMITH
TELL THE K. C. WORKINGMEN
WHAT THEY MUST DO IN OR-
DER TO EFFECT THEIR
EMANCIPATION FROM
WAGE SLAVERY.**

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting.

Kansas City witnessed a grand Keir Hardie demonstration. Music Hall was crowded to the last seat when the meeting was called to order. Thanks to the agitation of the Kansas City Comrades, nearly every trade union in the city got interested in this demonstration and the Industrial Council took the leading part in the movement. The pamphlets, "Why Working People Should Be Socialists," were distributed free of charge and our brave and valiant Comrades sold not less than 50 copies of "Merrie England" within a few minutes.

The public press treated us with more respect than it used to do and gave us good reports, from which I quote the following:

Every seat was taken in Music Hall last night with members of the different trades unions and their friends to hear J. Keir Hardie, ex-member of Parliament and Socialist leader, deliver one of his celebrated lectures.

Upon the stage were seated many members of the Federation of Labor, including P. E. Duffy, E. B. Hollis, C. P. M. Cambridge, Thomas H. West, J. E. Fitzgerald, Samuel L. Bennett, J. A. Chapman, W. E. Smith, D. Thomas, Elmer M. Riland, W. M. Kearns, M. Gadwood, M. Donnelly, John Sivewright, Martin O'Neill, R. Rauber, Louis A. Hirschfeld, A. T. Fitzell, Edwin B. Kratz.

The meeting was presided over by Peter E. Duffy, who said in introducing Mr. Hardie that it was his pleasure to present a man who had had the courage to stand on the floor of the House of Commons and speak against the squandering of money upon the brood of Queen Victoria.

As Mr. Hardie arose he was greeted with loud applause.

As an introductory he thanked the Industrial Council for its cordial welcome, and explained that in some cities his welcome had not been so cordial as he had hoped. He said that the small size of the hall was a disadvantage.

"We are here," he said, including his traveling companion, Frank Smith, secretary of the Labor Party in England, "to find out the problem that confronts the laboring classes, and find a proper remedy for it. This labor question is not confined to any one part of the globe, but extends to every quarter of the world. Until recently men were looking for work. The point that I wish to make is that when wealth increases poverty does not decrease. I contend that there is more poverty to-day than ever before. It is right to ask what are the causes. Simply the accumulation of wealth of the country."

"When I was a member of the House of Commons I would occasionally go into the house cafe for luncheon. There I would see a man who each day drank a bottle of wine that cost him \$4 and smoked a cigar that cost \$1. This is more than thousands of men spend in a month for like articles. I want to ask, is it right for one man to spend thirty times as much as his neighbor?"

"Humanity has, the world over, irrespective of color, the same thing in common. That is, providing the necessities of life, such as food and clothes. How is it that those who have the most don't have to work to live? Here in Kansas City there are men who can't find work because they say there is no demand. No man has a right to live at the expense of the community if he is able to work. They say the overproduction is the cause of poverty. What a contradiction! If the farmer raises too much wheat does it mean that the people are to starve to death? No! It is not overproduction but underconsumption. The problem is not how to produce, but how to distribute. God gave the land of the world for the entire community, and not to be owned by any one man."

"It's all nonsense to say that the accumulation of great wealth is the result of great ability. Not so. It is the result of great robbery. The land should be once more owned and controlled by the entire community. If co-operation were adopted, then poverty would necessarily be abolished."

"The battle of to-day is not the right to vote for either of the great parties, but for labor."

Mr. Hardie then referred to our school system as a bit of Socialism, as it owned its own property for the good of all. "Christ's mission on earth was to establish God's kingdom. I wonder whether, when we go to heaven, if the green banks of the Jordan will be staked off into twenty-five foot lots, to be sold to the highest bidder? Will mansions spoken of in the Bible be for a select few, and will there be another place called the slums? Socialism means the brotherhood of man. I demand—yes, I say, demand—that the workingman shall exercise his power and

strength in equalizing these matters. All great events in history began with the common people. Examine the Socialistic problem closely, for the day will come when you will be compelled to join its ranks."

riot and revolution. You are told that it means a division of land and property of the counties among all men. That is the grisly phantom held up to you by men who are interested in fighting you by misrepresenting Socialism.

"We want Socialism to come from the intelligence of the people. In the matter of organization the Trades Union is the foundation. I desire to see the Trades Unions grow more powerful. But just as the Trades Unions develop, so does the oppressor increase his method of resistance. In your own State the forces of the government are at the beck and call of the monopolist. In the old countries all of the capitalist class, from the throne down, are behind the scab when he takes the place of the member of a well organized Trades Union fighting in a righteous cause. I respectfully submit that a democratic government, such as this is, has no right to use its arms for the oppression of Trades Unions. It should rather support Trades Unions."

"I do not come to you as a workman; I do not come as a Christian; I do not come to you as a laborer. I come to you as a man, and I importune you as men. Avoid the office seeker as you would a plague. Do not offend the sensibilities of those with whom you come in contact. Not harsh names nor hard blows, but hard facts are what win a just cause. I believe that the progress of this cause of Socialism will be great, and that men here, even middle-aged men, will live to see the paradise it will create upon earth."

"The less religion men have the more they fight about it. They hate each other for the love of God," he said. He further declared that any man that did not belong to Organized Labor was an enemy to labor's cause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hardie's address Frank Smith spoke to the audience for about thirty minutes. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Hardie and Mr. Smith held an informal reception upon the stage.

Another public mass meeting is soon to be held in Kansas City. Time and place of the meeting will be made known in time. The principal speaker will be Comrade Chris Rucker, of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44, of St. Louis. All K. C. Comrades are requested to agitate for the next meeting, as a strong English-speaking Section of the Socialist Labor Party will be organized. Comrade Rucker is a good speaker, and every workingman in Kansas City should be present.

Comrades, work for the Socialist ticket!

Comrades of New York State: Work day and night for the Socialist ticket. We must poll a heavy vote in November.

The Socialists of Massachusetts are working like beavers. Up with the banner of Socialism on election day!

HARDIE IN ST. LOUIS.

CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TRADES AND LABOR UNION AT THE

THE

Socialism and Politics As Advocated by Keir Hardie and Frank Smith.

Pickwick Theater, on Washington and Jefferson avenues, was crowded to the utmost, when Keir Hardie and his friend Frank Smith appeared on the platform at last week's mass meeting, held under the auspices of the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union.

President Dave Kreyling called the meeting to order and introduced, as first speaker, Mr. Frank Smith, Secretary of the Independent Labor Party of England. Mr. Smith gave a good exposition of the aims and objects of the Labor Movement, claiming that cowardice and ignorance were responsible for the fact that the so-called leaders of Labor are still afraid to advocate the true remedy for the social disease under which millions have to suffer to-day.

"Now, look out!" exclaimed Mr. Smith; "be careful. I am going to say something awful. Don't get frightened. I claim that the true remedy for the solution of the social problem lies in SOCIALISM. (Tremendous and prolonged applause.) Why, I am shocked. Judging from your applause, you seem to have no fear of Socialism."

Then Mr. Smith told his audience what Socialism was. He said that the Socialists were not advocating force; they wanted no "dividing up." All that was charged to Socialism in this direction was actually practiced under the present Capitalist system. It was the Capitalist class that uses force and "divides up" the products of the laboring class. In conclusion Mr. Smith said:

"I understand there are 42 States under Uncle Sam's jurisdiction. Each State has two houses of legislation. This means that you have 84 political plaster factories. Then you have two wholesale plaster factories in Washington. Uncle Sam and his children are suffering. Here comes the Democratic quack doctor; he will put you a Free Trade plaster on the right side of your back; the Republican quack says: 'No, this won't help you; here is a Protection plaster on the left side of your back.' Then comes another dealer in plaster, and he applies a Single Tax plaster, and No. 4 will fix you up with a Free Silver plaster. So the plastering goes on and the patients are getting weaker every day. Socialism wants to do away with these Capitalist plaster factories. Unite on a Socialist platform, advocate Socialist principles and the sun of Labor's emancipation will soon rise at the social horizon."

Comrade J. Keir Hardie was the next speaker. Here is part of his excellent address:

"We are nearing the end of the Nine-

teenth Century. Discoveries and inventions of labor-saving machinery have enabled us to increase the wealth of the world in a marvelous ratio. The gates of heaven have been thrown open to the nations of the world. Nevertheless, we see on the other hand that poverty and misery are getting worse than ever before. Our present Society is divided into extremes: poor and rich. The rich are getting richer, the poor poorer. The rich are being demoralized in luxury and debauchery; the poor are demoralized in misery and want."

"The concentration of wealth goes on. The social wealth flows into fewer and fewer hands. Everywhere we see a general unrest, discontent. And I am glad that this unrest exists, because it shows that the people are striving for better conditions, for a better social system. We have learned to read and write and think. We have recognized the fact that under present conditions life is not worth living. We aim at a better social system; we want Socialism."

"The time is gone by when the masses of the people can be scared by the word Socialism. The time has come when the rulers of the world are getting greatly agitated about the growing influence of the International Socialist movement. Look to Germany—46 Socialists in the Reichstag; in France, 50 Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies; in little Belgium, at one stroke, the Liberals were wiped out of existence and 34 Socialists entered the Parliament after the Clerical Government had been forced, by the very Socialists, to grant the universal suffrage. In Italy, where Tyrant Crispi rules, 16 Socialists have entered the Parliament. And in England 50,000 Socialists votes were cast in 33 constituencies—twelve per cent of the entire vote of these districts was polled for the Socialist candidates."

"This gives you an approximate idea of the power of Socialism. I want to tell you something about tactics. It is not sufficient to elect workmen into office. A workman elected on a Republican or Democratic ticket must necessarily be obedient to the same capitalist class that is represented by the old parties. If he makes too much noise in favor of labor he will soon find that he cannot go much further. We must elect our own candidates on our own labor tickets, controlled by our own labor party, and said labor party must be based on a clearly Socialist platform."

"I have just read a little poem in an evening paper:

A lady who lived by the Niger,
Went out to ride with a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

"So it is with your old parties. If you want to ride into the Legislature on either one of the old party tigers, you will share the fate of the lady that was swallowed by that tiger—and the tigers will return with the smiles on their faces. In England we recognize the fact that there can

be but two parties—a Socialist party and an anti-Socialist party."

"In America you have to do the same thing. The same conditions produce the same effects. Every workman should belong to his union, but every union man should be a Socialist."

"The question of 'Capitalism vs. Socialism' is up for discussion. We cannot shelve it. The problem has to be solved. Let us go to work without delay. Let us hasten labor's emancipation day."

FREDERICK ENGELS.

Toll for the brave; his fight is o'er,
Valhalla's gained a guest;
The voice, that 'midst the conflict's roar,
Ne'er faltered, will be heard no more.
The hero's sunk to rest,
Who gave his blood and scholar's lore
In aid of the oppressed.

Toll for the brave; no man of lath
Was he, our Nestor dead;
Comrade of Marx and Freiligrath,
In youth he faced the tyrant's wrath,
And greatly daring bled,
Full well he knew the battle path
To Freedom's highway led.

Not least he of the noble band
Who first chafed at the yoke;
Who loosed the passions wild and grand,
Long pent within the Fatherland,
And erst the bondage broke.
Among the best he took his stand
When Germany awoke.

It passed. The hopes of 'forty-eight,
When calmed the hurricane,
Were stifled in the dull debate
While Labor dragged, and insensate,
Dragged on a lengthened chain.
Marx, Engels, at the fire of Hate
Lit the war-torch again.

Twin Titans! From their dead repose
Upstarting at their call—
Once more to battle Labor goes,
Its slogan—terror to its foes—
"THE INTERNATIONAL."
And Europe shook, and Paris rose,
And Freedom wept its fall.

Twin Titans! Whom defeat ne'er bowed,
Scarce breathing from the fray,
Again they sound the war cry loud,
Again is riven Labor's shroud,
And life breathed in the day.
Their work? Look round—see Freedom
proud
And confident to-day.

Toll for the brave, yet shed no tear;
The path of duty's trod,
Unflinchingly, from birth to bier,
He battled through his long career,
To break oppression's rod;
And such as he need have no fear
To meet the Freeman's God.

Farewell the brave; his fight is o'er,
Valhalla's gained a guest;
The voice, that 'midst the battle's roar,
Ne'er faltered, will be heard no more;
The hero's sunk to rest,
Who, gave his all, his blood, his lore,
To succor the oppressed.
—J. L., in London Justice.

THE CHANGE IS COMING.

**COMRADE CHAMBERS, THE IOWA
SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
PROPHESES AN EARLY
AWAKENING OF THE
PEOPLE.**

Could we but read the thoughts of the American working people to-day what would we find? This is a question that I have often seriously asked myself. My reason for doing so is because of the duplicity of opinions in regard to the common enemy, capitalism. Some of our working people express themselves in a way that looks unnatural to the question of labor, yet they pose as the true friends of the oppressed poor. Have we not seen various labor leaders spring to the surface to throttle the enemy, as it were, only to again see them dropped in the mire under a heap of abuse and accusations. Some were good and honest men in their belief; others were wolves in sheep's clothing, slaughtering the innocents on every occasion.

With enlightenment comes relief, but before any mark can be made in the way of enlightening the minds of our fellow wage slaves that old arch-devil, prejudice, must be destroyed. The old school of Trade Unionism has proven itself to be reactionary and often detrimental, because of the prejudice taught against the use of a combined labor vote. It has placed men of honest thoughts in a position where they have to bow to the will of the capitalist by denying them the right to combine at the ballot box; but, thanks to the teachings of Socialism, the power of the old school is about wiped out of existence.

There are indications of a trend of thought down deep in the hearts of men which the trained Socialist can detect and with enlightenment and courage it can be wrought into expression. The demoralized conditions which exist to-day make thousands of men stop to consider the cause; but the awful power of the capitalist to crush the man who dares oppose their measure bids many be silent. Even in the so-called reform parties there is a power at work to silence the natural rights of men; that power is the dominant power of capital which has full control of the Democratic and Republican parties and now reaches out for the Populist party.

platform is a bug-bear in the eyes of the confident small capitalist Populist and he refuses to teach its doctrine.

The free coinage of silver is the club they mean to use in assisting the monster "capital" to beat labor down. The silver element of the party are endeavoring to destroy the Socialist part of the platform. They are forever catering to the idle plunderers of labor for support, they denounce the Socialist, and the press of the party do not shrink from using the same tactics of the two older capitalist parties, but the day is not far distant when the mask will be torn from the eyes of those traitors to labor, when we shall see the oppressed proletariat of this country flock to the standard of the Socialist Labor Party with the cry of "Down with the capitalists!"

If Jesus Christ were on earth He would be a Socialist, according to His doctrine. No longer does the name seem horrid, but in the reverse it appears as a messenger of peace and justice. The capitalists of the world are combined to rob the worker of his produce and the workers of the world must combine and declare that they shall have all they produce.

W. CHAMBERS.

Mystic, Iowa.

SOCIALISM VERSUS A. P. A.-ISM AND OTHER ISMS.

Comrade Ruther published the following in the Holyoke "Democrat":

Editor Democrat: Replying to your editorial on Wednesday, permit me to observe that the Socialist Labor Party does not take part in elections for the sake of catching votes. Therefore, we can safely express our views upon all questions as they come up for discussion. In regard to this silly, so-called A. P. A. business, let me say that the Socialists believe with the founders of "the American Republic" that "all men are born free and equal, and have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Anyone who believes in this grand and noble principle is our friend, no matter where he was born or under what conditions he has previously lived. And any one who is opposed to this principle we look upon as an enemy of humanity and progress, no matter if he label himself A. P. A., Democrat, Republican, Populist or anything else.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco said he agreed with Keir Hardie as to the latter's assertion that Socialism was the only means of salvation for suffering humanity.

"Socialist Labor Party"—these words on the official ballot of every State in the Union at each and every election will have an everlasting influence on the American people. They will forever hear the echo: "Socialist Labor Party."

CORNER OF ODDITIES.

SOME QUEER AND CURIOUS FEATURES OF LIFE.

Society in Newport Town—Riverhead
Against Bloomers—A Man Who Claims to Have Been the Husband of Twenty-two Wives.

SOCIETY in Newport Town—
A funny thing it is.
One whooping, jolly gala day
Of frolic, sport and fix.
The months may come, the months may go,
But what most puzzles me

Is, Who comprise the swagger set
In swell society?

The Joneses lunch the Greens and Smiths
In a manner fitting queens;
The Smiths then give a dinner to
The Joneses and the Greens;
The Greens then give an old-gold tea
To Meddames Smith and Jones.
And that's what's called society
Upon those gilded thrones.

