SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD. LABOR OWNER VINCIT.

ORGANIZATION.

NUMBER 59.

thoughts with some of us is of an enlarged,

tidings. It is an evangel to all who realize

help or without it. To hint of a change is

always enough to disturb our ranks and

touch personal vanity. One knows little

of the genius of Socialism who thinks to at-

tach it to persons. At this hour the political

parties of a passing order are shrieking

for names. The more we hear of names

the less we hear anything of consequence

to us. They are a vestige of the passing

order, and Socialists have no business with

them but only with principles. Freedom from personal overshadowing is what the

One might say: "It is better to be free

cannot, if we would, hide it under one

bushel, but we can, by wise impersonal

measures, bring the people more rapidly into its light. Our little schemes of the

past must give way, and no longer cast on Socialism the contempt which belongs only

Our central (?) organization, the so-called

is little to do but follow its light.

spread of Socialism requires.

to our schemes

to the world.

broader management of party affairs.

cipation from the slavery of self.

edge of its principles.

OUR

tion.

has said to me : "There is no organization anywhere. I write in a proletarian city of 20,000 workers, twenty minutes from Boston, and five or six hours from New York. It hasn't

Progress Demands a Broader Basis. seen the face of a Socialist missionary for more than five years. For Cambridge, a city with 3,000 students, nothing is do **Organization on Broader Lines Should** With a National Executive Committee Be Thoroughly Thought Out and composed of representatives from every Thoroughly in Hand by the Date of State, with a proportion of its members the Meeting of the National Convenretiring, each year would insure health and flexibility of management that would be in keeping with this heterogeneous Nation. A Dear LABOR: As the time draws near less radical change might be of our Confor the National Convention of the Socialist stitution which provides against a perman-Labor Party in New York City, the utmost

ent Chairman. It would seem the simplest arrangement to annually relocate the seat of the Na-Whoever comes into scientific Socialism tional Executive, once having made it really National. Every housekeeper knows in heart, as well as head, cannot be indifferent to better ways of speeding the glad what newness of life enters into the house hold after the spring move-enough to richon what a baseless fabric of selfishness the ly repay all the trouble and expense.

world rests, and who realize a future eman-And it would be a simple matter to settle In it we see the natural laws controlling society revealed, which, sooner or later, in on the new location by choosing that of the banner Section, that being determined by its proportional or comparative work. peace or in war, will assert themselves. It is not born to die, but it has infinite ob-Every transplanting of our headquarters stacles to remove. If is not a subject for would insure changes that would bring new leading strings. We have only to walk life and accelerated growth to the party would insure changes that would bring new leading strings. We have only to walk by its light and help others to the knowland hence to its efficiency and power to spread Socialism. These chief points being determined, all incidental ones would nat-Our present poor methods for the spread of Socialism, although long and faithfully urally fall into line. It would divide the burden of work and responsibility, which tried, seem to be incapable of change or falls on the handful of comrades of adaptation to a changing environment. The now Socialist spirit is all abroad in our land New York, and call on every section of the and it will find its rallying points with our country in due order to serve the party.

LABOR'S articles, in its issue of April 18. on the coming reorganization merit careful thought. A voice from the Comrades in St. Louis should be heeded. They are in one of the chief political and industrial sections of the country. They have for years borne the burden and heat of Socialist agitation a thousand miles from the central (?) organization. They know of what they advise. The one work of founding and sustaining the second Socialist paper in America and organizing the Socialist Newspaper Union entitles their suggestions to earnest and full consideration. This matter of reorganization on broader lines should be thoroughly thought out and thoroughly in hand by the date of the meeting of the convention. MARY GUNNING.

Waltham, Mass.

We

LABOR FAKIR AND CAPITALIST

Election

industrial countries of Europe. It is Naelection. tional in name only. Its members are in-Labor Fakir: Oh! Master, I pray you to

could to keep the rank and file from gain" ing any knowledge of Socialism. And as to that fifty you gave me before election, why I had to divide that between myself and four of my pals, lest they might expose me

stitutions. Socialism suffers from the for you now. You have no more control of the Labor Unions. The New Trades To correct that-to hold ourselves as Unionism has absorbed the old pure and Socialists, consistent with the spirit of simple trades unions. You are a back Socialism, is our first and chief work. number, and are therefore no use to the When this is truly done, all is done that Capitalist cause.

we can do. To do otherwise is to blur and misrepresent the genius of Socialism I am in sore need. Oh! dear master, have

Some Mistakes and Errors About Socialism Corrected.

WOMAN'S

What the Socialists Want and What They Do Not.

"If Socialism were instituted to-morro would it be a success?'' is the proposition I heard a public speaker discuss a short time ago. Of course, he decided in the negative, and was real sorry that Socialists should so waste their time. He might as profitably have spent the evening in discussing the question : "If you should give the moon to the child who cries for it, would it be satisfied?'' In the first place, nobody proposes to institute the Co-Operative Commonwealth to-morrow; and in the second place, he could not do it if he wanted to. What awful fools some people think Socialists are! (I wish we didn't give them any reason!) This idea that Socialists want to get overything at once is a relic of the days of Utopian Socialism, and is utterly untrue of modern scientific Socialism. Nevertheless, it is a widely spread misrepresentation. Many believe that that is the real distinction between So-

This is a mischievous error. It is just as false as the allegation that Socialism and Anarchism are the same thing; or that So-

It is an error into which new converts, in the first fervor of their enthusiasm, are liable to fall. Socialism is a thing so grand, so righteous and so reasonable that

Commonwealth, he replied very, confident-

mistake to imagine that Socialists expect Society has its laws of growth and development, like other organisms, which it must follow. If Socialism did not recogimmediate improvement in the condition of labor?'' It is true that the granting of but, in the present state of public opinion, of them would be an impossibility. Take the demand for universal suffrage, for public opinion is at present opposed, or in-

win send into the council halls of the mation, as their representatives, men from among themselves, who will understand the desires and the interests of the people; and who, as fast as the opportunity is ripe, will GOOD WORK FOR THE CAUSE grant one by one the demands of the Social ist Labor Party platform, with the intention of arriving at the Co-operative Commonwealth.

and the second second

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

YOICE.

No, dear Mr. Critic, it is not the Socialists who are wasting their time ! Boston, Mass. MARGARET HALLE.

WILL BE EDUCATED.

James Jackson Goes to Prison for Five Years.

James Jackson, a very dark-colored boy of twenty white summers, was the cynosure of such eyes as happened to be in Judge Willis' court room this morning. He pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree.

"Would you not like a good education?" asked the court in a soothing voice. Jackson twirled his thumbs and looked

unhappy. "They give an excellent education in the state prison."

No answer. "You do not care very much whether

you are in prison or out?' Jackson thought a long time and then

allowed that he thought he should prefer to be out. "Why?"

This was an analysis that Jackson had not anticipated, and he could not for the moment find words in which to answer. The difference between State prison and out of State prison was a distinction so fine that it eluded him. So he stirred uneasily on the chair and made no answer.