Society on Cherry Hill—
A funny thing it is.
Not quite so bong-tong, to be sure;
And beer instead of fix;
But, tell me what's the difference
Between them? I can't see.
'Tis nothing more than tweedie-dum
Changed into tweedie-dee.

This evening Mrs. Calahan
Will rush the growler twice
For Meddames MacAdoo and Toole—
If she has got the price.
To-morrow Mrs. Toole will send
The other: two a cake,
Then Mrs. MacAdoo will hold
Next Sunday night a wake.

So Newport Town and Cherry Hill
Are not so far apart
In matters of "excoosivenias,"
If so in wealth and art.
Go where you will, the world is small,
And each one thinks he's swell;
But which is "the" society
I'm dashed if I can tell!

Riverhead Against Bloomers.
The new woman finds very little sympathy in the moral village of Riverhead, L. I. The introduction of bloomers as a part of cycling costumes is largely responsible for the coldness manifested toward her, and any wheelwoman with the hardihood to appear on the streets with abbreviated costume or divided skirts instantly feels the weight of public opinion. One wheelwoman, a stranger to Riverhead, received a severe shock through her progressiveness when she was introduced to the elderly ladies of the village with a choice morsel of gossip. It was after the shades of night had fallen that the stranger was discovered, and all agree that she rode her wheel with grace and apparent comfort. These circumstances did not enter into the consideration of the women who object to such outfits. While gliding along a broad avenue the strange woman was actually hooted at by a party of women who oppose dress reform. This started a general discussion of the matter, and the young women of the village took sides with the elderly. One and all agreed that the bloomer costume was scandalous and should be prohibited in Riverhead. No dissenting voices were heard at the discussion, and bloomers received a setback. The county seat of Suffolk county wanted no abbreviations in cycling costumes, and that settled it.

"Bloomers! bloomers!" shouted one of the indignant women; "well I guess not."

The cry was echoed and re-echoed, and has become the argument of the objectors. This set the 200 women cyclists of Riverhead thinking, and not one of the number has had the courage to don the garb of the new woman. Where the movement will end is agitating the girls who secretly cherish a wish that the ban might be removed and that they might visit neighboring places equipped to enjoy a run with their sisters under the most favorable conditions. The idea that wheelwomen should be allowed to select their costume has taken root, and it is possible that a dress reform organization may spring up. It is proposed to make the experiment of sending young women bloomers as soon as a suitable night comes. If this can be done without bringing the cyclist into contempt the day will be won.

Says He Has Had 22 Wives.
J. E. Barber came to Lothair, in Montgomery county, about a year ago, with a handsome young woman and baby whom he claimed as his wife and child, says a Dublin, Ga., special. He came well recommended and procured employment as blacksmith. As soon as his business became somewhat monotonous he came here, and, in company with another man, embarked in the barrel stove business. The work proved profitable. While here he visited the house of an old woman named Gray. The household consisted of the mother and four daughters. Barber's visits were quite frequent. He at once became infatuated with one of the women, Mrs. Betty Gray, a buxom young widow, and the love was reciprocated, Barber asking her hand in marriage. To-day a large crowd of spectators assembled at the Gray domicile and witnessed the nuptials. Squire James Jones performed the ceremony. As soon as the contracting parties were made man and wife, Barber called

ministering official aside, and in an audible tone, said:
"Squire, I am happy to inform you that this woman is my twenty-second wife, and in a few days I will have my twenty-third in tow."

Judge Jones was astonished. He hastily informed the witnesses, and an investigation was directed. Before any legal steps could be taken Barber and his wife had taken French leave for parts unknown. Mrs. Barber, No. 21, is left in a destitute condition, having neither money nor friends. She says that her marriage was a mock affair, she being under the influence of opiates during the performance of the ceremony, and that the official was an impostor. Her maiden name was Willy, and her home is in Marion county, Fla. She comes from respectable parents. Barber is from Orange county, Fla., and somewhere in those regions several living wives would like to hear from him.

Turning Deserted Houses Into Bubbles.
Among the greatest mines of Arizona was the Vulture, now the property of H. A. W. Tabor, says a Phoenix special. It is fifteen miles southwest of Wickenburg, whence the ores were taken by wagons to be milled on the bank of the historic Hassayampa. The mine produced over \$10,000,000 in gold, and the richest of the ore was found on the surface. Of course, in the early days nothing save the best was milled, and in the great waste dumps around the mine was found the building material for the town of Vulture. The mine worked on for a score of years with varying fortune, the town maintaining a large population, when the pipe line from the Hassayampa was washed away by the flood that followed the breaking of the Walnut Grove dam, the 100-stamp mill was closed down, and the camp was deserted. Three years ago T. E. Farish, the well-known miner, secured a two years' lease of the property, fitted up ten of the stamps, put in a gasoline engine, got his water out of the mine, and started to "cayoting" on the lower levels. Near the end of his lease he ran out of really good ore. In his extremity he thought himself of the scores of tenantless houses. Every one was constructed of free milling iron oxide gold ore, and specimens clipped from the corners assayed an average of \$20 to the ton. The last three months his stamp mill ran solely upon building material, much to the profit of its owner.

Mysteries of the Lunar Eclipse.
Careful observation of the recent lunar eclipse tended to show that the test proposed to determine whether the moon was partly illuminated during totality by the radiation of absorbed sunlight was insufficient to determine the extent and character of such radiation. Fifteen or twenty minutes after totality the illumination of the crescent of the new moon, or the moon's western rim, with a bluish white light, seemed to indicate that this portion, long in the sun's rays, was throwing off absorbed sunlight, and was, therefore, much brighter than the rest of the moon, which had received less, and was of a faintly reddish hue. At that time the northeastern quadrant was comparatively dark. While the western rim was undoubtedly brighter than any other portion of the moon during totality, it could not well be compared with the light which appeared on the eastern rim toward the close of the total phase. It was apparent that the moon during totality passed through a hollow cone of bluish white light. During the middle of the eclipse the moon barely touched the ring of bluish light, and was of a reddish color. Possibly this reddish appearance when the moon was near the middle of the hollow cone of bluish light was from radiation of absorbed light, but another explanation is that the light within the ring had been reddened by refraction through the lower stratum of our atmosphere. A well-defined bluish band, in advance of a field of red light, was a feature of the earth's shadow as it advanced upon the illuminated portion of the moon. This band would indicate some stratification of our atmosphere, if the color came from refracted sunlight. It was in this bluish band that the western rim shone brightly at the beginning of totality, and later the eastern limb, toward the close of the total phase. It would seem that total eclipses of the moon ought to be studied with the greatest care, for the purpose of gaining further knowledge of the earth's atmosphere. The phenomena of the moon's eclipse have not yet been sufficiently explained, and careful study for a series of years is needed to determine the nature of some of the appearances during totality.

When Mars Was Inhabited.
There are many reasons in favor of the supposition that Mars is more likely to have been inhabited in past ages than at the present time, in spite of its atmosphere, or water, or clouds. Mr. Proctor, for instance, has pointed out that a globe of the size of Mars would cool rather more than two and a half times as quickly as one the size of the earth. If the earth and Mars were in a similar condition 18,000,000 of years ago, Mars would have attained (according to that rate of cooling) to the earth's present condition in 7,000,000 years, i. e., 11,000,000 years ago; and the earth would now require 23,000,000 future years in which to cool as much as Mars has cooled during the last 11,000,000 years. So far as regards that consideration, therefore, the probability of the present habitability of Mars must be compared with the probability of the earth's being inhabited when 33,000,000 more years will be past and gone.

All widows had to wear mourning caps in the days of Tiberius, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

SOME COSTLY TOMBS.

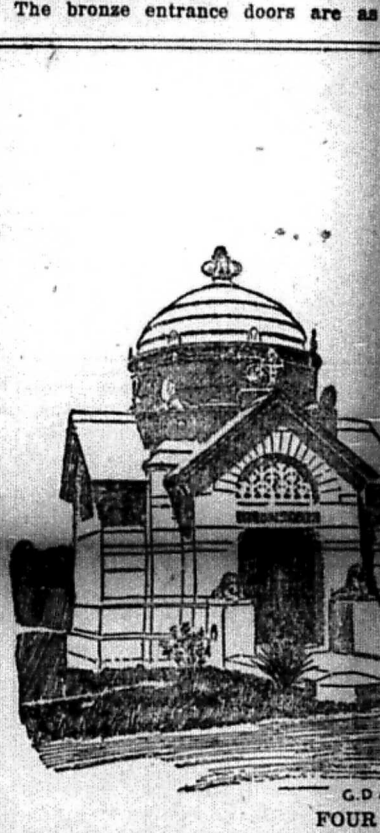
NOTED MILLIONAIRES PREPARE THEIR RESTING PLACE.

Severe Art and Solidity—Impressive and Massive Stone Structures Into Which No Ghoul Would Try to Break.

A TOUR of a great city of the dead, like Greenwood or Woodlawn, is well calculated to impress one by the vast sums that are being spent of late years in monuments, sarcophagi and tombs, some reaching as high as

a quarter of a million dollars for a single mausoleum, says the New York Herald. But the most striking thing about the great cemeteries now is the tombs being built by living men who seem to have been forcibly struck by the adage, "If you want a long life prepare for death."

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago cable king, is fond of his mausoleum in Greenwood. It is the acme of concentrated solidity. Nothing, it is claimed, could be more indestructible in the way of masonry. His plot cost him about \$11,000. It is beautifully located, near Ocean Hill and within a stone's throw of Henry Ward Beecher's last resting place. It is built of crystal granite, light in color, with a fine grain, and is 50 feet 6 inches in length, 23 feet wide and 20 feet 6 inches high. The pure Grecian style, after the Parthenon, was followed. There are eight columns, with Ionic capitals and four pilasters. Within six pilasters of marble support a marble ceiling, which is divided into four panels. In the center rest two sarcophagi, the outer one being of polished granite, and the inner receptacle, for Mrs. Yerkes, being of heavy bronze. The stained glass windows were imported. The bronze entrance doors are as



burglar proof as the great New York Clearing House safe, according to the builder. They are double, and it would take an expert safe breaker at least twelve hours to gain an entrance. On the door fronts are lions' heads and grille work. The name "Charles T. Yerkes" is carved above the portal.

William H. Webb has carefully planned his tomb. Mr. Webb made the greater part of his wealth in shipbuilding. Not long ago Mr. Webb erected on a beautiful spot on the banks of the Hudson an academy for the training of the youth of the country in the art of ship construction. This academy and its endowment cost him \$3,000,000. There are a series of beautiful bronzes in Mr. Webb's tomb, showing the different stages of the shipbuilder's art, and bronze models of some of the great war ships launched at the famous Webb ship yards, on the East River near Sixth street.

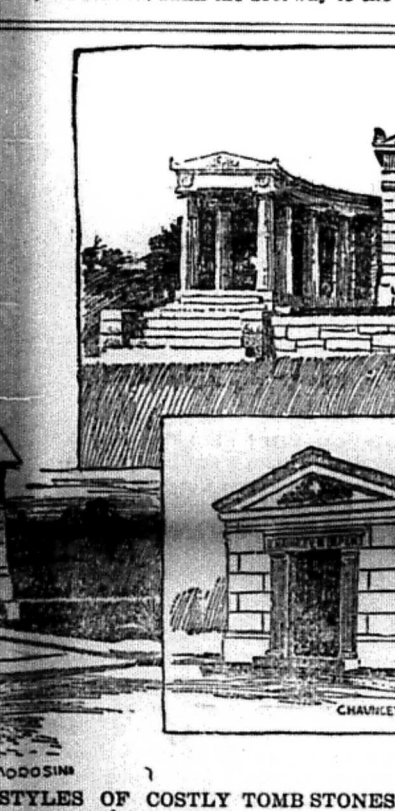
The Webb mausoleum is 22 by 40 feet, and has ten separate tombs. The entrance is through massive bronze doors, of which it is said there are none more beautiful in any mausoleum. The interior is artistically adorned with fine marbles and stained glass windows of great beauty of color lend additional richness to one of the most refined and beautiful examples of mortuary architecture in the world.

What is perhaps the largest and most imposing mausoleum in this country was recently completed at Salem Fields Cemetery, Greenwood, L. I., for Banker Jacob Schiff. Mr. Schiff is known chiefly for his philanthropy. He gives many thousands annually to charitable institutions, and his \$50,000 gift of a fountain for Rutgers square was recently accepted by the Park Commissioners for the city. Mr. Schiff's mausoleum, in which will also rest the members of the Loeb family, to which Mr. Schiff is related by marriage, is in a purely classic design, executed in granite, and it cost very near \$180,000. It is 52 feet by 44 feet and 32 feet high. In addition there is a grand colonnade on both sides, leading to the massive bronze doors. The mausoleum walls are absolutely proof against body snatchers, for it would take them several days, it is claimed, to chisel through the granite blocks weighing 40,000 pounds on the average. The interior is decorated in a most artistic manner. This grand tomb is now empty.

When that great philosopher, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, seeks his last resting place, it will be in a handsome mausoleum erected at Peekskill. Over the entrance is Dr. Depew's name, and since its completion, about six months ago, it has been visited by numerous tourists. Dr. Depew's wife now rests in this beautiful tomb. It is purely classical in design. The roof is formed of two mammoth pieces of granite, weighing together about 100,000 pounds. The interior is artistically finished in several varieties of marbles and contains twelve catacombs. The bronze double doors are exceedingly neat in design. Dr. Depew's mausoleum cost him about \$25,000. The entrance faces the west, and it is in one of the most beautiful spots in Hillside Cemetery, two miles from Peekskill.

The friends of Dr. Clark W. Dunlop claim that his tomb, just completed in Woodlawn, is the handsomest one in the country. It is octagonal in shape and of Moorish design, costing about \$100,000, including the lot. All the interior walls are of costly marbles in several varieties. There are three large stained glass windows and the floor is executed in mosaics. There are bronze portrait medallions of Dr. Dunlop and his wife. There are only two vaults in the tomb. The tomb is of granite and there is very elaborate carving about the entrance. There is twenty-one feet of granite approach, one large platform stone being 17 feet by 12 feet and weighing 50,000 pounds. The total height of the mausoleum is forty feet. It is unoccupied.

There is one silent tenant now in the recently completed mausoleum planned by banker Giovanni P. Morosini, the body of his wife. This superb temple of the dead is in the form of the Greek cross, and is of a modified type of the Byzantine school of architecture. The Morosini lot is 4,000 square feet and this beautiful work of art occupies the central space. Mr. Morosini studied out every detail with the greatest care in company with a prominent firm of architects. Two lions couchant, resting on blocks of granite, from which they, too, are carved, flank the doorway to the



FOUR STYLES OF COSTLY TOMB STONES.

right and left. The foundation for the structure is of solid rock. It would be an almost impossible task to tunnel through it. Every precaution is taken against body snatchers, and it is Mr. Morosini's intention to keep a constant watch in front of his tomb. Jay Gould's tomb in Woodlawn is now closely guarded by two former policemen night and day.

William P. Foster, who has recently finished a million dollar mansion in Riverside Drive, can now admire the grand mausoleum just completed for him in Woodlawn. It is an imposing structure of Moorish design and cost about \$100,000. There is a series of granite pillars supporting the roof, which weighs close to 300,000 pounds. There are four grand stair cases leading to a large sarcophagus in the center. The name Foster is cut in the stone over the entrance porches.

D. O. Mills has had a \$50,000 mausoleum built at Peekskill. It is classic in design. The William C. Whitney mausoleum is not only one of the most beautiful and commanding in Greenwood, but it is said to have the finest location of any tomb in America. It stands on the crest of Ocean Hill, in a mammoth lot. Mrs. Whitney lies there.

One large firm of architects which makes a specialty of this class of work is busy all the time designing and superintending the erection of houses for millionaires after they shall be dead. The list of those already built might be extended far beyond the limits of readers' patience.

Papa's "Safety."
A certain minister in the city is the father of a very bright youngster who has the bicycle fever. The minister had occasion to leave the city a few days ago on a short trip, and the first night after his departure the little fellow was saying his prayers as usual and wound up without making any reference to his father. His mother softly stroked his curly head and asked: "You are not through, are you?" "Why, yes," answered the youngster; "what else must I pray for?" "For your papa's safety," replied the mother. The youngster sprang from his knees in surprise and cried: "Why, mamma, I didn't know papa had a safety!"—Louisville Commercial.

No dollar is honest that can be controlled or cornered.

A HOT CIRCULATION WAR.

Death Ended It and the Editor Was Cheated Out of His Revenge.

"Running a newspaper out in Oklahoma ain't the wild and woolly sort of a thing people here in Chicago might think it is," he said to a Chicago Tribune reporter as he pulled up another chair to rest his feet on.

"I've been running the Weekly Noose since the day after 'the strip' was opened," he continued. "Living off public printing, done nicely, and running a real estate and insurance business on the side."

"But speaking of circulation," he went on, "reminds me of an epoch in the history of the Noose. As I have intimated, the public printing is the thing, I might say it is the life of journalism in many Oklahoma communities. The public printing consists chiefly of the notices of publication of settlers in making proof in support of claims. They are given out by the register of the land office. Well, they changed registers on me when things were going along smoothly, and a little, narrow-chested down-Easterner got the job. One of the first things he did was to switch the printing around. There were two other papers which used to divide the business of our section with me, but when this little pink-nosed reformer got into the office he gave the whole thing to one paper. It was not long till the Noose began to feel the effect of this despoliation. Well, the Noose and our esteemed contemporary who was also left out in the cold, trained editorial broadsides on that register till I almost lost confidence in the power of the press. Finally he gave evidence he was hit by printing a reply in the contemporary which was getting all the patronage. Before doing it, he hired a couple of sneaks to go and work on the Noose, and the other lonesome contemporary. It was a political trick he had brought out from the East. He said in his reply the reason why he did not give any advertising to the Noose and our other contemporary was because the circulation of these two would not justify

him in doing it. Then followed affidavits from these two sneaks. The wall-eyed sneak who had worked for me, setting type and running the press for three weeks, made an affidavit that the circulation of the Noose was sixty-seven copies by actual count, free list and exchanges included."

"Was it the truth?" asked one of his auditors.

"Well, supposing it was," he said, pulling his feet off the extra chair, and there was a gleam in his eye that caused his auditors to straighten up and draw their chairs closer.

"That ain't the point," he went on. "While I was oiling my gun the coroner came in grinning, and I knew I was too late."

"Your esteemed contemporary," he says, "has already referred that chicken-breasted register to me for an inquest as to cause."

"Well, I haven't had any trouble with registers since, and, as I said, the Noose is doing nicely with public printing. But I felt cut up over that affair for a while. You see our esteemed contemporary didn't have as good a case against that register as I did by eight copies."

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.
Moses was offered gold and silver in the wilderness.

The Greeks, Medes and Persians were users of coins.

The government banks of England yield an income to the government of \$300,000,000 a year.

The first Roman coin was of copper and weighed a pound.

Both gold and silver will hide their heads when trouble comes.

Some men go blind looking for a principle.

Overproduction is nature's generosity, and can that be a crime?

In Bible time an ounce of silver was worth half an ounce of gold.

India has \$300,000,000 of silver, which England says is not money.

The trade dollar of 420 grains was simply a medal, legal tender for nothing.

WAR ON THE WEEVIL.

UNCLE SAM TO TRY TO STAMP OUT THE INSECT.

Crops Worth Millions Eaten—The Little Pests Live Unseen in the Grain, and Nibble Away the Kernels—New Remedies.

THE pernicious weevils are making themselves so obnoxious in this country that experts of the Department of Agriculture are now engaged in making a special study of them. Every year they destroy many millions of dollars worth of stored cereals in granaries and elevators. In fact, the question how to fight them is one of serious and growing economic importance. Strange to say, very little scientific attention has been directed to these insects up to date, and not much is known about them. It is reckoned that they cause an annual loss of over \$1,000,000 in Texas alone, and in 1893 the corn crop of Alabama was damaged by them to the extent of \$1,670,000.

There are about forty species of these insects, some of which are beetles and others moths. Nearly all of them are assisted immigrants, having been imported from abroad in cargoes of grain. In this manner they have been distributed by commerce to all parts of the world.

Three of the species actually live in the kernels, while the others feed on the starchy contents. Grain infested by them is unfit for human consumption and has been known to cause serious illness. It is poisonous to horses and is not wholesome even for swine. Poultry, however, find it palatable and nutritious. The moths especially are so prolific that the progeny of a single pair in a twelve-month will number many thousands, capable of destroying several tons of grain. Fortunately, the increase of these pests is checked to some extent by natural enemies, among which are spiders that inhabit mills and granaries. In the fields they are preyed upon by birds and bats.

One of the worst of these insects is the familiar "granary weevil," which is mentioned in the Georgics of Virgil. Its ravages made it known long before the Christian era. It is native to the region of the Mediterranean. Having been domesticated for so long a time it has lost the use of its wings. The female punctures the kernel with her snout and inserts an egg, from which is hatched a little worm that lives in the hull and feeds on the starchy interior.

Quite as bad as this beetle is a moth that comes from the Mediterranean region also. The larva, which is known in the United States as the "flour weevil," does most injury to corn and wheat. In six months grain infested by it loses 40 per cent in weight and 75 per cent of its starchy matter. Incidentally, it is rendered totally unfit for food, and bread made from wheat infested by the insect is said to have caused an epidemic recently in France. The pest was noticed in North Carolina as early as 1728.

Another wicked imported bug is the "rice weevil." It originated in India, whence it has been distributed by commerce all over the world. At present it does as much harm as any other known insect, being a serious pest in the southern states. In the tropics generally it does enormous damage. Formerly, when long voyages were necessary in importing grain from the east it frequently destroyed whole cargoes, having plenty of time to multiply. The adult beetles of this species cause much trouble in storehouses and groceries by invading boxes of crackers, cakes, yeast cakes and macaroni and barrels and bins of flour and meal. They can subsist for months on sugar, and sometimes they burrow into ripening peaches and grapes.

A new grain-destroyer has recently attracted attention in this country and has earned for itself the title of "scourge of the flour mill." It is the "Mediterranean flour moth." The caterpillars spin webs which make the flour clotted and lumpy, so that the machinery in the mills becomes clogged and has to be stopped for a considerable time. The larvae prefer flour or meal, but they flourish also on bran, prepared cereal foods and crackers.

This subject is considered of such importance that much space will be devoted to it in the forthcoming Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. The remarks made therein are based upon recent study of weevils and their habits by Mr. F. H. Chittenden of the Bureau of Entomology. Farmers are informed that the best remedy for such mischief is bisulphide of carbon, which may be applied in moderately tight bins by simply pouring the liquid into shallow pans or on bits of cotton waste and distributing them about on the surface of the grain. The stuff rapidly evaporates, and the vapor, being heavier than air, descends and permeates the mass of grain, killing all insects as well as rats and mice which it may contain.

Burdens of Matrimony.
Mrs. Speakermind—"I shall need you this evening!"

Meek Husband—"What for, my dear?"

"I am to lecture before the Female Emancipation League, on 'The Burdens of Matrimony.'"

"Um—er—you wish me to stay at home and look after the baby, I suppose."

"No, I want you to take the baby along and sit on the stage."

WOMAN AND HOME.

CURRENT NOTES OF THE MODES AND HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

The New Fall and Winter Hats Are Marvels in Effect—Wraps for Little Girls—Gowns for Society Buds—Three Little Love Songs.



THE new hats for the season are marvels of effect, combining assertive erectness with the most graceful drooping effects. As for instance a hat of black felt reared up in sharp corners about the front and with a flare of cock's feathers on guard over the top, bends close to the hair at the back, and tumbles a long spray of drooping roses down against the coiling locks. There seems hope that long lace scarfs may be used to fasten hats, so that the woman whose good looks depends on the swathing of her neck will be able to wear a low collar without spoiling herself. As in all seasons when fashions are making toward a general change, oddities abound, and they are even more

ones, which are to be worn all winter, are heavily trimmed with fur. A stunning little reefer of navy blue corduroy has a border of the cut work, in navy blue velvet, set over white satin. The coat proper is extremely short and flaring, coming just over the hips. The fronts are cut narrow, so as to open broadly over the blouse waist of the gown, and are fastened by a velvet strip set underneath. Two large pearl buttons trim the outside. A deep sailor collar of velvet has a border of cut work and its edge piped with a cord of white satin. A cord of satin finishes the flaring collar, which sets up about the ears in so pretty a fashion. The sleeves are bishop in shape and very bouffant.

Gowns for Society Buds.

The season for the sprouting of the young society bud is fast approaching and mamma is anxiously contriving all sorts of pretty costumes for this prospective blossom. It is more difficult to gown a young girl becomingly, not too childish, nor yet too womanly, than most people imagine who have not undertaken the task. Even the clever modistes sometimes make the mistake of fashioning a garment altogether too dignified for a young girl, making her look like a fussy little old woman. When one is old enough to wear all sorts of gowns and wraps the matter is smooth enough, but for

posing of the article. She doesn't lumber up her pockets with it, neither does she leave it at the office, and rarely, indeed, does she lose it. Her almost invariable habit is to thrust it under the strip of matting or carpet covering the entry before her chamber door, where it is supposed to repose in peace and safety. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that the little hump it produces in the carpet is by no means invisible to the naked eye. Nor is it without significance to the average understanding. What is more, there is a similar little hump before each neighboring bedroom door, so that a glance down the entry reveals a whole double row of such humps. They speak volumes of not only the ingenuity of woman, but of her sublime faith in human nature.

Three Little Love Songs.

By Emily Louise McIntosh.

I.—SURRENDER.

Your weapons were wrought at the forge of love,
Glowing his fires!
And fatal their strike, as the lightning above
Resistance expires!

I firmly resolve you shall never know
How throbs my heart
At the sound of your voice, at the touch
Of your hand,
My resolves depart.
And the titides of my love now lies
Captured—surrendered to your dear eyes!

II.—A CADENCE.

A bird flew in at a window
And awakened a stormy soul,
That lay in troubled dreaming—
In anguish beyond control.

The window? The way to my heart,
dear;
The bird? Your love for me.
And now that its song has roused me,
I'll sing 'till eternity!

III.—ARBUTUS.

We lay aside the dainty flower
In memory of a hallowed hour,
When heart to heart a message brings,
That wakes the soul until it sings
Responsive to new joy.

What matter if the days sped by
Till spring breathes on the earth and sky,
And very Nature's voices tell
The love that comes with us to dwell,
When earth is glad and new.

My heart sings on, of years to be—
Of all this means to you and me;
And as He keeps us there and here,
And guards our heart's great treasures,
dear,
I'll pray He'll keep thee, too.

What Buttons Are Used.

Shirt waists are worn with stud buttons in enamel.

As the season advances buttons cannot be ignored; they are appearing in plain and elaborate costumes from foreign and domestic dressmakers.

The single and double-breasted pique vests worn with jacket suits have a single row of small buttons, or a double row of large or small to the linen chemisette.

Hard nut buttons above "54" are scarce. Four-hole buttons of this material are in good demand. A tasty four-hole design is much used. It has in the middle a narrow polished border; then follows a dull pressed ground and the outside border, which is polished in two colors.

As the revival began here in the spring it follows that pearl buttons are most in evidence. The outing suits of woolen fabrics, pique, duck and such cotton white suits as well all accord with the large white and shaded pearls that may be found to harmonize with any of the fashionable mixtures.

To be sure, the sales are limited to three, four, six, etc., but that is an encouraging beginning, and the amount is the same as though two dozen cheap buttons were taken.

Mother-of-pearl buttons in natural black are much seen, but various mother-of-pearl fancies also find buyers. Quite new are oval buttons, four-hole, mother-of-pearl or in buffalo horn.

These buttons are beautifully carved, set with steel, etc., and are worn on the jacket suits, as three on either side of the front and two at the back of the waist line. The tailors often set three on each side of the front of a skirt, opening the skirt there in place of at the back.

On silk or woolen waists buttons are placed as fancy dictates. Three on a center box plait is, perhaps, the best known style; Norfolk basques often have two rows of ball buttons down the center plait; then straps over the shoulders are studied with buttons, and a new trimming shows a silk waist with a vest of Valenciennes lace and insertion, bordered on either side by a strip of velvet, studded with large buttons.

Kingsley Up to Date.

Be good, sweet maid, and let whoever will be clever;
Do noble things, not marry them, at least not for long.
Don't tie up for life, and death, and that vast forever,
For titles now are going for a song.

Bryant Up to Date.

So live that when the obit writer comes
Thou go not with the trite "no flowers,"
Doomed to a lot lost on an inside page,
But with a big spread head and leaded type,
Like one who was a bug of size,
Whose going casts a gloom, likewise a pall.

SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

CURRENT NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM MANY FIELDS.

A Machine to Facilitate the Work of Packing Tobacco—A Bicycle Without Pedals for the Feet—An Electric Lighter.



A MACHINE OF simple construction to facilitate the packing of cigarettes, and readily adjustable for packing different numbers, is shown in the accompanying illustration. A suitable base is recessed to form a box to which is

hinged a lid, shown raised in the engraving; at the front side of the box is a slide-way for a plunger, the rear side of the slide-way being formed by an adjustable cross bar, the plunger and the cross bar being recessed on their upper faces to permit the movement over them of a lever pivoted to the rear of the box. At the right of the plunger is a cigarette receptacle, whose rear wall is formed by a block drawn rearward by a spring and pressed forward by a wedge operated by the movement of the lever, the wedge sliding between front cross bar and another adjustable cross bar. The rear cross bar has rearwardly extending arms connected by a cross bar moving in extensions from the casing, and the latter cross bar is adjusted to the desired position by means of screws and wing nuts. The cross bar next the plunger has a series of apertures registering with apertures in the bottom of the casing at different distances from its front, screws being placed in different apertures as the bar is moved backward, while numerals adjacent to the apertures indicate how many cigarettes the receptacle will take when the fastening screws are inserted in the different apertures. Plungers of different widths are used for each position of the bar. The cigarette receptacle has outer projections over which a paper bag may be placed and has a separate lid opened by a spring, the catch of the lid being released and the lid opening automatically, after the lever has been moved its full stroke to actuate the plunger and push the cigarettes out of the receptacle into the bag or wrapper inclosing the package. The cigarettes are inserted by hand before the lid is closed and the bag or wrapper placed in position.

An Electric Lighter.

The accompanying illustration shows an electric cigar lighter that has just been put on the market. The device consists of a dry battery, a spark coil, a torch and spring contact points between which the torch slides. The circuit is broken in four places, so that there is little or no danger of the batteries being short-circuited and run down when the lighter is not in use. The torch contains an asbestos-packed wick which will last indefinitely. The torch handle is hollow and about once a week the top is unscrewed and a teaspoonful of gasoline or spirits is poured in to moisten the wick. This is the only attention the lighter requires, as the batteries are expected to last at least a year with ordinary use. The light is obtained by simply pulling the torch from its sheath, which breaks the circuit and causes a spark that lights the wick. The light is extinguished by replacing the torch in its sheath. The set shows a lighter made in the form of an upright piano. The case is of highly polished wood and the metal trimmings are nickel-plated. This makes a very attractive lighter for a cigar store. The dimensions of the case are nine and a half inches high, ten inches long and six inches wide. Another form of the lighter is made for attachment to a wall in clubs, hotels



and private dwellings, where one or more lighters are needed in every room. This lighter does away with burnt matches being thrown on the carpet or floor and also keeps the woodwork, tables, chairs, etc., from being scratched. It is located in a convenient place in each room, and the batteries are placed in the cellar or some out-of-the-way corner; all the lighters being connected on the one circuit, use the one set of batteries and spark-coil. This is made of metal and is silver-plated.

Horseshoeing Competitions.

At the Royal (England) and Highland (Scotland) shows were conducted horseshoeing competitions, with cart and roadster horses. The total points given were 40, divided as follows:—8 for taking off the old shoes, and trimming the foot; 8 for making the shoes, and their adaptability to the size of the horse; 4 for fitting the shoes; 8 for setting on the fore shoes; 4 for setting on the hind shoes; 8 for general finish and adaptability of the shoes to the work of the horse. The gradation of points made by the competitors were as follows: In the draught horse section, 40, 38, 35, 34, 33, 30; in the roadster section the points made were 40, 39, 36, 34, 33, 31. Time was not taken into account so much as excellence of workmanship and style. Great credit is due

the instigator of these competitions, as they are undoubtedly a step in the right direction; and the practical lines on which they are judged cannot but be of great use in fostering correct ideas regarding the best methods of shoeing horses. We commend this idea to the consideration of Canadian fair managers.—Ex.

Diving From a Height.