He told the Court that the only business he had ever learned was to clean stables and walk horses.

"I think," said the Court, "that you should enjoy thorough moral and educational advantages now within your grasp, and you will receive a very good education at the State prison J'

Whereat the court sentenced him to State prison for five years. Jackson had stolen a dray load of clothing from Miss May Small, who sat in court and seemed much interested in his fate.

The above, clipped from the St. Paul Dispatch, speaks for itself. Here we see a young man pleading guilty of theft, telling the sad story of neglected education, and now at last sentenced to five years in State prison.

Nobody cares for a poor man except when dragged before the Court. Then the he can eke out a miserable existence

Suppose the youth of our Capitalist class were to meet a similar fate!

Their education would be quite different from that which society now bestows upon them, who for the rest lead the life of a butterfly, a useless, nay, harmful existence

How long shall this miserable state of affairs be tolerated? The answer rests with the down-trodden masses, who build prisons for themselves and palaces for the Capitalists who legally rob society on a grand larceny scale, but are never sent to prison for an "education?"

CHARLES G. DAVIDSON. St. Paul, Minn.

A Review of the Political Situation.

A glance at the political situation shows this: The Republicans will have a gold stand-

ard platform.

A GOOD THING.

WITHOUT COST.

Comrade Gordon Makes an Offer to the New England Socialists That Should Interest Them.

I make this proposition to the Socialists of the East. I will manage the advertising for as many local LABORS as may be started in New England, and will also act as party organizer and subscription agent for all Socialist papers, thus increasing the circulation of The People and Vorwaerts, our National official papers, as well as

other Socialist papers. As I am not looking for a big snap and as I propose to pay my salary and expenses it seem a good thing for our cause. I will do the above work for two dollars a day and my expenses while away from home, which is 25 cents a day less than I get at my trade. (Am not working at it just now.) And I agree to make money enough on the advertising business to pay all my bills if I can get the advertising management of 20 local Labors. Twenty locals will pay all the expenses and something besides. Therefore this plan will put a Socialist at work for the cause 365 days in a year and no cost to the party. Or if the Sections think they can make more out of the plan I will work on commission. I can think of only two objections to this plan: First, that in starting new local LABOR, it would hurt the circulation of "the People." I am sure it will do the very opposite, inasmuch as I like "The People'' better than any Socialist paper published either in this country or any other. I should be only too glad to do all in my power to increase its circulation, and I would increase it, too. And second, that LABOR is not controlled by the party-i. e., National Executive Committee. It seems to me that this may be overcome quite easily either by placing it under the control of the National Executive or by making each Section publishing a local LABOR act as a committee of one to form a general Social-

ist Press Committee, this to have control of the management of the papers, the election of the editor, general manager, etc., etc. have had good success in Mancheter, Worcester and Holyoke, and what has been done in those places can be done in others, of which there are at least twenty in New England. If New England Socialists like this plan write to F. G. R. GORDON. Manchester, N. H.

For the benefit of Comrade Gordon and other comrades who may not know the basis upon which the Socialist Newpaper Union is organized, I will state that, as Chairman of the "Committee on Party Press and Labor News Company," I reported to the Chicago Convention in

1893 the following recommendation, which had been unanimously passed by the Convention and afterwards ratified by an overwhelming referendum general party vote: "It is recommended by the committee to establish, at the earliest possible moment, through the co-operation of the Sections,

a Socialist Newspaper Union, to the end that the comrades in every city can have their own local weekly English organ, and that the National Executive Committee be directed and authorized to assist in carry

er Union. Sections of the Socialist Labor Party composing it. I initiated the plan of organization, and by their referendum vote the Sections in the Union passed upon the following

PRICE 5 CENTS.

marades to regard LABOR, or more properly, the Socialist Newspaper Union, and "The People" in the light so well stated by Comrade Gordon, of Manchester, to wit, not as competitors but as co-workers: the one in the local, and the other in the A. E. SANDERSON, National field. General Manager of the Socialist News paper Union.

St. Louis, Mo.

How to Get Rid of Labor Fakirs. Have not the Socialists of Providence, E.

., demonstrated the true way to get rid of Labor fakirs? At the Convention of the National Textile Workers' Union rcently held in that city the new President and Secretary elected were our good Socialist Comrades, Reid and Littlewood of Oineyville.

The members of that Union, particularly in Providence, have become so thoroughly imbued with Socialist ideas that they, of their own free will, throw the fakurs over-board and elect Socialists as their leaders! If the workers themselves are not educated as to the real situation you may riddle their present fake leaders full of holes,

and drag them in the mire before their eyes, and they will straightway elect others like unto them in their places! Educate the people in true economic doc

trines! Spread the principles of Socialism among

the masses, and leave them to take care of the fakirs! MARGARET HAILE.

Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts

At the State Convention at Helyoke, May 17, 1896.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED. In convention assembled:

We, citizens of America, delegates of the Socialist Labor party of Massachu-setts, do, in the sixth year of the political life in this commonwealth, declare for the primal rights of man, to wit: Liberty of primal rights of man, to wit: Liberty of conscience, political liberty and industrial liberty, and pledge our best effort to put into active operation the applied principles of Socialism. We submit to to justice and intelligence that mankind must have equality of industrial opportunity to main-tain a community. equality of inument. tain a free government.

with inter-dependent operation of all re-sources, with the free and equal use of the knowledge of science, the labor saving machinery, all means of rapid transit and machinery, all means of replat to all per-communication could be secured to all persons-that which our forefathers deel in the constitution of Massachusetts to be the purpose for which government is instituted, namely, "for common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of all the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man or family or class of men."

Directly to the despotic system of social mics can be traced political corres and debauchery, prostitution of all talent to the uses of the capitalist, degredation of the sexes, ignorance and misery of children and the manifestations resulting the Directly to private ownership of capital

ing out the plan.'' I immediately began the work of organ-izing on true Socialist lines, the Socialist ing on true socialist lines, the socialist ginghams neither beautiful nor useful, all waste of natural forces.

cialism and Nationolism or Populism.

cialists want to abolish private property.

they can not understand why all the world can't see it in the same way, and at once begin to institute the new order-in which case, instead, it would be possible to have it come at once. Bernard Shaw, in his essay on "The Fransition to Socialism," laughingly Transition to Socialism," speaks of his own early optimism in this respect. He says that when he was asked at a public meeting how long he thought it would take to establish the Co-operative

ly, "About two weeks!" and thought he was giving a very conservative estimate. But as he worked and studied existing conditions, and past and present progress he perceived that the transition had al

well on the way towards Socialism, and would get there as fast as so large and ne-wieldy a body could be expected to men-

us would like. Among American writers, Laurence Groulund distinctly says it is a to get everything at once. He says that progress must be made step by step, and that the nationalization of railroads or telegraphs will probably be the next step.

nize this fact, why have a platform mak-ing a series of demands "with a view to these demands would land us in the very heart of the Co-operative Commonwealth: the immediate granting of almost any one instance. As a simple matter of fact,

Labor Fakir: Oh! have mercy on me.