In diving from a height, say of six feet, throw the heels well up, keep the legs straight and close together, and bring the hands forward and in front of and above the head. The position required is one everybody takes naturally in first attempting to swim. The hands act as the prow of a ship, for they cut the water. They should, therefore, always be turned just as you strike the surface. This will prevent you going deep and will also give an impetus to carry you through the water. A good diver can dive from a height of forty to fifty feet and not go a yard below the surface, whereas the frequent accidents along our coasts show that carelessness in springing from a pier into a shallow water frequently results in a broken neck.

Bicycling Without Legs.

Here is the greatest of all bicycle freaks. It is a wheel whose rider has no legs and only one arm. The rider is Arthur Roadhouse, a boy resident of De Kalb, Ill. He is 13 years old, bright and as active as his physical imperfections, which came from birth, will allow.



low. Like most cripples, his mind is precocious. The bicycling craze left him in body more hopeless and helpless than ever. A neighboring bicycle manufacturer agreed to make a wheel which the boy could ride, and he did so. His one hand guides the handle bar and bars of steel lead up from the pedals to the short stumps which he has known as legs. Strange to say, he experienced very little trouble in balancing the machine. He began riding about four weeks ago, and after three or four hours' instruction and practice he made a half mile on a track in less than three minutes. He can now do a mile in less than five minutes, and expects to reduce this time to four minutes. He has already made a half mile in 2m. 10s. He has learned to dismount, and can handle his wheel readily and without assistance. He has to be assisted, though, when he mounts, but expects soon to be able to do so alone. De Kalb seems to have more than her share of bicycle riding cripples. A year ago one of the young women of the town had a leg taken off by the cars. She now rides a bicycle very creditably, it is said.

Harmless Cosmetic.

It has been discovered that ladies who wish to heighten their complexions need no longer use paints and unguents that are injurious to the skin. "Blackberry or strawberry juice rubbed slightly on the cheeks and then washed off with milk gives a beautiful tint." "The garden beet is also an excellent cosmetic. The beet is cut and the juice is applied gently with a camel's-hair brush." Country ladies will thus have an advantage over those of town. There will be no necessity to apply to any Mme. Rachel, but they will do their painting on the premises. Such aids to beauty can hardly be called artificial. It is possible, however, they may become dangerous in the bee season. The enamored swain will think it only natural that that persistent insect should be attracted by such flower-like beauty, but the lady will know better.

Popular Science.

The sting of a bee, when compared with the point of a fine needle, under a powerful microscope, is hardly discernible. The point of the needle appears to be about an inch in diameter.

In an artificial way so-called electric waves have been produced, having a length of about an inch, which would give per second as many as three inches in 186,000 miles (11,784,960,000).

There is no lower limit to wave lengths in the ether. An electro-magnetic wave produced once a second is 186,000 miles long; a wave to affect the eye is one-fifty-thousandth of an inch long, and soap bubble phenomena show waves much shorter.

The temperature of the bottom of the Atlantic ocean, as determined by the resistance of the Atlantic cables, is said to be 38 degrees F., which is a mean for the whole year. That at the bottom of the Mediterranean, measured in the same way, is said to be 57 degrees F.

A sound vibration is the to-and-fro motions of the air molecules, if the sound be in the air, the motions being in the line of the movement of the air wave; that is, longitudinal vibrations. The air particles act upon the tympanic membrane and cause it to move to and fro at the same rate.

There seem to be two possible ways of totally eradicating disease. One is to destroy all the bacilli; the other is to so strengthen the system as to enable it successfully to resist their attacks. Neither of these plans can probably be carried out fully; our safety lies in a judicious combination of them.

When a girl has three brothers her girl companions seem to like first rate to come and see her at her house.

SPAIN'S LITTLE KING.

HE CAN'T ROMP AND PLAY LIKE OTHER BOYS.

The 9-Year-Old Monarch and His Daily Life—Sorry Because He Can't Wear Old Clothes—Washed Many Times Daily.



IF there is anything a healthy, active boy hates it is being watched all the time. "A fellow can't do nothin' when nurse is always 'round," more than one energetic little American has sputtered after being dragged out of the water because the vigilant nurse thinks he will splash his pants. And poor little Alfonso XIII, king of Spain, undoubtedly feels much like other growing boys on this matter.

Young Alfonso is over 9 now, but he is watched and guarded as carefully as he was when he became king, a mere baby in a cradle. Alfonso doesn't like being watched either. He thinks he is old enough to go in swimming this summer without having a nurse along to see that he doesn't get into deep water. Poor boy, nobody has taught him how to swim, so that he has to paddle around the shore and wonder why he can't jump around and have fun as the other boys do.

Most every boy thinks he would just like to be a king for a while and order everybody to do things for him, but they would soon get tired of the situation. Just think, no fun at all, such as American boys have, for him. He can't, in the first place, have any playmates, for no boys in Spain are supposed to be good enough to associate with him, and what fun can a fellow have with no boys to play with. He has, to be sure, two sisters, but they are older, and what boy of 9 cares to play with dolls with a couple of girls? He has one advantage, however, with his older sisters, that many boys would like to have. They can't "boss" him. "All he has to say to them is, 'Remember that I am king,' and they have to bow down and beg his forgiveness. That in itself is some compensation for being a king.

The worst part of his life is that he has to be dressed up all the time. It would never do, you know, for anybody, even for his mother, to see him—the king—in soiled clothes, or with dirty face and hands. So he has to be washed a score of times every day, and has to put on a clean suit of clothes at least three or four times a day. When he exercises he goes to a room with one of his teachers, who shows him how to swing dumbbells or Indian clubs and how to draw himself up on a horizontal bar. He never plays any outdoor games after dark, though, of course, he would like to at times. A king is too precious to risk taking cold by being out in the damp night air. He goes to the theater, though, as often as he wants to, and that is something that many an American boy would like to do.

He is a soldier, and that's how he gets most of his fun, for he has a small army of boys in Madrid, where he lives in winter, and he frequently marches at the head of this army and sometimes drills it. He knows a good deal about marching, for he has been instructed by the best teachers in the world. He never tires of learning new points about army life, for he has been taught to know that some day he must direct the armies of his kingdom. He is the generalissimo of the Spanish army and the grand master of all the military orders of the kingdom. His names are Alfonso Leon Maria Francisco Pascual. He does not know his last, or family name. Kings don't have any—a theory.

Insuring Consumptives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Special.—Reports say that a leading life insurance company is accepting risks to the amount of \$300,000 on lives of consumptives taking the Amick Chemical Treatment for lung disease. The Amick Chemical Co. of Cincinnati is actually paying the premiums on this insurance and presenting policies to their patients. This company claims to have the most complete statistics on consumption in the world, and that these risks are good, providing the patients take a course of the Amick treatment.

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

The uncertainties of life are just what makes it endurable.

I think I would rather trust my faith than my judgment.

When a man gets his harte broke, he generally puts it to soak in whisky.

Familiarity in anything injures its force; even truth is enhanced if it is well hid.

Natur luvv to do a burlesque once in a while; when she made a munky, she had one eye on mankind.

The devil never was known yet to desert his friends in a tite spot, but gits them into a titer one, and then dux.

The 2 grate problems of life are these—first, "kno thyself;" seckond, kno what all things are actually worth.

About 2 thirds of the happiness of mankind konsists in kussing other people, and the other third in praising themselves.

I believe now that I would rather an only son of mine could pla a poor game of 3-kard monte than to pla well on the skordion.

Don't forget this, mi yung and tender friend—there is more people in this world that can do ya hurt than there is that can do ya good.

It should allways be a satisfakshun to us that when we hav dun a kind thing we feel happier than when we hav dun a cunning one.



RECEPTION COSTUME—BACK VIEW.

than proportionately plentiful in the hats. One of these almost startling bits of headwear is pictured herewith, and is in toque shape, made of black braided hair. It is trimmed with twisted amethyst mirror velvet, which borders the edge and forms small rosettes in back. Then several velvet pansies are placed along the velvet. In front the garniture is completed by a pair of fancy wings, with a feather ornament rising in the center in place of the algerette with which we have become familiar. It is worn well back on the head and is shaped like a wide band, with curved edges to fit the head. Don't be disturbed if the novelties in millinery that are presented as Louis XVI. styles don't fit your idea of history. Just take them and say nothing if they suit. To tell the truth, it is not so much that the actual fashions of that period are being revived as that milliners have agreed to call whatever they invent and select "Louis XVI.," and to make free with the times of that particular gay court and the fashions of beautiful Antoinette. Thus, hats wired stiff to stand out on one side and droop to the hair on the other are a novelty, and as such are, of course, called Louis XVI. The effect has so long been avoided that it brings some lines of the face into startling prominence, and where these lines are good ones the wearer is distinctly the gainer by the effect.

Wraps for Little Girls.

Wraps for the little ones are an important item for this season. There are



a number of pretty fashions shown for the comfort of these little folks, making them look quite as smart as their elders. Embroidery in velvet and heavy cut work is the general mode of trimming for the present, though the longer

these fair young things a great deal of consideration must be given to their gowning. One of the sweetest girls who will burst upon society this winter sports as lovely and girlish a fall costume as any girl could possibly have.



She is a lily-skinned blonde, with eyes as big and blue as a cherub's, and smoothly parted yellow hair clinging in soft, wavy masses over her ears. Her gown is gray, a soft dove gray of the softest sort of chevot, showing a mixture of black and white. The skirt is in Paquin, abnormally full and stiffened to a startling degree. The bodice is a perfectly round one of slate-colored velvet, smoothly fitted, and fastened diagonally with three rows of tiny silver buttons. A silver collar and belt add chic to the gown. The sleeves are of the chevot in gigot style, the tight lower arm buttoned snugly with rows of silver buttons. To complete it is a street coat of chevot in box fashion, showing jaunty little pockets and huge bishop sleeves. The prettiest feature of the rig is the butterfly collar of chinchilla, whose soft grayness harmonizes so tenderly with the gray of the gown. A huge hat of neutral tinted felt is faced with black and massed with black plumes.

Where Woman Hides Her Key.

Surely woman's ingenuity is unequalled. Witness the way she takes care of her key at the summer hotel or boarding-house. When a man takes up his abode at such a place he lugs his key around with him or leaves it at the office, and in almost any event he is likely as not to lose it. But woman has discovered a new and sure way of dis-

OUR PRESS.



Up With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party!

EDITORIAL.

Socialism means life; Capitalism means death.

Don't think for a moment that every pure and simple unionist is a rascal.

Young Socialists must make it their duty to study the Socialist literature.

If you want your fellow-workman to become a Socialist you have to educate him.

No man can become a good agitator unless he is well posted in Socialist literature.

The moment a young man begins to read good Socialist literature you may be assured that he will become a good Socialist.

Keir Hardie's Western trip has been of great value for our cause. Socialism is alive in the West, but we must pay more attention to the general organization. Prepare for 1896.

The Capitalist press praises the Boston women. Why? It's reported that only 1,000 women have registered, while there are 100,000 women of voting age in the city. This is a very small percentage of the women of voting age. This is no argument against woman suffrage. It simply shows what contemptible work in the way of public education the Dem. and Rep. parties have done.

A Massachusetts Comrade has sent us the following clipping, but forgot to mention the name of the paper that published the item: "We cannot see what good is accomplished by certain Socialist papers constantly denouncing trade unionism and 'pure and simple', etc. A great number of union members do not yet understand Socialism, we might say that thousands do not even comprehend the a b c of reform, i. e., to organize. Such denunciation on the part of Socialist organs serves but to prejudice their cause, and causes thousands of union members to look upon Socialism with a blind, unreasoning hatred." We think this is about right.

KEIR HARDIE AND THE GATLING GUN ORGAN.

When Keir Hardie arrived in New York several weeks ago the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" warned the American wage workers in the following manner, characteristic of the Gatling-gun organ:

"The presence of Mr. Keir Hardie in this country as the alleged representative of the Labor party of England is not of any importance except in the sense that our workmen may mistakenly pay him more attention than he deserves."

He is, in fact, nothing more nor less than an Anarchist, who would solve the labor problem by subverting the foundations of society. In an address the other day at Chicago he declared the Haymarket rioters and murderers to be martyrs comparable with the early Christians who were crucified and burned at the stake in witness of their faith. This is of itself enough to show what kind of a reformer he is, and in what direction his teachings tend to lead those who listen to them.

It is very certain that the intelligent and patriotic laboring men of the United States cannot afford to countenance a man who proclaims such sentiments and is inspired by such hostility to our laws and institutions. Of all things in the world, the worst that could happen to them would be the introduction of the anarchistic plan of adjusting the relations of the employer and the employee, the capitalist and the poor man.

When a man of Keir Hardie's stamp comes among them (our workmen) to tell them that they are the slaves of those who pay them wages, and that the way for them to get their rights is to imitate the Haymarket rioters, he insults their good sense and asperses their honesty and patriotism. They have nothing to gain by giving welcome and audience to a visitor of this character. He is not their friend in any true meaning of the word, and his pernicious aim is to do with him and his per-

icious vagaries the better it will be for them."

This is the advice of the same "Globe-Democrat" that said (during the Pullman strike): "Gatling guns are the best means to cure the striking mob." The answer to the above attack was that the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union invited Keir Hardie to speak in St. Louis, and we have the pleasure of informing our friends that the Keir Hardie meeting at the St. Louis Pickwick Theater was one of the grandest demonstrations ever held by organized labor in the city of St. Louis.

Proud Americans we are! We call every poor wage slave "contemptible foreigner," but our masters are all "law-abiding Americans." Read the following Paris cablegram: "The houses on the plat of land bought from Binder, the carriage manufacturer, by Comte Boni de Castellane have been torn down, and the palace which Jay Gould's money will build on the site must shortly be begun. The site is one of the best and most fashionable in Paris, at the Avenue Malakoff and Avenue Bois de Boulogne, and is of about three-quarters of an acre in extent." These foreign ideas.

"The Hudson County Socialist" is the latest colleague in the field of revolutionary journalism. It comes in time to aid the campaign of New Jersey. May its efforts be successful, and may it continue its efforts right along with increasing success.—New York People.

HARDIE IN OMAHA.

Last Friday evening a large crowd of men and women gathered at Washington Hall to hear the famous English Socialist leader, James Keir Hardie, and his companion, Frank Smith. Comrade Theodore Berwin presided over the meeting and in a few well-chosen words he stated why we had arranged a meeting of this kind, and why the working people of this Nation should get together on the lines as the speaker of the evening would speak about.

He then introduced Mr. Frank Smith as the first speaker. Mr. Smith said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I am going to speak to you on the labor question, and unless labor is in prosperity there must be something wrong; if labor does not receive what it produces labor can't be prosperous. Why don't they get what they produce? The wealth is supposed to be more than double every 20 years, but in spite of this fact the rich get richer and the poor poorer. In England there are 1,250,000 men out of employment. In Europe you find over 8,000,000 idle men. We hear so much about Great Britain. It makes me sick to hear it, because I see nothing great about it, unless you mean the having of a great class of rich idlers and a great class of children going hungry."

Keir Hardie said: "We have seen your coal mines, your silver and gold mines, your rich grain fields. But although we find plenty of wealth, we have seen your working people in poverty. We have learned that 30 years ago you didn't have many millions, and we also learned that 30 years ago there were few or no paupers. But to-day we see that you have thousands of millionaires and millions of paupers. We hold that no individual should own the land and means of production. They should be held in common for the good of the community."

"You speak of capital. Capital is nothing else than stored-up wealth, accumulated profits taken from labor. Every class suffers from this present system. The life of the wealthy classes as well as the poor. It's competition and ruin on both sides. Socialism means to put a stop to this division of our products by idlers which has gone on making people rich without work. If the people had the courage and intelligence they could accomplish anything they wanted. We find that you permit the rich to divide you on nationality and religion; you fight about religion, while the rich accomplish their aims, i. e., robbing you of the products of your labor. I believe that Christ intended that we should have a heaven on earth. I ask you to organize for your own relief."

Hardie's remarks were enthusiastically received. Comrade Beerman then spoke about his nomination for Councilman. He said the only way to have Socialism was to bring it before the people.

JAMES B. ANDERSON.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Keir Hardie Will Soon Speak in Baltimore.

The Baltimore Comrades are going to be on the official ballot in spite of some tricks that were played by some Populist leaders to prevent the party from being officially recognized. The idea of the People's Party from the start was to fuse with us, let us nominate city candidates and help them push their State candidates. The party refused to enter any such fusion, and now that the party has come to be an acknowledged and respectable factor in State politics, while at the same time the People's Party will not be recognized next fall, some of these crooked, self-interested leaders entered protest against the putting of the party on the official ballot, but as we had complied to all the requirements of law, the thing did not work. It is now the duty of all Comrades to work and get all the votes we can, to draw one percentage of all the votes in the State, to be in trim for next year.