In the Year 1900 A. D., After the Capitalist: What! You have the

six years and more, has attempted to con-trol a field larger than the total of all the did not keep the rank and file in line this evitably more or less under the dominion of old-world ways. None of us can escape

help me this time. Do not ignore my request. I assure you I have done the best I natural inheritance from past conditions.

Though we hate them and fly to a country where we think they can not follow, they are a part of us and land here with us. Those who fied to America many generato the rank and file. tions ago are found playing king, emperor

or czar, to the corruption of our free in-Capitalist: Begone? I have no more use

I not always championed your cause? How

We have s coming under personal domination or suffering from anybody's self will-i. e., no nal some of the most antagonistic, and member can be permanent Chairman or scientific articles against Socialism, and have any degree of pormanency. This now, when my sheep have left me, a provision has other good uses; but the chief shepherd without a flock, even you turn one is to prevent, as we see, anyone from your back on me with scorn. imposing himself or herself on the or- Capitalist: Oh a fool that thou art! nimself or herself on the orintent of this provision, but they do so at the cost of their character as Scientific Socialists. Why we have not a similar provision to protect the party at large from brothers have branded you a the dominance of a committee of management, permanent for a series of years, is an open question

same dead hand out of the past.

By instituting a board of officials like the National Executive Committee to hold over from year to year with personal idiosyncrasie growing more and more rigid, is to invite revolt. Imagine the old political parties manufacturing a scheme by which this country, from ocean to ocean, is held under instion or obstruction of a committee of half a dozen minds drawn from a single locality and that, not for one year, nor four years, but for an indefinite number of years! The Socialists of this country are outhereding Hered in the scheme we call the National Executive Committee.

There will be a new departure for Socialism in this country-if not from the old lines as a base, then from a new base. Socialism is all abroad now, and Socialists must have their rallying points.

If we must pull down and build larger, it is only the order of all things that have life and growth. Let us be Socialists in deed as well as in word, and weed out individualism from our ranks where it exists only as a trouble breeding vestige of the past. This matter is of chief import to the

spread of Socialism in this country, and should be thoroughly thought out, before the National Convention.

It is to be hoped that a wise unanimity in the Convention will clear a broader way for Socialism, by changing the present limited organization and making it truly

representative and National. Socialism is practically unorganized in this country. One whom Socialists honor

constitutional provision many times have I denounced Sou which is aimed to prevent any section from the trades unions official organ, of which I was editor. I have published in that jour-

ganization in the name of Socialism. There Know you not that Capitalism throws aside are those who can, and do, thwart the that which is of no more use to its cause! Of what use is it for you to beg hush money; there is no secret. You have no believers; your sins have exposed you; your Fakir.'' They will listen to you no more From the rocky coast of Maine to the golden shore of California they will hiss you down as a traitor to the cause of labor.

Labor Fakir: Oh! master, my punishment is greater than I can bear. You drive me to desperation. Have a care lest I agitate for, instead of against, Socialism. Capitalist: Ha, ha, ha! away with the jest I call my flunkeys to throw you in the treet. Think you I fear your threat? Ha, ha, ha Why those men whom you fooled so many years would hiss you down the minute you opened your lying mouth. I have nothing to fear from you or any of the old pure and simple type, as they are all exposed, and I have nothing but contempt for you and your ilk, and there is the door. so get!

Labor Fakir to the Combination of Fakirs-Oh! oh! Comrades and fellow fakirs, the jig is up with us forever! I have jus had an interview with the High Coc rum himself, and he has refused to listen to reason, because of the enormous growth of Socialism.

Chorus of Fakirs-Damn the Socialists Labor Fakir-Oh! oh! oh! Brother fakirs we are doomed. The scales have dropped from the eyes of the common herd. They have seen the light. They have cut them-selves loose from us, their old-time leaders. Were we to tell them that we embrace the doctrine of Socialism they would laugh us to scorn. Ohi King of Ignorance, why hast thon forsaken us in this our hour of need? Curses on thee, thou false king? Thou hast led us to our destruction. And there was weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, and the pure and simple Labor fakir went down into the bottomless pit of-contempt, MATT HEARNE. Bridgeport, Conn. from the eyes of the common herd. They fakir went down into contempt, Bridgeport, Conn.

even to women. The test has been made in five different places within six months. and the suffrage has not been granted. To carry that point alone, as the will of a majority of the people, would take years of education. The same is true of most of the other demands of the Socialist plat-

If we were to fight for each one separately we might keep on fighting till doomsday. We realize 't; and right here is where Socialism shows its superior wisdom. It does not fight for each demand separately. Nor does it expect to get them all granted at once. It struggles for a recognition of the great underlying principle, which is the foundation and essence of all these demands: and which, if you believe in and accept, you must needs agree to all the steps which lead to it. If people can be converted to the religion of the Brotherhood of Man, and a social and industrial life according to it, they will see that universal suffrage, proportional representation, free education, and all the rest of it, must come as a matter of course. If you can make men agree that the earth is the common heritage of all you won't have hard work to convince them that the public lands ought to be declared inalienable. If you can make them see that capital is but the storedup labor of all previous generations they are already prepared to agree that it ought to be owned collectively and its benefits shared by all. We believe, therefore, that in spreading these principles we are going the very shortest and most direct way to our goal. We are embarked on a vesse which is bound for a distant port, but has to call at a number of intermediate ports on the way. We ask people to embark with us and go the whole voyage, to our destination. We don't coax them to get in and go to the first stopping place, and when we get there begin the task over again of inducing them to come on to the next, and from that to the next.

Our endeavor is to fill them with the desire to reach the glorious port of our desti-nation; and they will be impatient to pass on from one necessary stopping place to an-other, in order the sconer to reach the promised land

We aim to teach the Socialist ideal to the people; and the people thus enlightened Manchester, N. H.

The Democratic situation is in doubt, and this doubt makes coming events doubly interesting to Socialists. If the Democrats adopt the gold standard the present Omaha People's Party platform will be destroyed. A union of forces will take place at St. Louis; a platform for free silver will be adopted.

In order to prevent the radical Populists from joining the Socialists a "direct legislation'' plank will be introduced in the Convention and may be adopted. But if the silver men should win in the Chicago convention a union of forces- will take place just the same. It will be this: The silver convention which meets in St. Louis the same day as the Populists will, with the help of the middle class fakirs, Taubeneck, Weaver, Watson, Butler, Donnelly, Allen and others, join hands and endorse the Democratic platform and candidates. Here is where our interest in the movement begins.

There are a half a million honest Populists who will never stand to be thus sold to the free silver tiger. While these half million Populist are not Socialists they are Socialistic. What will they do?