Comrade Keir Hardie will speak in Baltimore on the day before election.

Socialism alone has within its folds the magic power to permeate the ranks of the proletariat with enthusiasm and energy. Up with the banner of Socialism!

BRIDGEPORT KICKS.

OUR FRIEND YOUNG AMERICA IS FIRING HOT SHOTS AT THE "MORNING UNION'S" SERVILE EDITOR.

On the 11th inst. there appeared an editorial in the "Morning Union" on Socialists in Germany, in which we are informed they have been acting according to their nature "exploding in bombastic utterances," "howling at the Government," "That Socialists in a Republican country have modest desires to alter the Constitution and change arrangements to suit their personal convenience." We have the old chestnut about the relation of Anarchy to Socialism. Then we are informed that these German Socialists are "in arms at some utterance of their Emperor and defy the Government," stating "The Empire will fall before Socialism." But alas, these poor deluded Socialists should remember "that the Empire built up by Bismarck is not so unstable that it would totter at the vapors of a few madmen." Ah! there now you "few madmen" creep into your holes! listen to the oracle of the M. U. thusly. The mere idea of raising any recognizable kind of an armed force in a country where all the able-bodied men are part of the defending army, is so weak as to be a mockery of itself—and—that's all.

Now this is supposed to be a respectable paper with an intelligent editor. A paper that gives for its motto "Progressive and Fearless," and yet stoops to such vile contemptible lies. There is not a single attempt to tell what Socialism is. There is not a single argument against it. A mass of ridicule which only exposes the knave and the coward. "Scare the people away from it; for should they get near enough to see what it really is, we are lost." Note how cunningly he insinuates they are small in numbers, seeking to use force. His tirade against our German Comrades is a pack of lies and none know it better than he.

The German Socialists advocate exactly the same Socialism as we.

Their "bombast" consists in demanding the abolition of the power of any man to appropriate the wealth which another has created without giving a just equivalent. Their "howl" against the Government is: We demand that the Government be used for the purpose of serving the people; establishing and maintaining justice and equality to all. That it protect the weak, care for the sick and afflicted, feed and clothe its people, abolish poverty and wage-slavery, and establish peace by abolishing war—which exists in one form or another wherever injustice exists and can never be eradicated from society till justice is established for all. Their "bombastic utterances" are scientific arguments founded on history and relative only to actual facts which have never been refuted, except by the "bombastic utterances" of lickspittle editors. I have no desire to argue or explain the difference between Anarchy and Socialism. It is unnecessary. Webster's dictionary explains it clearly. But what is so distinctly glaring in this vituperative editorial is the aim, so poorly covered over by "bombastic utterances," to impress upon the reader a lie; namely: that all Socialists want a revolution of force; are peraching it and doing all they can to bring about civil war.

No Socialist speaker I ever heard, no Socialist writer I ever read but what preached against war—against the force of the brute—and advocated a revolution of thought to change the wrong ideas which are the soil from which spring all our social injustice, most particularly have we ever laid it down that the danger to be avoided was a civil war, and as we point out clearly that unless we abolish the evil which is likely to bring about a civil war—Capitalism—a civil war we must expect. All the persecutions heaped on the Socialists to-day are borne in the hope that the people will be aroused and act before it is too late to prevent war.

Let me ask this editor a little question.

Can he bring forward a legitimate case where a Socialist has either used force or preached force, not excepting those men who in Germany have so frequently been persecuted, imprisoned and exiled because they dared to speak the truth?

Your own Capitalist papers have owned that "The leaders of the Socialists are men generally of the highest intelligence and there is not a country in the world where Socialism is known that has not in its ranks professors of learning."

Profs. Heeron and Bemis have both been deprived of their chairs by Capitalists because they emphatically stated that Socialism was the only just theory of society.

But let us turn the light on the other side. Let us grant to this editor that Socialists are a lot of madmen, still it is plain they are honest in their endeavor to remove evils which we all know exist, for do they not suffer and labor with no hope of reward, but how about our ordinary editor?

Does he honestly try and give us the truth of every day happenings?

Yes, to a certain extent; but as soon as anything happens, to reveal that which would affect his class interests—ah! then you get a mass of "bombastic utterances." Whilst machines are throwing men out of work you are told they are increasing trade. Whilst thousands are being made tramps, you are told prosperity is returning. Whilst thousands are unable even while working to support themselves, you are told wages are advancing.

How quick he is to perceive a 5 per cent advance, and publish it in big letters, but the 25 per cent reduction which preceded

it he knows naught of. In fact his whole endeavor is to put a smiling mask over the gruesome horror called "Civilized Society" and whilst the crowd behind the scenes groan in anguish, misery and want, he struts with lying face and mockingly points to the select few in front, saying "be patient! good people, if you are only industrious and frugal, some day you will be able to sit with the men in front." And thus the mad dance goes on.

YOUNG AMERICA.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP IS USING THE WHIP OF SOCIALIST ARGUMENTS.

"I believe the time has come when the United States of America should watch carefully the kind of immigration that comes to our shores. I think that wise and careful legislation should make sure that no immigrants are capable of becoming true American citizens."

"I believe, too, my friends, that we have been almost criminal, almost absurdly negligent in the manner in which these laws have been applied. I believe that before a foreign citizen is naturalized he should show himself worthy to take his part in this great partnership with the American people."—(From a report of the speech of Lieutenant Governor Wolcott in the Holyoke "Democrat".)

Editor "Democrat": I think it is about time that the truly patriotic American citizens should call a halt to this stop-thief line of argument used by the politicians.

They are continually throwing mud into the eyes of the unthinking and unsophisticated citizens, so as to blind them to the robber methods of the American shysters and capitalist gamblers, protected by just such politicians as this Wolcott, who made the above cited remark about undesirable immigrants.

This subject of boog-a-boo immigration has so often been shown up by able writers as a contemptible political farce that it requires a large dose of gall to repeat it again and again, and then insult the audience by calling it an intelligent body of citizens. John F. Sheehan, only very recently in an interview with a "Democrat" representative, showed up the hypocrisy and ignorance of these political tricksters, but they have gall enough to repeat it every time they open their lying jaws. In the time of slavery, American capitalists paid as high as a thousand dollars for an able-bodied negro, and they never inquired into his vicious habits.

Now, when they can have able-bodied men and women coming here from other countries in search of a better home than what the capitalists of the old countries allowed them, coming here to offer their labor power gratis to the country, it is indeed a monstrous insult to the immigrants and to the American nation to speak of them as a burden to the country. This country, with its vast and almost unlimited resources, ought to grasp with joy the opportunity to have people come here voluntarily offering to do all kinds of dirty work that the natives shun or shrink from doing.

But the capitalist robbers and their imbeciles of hirelings who do their dirty political work, do not wish to be disturbed by any inquiries into their methods of stealing from the public weal, and they cry stop thief so as to draw the attention of the people away to other objects, hence these everlasting silly arguments and issues placed before the people at every political campaign.

Let the people wake up and prove that they are in reality an intelligent public that will no longer be deceived by such blather-skites as this Wolcott.

M. RUTHER.

MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT.

TO MR. M. RUTHER, SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS:

One thousand three hundred and seventy-two signatures on nomination papers filed at office of Secretary of State. Yours, S. E. PUTNEY, Secretary Social State Committee.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 51, of Holyoke, has made the following nominations for international officers: President—Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia. First Vice President—Mahoney, of Springfield, Mass.

Second Vice President—Woods, of Binghamton, N. Y.

Third Vice President—Murphy, of Canada.

Fourth Vice President—Bollo, of Westfield, Mass.

Fifth Vice President—Doherty, of Pennsylvania.

Sixth Vice President—Linn, of New York.

Seventh Vice President—Tracy, of Boston.

Treasurer—Webber, of Philadelphia.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Jacob Eckhardt, Louisville, Ky.\$ 1.00
A true, but poverty-stricken Socialist. 1.00
Previously received 95.08
Total\$97.08

WORCESTER, ATTENTION!

Morris E. Ruther, of Holyoke, Socialist candidate for Governor and a trade unionist, will address a public meeting in C. L. U. Hall, 21 Mechanic street, Sunday night, at 8 p. m. One of the Comrades of Worcester Section will also address the meeting directly after the address. After this the regular business meeting will be held. L. D. U.

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

[Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

Motto: "Nay, take my life and all, pardon not that: You take my house, when you do take the prop That does sustain my house; you take my life, When you take the means whereby I live."

—Shakespeare.

Under the old system men were starving because they could not produce sufficient to feed all. It is true: Poor crops, as a rule, were not universal. While Great Britain was suffering from the effects of poor crops, in Russia, or Hungary, or Austria, the crops might have been excellent. But of what use was this to England? The means of transportation were of the most primitive nature. Oxen, horses, and the sail ships were the means of transportation. In order to get the agricultural products from Eastern Europe to England such an enormous amount of human labor power had to be expended that these products had grown very high in price when they were landed in Great Britain and stored in the profit-hunting British merchants' warehouses.

But different conditions exist to-day. Poor crops in one part of the world play no roles. Within four weeks the wheat of America, Austria, Russia or India can be transported to nearly every seaport of the world. The steam engine on the railroads and the steamship have revolutionized the old system of transportation. Steam power—this powerful revolutionist—has united the nations of the world. Steam power has broken down the barriers of nationality. To-day nations have been brought nearer together than the people of hamlets, towns, or counties of the same country in former centuries.

Nature gives us all her free gifts in abundance. The millions of busy hands transform nature's gifts into all kinds of products that make social life possible, that make life worth living. We cannot see any reason why not every man, woman and child should be allowed to enjoy that inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—pursuit of happiness! Oh, we have pursued her so long, but in vain.

There is no need of starvation in our midst while granaries, warehouses and stores are filled with the products of our labor. Our present labor-power, if properly applied to the transformation of nature's gifts into useful articles, would guarantee to at least 200,000,000 of American people a life worth living, true economic freedom, and happiness.

Our forefathers, the pioneer colonists, left England, France, Ireland, Spain, Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, etc.; they were compelled to do so by the monarchic and aristocratic feudal rulers who tried to extinguish the last spark of the fire of human freedom that was still burning in the hearts of the people. Some fell on the battlefields of freedom; some died behind prison walls, or on the scaffold, or on the burning wood-pile. Others fled to America in the hope of establishing there a temple in honor of the Goddess of true human freedom. They endured hardships of all kinds, struggled for a livelihood in the midst of an immense wilderness, and paved the way for a new civilization. It was after all these hardships and suffering that one of our Revolutionary heroes exclaimed:

"America has surmounted a greater variety and combination of difficulties than, I believe, ever fell to the share of any one people in the same space of time, and has replenished the world with more useful knowledge and sounder maxims of civil government than were ever produced in any age before. Had it not been for America, there had been no such thing as freedom left throughout the whole world."

True! But, ye fathers of America, where is our freedom to-day? Here, right in this hall, I speak to 1,000 men and women, three-fourths of whom are without work, without the slightest opportunity to earn a livelihood? I ask for the cause of all this misery, and some well-fed gentleman of the public press gives me this wise answer:

"Overproduction!"

Overproduction in what? Oh, in everything—so we starve because we have been foolish enough to produce too much for our masters, but nothing for us.

I tell you how this system could be changed, how overproduction and starvation could be done away with, and some prejudiced or ignorant person jumps right up and hollows:

"For heaven sake, he preaches Socialism; we are free American citizens, we don't take any stock in these foreign ideas!" Strange, indeed! As a rule, I find that these "free American citizens" who cry about "foreign ideas," are either paid hirelings of Plutocracy, or poor wage-slaves, whose ignorance tells them that the ideal of an American citizen must be to live, and work, and die with an hungry stomach, surrounded by conditions of general misery. What fools these mortals be! The other day I visited one of our poor Comrades who lives in the back alley of a tenement house, with his beloved wife and his three lovely little children. When nearing the little Proletarian hovel I was surprised to hear my poor friend with his wife and children singing one of Herbert N. Casson's nice little labor songs. I listened, and it was the following passage that made an indelible impression upon me, so that I said to myself: "The cause of freedom is still alive; the fire of freedom is still burning in the hearts of my dear American people." Father and mother, in a strong and firm voice, that made my blood boil and freeze at the same moment, sang:

"Six days from poverty, hunger and cold,
Less than a week from the street;
Once out of work, out of home, out of gold,
Nothing to wear or to eat."

When workers have nothing, and idlers have all,
Law is a farce and a lie;
When prices rise higher and wages grow small,
Freedom means freedom to die."

And the next moment the three little children, in their innocent manner, in their soft and sweet voices, followed with the following strophe:

Profit and Interest,
Taxes and Rent,
Leave to the workingman
Not a red cent.

Robbed in the factory,
Fleeced in the shop;
'Tis only by ballots
We'll rise to the top.

World of Labor

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMN.

Written for the S. N. U.

Blessed assurance, millions are mine,
Oh, with what rapture I sip of my wine;
Owner of forests, railways and mines,
Cutting off coupons while singing these lines.

CHORUS.

This is my story, this is my song,
Robbing my neighbor all the day long;
This is my story, this is my song,
Robbing my neighbor all the day long.

Perfect submission, this I demand
From every one who earns bread on my land;
Workmen defrauded, toll poorly paid,
This is the way all great fortunes are made.

CHORUS.

Perfect submission, you know the rest,
Though laborers starve I am happy and blest;
Watching and waiting, looking above,
Filled with God's greatness, lost in His love.

CHORUS.

A LINCOLN, NEB., FRIEND.

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capitalist Papers and the "Dividing Up" Theory.

The Capitalist journals seem to be very short of wit and humor just now, says London "Justice," especially where the Socialists are concerned. Only on that assumption can we account for the fact that the "Times" has been compelled to parade Heinrich Heine's trite old joke in a leading article. Heine was really a Socialist, so far as he was anything at all, and, of course, a cynic. He suggested to his friend, the head of the House of Rothschild, that if a deputation of Socialists came to see him he should offer each "his share" of the total Rothschild fortune, estimated by the population of France. This amounted to five francs a head, according to Heine's arithmetic. The deputation never came, and the offer was never made, but the joke wasn't a bad one—seven and forty years ago. Of course, Heine knew well that the Socialists, his friend Karl Marx being one of them, were no more inclined to "divide up" money than they are now, and his fun was quite as much at Rothschild's expense as at anyone else's. Let us hope the leading Capitalist organ will find something more amusing than this old "chestnut" to trot out for the benefit of its readers at the silly season. Meanwhile, it is evident that the Anarchist explosion has been no joke for the poor secretary, and if all the Rothschilds themselves were blown up to-morrow that wouldn't change the economic arrangements.

According to the "British Medical Journal," telegraphers are alarmingly subject to consumption. Out of 100 deaths among all adult males in England 13.8 are due to consumption; out of 100 deaths among the grinders in the cutlery trade, who are specially subject to the disease, 33.1 are due to it, while the proportion for the telegraph operators is 46.6 in 100. More than half of them die of diseases of the respiratory organs, against 24 per cent only in all other occupations.

Serious Situation Among the Shipbuilders in Belfast and on the Clyde.

The threatened shipping strike at Belfast and on the Clyde will be a big affair unless trouble is soon averted. The real of the strike is at Belfast, where the engineers are striking for higher wages in view of the improved trade. The Belfast ship owners have agreements with the Clyde, Tyneside and other North Coast yards, requiring the latter to shut out their own engineers if the men compel the Belfast yards to close. Yesterday 3,000 men in the Harland & Wolff and other yards at Belfast struck work, and it is expected that 20,000 men will soon be idle. If the Clyde yards close, as expected, over 100,000 workmen will be out of work, and it is estimated that work will be suspended on 100 vessels now building in the Clyde yards. Much anxiety prevails about the Tyneside and northeast coast, where a stoppage of work will mean the dismissal of 120,000 engineers.

PARIS, FRANCE.

International Exhibitions From the Point of View of Modern Capitalism.

The Paris journals are raising the issue whether the great exhibition of 1900 is worth supporting on the ground that it will have the effect of bringing the various nations into more harmonious relations with each other. The promoters of these exhibitions continually assure us that they help the cause of peace, but, up to the present, evidence in the form of numerous wars has been against them; and the Parisian journalists who fail to see in these displays anything more than a capitalist advertisement of wares have an easy task in showing how absurd it is to expect peace to come through the display of goods exhibited for the very purpose of competition, and by men who are prepared to use coercion or the sword to oust their competitors, whether national or foreign. As a matter of fact, these exhibitions are nothing but cheap jack displays, on a mammoth scale; the competitors being ready to cut each others' throats to secure the sale of their particular goods. It is all very well for capitalists to associate their sweated goods with the sacred name of Peace in the same way as they associate their vile rum with missionaries and the Bible; but they are being found out. Capitalist exhibitions are

only a form of advertisement to obtain fresh markets, and by that means to exploit labor.