There is only one sensible thing for them to do-join the great world-wide Labor movement — the Socialist Labor Party. If these half million Populists could dis-abuse their minds of the failacy that the money question is the great question we would win a large majority of them to our noble cause. We should embrace every opportunity to show that it can make no difference to the wage class, or the small producer, whether we get paid in gold, silver, greenbacks of McKinley tin. As long as the competitive system rems as we can only receive, at the most, one-quarter of whick we produce. Meither free silver nor greenbacks can give work to the thousands who are dis-placed by machinery every month. On the other hand free silver would work a posi-tive injury to the working class, if it will do as its friends say, raise the price of products. movement - the Socialist Labor Party.

do as its friends say, raise the products. Wages can not goup, as the supply ex-ceeds the demand. Products being in-creased in price the working man is out of the frying-pan into the fire. Looking at the situation from all points there is nothing to discourage the Socialists. We are sure to win many thousands, and in ten years we will, in spite of the Capitalists and their friends, the Labor fakirs, be the gant Labor power in this and every civilized land, F. G. R. GONDON.

That all Sections, members of the Union, decide upon a plan of permanent organization for the managment and con-trol of its affairs.
That they select some one city to be,

That they select some one city to be, for the present, the center of publication for the papers of the Union.
That they authorize fithe Section of the city so selected to elect a Press Committee to manage the affairs for the Union.
That said Press Committee submit all important matters from time to time to the Sections interested.
That said Press Committee be con-trolled by the referendum vote of said Sections.

sections.

As a result of the vote St. Louis was se lected as the center of publication and the Press Conmittee was authorized, and afterward the St. Louis Section elected the members of the Central Press Committee, who elected the General Manager. On this authority and organization the Socialist Newspaper Union has existed and steadily As early as Jan. 27, 1894, it was grown. proposed by me that the features of the National and local organs be combined in one under the Union system, thus giving for one subscription the National and local party matter. I proposed to accomplish this by giving to the National Executive Committee, for official National party matter, the second and third pages of all the Union papers.

I still regard this as the most pro gressive system of publication for our party organs, and eminently suited to our movement in this country, as it utilizes the

most useful methods of the newspaper union system. Most local Socialist papers started on an independent basis are dead or dying, as the expense is too great compared to the greater saving in the Union system.

The success of our Union, all Comrades must certainly know by this time, has been due entirely to the merit of the system, as the Socialist Newspaper Union has never been "assisted" by the National Executive Committee, as ordered by the Convention. As one who has given considerable time and labor to what he considered an all-important work. I appeal to the National Executive Committee and all prejudiced

With the present industrial system there can be no truce nor compromise. The issue is joined between freedom and slavery, between freedom and capitalism In the natural course of industrial evolution through the destruction of the small capitalists, of failures and crises and the constantly decreasing power of pur-chase of the wage-worker on the negative side, and on the positive, the constructive tendencies of the trust and other capital istic combinations, this system of production for profits, for lack of market must work its own downfall. The class, conscious struggle is necessary to preserve to the race science, art and invention.

Therefore be it resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with the determined purpose to establish the Cooperative Commonwealth. We appeal especially to the proletariat, to the intelespecially to the proletarist, to the intel-lectual and manual wage-workers and to such persons in the capitalistic class who see the injuity of the course of their wealth to turn traitor to the class, that they may become promoters of human welfare, to join with us in demanding the unconditional surrender of the social serv-ice and the socialized industries, and in gaining by all practical means the political power of of our beloved Commonwealth to that end. Placing ourselves in line with the historic movement of political, international Socialism, we move deter-mands are:

First-Initiative and Referendum.

First-initiative and Referendum. Second-Municipal self-government. Third-Annual elections, municipal, State and National. Direct vote. Uni-versal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principal propor-tional representation to be introduced.

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

SOCIAL DEMANDS. First—Reduction of hours in proportion to the progress of production. Second—The municipalities to obtain pos-session of the local rairoads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries regarding municipal franchises, but no employe shall be discharged for po-litical reasons. Third—Public school and university edu-cation, compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals and clothing, when necessary.

en necessary.

Fourth-Employment of the un by the public authorities. Fifth-Free public baths.

CHILDREN LIED THEM.

THE DEACONS ARE RECONCILED ONCE MORE.

They Told Their Father That They ed to See Their Mother and She Was Then Forgiven -- History of a 11.

announced



week or two ago, bringing with her two of the children whom the court gave into the father's keeping, leaving with him only one. Whether this means a reconciliation or not her friends in Paris do not know, but for six months certain members of the American colony in Paris—who maintained their friendship for Mrs. Deacon after the shooting of Abeille four years ago, pending Mr. Deacon's trial for murder and his subsequent suit for divorce, have known that Mr. Deacon has been in correspondence with her dur-ing that period. It has even been asserted by those professing to have seen his letters that he has made many overtures to her for complete reconcilla-tion and re-marriage. Nothing of the matter was generally known in the colony, however, and Mrs. Deacon, who has resumed her maiden name (Baldwin), continued her secluded mode of life in her hotel in Rue de Grenelle

It is now proper to announce publicly that some weeks ago she received a let-ter from Mr. Deacon, written in Boston, saying that, as her children, who were given into his absolute custody by the terms of the decree of the divorce court, had expressed an earnest desire to see their mother, he would consent that they should spend some time with her if she would go to America. Those girls had been placed at different schools near Boston by Mr. Deacon, no two being in the same school. Mrs. Baldwin (Deacon) sailed at once and returned by the steamship Bretagne, bringing the elder two daughters with her, leaving the third still at school. She already had had the youngest of the four with her, that concession being made to her by Mr. Deacon at the time of the divorce. Mrs. Baldwin (Deacon) has lived almost all the intervening four years in Paris, with the exception of a visit to her brother. Charles Baldwin, at his place in California, and to the widow of Admiral Baldwin, in Newport, two years ago. Mr. Deacon is understood to be in precarious health. It is said that he coluntarily consented that the chilild accompany their mother ck to Paris

Edward Parker Deacon found Emile Absilis with Mrs. Deacon in the Hotel Splendide at Cannes, France, on the night of Feb. 17, 1892, and shot and killed him. Mrs. Deacon is a strikingly handsome and clever woman. She is the daughter of the late Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., and was little more than a schoolgirl when she married in 1879 at her home, in New York city. Deacon is a member of one of the oldest New England families. After marriage the young couple went to live in Paris, only coming to Americs for the Newport season. Mrs. Deacon was fond of society, and soon a favorite in the French capital. Her acquaintance with M. Abeille, a fashionable club member, who had ben the husband's friend, was the and her husband. More than one reconciliation took place between them, but still M. Abeille remained in attendance pon Mrs. Descon. When the Descons rent to Cannes, M. Abeille followed them. On the night of the shooting,

trial excited much interest and the court was crowded. The Abeille family took no part in the case, except that a Nice barrister watched the proceed-ings in their behalf. Deacon was convicted of manslaughter on May 20 and was sentenced to one year's imprison-ment. President Carnot, Nowever, pardoned him on Sept. 22, 1892. After that three suits for divorce were instituted in Paris by Mrs. Deacon, another in Paris and one in New York by her husband. Her suit was tried first and resulted in a verdict against her. Then she consented to a settlement. The conditions agreed on were that the father should have control of the three elder children; that the charges of cruelty brought against him by her should be acknowledged to be false; that she should resume her maiden name, and that she should forfeit all claims on her husband for support. In return for this she was to have the custody of the youngest child. Heretofore there have been several rumors of possible reconciliation, but all have

END OF A ROMANCE.

been denied.

No Peace for the Divorces Who Adopts

the Stage. Mrs. Hereward Hoyte of San Francisco is young and pretty and wealthy, but she is an unhappy woman just the same. The other day she was obliged to leave her apartments at the hotel where she and her husband were staying because she said she was afraid he would kill her. Mrs. Hoyte was a daughter of a San Jose millionaire who left her \$500,000 on his death. She



MRS. HEREWARD HOYTE married Louis F. Auzerais in 1887, but for some reason they did not get along well and he went abroad to study art. About a year ago Mrs. Auzerais became stage struck. She appeared at an amateur performance in a comedy, "Love on Crutches," and was so charmed with her success that she determined to become a professional actress. She persuaded several of the amateurs who had appeared with her to join the company. Among them was Hereward Hoyte, who was business manager. The company decided to try its apprentice hand on the Alaskans and was billed to appear in the principal citles of that country. In spite of her twenty-five Paris gowns Mrs. Auzerais' Alaskan venture was a failure and the company had to return. For a little while indefatigable Mrs. Auzerals was quiet. Then suddenly she filed a suit for divorce. Mr. Aurezais was in Paris and did not contest the suit.' After the decree was granted she married Here-

ward Hoyte. Her second matrimonial venture does not seem, however, to have been a happy one, . At the time of the quarrel Mrs. Hoyte rushed from her room into those of Leonard Gill, a western football player, and implored his pro-tection. Her husband rushed after her and dragged her back. Then Mr. Gill went for a policeman, under whose protection Mrs. Hoyte left the hotel.

POLLY'S PRISON HOME.

SHE WAS THE QUEEN OF LON-DON'S "FORTY THIEVES."

She Was Criminally Inclined from Childhood -Grew to Be Very Beautiful and Fascinated Many Victims - Convicted of Kidnapping.



she was an artist at her work, bringing to it courage, resource and finesse which bad stood her in good stead. Known to the ; olice : 2 years in the Strand as the "..... of the Forty Thieves," she still continued to conduct her operations so skilfully that this is the first lengthy term of imprisonment she has ever incurred.

It was the sentimental side of her nature that got her into this trouble. When at the races at Epsom Downs last | ive charge of assault, with the usual year she saw a little boy in one of the booths, to whom she took a fancy. He was the son of Bridget Magee; of a tribe of tramps who go around from one race meeting to another, begging and selling. Polly first asked the mother what she would sell the child for, but Mrs. Magee scornfully replied

passed the word to one of her admirers During this period she varied her oc-

time to extricate himself from the difficulty. It was a boast of hers that by the 'bus

fare trick alone she had often cleared as much as \$200 in a week.

In 1890, having suffered four months' imprisonment for a theft of this kind, on coming out of prison she vowed that she would not be tempted into such paths again. She accordingly started a new method of blackmail, in which she had the assistance of some able coadjutors. She made up as a young and artless girl, "with her golden hair hanging down her back."

Her complexion was fresh and and blooming, her figure shapely and graceful and her throat and bust were so beautiful that one of her pet names among the thieving fraternity was "Swan's Neck." With all her fascinations in play, she would lie in wait at a spot where she knew by previous observation some well-known man was in the habit of passing at a certain hour. It was impossible to ignore beauty in distress. The victim would be asked 'o take her home to her "aunt's house in Pimlico," where he would be received and thanked by an elderly lady of most respectable de-

meanor. She would leave the room for a few minutes; there would be the old, old shriek and the stale but ever effectsequel of a handsome douceur by the victim to salve the wounded feelings of the lady.

One legislator, a shining light of the Social Purity movement, is known to have paid Polly Carr \$1,000 rather than run the risk of being accused of the fictitious offense with which she that she would not part with him for charged him, under such compromising "a golden crown." Polly thereupon circumstances.



-Phil Ochre-to "grease" (take away) cupations by posing as an artist's the child, and convey it to her lodgings in London.

Phil Ochre gallantly obeyed her behest, and nearly twelve months elapsed istic pictures of London types, and on ore Mrs. Magee could ascertain the the canvases of other arti

model, her first patron being Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, who as Miss Dorothy Tennant, was noted for her character-

torted from him while there was yet HEATING THE HOUSE.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR HOME BUILDERS.

Practical and ProStable Method of Warming Rooms from an Architect's Point of View-Progress of a Century Reviewed.

(Copyright, 1896.)

It is only within the last century that the attention of scientific men has been turned to the subject of producing and maintaining a proper degree of warmth in human dwellings on an economical and effective plan. One of the most important problems that confronts the builder of a home in this latitude is that of heating-to thoroughly inaugurate a healthy system of warming; and at the same time, the saving of fuel must engage his serious attention. It bothers him even if he means to be shut in by four brick walls, with houses on either side, and with narrow city streets to break the rude force of the wind. Even here he must calculate



PERSPECTIVE VIEW. closely and receive expert advice. But if he proposes to build a suburban house, a frame structure, and in a more or less exposed situation, the problem becomes one of overmastering importance. If he falls of perfect success (and this is too frequently the fate of the builder) it may mean more than unforeseen expense for fuel. It may render his house well-nigh uniahabitable in the severest weather.

Those who are most likely to experience such troubles as this are, of course, those who dispense with the services of experienced architects, who prefer to build "out of their own heads." They may hit it right the first time, but in this case they are the bene"ciaries of a lucky accident. Heating is a branch of practical science that needs as careful a study as plumbing, as ventilation or sanitation; in fact, it is rather more intricate and important than any of these. The choosing of the method of heating, whether by hot air, hot water, or steam, is not all that is to be done. The location of the furnaces, the size and number of pipes, the matter of draughts and cold air supply, the placing of register or radiators to secure the best results. the guarding against loss of heat by radiators-these are all important matters to be taken up, and how often does it happen that when the builder has settled them all, satisfactorily as he believes, there proves to be some weak point that gives endless trouble and expense.

It is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of houses that have been standing a few years have only the heating apparatus originally planned for. But if the exact facts could be known, the results would doubtless be astonishing. Hardly one house in ten but has some added fireplace, grate or stove, or else supplements the regular heater by appliances for burning gas or oil. The reason for this is that the builder will not give from the neck down the cuiticle re-

ance, of fuel and the incidental advantages and disadvantages belonging to each. All buildings being designed to fit the necessities of the situation differ in plan from each other, and in order to introduce a proper system of heating and ventilation, each should be studied by one who is familiar with all kinds. The design accompanying this is heated by hot air furnace, being the best adapted and most economical for this style of house.