The Social Struggle in a New Aspect.

About two weeks ago we gave a full report of the great Glass Workers' strike in Carmaux. This struggle is likely to mark another epoch in the history of industrial conflicts. M. Rissiguer, Director of the Carmaux Glass Works, emboldened by the support given him by the government, has sued M. Jaures, a Socialist orator, and the editors of two newspapers, "La Petite Republique," of Paris, and "La Depeche," of Toulouse, for having aided and sustained the strikers and for having libeled his own person. M. Rissiguer claims \$20,000 damages. Without the intervention of these newspapers and the activity of the eloquent Deputy, claims M. Rissiguer, the resistance of the men would have been crushed long ago. The announcement of his suit met with furious denunciation from French newspapers. Even "Figaro" declares M. Rissiguer's action ill-advised, and his arguments extremely feeble. Paul de Cassagnac, Monarchist and Clerical though he be, indulges in a tirade against M. Rissiguer that might have been penned by a militant Socialist.

CARMAUX, FRANCE.

Contemptible Means of the French Capitalists to Defeat the Brave Workmen of the Carmaux District.

About two weeks ago a Paris cablegram to the Capitalist press of all countries announced to the world that M. Resseguier, the director of the Carmaux Glass Works, had been shot by a striking workman. The French press made much noise about this "attentat" on the Capitalist tyrant of Carmaux, and for a time it looked as if the public sympathy would no longer be with the strikers. And the fact of the matter is that the object of this alleged shooting affair was to rob the strikers of the public sympathy and to induce the Government to send more troops to Carmaux. Now it is openly avowed by many papers that no attempt whatever had been made to shoot Resseguier.

For the information of Organized Labor we publish the following special cablegram from Paris, which gives a complete history of the Carmaux strike movement: The great glass workers' strike at Carmaux has taken a sensational form in the alleged attempt to assassinate M. Resseguier, Chairman of the company. The strike is extraordinary among recent labor disputes. Fifteen hundred glass workers have been idle for three months past. The dispute originated thus: Baudot, a member of the Carmaux Glass Workers' Trade Union, was chosen to represent his fellow-workmen at the National Glass Workers' Congress, which meets in July each year. He gave due notice of his absence to M. Resseguier and attended the Congress. On his return to the factory he was discharged; but since 1884, when the law was passed conferring liberty of association upon French workmen, delegates of workmen's unions have always been allowed to be present at trade congresses, provided due notice of absence was given. Baudot's comrades, therefore, struck work, declining to resume until he was reinstated.

Mr. Jean Jaures, the Socialist Deputy for Carmaux, hurried to the workmen's headquarters and urged the men to resume work without delay, contending it to be less costly to pay Baudot's wages out of union funds until some other employment could be found for him than for 1,500 men to draw strike pay for a longer or shorter period. After some hesitation the men consented and notified M. Resseguier of their willingness to resume work. The latter, however, declined to reopen his factory, and thus transformed the strike into a lockout. Within a few weeks some \$40,000 was subscribed to enable the workmen to hold out. Ultimately Resseguier declared himself ready to re-engage the workmen one by one on his own terms because he evidently desired to exclude all those who had taken an active part in organizing the trade union. The workmen declined to accept his terms and the struggle continued.

The Government did all in its power to coerce the men into submission, but without avail. Detachments of police and soldiers were drafted into the town and arbitrary arrests made. M. Resseguier sent to Belgium for workmen, who, as soon as they understood the state of affairs, struck as well. Some few were retained in the factory by main force, but they refused to work. Then came the news that M. Resseguier had been shot by an Anarchist workman. The news lacked then and still lacks confirmation, for not only is M. Resseguier in perfect health, but no one except a man in M. Resseguier's pay saw or heard anything of the outrage, although the street was full of people at the time the shot is said to have been fired. The news is thought to be an attempt on the part of M. Resseguier to alienate public sympathy from the workmen.

The alleged assault on M. Resseguier has been used as a pretext for filling the town with cavalry. Charges are made at regular intervals down the principal streets, although, according to official dispatches, perfect calm prevails. At last the Socialist party has decided to take action, and yesterday it issued a strong manifesto in favor of the workmen. It is addressed to "Republican France" and signed by fifty-five Deputies and twenty-two Municipal Councillors. The Paris Municipal Council, which is controlled by the Socialist elements, voted the sum of 40,000 francs in support of the strikers, and many other City Councils of Socialist tendency, such as Roubaix, Marseilles, Caen, etc., followed. The past deputation of Socialist Deputies has waited upon M.

Ribot and exhorted from him promises to see that justice is done and that the Government representatives do not exceed their functions.

NATIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Government Labor Bulletin Published.

The first issue of the bulletin of the United States Department of Labor will go to press this week, and be issued Monday. An edition of 10,000 copies is authorized by law. These will be distributed to the principal newspapers, public institutions, labor bureaus and organizations throughout the country, and sent to labor bureaus and similar institutions abroad. Commissioner Wright has placed a great amount of work upon this initial number. There will be about 100 pages in it. The first chapter will be on strikes in the United States for seven and one-half years prior to June, 1894, compiled from the tenth annual report of the Department of Labor, soon to be issued. The chapter will also speak of strikes in Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria. The second chapter will deal with the salient features of recent labor legislation in Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The third chapter treats of the employment of women in England, and is prepared by Miss Collet, a special employee of the Department of Labor. Mr. George K. Holmes, late chief of the census division of farms, homes and mortgages, contributes an article on public and private debts in the United States. There is also an important contribution on the relations of employer and employee under the common law. The bulletin will be issued bi-monthly, and it is the intention of Commissioner Wright to bring together matters of current interest to labor, not merely in the United States, but from all available sources. There are already thirty-two States with labor bureaus, and it is proposed to have not only these, but every important industrial center at home and abroad brought into close touch through the agency of the bulletin. The bulletin will form the third important agency for the dissemination of facts of industrial importance, the other two being through the general work of the Bureau of Labor, and through its special work, directed into particular inquiries by order of Congress. The bulletin will not be in this light and degree the advocate of any theory, but will be devoted exclusively to the presentation of facts.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Wage Slavery in the Cigarmaking Industry of New York City.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, of New York, at a meeting held Tuesday, September 17, 1895, the Press Committee was instructed to send the following to your address for publication in the next "Journal": "The members of our craft are in general not sufficiently informed of the development and turns of conditions of the cigar industry of this city, and, knowing what a prominent part New York takes in supplying the market of the country, we deem it necessary to illustrate to our craftsmen the situation of the present.

"Colleagues that left New York City ten or more years ago would be astonished if they returned now to find that hand work has almost entirely disappeared and the same being replaced by the so-called team work. The difference is simply a division of the old between bunch makers and cigar makers, the latter rolling the bunch fresh from table without being pressed, and many a time has to make the bunch all over again before he can roll it. This is a total loss of time on his side. These cigars are sold as regular hand work all over the country. The object of the change is a reduction of prices, as the difference of former times, which ran from \$12.00 to \$16.00, and those that are paid now for team work, which run from \$8.00 to \$9.00 per thousand, clearly demonstrates.

"Another evil we have to compete with is the so-called rolling machine, or suction tables, which are in reality nothing else than wrapper cutting machines, and are used for the same object as above—as price killers. More so, because there are only girls employed on them, who receive for rolling dry bunches from \$2.25 to \$3.00, and for fresh, or so-called hand bunches, from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per thousand. There are a few thousand of these tables in operation in this city, with the prospect of increasing the number daily. Of the girls operating these tables, there are only about 150 organized. Many attempts have been made to organize them by the joint unions of this city with very discouraging results, however.

"These girls are only part of the elements thrown into our trade by so-called philanthropic societies of Hebrew origin, which have produced cigar makers wholesale, by learning them a few weeks, and then with the aid of the manufacturers, who in most cases are members of such societies themselves, fill their shops in case of a strike or in order to accomplish a reduction. With these elements and the assistance of police protection the manufacturers of this city have baffled to a great extent the efforts which we have made to organize. In addition to this comes the tenement house industry, sufficiently known to our craft, and therefore it is not necessary to occupy much space. Suffice it to say, that in this city there are still about 800 families employed in that system, to the detriment of our trade and the whole population.

"Of the 20,000 persons in the cigar industry in this city there are about 5,000 organized, and with the exception of the comparatively few union shops the other 15,000 fill

every shop and manage, with lower prices and longer hours, to keep union men idle, walking the streets, until finally they are compelled to take any kind of a job in any shop to keep starvation from their families. The out-of-work benefit paid by Union No. 90, which runs up as high as \$400 some weeks, conclusively shows that one-fourth of our members are out of work almost constantly; part of them hand work, who are compelled to take jobs they are ashamed of, as, for instance, jobs that pay from \$4 to \$6, or go without a job all the year round.

"The union shops are working most of the time at reduced hours, or laying off from time to time. New York City, more so than any other, is the dumping ground of the surplus of unemployed labor of Europe, and here, more than anywhere else in the country, are they thrown in competition with organized labor, making all our efforts to organize so much harder."

The future of the New York workman is not a pleasant one. Within the next five years things will get worse. Capitalism, governed by the law of free competition, cannot exist without constantly reducing the cost of production. And labor has to foot the bill.

BROCKTON, MASS.

Important for Shoe Workers.

Sunday's meeting of the Central Labor Union was well attended, and the principal business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing six months. President Wm. A. Martin, Vice-President A. G. Warner and Secretary Geo. H. Lord were re-elected, as they ought to be. Hugh Fahey of the Finishers was elected financial secretary and Peter Nesbitt of the Tailors, treasurer; John Williams of the Bakers, sergeant-at-arms, and A. G. Warner, Mich. Moran and Neil Currie, trustees. Mr. John F. Tobin, who has been in town the greater part of the week in his official capacity as the general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers, was invited to speak, and did so in a manner that interested the delegates very much. He laid particular emphasis on the fact that the wage-earners of the East, particularly the shoeworkers, are slow in demanding the union label. Yet the label is by far the most formidable weapon in compelling non-union workers to join the ranks of Organized Labor. The new organization, Mr. Tobin says, is growing rapidly, and is receiving encouragement everywhere. Never before has such harmony prevailed. Lasters, Knights of Labor and International members vie with each other in building up the new organization. Mr. Tobin so impressed the delegates with the necessity for vigorous action on behalf of the union stamp, that the working committee will henceforth be called the working and label committee, with special instructions to boom the union stamp.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Eugene V. Debs and the Tagging of Wage Slaves.

From time to time plutocratic employers of laboring men spring the question of the advisability of tagging their employees as Western ranchmen brand their steers, said Eugene V. Debs, the other day. These plutocrats claim that the employment of vast herds of human cattle makes it necessary to tag and number them, that their business may be conducted more satisfactorily to themselves; and with an impudence that defies exaggeration they "round up" their cattle and submit to them the propriety of substituting tags and numbers for names. One of the strange features of this scheme of degradation is seen in the fact that the men whom the plutocratic employers propose to tag and number as if they were penitentiary convicts deem it prudent to discuss the subject as if it were a business proposition rather than a shrewdly devised scheme to ignore their manhood, destroy their individuality as men and citizens, and make labor unspeakably odious.

That this is the case, advices from Milwaukee, Joliet and Chicago fully establish. In these localities, where corporations are engaged in iron and steel manufacturing enterprises, and a large number of workmen are employed, the proprietors have unblushingly proposed to tag the men, and the men are discussing the proposition; but so confident are the plutocrats that the men will consent to their own degradation that the tags have been ordered and are ready for use.

It is difficult to grasp the ineffable infamy of this degrading scheme.

If it were devised for convicts, galley slaves, criminals transported to penal colonies, it might be regarded as prudent; but that plutocratic employers should suggest the infamous practice for American workmen is to emulate the policy of the Russian despot, who tags and numbers the victims of his wrath whom he consigns to torture and to death in his Siberian mines.

The scheme of tagging and numbering workmen proposed by the Illinois Steel Company and kindred corporations leaves little more to be done to reach the lowest depths of wage degradation in the United States. The tagging and numbering infamy accomplished, the branding iron and the iron collar will be in order.

Will American workmen quietly submit to be tagged and numbered? Indeed, will they accept the degradation under any possible circumstances or conditions? Confronted by propositions and preparations to degrade workmen to the level of beasts of burden, to the level of "dumb driven cattle," is it not time for American workmen to protest and resist to the death, if required, to maintain their liberty and their manhood; to rescue their home from being numbered as stalls for

cattle, their wives from the degrading designation of "dams," and their children as the progeny of some sire known only by his tag and number?

If American workmen have not abdicated their manhood, if the fires of liberty and high inspirations are not totally extinguished, they will give corporations to understand that at any and every sacrifice they will resist this last and most infamous invasion of their rights and liberties, and that with their wives and children they will go down to honored graves rather than live the tagged and numbered slaves of corporations.—Eugene V. Debs in Chicago Evening Press.

PERCY, ILL.

Strike of Coal Miners.

The miners at the Little Muddy and Goalsby's coal mines suspended work after a demand for an increase of 10 cents per ton, to take effect at once. A mass meeting was held this afternoon and committees selected to wait upon the operators and also to notify the miners along the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad of the suspension and ask their assistance. The miners at the Willisville and Randolph mines will join in the suspension to-morrow and every mine here not paying the advanced rate will be closed down. The demand for coal is good and it is thought the strike will be of short duration. If the operators do not accede to the demands of the miners the State Board of Arbitration will be asked to pass upon the matter.

Later: The operators of the Randolph, Goalsby and Little Muddy mines have agreed to pay the advanced price of 10c per ton asked by the miners, and work was resumed at all the mines. The suspension of work, which only lasted three days, proved successful for the miners, without calling on the State Board of Arbitration.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Garment Workers Desert Rochester.

The following telegram has been sent out by the Associated Press: NEW YORK, October 20.—For several months the workmen of clothing manufacturers of Rochester have been on a strike. The American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations have been struggling with this strike, trying to bring the manufacturers to terms, but the thirty firms, with their \$10,000,000 of invested capital, held out for unconditional surrender. The strike was about to fall when the United Garment Workers hit upon a new plan. It was carried out last Friday, when the 2,000 workers in the clothing trade packed up their belongings and took their wives and their children and went from Rochester, never to return. Some went to Chicago, some to Cincinnati, some to St. Louis, and a few came here. Work had been provided for them, and by this morning the last of the 2,000 are settled in their new homes. The result of this fight is that Rochester firms find themselves without laborers.

OMAHA, NEB.

Brewery Workmen Set Forth Their Grievance With Employers.

On the 1st day of April the agreement about wages, etc., between the boss brewers and their workmen ran out. The Brewery Workmen's Union tried in every peaceable way and manner to get the new agreement for the coming year signed, but failed to do so. Finally the union placed a boycott upon the Fred Krug Brewing Company and Omaha Brewing Association. On the next day every brewer, driver and fireman in the Omaha breweries were locked out. And ever since (twenty-three weeks now), the men are going idle. Every offer of the union to settle the matter was boldly refused by the bosses. They had "nothing to arbitrate," as King Pullman said, was always their answer. Only recently the National Secretary, Bechtold, of the Brewery Workmen's Union, offered another settlement, but he also failed to accomplish anything. The union therefore, at its last meeting, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Every drop of Omaha beer is made by scabs, imported from St. Louis and Chicago.

Whereas, The Omaha boss brewers refuse constantly to arbitrate or settle the disagreement with their former employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we place a boycott upon all the beer made and sold by the Fred Krug Brewing Company, Omaha Brewing Association, Metz Bros. Brewing Company, and South Omaha Brewing Company.

Resolved, That we request all workingmen and their friends not to drink a drop of the said beer until the bosses recognize the rights of organized workingmen.

Assemblies in Deadwood, S. D., and Lead City, Dak., take special notice.

PITTSBURG, PA.

An Announcement to the Wage Slaves.

The first note of winter comes to us in the shape of a tune we never fancied. It is that the price of coal has advanced and is likely to make further strides in the direction of high prices. Our mines contain plenty of coal, and for many years to come will be able to supply the demand, no matter how extravagant. But the gentlemen who have cornered the mines are restricting the output for the purpose of raising prices. How crude were the methods of the gentry of former times, whose simple demand of "stand and deliver" yielded them but a beggarly living in comparison with the politeness of our own Chesterfield brigands, who simply corner the necessities of life and raise the prices to the highest notch.—American Craftsman.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

INTERESTING STATISTICS AS PRESENTED BY LABOR COMMISSIONER CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, which has just been completed, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, computes that the loss to employees in establishments in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$190,493,382, and to employers to \$94,825,837. The loss to employees on account of strikes was \$183,807,686, and on account of lockouts \$26,685,616; to employers on account of strikes, \$82,590,884, and on account of lockouts \$12,235,451.

The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,167, and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes 3,714,466, making an average loss to the employees of each establishment of \$2,368 and to each person of \$44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6,067, and the number of persons locked out 366,690. These persons lost an average of \$75 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lockouts during the period amounted, as far as ascertainable, to \$13,438,704, or a little over 7 per cent of the total loss to employees.

This report will cover about 1,300 pages, and gives all the information ascertainable concerning strikes and lockouts for the seven and a half years ending June 30, 1894, especially covered by the report. It, however, includes the figures given in a previous report on the same subject, closing with 1886. The report is largely devoted to tables showing the causes, duration, location and cost of these labor disturbances, and also gives many other facts of interest bearing upon strikes and lockouts.

One of the most important tables given is that relating to the causes of strikes. This statement shows that more than a fourth of them were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increase of wages; over 13 per cent for a refusal to concede a reduction of hours, and more than 8 per cent by the determination of employers to reduce wages. Three thousand, six hundred and twenty, or almost 8 per cent of the strikes, were caused by sympathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the employment of non-union men. The industries most affected by strikes in the past seven and a half years were the building trades, with 20,785 establishments involved. After these in the order of importance, came coal and coke, clothing, tobacco, food preparations, stone quarrying, etc.

Out of a total of 10,483 strikes in the entire country for this period, 5,908, or to exceed 56 per cent, occurred in twenty-six of the principal cities, while of the establishments involved in lockouts over 51 per cent occurred in these cities. Fifty-nine per cent of the establishments engaged in strikes were closed on an average of 23 days, and 64 per cent of those engaged in lockouts for an average of 35 days, the loss of time in other cases being only temporary. In each case there were a few establishments closed permanently.

Success was gained by the employees in over 45 per cent of the strikes; partial success in over 10 per cent, while the remaining 47 per cent were failures. Over 45 per cent of the lockouts succeeded completely, and over 10 per cent partially. The others were failures. In the successful strikes 602,992 persons were thrown out of employment; 318,801 in those partially successful and 1,400,988 in those which failed. Of the total number of persons thrown out of employment by the strikes in the entire period of thirteen and a half years, 2.78 per cent were females and by lockouts 22.63.

Of the 10,483 strikes which occurred in the seven and a half years especially covered by the present report, 7,235 were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 42 lockouts of this period only eighty-one were ordered by organizations of employees. Sixty-nine per cent of all the strikes and 76 per cent of all the lockouts of the seven and a half year period treated of occurred in the five States of Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, Illinois taking the lead of all the States of the Union.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Freedom of Wage Workers.

Girls employed in a Tennessee pencil factory began organizing on the quiet recently for the purpose of protecting themselves against the "sliding scale." The superintendent, learning of the movement, discharged those whom he thought were responsible for its inauguration and was surprised to find that the rest of the girls discharged themselves. The highest wages paid is 50 cents per day.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Weavers and Spinners Strike.

The weavers and spinners of the Penemah mills, at Tatfield, struck in sympathy with the back boys, who struck last week for the restoration of a 10 per cent cut in wages. Twelve hundred operators are out.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Action of the Coal Miners.

The Miners' Convention decided to call a suspension in the Northern and Central Pennsylvania districts. They also decided that no partial resumption shall take place in that region until 100 per cent of the miners have received the advance demanded. The Convention resolved to ask an advance of 5 cents per ton, and if this demand is not granted by November 1st to be increased to 10 cents per ton.

AMONG THE SIOUX.

THE MOST RESTLESS TRIBE OF INDIANS ON EARTH.

Always Crave for Blood—Intrenched in the Bad Lands Where They Sulk to Their Hearts' Content—Three Red Warriors.

(Special Correspondence.)

THE Sioux Reservation is the best possible combination of prairie, hills, mountains and timber lands. The latter is composed of cottonwood, ash, elm and box elder. The rivers are mostly narrow streams of great length. Water is scarce and of an alkaline character.

Something like \$45,000,000 has been expended since 1868 on the support and civilization of the Sioux, yet the progress has been very small in proportion to the expenditure. One-fourth of the entire Indian appropriation goes to the Sioux. They are given agricultural implements, wagons, harness and fences. At the various agencies the Indians employ two days in every two weeks going to and from the agencies for rations. They have to be practically driven to do farming, and are forced to attend school.

cavorted and howled around the stake until the rope wore through the skin and set them free. When this occurred they were supposed to be full fledged warriors. Woe to the buck who fainted or fell from exhaustion. He was thenceforth regarded as a squaw man and shunned by the rest of the tribe.

The finding of gold in the Black Hills brought the whites and the Sioux together with a clash. In those days that short-legged, game-footed warrior, Sitting Bull, was in the heyday of his power. His warriors murdered and were murdered right and left. These troubles culminated in the uprising in which General Custer and his soldiers lost their lives. To Sitting Bull has been attributed the questionable honor of planning that massacre. If reports may be believed it was that fine old barbarian Gall who did the work. Sitting Bull was only a medicine man who had outgrown his mummy and his tom-tom. He was by no means a man of personal magnetism, and it was not long after the Custer massacre before White Ghost, Drifting Goose and other prominent sub chiefs of the tribe withdrew their support and followed Gall, Two Bears, Big Head and other leaders.

This was a crusher to Bull, but he promptly rallied a few of his faithful followers and started a sort of Clan-na-Gael society, called the "Secret Eaters." Nobody ever found out the particular diet indulged in. Most of the warriors laughed at it, and finally Sitting Bull, disheartened and grown old, took to farming, in which occupation he was engaged when he met his death.

Some time afterward Frosted had another vision. He expressed his intention of bringing the Standing Rock to life. Standing Rock, after which the agency is named, is about four feet high and a foot in diameter. It is supposed to be a petrified squaw who ran away from her husband.

Agent McGillicuddy, in order to show the foolishness of the thing, humored the young prophet. If he brought the rock to life he was to receive a valuable present. If he failed he should go to jail. The day arrived, and Frosted began operations in the presence of a great assemblage of spectators. He pranced and howled around the rock and rattled his bones and spells and cut up his monkey shins for half an hour or more. The rock did not budge. The spectators began to sneer, and Agent McGillicuddy seized upon Frosted and thrust him into durance vile. This proved to be a great blow to Indian superstition.

Generally speaking, a Sioux has no idea of the fitness of things. Some time ago a warrior walked into an undertaker's shop in a frontier town and purchased a coffin for a child whom he expected to die in the following week. The child got well and the buck had a coffin on his hands. He is probably saving it for future use.

The drawing of rations by the Sioux is an exciting event for even a cool blooded spectator. It panders to the Indians' love of blood in a way that is unpleasantly suggestive. The steers intended for leavers are kept in a pen near the agency. Each steer is calculated to be enough for thirty Indians, whose names are drawn by lot. These Indians station themselves in a line on their ponies about three hundred yards away.

At a given signal a steer is released. Then like an avalanche the wild sons of the prairie rush down on the animal with yells and whoops and swinging lariats. The steer is killed in a jiffy. Then come the squaws, and a scene of blood and carnage takes place that is enough to sicken the heart of a civilized person. The liver is eaten raw, and sometimes I have seen it hung from the neck of a squaw, who chewed away on it while cutting up the meat. Every part is kept and nothing is wasted. This scene is repeated until the steers are gone.

The Sioux are great gamblers and will stake everything, including their wives and children, on their games of chance. They are played generally with the blue pits of plums carved with symbols or with bones. While the gambling is going on the monotonous thump on the tom-tom is incessant. Sometimes a buck will wager his sweetheart, whose affections he has won, pledging to resign her in case he loses.

There is no tribe in the history of the country that has given the government so much trouble. The power of Osceola and the Seminoles was comparatively easily broken; Tecumseh and the Iroquois were soon subjugated; Red Jacket and Black Hawk and Brant and other celebrated chiefs who at times have pitted themselves against the government were brought to terms in short order, simply because the government had not then adopted the "civilizing" policy.

Time and again the Sioux have turned on their benefactors, returning a holocaust of evil for good. In 1862 they killed more than a thousand settlers. In 1866 they massacred Colonel Fetterman and forty-nine men, and in 1876 they butchered General Custer and five companies. This is only a small part of their unsavory record. At the same time there is some degree of truth in the statement made by Gall, one of the few old-time Indians who have not lost their personality, that the United States had made fifty-two treaties with them, none of which had been kept by the whites. In a majority of cases, however, the first infractions have been made by the Sioux.

And, by the way, Sioux love making is a very queer thing. The young man and woman will sit side by side, each under a blanket, for an hour or so, every day for a month. At last the swain will throw his blanket over the head of the girl, and she will drop hers to the ground. This settles it, and they are presumably happy ever after.

Diamond Hairpins.

Some of the latest novelties are a fine pearl and diamond brooch, which is convertible into a hairpin, consisting of a heart and wings; while a similar idea has been embodied in an aligrette comb, answering the purpose of a brooch, also formed of fine diamonds and pearls. There is also a winged hairpin, with a detachable top, so that it can also be converted into a brooch.

The design is of special beauty, fine single diamonds being placed on either side of the serpent in the center, with a pear-shaped pearl above it, all springing from the star between the wings. Another of the most fashionable kinds of bracelet, a great improvement on the curb, consists of fine turquoise and pearls, blended with gold chain work and supplemented by a pendant ball. The idea asserts itself in many fashions.

Kings and Queens on Vacation.

Kings and Queens, like other people, are now enjoying their annual outing. The Queen Regent of Spain and the little King are at Miramar, near San Sebastian; the King of Portugal is at Cascaes; King Leopold of Belgium is at Ostend; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her mother are at the chateau of Sandryth, near Utrecht; the Czar and Czarina are at Peterhof; King Oscar and his family are at the palace of Tullgarn; the Queen of Italy is at Cressoney, and King Humbert is at his shooting lodge in the Valle d'Oro, in the Graian Alps.

Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for a currency, as are coconuts and eggs.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

Every dollar given down here in the name of Christ, draws interest above. Whoever loves sin is a sinner, no matter how much he may give to the church.

True religion ought to shine as brightly on the street cars as it does in church.

What some people can call prudence, goes by another name in the next house.

FIGS—All Figs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. No figs after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. 50 Figs cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It has been calculated that the saline matter held in solution in sea water comprises one-thirtieth of its weight.

Seemann's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Men who live on the rock never have to lose any sleep in bad weather.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Every child must learn to walk by using its own legs.

The more one uses Parker's Glycerine Tonic the more its good qualities are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pain and every kind of weakness.

The heart is larger than the world, because the whole world cannot fill it.

Walking would often be a pleasure were it not for the corns. These pests are easily removed with Hindocorns. 15c. at druggists.

Some men stop talking nice in church about the time their wives begin to clean house.

WANTED Canvasers to sell "Time Trees at Pair Prices." CASH BY WEEKLY: we furnish working capital, experience, etc. You cannot fail if you sell for the great W. O. & L. L. S. & R. K. NURSERY, 7 at year 1,000 acres Nursery, 8, 400, 30 acres Orchard. Write quick, giving age, reference, etc. Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill.

"Well, that was a close shave!" ejaculated the great pugilist. "I was at last afraid the legislature wouldn't interfere."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

New women are no more proficient in alighting from street cars than their old-fashioned sisters.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and lung trouble of three years' standing. E. GADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894

When the bank breaks some men who claim to be Christians have no religion left.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them. It is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



Remarkable Offer!

Free to Jan. 1, 1896.

New Subscribers who will cut out this coupon and send it AT ONCE with name and address, and \$1.75, will receive

FREE

Our Handsome 4-page Calendar, lithographed in 14 colors. Retail price 50c.

FREE

The Youth's Companion every week till January 1, 1896.

FREE

The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

And The Companion

52 Weeks, A Full Year to January, 1897.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Send Check, Post-Office or Express Order, or Registered Letter, at Our Risk.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The man who never gives away anything, cheats himself.

It is hard to please the man who never knows what he wants.

As soon as Eve took the forbidden fruit the devil had an army.

Don't go security for the man who runs his boots down at the heel.

Consuelo Vanderbilt's 'retrograde' nose looks exactly like a poor girl's pug nose.

The Value of Trees.

How many farmers and others, too, whose places are destitute of fruit and shade trees. Again, how many rented places are devoid of trees of all kinds. Has the land-owner ever stopped to consider that a small orchard, a few yard trees around every tenement house will greatly enhance the value, attract and hold a better class of tenants, make life more enjoyable and that too at practically no cost? We tell you there is a great deal of selfishness when we look abroad and see how stingy and selfish many are with their tenants, and oftentimes perchance some good farmer rents his farm and moves away and is so selfish as to reserve all, yes, all the fruit produced, denying even this to his tenant. Land-owners owe their tenants and the public generally, a duty by planting at least a moderate quantity of trees. This is a wise public policy.—Ornamental Tree Growing.

RAM'S HORNS.

The worst deception is self-deception.

A good thought planted in good soil will grow.

The real coward is the one who is afraid to do right.

It is impossible to love God until his word is believed.

When bad men are elected to office the devil rules the city.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists; price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

W. N. U. St. L.—954—43.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

Such ills as

SORENESS, STIFFNESS,

and the like,

ST. JACOBS OIL

WIPES OUT

Promptly and Effectually.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Gleens and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls or Becomes Gray. Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machines. STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BRIDGES & CO., 515 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

\$60

Monthly for a good Collector and Salesman in every town and county in United States. Man or woman. Permanent position for suitable person. Write for the position at once. W. A. BRUCE & CO., 258 B'way, New York.

CLAIRETTE

TRADE MARK

Above All Others

There is no soap in the world that stands so high in the opinion of thoughtful women as

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

For washing clothes or doing housework, it can't be equalled. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.



RAIN IN THE FACE.

Nothing can ever eradicate the love of blood and war from the nature of the Sioux. They are a warring nation by tradition and instinct. Generally speaking they are tall, large boned and athletic. The school children dress like civilized boys and girls, but the older Indians still cling to their moccasins, leggings, eagles' feathers, hedgehog quills and paint. To these old fathers of the tribe may be attributed much of the trouble with the whites, although there is nothing quite so bad as an educated Indian boy who harks back to the ways of his ancestors.

The Sioux are still permitted to hold their dances, with the single exception of the sun dance. This was too barbarous for government endurance, although nobody was hurt by it but the Indians themselves. It was the ceremony in which the young braves "qualified" as full-fledged warriors. It was a sort of Maypole affair, in which the Indians danced around a pole while hanging to ropes. They did not hang with their hands. Two deep gashes were cut in the skin of their wrists, and the rope was passed under the skin and flesh and tied. Then the young braves danced and

TWO STRIKES.

A Sioux Chief.

Gall is one of the few Sioux chiefs whose love for his people is sincere. He never masqueraded as a patriot to secure his own ends, and in all his intercourse with the whites he has preserved his dignified personality as an Indian.

The medicine man is probably the worst enemy to civilization encountered by the agents among the Sioux. There is no end either to their mummery or their villainy. The following story shows the fatuous disposition of the tribe. Some four years ago the son of Red Fish, a young warrior named Frosted, made up his mind that he would become a medicine man and a prophet. He had a vision. Then he began to howl. He was surrounded by all the warriors of the village, who began to suspect that he had the stomach ache. He enlightened them.

"Lo!" said he; "I have seen the Crows coming; they have crossed the Cannon Ball River and are as the leaves of the forest. Our wives and children are in danger. I have spoken."

Then he began to howl again. Some time previously the government had taken the firearms away from the Indians, but they managed to scrape up some bows and arrows and old muskets and away they went in their war paint after Frosted. He led them across the river, where he lay down and had another vision. The Crows were at a certain butte. Away went the Sioux to the butte. They found no Crows. Then



HUGH HAWK.

Frosted prognosticated another butte. No Crows were there. The war party visited butte after butte, but found no enemies. Then they came back disgusted.

INCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Lincoln, Nebraska.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY THE—
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.
311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

Subscription—In Advance.
One Year, to United States or Canada, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Three Months, .25
One Year, to Europe, 1.50

Advertising.
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Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



UNDER OUR FLAG.

Ohio Socialists report having secured 4,000 signatures for their State ticket.