This house is 34 ft. 6 in. wide and 42 ft. in depth. The cellar is 7ft. high; first story, 9 ft.; second story, 8 ft. Its foundation is brick; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roofs are shingles.

There is a cemented cellar under the whole house, containing the furnace (which is to be placed as near north as possible, fuel bins, vegetable and store rooms. The first floor contains parlor, dining-room, reception hall and kitchen, the sizes of which are shown by the floor plans. All of the above rooms are supplied with hot air heat from the furnace, with the exception of the kitchen. The registers for these rooms on first story are placed in the floor, being made of black Japanned iron, bordered with dark state so that no walking on them would mar their appearance.

On the second floor there are three bedrooms, bath-room and hall. The two front bedrooms are heated by a combination flue from the cellar; the other room and hall being heated by separate flues. The registers of second floor are placed in the wail about sixteen inches from the floor and are white enameled iron, making a handsome appearance.

This design can be built facing any point of the compass as long as the furnace is placed as near north as possible, then the cold winds from the north during the winter will not choke up the hot air from the furnace to the rooms. It is a common belief with the inexperienced builder that a house should face the south in order to insure warmth. While this is preferable, yet it is not actually needful as long as the winds do not interfere with the draughts.

Including the heating apparatus, the range in the kitchen and mantels, a careful estimate based on New York prices for materials and labor shows this house will cost \$2,690. In many



SECOND FLOOR. sections of the country where lumber

is lower or where the price of labor is cheaper, the cost should be much less.

A Boy Sheds His Skin. A Lake City (Fla.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes: The case of John Allen, an eight-year-old boy of this place, is puzzling the physicians. Six weeks ago an orange thorn penetrated the boy's hip, inflammation followed and the boy was soon horribly swollen from head to foot. Finally the swelling subsided, but the boy immediately began to shed his skin. That on the face came off separately, but the architect his own way or else at-mained intact and moved off by way mpts an economy in a line where he of the hands and feet without breaking. The cuticle was five days in passing off, and during that time the boy remained on the bed wriggling like a snake at moulting time. The child seemed to be in no pain, but complained of a tickling sensation and of a crawling of the flesh. When the cuticle had been shed the boy immediately recovered and is now as well as ever. The skin which is shed is on exhibition at a physician's office. It is a perfect cast of the human form from the neck down and is about the consistency of hard glue, which it much resembles.



MRS. EDWARD PARKER DEACON. Descon on retiring to his room, seized with suspicions of his wife, occupied a room on the floor be-He went to the door of her room listened, and believed he recog-d the voice of M. Abeille. He returned to his room and procured a re-volver. Then he begged the secretary of the hotel to accompany him to his wife's room. On arrival there, Mr. Descon knocked at the door loudly.

Queen's Husband a Prisoner At Marseilles there is the husband of

the queen of Madagascar, who differs, however, from the other visitors of high degree in that instead of coming to this country of his own accord he comes sorely against his will and as a prisoner of state, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. He is a little, shriveled-up, darkskinned, gray-haired man of 70, but a bit of a dandy still.

On landing from the Messageries steamer Iraouddy he wore trousers of white silk, brocaded with a striped pattern, an elegant woolen jacket of light pattern, a heavy wrapper adorn-ed with red and white checks and a great fur cloak. Patent leather boots and a round felt hat completed this picturesque costume.

He is now occupying apartments at the military hospital until his departure for Algeria, where he is to spend the remainder of his days in captivity.

As the ali-powerful prime minister of Madagascar he has ruled that island with a rod of iron for nearly forty years, having during that time been the husband of no less than four successive queens of Madagascar.

According to all accounts the present queen, far from regretting his departure, is heartily relieved by the separation from her aged consort, who is her senior by about two-score years.

Doorway Used for Brie-a-Brae.

After two or three minutes the door a opened by Mrs. Descen. Forcing a way into the salon he saw just back a sofa a head. He fired three times it, then pushed the sofa aside and to construct the salon be saw just back a sofa a head. He fired three times it, then pushed the sofa aside and to be accurate the sofa aside and to be accurate the sofa aside and the woodwork. With brass-the woodwork. With brass-the woodwork. With brass-the sofa and stain or paint them the the woodwork. With brass-the sofa as he belonged to a family well sown in financial and sporting circles, a tuneral was made the occasion of addarable display and was largely the first the solution of the second shelf from the bo range a brass rought to trial the would be acquitted. The An unnecessary doorway in a small apartment may be made of use for books and brie-a-brac so as to be very ornamental. Place two uprights and a few shelves inside the door casing and stain or paint them the color of the woodwork. With brass-headed nails fasten on the edges of the upper shelves a narrow leather trimming such as may be bought for the purpose. On the second shelf from the bottom arrange a brass rod, and hang pretty silk or cretonne curtains upon it that will reach the floor. This will be found an excellent place to stow away old maga-

whereabouts of her son. The result has been that Polly Carr has been con-

visted of kidnapping little Magee, and Pldl Ochre and all the rest of her worshipers are cast down in the depths of gloom.

From her earliest years Polly Carr consorted with bad characters, and she was only twelve years old when she first appeared before a magistrate on a

charge of petty theft. She was next heard of as a flower girl in the Strand. where she soon became noted for her good looks and engaging manners, and had she cared to do so she might have then earned an honest living. Being the most expert of pickpockets

she became known about this time as "The Queen of the Forty Thieves," a confederacy of young women who nightly infested and still infest the Strand and other West End thoroughfares. They chose as their victims elderly gentlemen who were proceeding home in a genial frame of mind after a particularly good dinner. "The Forty" always worked in

gangs of two or three, and their mode of operations, at which Polly was facile princeps, was as follows: Being quietly but smartly dressed, wearing an innocent, pleading smile, she would approach her victim and ask him for a 'bus fare home," as her purse had been fliched from her coming out of a theater. In most instances not only was the fare forthcoming, but the gentleman would ask whether he could further aid the fair beggar. She would juries which may prove fatal. His lowtimidly reply that she would be glad if her new found friend would see her to the 'bus, which started at some distance off.

On the way they always passed through some quiet street, and here Polly would suddenly turn around and prefer the familiar charge of assault against her victim. A couple of confederates opportunely at hand would step forward to offer corroboration of the charge, and the elderly gentleman, however blameless, rather than face the exposure of the police court, would part with whatever money could be ex-

appeared in various guises on the walls of the Royal Academy.

In her blackmailing exploits she was merciless, and steadily raised her extortions in proportion to the fears of her victim. She had several of them permanently "on her list," having had them tracked to their homes by one of her confederates after she had successfully preyed upon them.

Fiendish /Trick of a Girl. While Mike Labant and wife were absent from their home in Bloomsburg. Pa., a 10-year-old daughter put a stick in the fire, and when it began to burn et fire to the clothes of her 5-year-old brother and 3-year-old sister. The children screamed for help, but before help arrived the boy was so badly burned that he died in less than an hour. The baby's life was saved by a neighbor, who smothered the flames, but she is very badly burned. The case will be investigated, as it is thought the girl is insane.

Herrible Treatment of a Young Man. Webb Bennett, son of J. C. Bennett, a prominent merchant of Mason, O., is lying in a critical condition at the home of David. Pickering as the result of a misadventure. The story told is that young Webb was in a saloon the other night, and, while in a sleeping condition, it is said, alcohol was poured over his clothes and set afire. The fiames were smothered just in time to save his life, and as it is he suffered iner limbs were terribly burned.

A Mouraful Estimate "It is sad," said one girl, "that so many men nowadays have a great deal more money than brains."

"Yes," sighed another, "and so little money at that."-Washington Star.

"Miss Cayenne is a very bright Washington Star.



thinks it will not show. If plans are carefully prepared by those who have had wide experience and who always avail themselves of expert advice in every branch of construction, and if they are scrupulously followed by the contractor, there is little chance for failure in the heating line. On the other hand, if a plan for a house in one locality is copied or modified for a different location, or if an inexperienced person draws up a "pretty design" that suits his individual taste and gives it to a builder to work out, there are certain to be many expensive experiments before the house is fit to live in during our severe winters.

Among the controllable causes of ill health is the excessively variable or foul indoor atmosphere due to the defects in the modes of warming without considering that of ventilation. The different modes of warming may be divided into three classes: open fireyoung woman." he remarked, admir-ingly. "Does she say clever things?" places, stoves (including furnaces) and

On the Mend.

"There," said the mother, "don't you feel better?'

And the little boy whose trousers had just been patched remarked as he sat down: "I think I am on the mend." -Indianapolis Journal.

HOW POISONS ACT.

Opium, morphine and the like produce a period of exaltation followed by stupor, which merges into death.

Camphor in poisonous doses produces giddiness, cramps, numbness, imperfect sight, difficult breathing and convulsions.

Phosphorus in overdose produces irritation and disturbance over every part of mucous it touches, and the contents of the stomach when removed are luminous as is phosphorus.

Strychnine is followed by convulsions, the head jerks back and the body rests on the head and the heels, arched like a bow. These spasms come intermittently until death.

Carbolic acid produces immediate vertigo and intoxication, with burning pain along all points of contact. The breathing becomes stertorous and the pupils of the eyes contract.

Prussic acid is the most rapid of all poisons, killing like a stroke of lightthese various methods must include the after the liquid is taken the face turns cost of apparatus, the cost of attend- bluish and the person sinks to the floor.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

FAMOUS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LONDON TIMES.

Refused Membership in the Century Club Because of His Utterances Against American Institutions-Cold Comfort for Anglomaniaes.

been

EORGE W. Smal-

ley, who has just

blackballed by the

Century associa-

tion, of New York.

on the ground that

he is an anti-

American, has been

rather severely

criticized for his

practically



freely expressed love for all that is British. He is at present the American correspondent for the London Times. For many years he was correspondent for a New York paper in London. He first came to the front as a journalist during the war, and did brilliant work for the New York Tribune. His first visit to Europe was in 1866, and one year later he went to London to organize the European bureau of his paper. It has always been alleged that his letters have taken the English view of things, and his opinions have never been favorably received by many Americans. In fact, it has been charged that Smalley was a tory. It is said that he sneers at 'American institutions and customs and dearly loves all that is English in the way of customs and institutions. It is said that he has a clever way of twisting a situation so as to give it the proper English color. An instance is specified in his recent treatment of the French crisis, in which Mr. Smalley favored the senate as against the Bourgeois ministry. Mr. Smalley not long



GEORGE W. SMALLEY. ago let some of the acid from his pen fall upon Gladstone. The "grand old man" is not liked in certain English quarters, whereas he is thought well of in this country. That was another reason why Mr. Smalley was criticised. During his long residence in England the American journalist made many friends among the best people there. His return to New York was in the capacity of a London not an American journalist. The aggressive Americans in the Century association were by no means pleased when the great correspondent's name was proposed for membership, and his friends were persuaded to withdraw it.

A YOUNG EXPLORER.

William Astor Chapler Has Had Many Strange Adventure There is at present in San Francisco

a young man, William Astor Chanler, who has been a most intrepid traveler and enthusiastic explorer. He is a son of the late John Winthrop Chanler, for many years a member of the legislature from New York, and his mother was a daughter of William B. Astor. When graduated from Harvard he herited a large fortune and turned his attention to travel in 1889, when he was but 21 years old. Just now he has been down in Arizona and New Mexico, where he had the pleasure of helping some United States soldiers chase a band of apaches that had been murdering settlers. Mr. Chanler was the first white man to make the complete circuit of Kilimanjara in Africa. He headed for Africa when he first started oat and with a small caravan of Zanzibaris he marched into Masailand. In 1892 he equipped another expedition which was said to be the most perfect in its way of any known. He was accompanied by his body servant, George Galwin, and an Austrian lieutenant. He had a force of 200 native rifles and a lot of scientific apparatus for experiments. The expedition was not so successful as he had hoped, as the natives deserted, the pack mules died and the lieutenant was wounded by a rhinocerosand had to be sent back to the coast. Mr. Chanler returned to New York city in 1894 and has since then written

MULE FUND IN MONTANA.

How a Lowly Mule by a Timely Kiel Earned Fame and Freedom Citizens of Montana are having the opportunity to contribute to a fund that strikes a popular chord and is meeting with a hearty response from those solicited to subscribe. The name would be more self-explanatory and at the same time alliteratively rhythmical if it was called the "Montana Mule Money," for that is exactly what it is, money for a mule. The circumstance that gave rise to the formation of this collection is founded on the following story, which, unfortunately for the good name of a late resident of the state, is strictly true. This citizen had become widely and unfavorably known through the publicity given to the many acts of cruelty to dumb brutes and harsh treatment of members of his family of which he had been guilty, and public execration had in several especially aggravated instances almost assumed the form of a call from a vigilance committee. As a crowning illustration of the innate meanness of his nature he had condemned a refractory mule to be worked with a bridle bit made of barbed wire, a species of torture, it is needless to state, that none but the most cruel would have conceived, much less have carried into execution. After a brief, enforced submission to this method of punishment the mule improved a particularly favorable opportunity to mete out well-merited punishment to his human tormentor, and by a well-directed kick on the head streched him lifeless on the ground beside the plow

with which he had been working. During the course of the day neighbors found the body and carried it to the house. Here they were horrified to find the wife and mother, fortunately now a widow, securely chained to a ring bolted to the studding of an attic room, the key of the padlock being found in the pocket of the corpse. After releasing the woman from her imprisonment and canvassing the various acts of infamy that had so strongly marked the life of the dead man, the assembled neighbors came to the unanimous conclusion that the mule had rendered humanity a service of such proportions as to be worthy of recognition at the hands of a grateful community. This conviction deepened as additional circumstances came to light, all of which served to heighten the extent of the dead man's depravity and to swell the list of his evil deeds until the mule loomed up as a positive hero, and public appreciation began on the spot to take a substantial form.