Comrade Keir Hardie is full of praise for our Socialist Comrades on the Pacific Coast.

Comrades Mrs. Merrifield, Mrs. Avery and Mr. Casson are doing good work in Massachusetts.

Kansas City, Mo., had the grandest Socialist demonstration for many years. Keir Hardie warmed the boys up.

Our Lincoln, Neb., Comrades are a lively set of agitators. Small in number, but great in working out new agitation.

Thanks to the energy of the young pioneer Socialists of Baltimore, our Socialist ticket will go on the official ballot of Maryland.

Our Comrades of Baltimore are doing some work now, the true value of which can only be estimated by the Socialists of the next decade.

Comrade Liebke, of Utica, N. Y., Socialist candidate in the Ninth Ward, published a fine letter of acceptance. It was published in the "Globe."

COMRADE SWANHOLM STILL ENTHUSIASTIC.

Omaha, Neb., October 5, 1895.—Editor of LABOR: I take pleasure in reporting, that I hope we shall soon have our "Council Bluffs Labor" bills settled with the S. N. U., not because we had collected some money, no, but I myself will try to raise the money, as soon as possible. I am happy to see the success of our S. N. Union and, will always do my best for it, as to my knowledge "Labor" is the best agitator of all, and it is every Socialist's duty to support it. Let us try comrades to make "Labor" a daily as soon as possible, so that it would be unnecessary to subscribe to any Capitalist paper at all.

Election is now coming on, and the hoodie politicians—Republican or Democrat, are fighting for office, for nothing but office, money and almighty power to rule the people, to control the means of production to the interest of the few and to bound the proletarians yet further and further down, yes—down to hunger, starvation, prostitution and death. And they are fighting to get our votes, they are using money, beer, whisky, cigars and so on, to get the laborer's vote. Comrades and fellow workers of America: let us show those office seekers, that we are the majority of the people, and have common sense enough to turn the rascals out. Where there is Socialist Labor Party tickets in the field it is every Socialist, every proletarian's duty to support it, and where there is none, don't vote at all.

The time has come, that we must do something; if we want to exist, we must take ourselves up and use all our strength against the present system.

I am convinced that Socialism, the Co-operative Commonwealth will come, but yet it is a great question how it will come, by revolution or by the ballot-box. It is our duty to try to win by the ballot, or else revolution will come out of it own consequences. Wake up Comrades! Fraternal greetings to you.

A. C. SWANHOLM.
Omaha, Neb.

Even if you know what Socialism means it won't hurt you to attend meetings and hear the good news about it. Attend, by all means, and fill a seat; it will encourage others to do likewise.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

THE VALIANT COMRADE PRESENTS HER VIEWS TO A CAPITALIST PRESS REPORTER.

Martha Moore Avery lectured in the Red Men's Hall on Thursday evening. The "Enterprise" man interviewed her at the Columbia yesterday morning, and propounded many questions as to the object of her work and what she proposed to accomplish. She was found to be a very pleasing and intelligent lady to meet, and the following was the result of the interview:

Anarchist! no, we say that those who support the present regime are the anarchists, with their haphazard, extravagant methods, or, I had rather say, their lack of method in production. We are conservers of peace and the promoters of order, and would economically employ our labor power and our natural resources with the result of giving to every one equality of opportunity in the industrial world. Divide up the property? No, indeed, if the workingmen owned the tools of production they would soon create all the wealth they could use, and moreover as there would be no private profit system all would be obliged to render some useful service to society, or beg for a living.

There are but two factors in the production of wealth, land and labor, human energy and the natural resources—capital is that part of wealth which is used to create more wealth; now, what we want is the co-operative ownership of this capital, which we may acquire by buying or building—as you see we have the labor power, and we may take by the right of eminent domain what natural resources we desire.

The money to buy with—let us see what money is—it is the representative of value, it measures the value of wealth, and is the means of indirectly exchanging products. A man applies his labor power to create an article of use to society, when completed there is the wealth which may be represented by money, the wealth coming first. Money is a necessity to civilized society, as it would take more time to make direct exchange than it would to go back to the time when each household made everything which they used.

We want the unit of money based upon the average labor power in exercise of an average man for a given number of hours; then, and not until then, shall we have an honest dollar.

Labor saving machinery has made possible the change from individual production to social production.

In times gone by one man made an entire article with hand tools; in these modern times costly machines have replaced the simple tools. The lone workman of the past is massed with hundreds and even thousands of his fellows, each doing a minute part of the product.

With this change has come this other that where in the early New England days each man owned his own tools, now one man often owns the great factory plant which wage workers set in motion. Another still greater change has taken place—the productive power of a man associated with his fellows using the best methods and most effective machinery, is it safe to say in all socialized industries 100 per cent better than that of his great grandfather, but the tale must be told that his grandfather was an independent man because he owned his own tools, while the workman of to-day is a wage slave because he cannot apply his labor power without the permission of his capitalist master.

With the hand tools of former times men by hard labor could supply their families with the necessities of life, with labor power well organized, using modern machinery three or four hours work per day would give society all the luxuries of life, using the word in its proper sense.

How to gain this advantage it is the mission of Socialism to teach. If in our collective capacity as citizens we owned all the social service, as we now do a part of them, and add to them the industries, the Co-operative Commonwealth would be established.

After the political government is in order—which, thanks to our forefathers, we have a good working basis, the administration of industrial affairs could begin; then political economy would be a practical fact, not as now a name simply—Leominster (Mass.) Enterprise.

THE OMAHA POPULISTS AND SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE POPULISTS' DOWNFALL.

The Populist Party is slowly giving up the ghost in Nebraska. At the State Convention Judge Maxwell, a life-long Republican, was nominated, and he accepted as a non-partisan. Maxwell is the best man for the position that could be found in the Republican ranks. But as an exponent of Populism we have never heard that he was a brilliant example. In his nomination we can see the proverbial drowning man catching at a straw. This straw will not save the "Pop" Party from defeat.

In the Judicial Convention held at Omaha seven men were nominated for Judges of the District Court. Out of these seven one is a Populist. How many more the "Pops" claim we do not know. Afterwards the "Citizens League" called a convention and placed these seven men in nomination. Last winter the "Pops" organized to prevent fusion, but if this is not fusion we would like somebody to tell us what it is. Last winter we predicted a religious fight in the ranks of the "Pop" party. That fight has taken

place and victory is perched on the banners of the anti-A. P. A. element. And that victory has so weakened the party that it can never recover. Of the men who were nominated we have nothing to say. They are all good men; but it is well known that the "Citizens League" is determined to root the A. P. A. out root and branch. And it does not seem likely that the "League" would name men for the office who were in sympathy with their political enemies. And to a man up a tree it looks very much as if the "Pop" party was being made a cat's paw.

As far as we are concerned, we do not care who wins in this fight. Things could not be more rotten than they are now. And if the Citizens League could clear the foul political atmosphere by uniting with the "Pop" party it would deserve the thanks of every self-respecting man. But we know that it cannot be done. Good men may wear themselves out trying to wipe out this terrible mass of political corruption, because they do not discern the root of the evil, which lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. The system of production and distribution overrides the system of politics. Men in their mad desire for profits resort to all kinds of meanness and pull every string whereby they may reap benefits for themselves, and the field of politics is not overlooked. Good men are pushed to the front for office, and despite all their good intentions are made to serve the selfish ends of designing rogues.

We have another prediction in regard to the Populist party. In the next National Convention the party will be rent in twain over the dissensions in regard to the platform. One part will want to leave out everything, almost, with the exception of the free silver plank. The other part will strive to perpetuate the entire Omaha platform. The Omaha platform men will be defeated and forty per cent of the Populist party will come trooping into the Socialist Party, and the "Pop" party will be a thing of the past.

THEO. BERNINE.

WORCESTER APPEAL.

The Agitation Committee has arranged with Mrs. M. M. Avery of Boston to deliver a course of lectures in Arcanum Hall, 566 Main street, on the following dates: Nov. 17—Subject, "Evolution of Government." Dec. 1—Subject, "Capital and Competition." Dec. 15—Subject, "Co-operative Commonwealth." Doors open at 7; lecture at 7:30. Tickets, 10 cents; whole course, 25 cents.

It is the opinion of the committee that in no better way can we push the Socialist propaganda.

You all can easily see that by soliciting purchasers an opportunity is open to explain what Socialism is; that is what we want, isn't it? Very often a person gets interested and will promise to attend your next lecture, but will fail to show up when the time comes, while if you get them to give 10 cents for admission, receiving a ticket, they are quite apt to be at the lecture, and probably he will want to attend the rest of the course, and, if there is anything in him, probably you have got a new Socialist to help get others with.

It can't be said that this is a money-making scheme. It would take quite a number of ten cents to make a million dollars. And if you should interest a person who has not got the ten cents give him the ticket. Any Socialist can afford this.

So let us get into the harness. It will not cost you much money, and you will have many a chance to work for the cause we all hold dear to our hearts. It is hoped that the tickets will be ready for sale Saturday, Oct. 12. So if you do not receive any tickets to sell for the cause of Socialism, don't be bashful about sending for some—we will have a plenty for all who desire to work.

I wish to call your attention to the advertisements on the back of these tickets. If you should see fit to patronize them please mention or show your ticket. They are certainly worthy of patronage.

So unfurl the red flag and sail straight for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

L. D. USHER.
Mrs. S. H. Merrifield scored a success. She "is one of the most remarkable female orators heard in Worcester for a long time."—Worcester Spy.

Two hundred climbed two flights of stairs to hear her expound "Socialism." Listen with eagerness of the dangers upon us, horrified at the condition we are in, found peace in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Comrades Matchett, De Leon, Pellens, Sanial, Jonas, Bennetts and Cahen were the speakers at last week's demonstration at the New York Grand Central Palace.

TO THE SKANDINAVIAN WORKING PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Skandinavian working people of the United States are hereby informed that a paper called "Skandinaviske Amerikanske Arbejdere" is now issued fortnightly from New York. The paper is printed partly in the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish languages. It is issued on shares at \$2.00 per share, the shares being held by Skandinavian Sections and Socialists throughout the country. The paper costs 25 cents from now on to the first of January, 1896. After that time it will appear regularly once a week and cost \$2.00 per year.

All Skandinavian working people are earnestly requested to subscribe, take a share, and help to circulate the paper. Readers of LABOR who possibly may be acquainted with Skandinavian working men in their locality are earnestly requested to call the attention of those to the fact that this paper exists. Send all communications and subscriptions to C. A. Swenson, 157 West Ninth street, Brooklyn, New York. Or to John Glimbeck, Editor and General Agent for Chicago and the West, 460 Langley avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PLATFORM

—OF THE—

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise

Belong to the People in Common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, Labor is Robbed

of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the

People May Be Kept in Bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

Co-operative Commonwealth

for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power.

In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

Social Demands.

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. Legal incorporation by the states of local trades unions which have no national organization.

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller income to be exempt.

10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

15. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

Political Demands.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

3. municipal self government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

HOLYOKE LOCAL ITEMS.

Over 200 people attended the Socialist rally at Northampton City Hall. Mrs. Merrifield made a stirring speech, and Comrade Rutherford presided. It was the first Socialist meeting ever held in Northampton.

The Colle Opera House of Turner's Falls was well filled with an appreciative audience to hear Herbert N. Casson speak at the Socialist rally. M. Rutherford presided.

At Easthampton a large audience assembled at the Town Hall to hear Herbert N. Casson and Morris Rutherford speak for the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Sam Briggs presided. This was the first Socialist meeting ever held in that place. There were over 100 students of the Williston Seminary present.

The press, without exception, has given very good reports of our meetings.

Morris Rutherford speaks in Adams on October 22 and in Worcester on November 2.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merrie England,' the Socialist book that is selling like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be 'first taught to think' by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series of articles on economics and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This notwithstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven, it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the last ten years."—The People.

"Merrie England" is 10 cents a copy. Get a copy and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

ATTENTION.

A Word With Our Readers and Friends.

Comrade and Friends: The Socialist press is our strongest weapon. You know this as well as we do.

But perhaps you also know that a Socialist paper cannot be published on wind. It takes money to pay the bills. Our weekly expenses have to be paid, and if we failed to pay our bills we should simply be compelled to give up business.

It is no more than right and just that you pay your subscription. Don't wait for the local manager to call for the money, but go there and pay the little amount you owe. We do all in our power to make this paper a success in every respect. Now it is for you to do your share of the work. Thousands of Socialists are proud of this paper. We are now entering our national campaign, and it is our intention to make the Socialist Newspaper Union one of the most formidable weapons in the next national political struggle of the Socialist Labor party against the parties of capitalism. By the aid of the Socialist Newspaper Union we shall be able to put up a strict Socialist ticket in every State of the Union, and when, in November, 1896, the Socialist votes will be counted throughout the country the party of socialism may announce the glorious news that hundreds of thousands of votes have been cast for Socialism.

Don't wait; pay up your subscription right now. Enable your local manager to settle his bills with the S. N. U. and we assure you that we shall attend to the rest of the agitation work.

Fraternally,
CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Why are our public school houses not used for public meetings? Let the working people meet there and discuss their grievances. Then there will be no need for meetings in dirty barrooms.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

LIARISM IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

One of the worst drawbacks to the American labor movement is the total lack of an efficient labor press to counteract the brazen lies that are continually circulated through the capitalist press and the labor fakirs who get their information about labor affairs through the columns of this lying capitalist press. To prove this assertion I will mention a few facts.

The following press dispatches were circulated through the American press last summer:

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Paris, July 30.—The complete defeat of the Socialists in the Council election is considered a victory for the Government. . . . Only 12 Socialists were elected in 1,425 districts in the French Councilors general election.

Anyone who read those dispatches; must necessarily have come to the conclusion that the Socialists of France got an awful licking, while, in fact, they gained a victory, as can be seen from the official report of the late Socialist Convention which took place at Romilly-sur-Seine in September. Speaking of these Councilor elections the report says that 170,666 votes were cast as against 66,000 the two years previous. The Socialist Labor Party had 131 candidates in the field against 47 two years before. They elected 26 candidates. This does not look like a defeat.

It was also stated at the convention that the number of Socialist papers had increased by 12 during the year, of which four were dailies.

Another lie was recently circulated through the press and it was credited to Samuel Gompers, who was reported to have said that the Trades Unions of France were in a weak and bad condition owing to quarrels among themselves.

The Trades Unions of France held their annual convention recently at Troyes, and from their official report it appears that there were 100 delegates present representing 750 unions.

This beats by far the records of the American Federation of Labor. The work of the French Trades Union Congress was of the most harmonious and efficient nature, and what is more, they don't encourage labor fakirs and liars a la Gompers.

Lie number three is also credited to Sam Gompers as having said that the German Trades Unions did not amount to anything worth noticing. Here are the facts: The General Commission of German Trades Unions, with headquarters at Hamburg, makes public this statement, that there are at present 54 Central Labor Unions in Germany with a membership of 238,613 members exclusive of several independent organizations, who do not belong to any Central Labor Unions, and who have a membership of over 10,000. The receipts for dues, etc., by these central bodies reached nearly three million marks (about \$750,000). There is no weakness there, Messrs. Liars.

THE SOCIALIST ALBUM.

"The Socialist Album" has just been published by Section St. Louis. This book is one of the best productions of Socialist agitation literature. It is the first work of its kind ever published by and for the Socialist Labor Party of America. Every Socialist must have a copy of this valuable Album. The Socialist Album is 9x12 inches in size; it contains 50 fine illustrations on the Social question which speak louder than a hundred articles on Socialism. Besides, it contains 67 of the best Socialist Labor poems and a number of short but interesting articles on Socialism. Comrades, we know you will welcome this new illustrated Socialist work.

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It is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party to take an active part in local politics. Our municipal administrations are the hotbeds of corruption and fraud. It is the local politician, the ward heeler, who rules in our City Halls and sells the people's rights to the highest bidder. As Socialist citizens we must do all in our power to wipe out slum politics and prepare the way for municipal reforms.

What is Socialism? It is the science that teaches the human family how every human being can become a useful member of society, live a life of freedom and happiness by the very root of the system that produces great millionaire robbers and murderers, little tramp thieves and criminals—all the natural products of excessive wealth on one side and extreme poverty on the other.

Comrades, stand firmly and with dignity on the imperishable foundation of truth. Thus each of us will be a greater power for good in impressing others as to the value of Socialism in educating the masses to a knowledge of their rights and in speeding onward the triumphant march of true civilization.

If Socialism is a good thing then let us have it as soon as possible and we can save it if we vote for it.