A subscription paper was started then and there headed: "For the purpose of raising a fund for the use and benefit of the aforesaid mule so long as he may live." The fund at once assumed large proportions and now that It has been added to from almost all parts of the state has reached the sum \$2,000. Montana citizens are now falling over each other in their eagerness to contribute and at the same time testify to their appreciation of the good riddance effected by the timely kick of the humble mule.

AN IRISH METHODIST.

A Distinguished Clergyman Who Is Now Visiting in the United States. Rev. R. Crawford Johnson, who is visiting this country, is an Irish clergy-



REV. J. C. JOHNSON.

A VISIT TO THE LAND OF PER-PETUAL SUMMER.

John McKay Writes of the Trip from Midwinter to Midsummer in Central America-Personnel of the Party-



Belize Letter

HAT the coffee industry in Honduras could by the aid of American capital and energy be developed so as to yield infinitely larger returns for the amount invested than could possibly be effected in the United States

was, after due consideration and many debates, the unanimous opinion of several enterprising business men. These men are Maj. A. Eugewater, I. W.



Windemere, Edgar D. Peacock, P. Harry Price, C. Beach, F. G. Mortici, Calmer Howard and John McKay (all Chicago capitalists).

Those of our friends and business associates who did not share cur views and who combat our theories endeavored to convince us that our conclusions were based chiefly on heresay, and, therefore, unreliable; also on the published accounts of interested parties, which were apt to be misleading, and not a little on our own fertile imaginations. But we were too sanguine of success to be easily dissuaded, and so with equal unanimity we resolved to travel together to Honduras and personally investigate the possibilities for and against successful speculation, and incidentally to publish an authentic account of the trip and our acquired knowledge of the industry in question. For the benefit of those who may now be contemplating, and who may hereafter decide, to undertake a similar trip I shall commence to describe our journey from the general rendezvous of the party in Chicago.

Our first concern was to secure a competent guide and interpreter, and in this we were more than fortunate, for in the person of Col. J. H. Watts (late of the engineer corps, United States army) we found guide, counselor and friend. Col. Watts is a man of commanding appearance, with a fine open countenance that seems to invite. one's confidence, while his perfect courtesy and witty conversation served to establish a ready intimacy between He has traveled extensively all over the world, and there are few subjects on which the colonel is not conversant. Col. Watts is now located in Santa Cruz, Honduras, where he has a large coffee plantation and is known and respected throughout the republic. Therefore, when Maj. Edgewater an-

dounced to us that the colonel had

IN BRITISH HONDURAS blankets, cots, hammocks, Winchester WASHINGTON GOSSIP. rifles, revolvers and like things.

> On Sunday afternoon, January 19, w sighted Belize, British Honduras, and shortly after sundown we anchored in the harbor, about a mile distant from the shore. The Breakwater had one passenger for this port, Mr. Franklin of the British colonial service, who was returning from England, where he had spent a seven months' leave of abseace. The custom-house officials came on board and checked his baggage, after which he was permitted to go ashore. An officer from H. M. S. Rambler, which was anchored about 100 yards distant, was then rowed alongside, and inquired, with a marked cockney ac-cent: "Ave you any 'post' for the for the Rambler, don't you know?"

> And Purser Grant, of the Breakwater, roared in reply: "Naw; inquire at Belize."

> The officer did not vouchsafe a good night.

So, in exuberant spirits, and full of patriotic fervor (occasioned, no doubt, by the proximity of the British war-

ship and the then all-absorbing topic

of war with Great Britain) we sung

with enthusiasm, "My Country, 'Tis of

We arose early next morning, and,

coming on deck, were delighted with

the view of the harbor and town. The

bay was studded with sailing vessels,

flying the flags of all their respective

countries. The British warship did not

look imposing. She is one of the

smaller ships, used for emergency pur-

poses, to carry dispatches, quell sud-

den uprisings of a minor nature, and

other odd jobs where little peril is

incurred. We had anticipated seeing

one of those monster warships, by

which "Britannia rules the wave," one

of those supposed to be the terror of

her enemies and the admiration of her

For a consideration of 50 cents each

we were taken on shore in a sailing

winter had given place to midsummer

A few days' sail in the middle of Jan-

uary had brought us to a land where snow and frost and cold were un-

known-where from January 1st to De-

cember 31st there was perpetual

warmth and sunshine, varied only by

We hastened to one of the general

stores and soon thereafter emerged,

dressed in duck suits, white silk shirts

and wearing wide-brimmed Panama

straw hats. The proprietor (a Scotch-

man) kindly offered to send our heavy

clothing to the steamer for us, which

we gratefully accepted, and thus, free

from all incumbrance, we started for

the International hotel, where, by the

recommendation of Mr., Franklin, we

purposed breakfasting. On reaching

the hotel, we were informed by its only

occupant, a woman, that the proprie

tor had collected all the available mon-

evs and vanished. There was only one

Mid-

craft. The heat was intense.

occasional showers.

allies.

Thee." Then we retired.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Senator Vest of Missouri Has an Inter esting Family Group - The Invalid Wife of Senator George-Miss Stevenson's Marriage-Other Notes.



to public life in ome high position. Unlike most of the public men of the day, the senator owns his home at the capital. It is a pretty red brick in a nice part of the city, on the shady side of the street, and fronts on a parking that lends an almost rural aspect to the neighborhood. The house is not a large one, but as there are but two in the family, there is no need for spacious mansion. The Vests are all southern people and their feelings show most plainly in their speech and ideas. Mrs. Vest was a Miss Sallie Snead, and was born at Danville, Ky., but her father and mother came originally from Albemarle county, Va., where they owned a place a short distance from Monticello, the mountain home of Thomas Jefferson, which overlooks the University of the Old Dominion. When but a young couple, these Virginians went to Kentucky, then rated almost as a far western state, and when the daughter. Sallie, married, it was to a young Kentuckian, George Graham Vest, who had been a student at Centre College, the institution of which Mr. Green, the father of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, was the head. The wedding took place fiftyfour years ago, and as soon as the fes-



MRS. LIZZIE HENDERSON.

tivities were over, the young couple went west to Missouri, where Vest settled in the thriving town of Booneville. Then came the four years of war, during all of which time the anxious wife saw nothing of her husband. There are but three children in the family, one daughter and two boys. The girl is now Mrs. G. P. B. Jackson, of St. Louis, and is the mother of a son 18 years of age. The oldest boy, Alexander S., is married and living in St. Louis also, while the second son, George P. Vest, has his home in this city. Young George has been married but three years, and is the father of a beautiful baby, Mary Wheeler, a lovely child with a face like a cherub. Mrs. George P. Vest is a California girl. Mrs. Senator Vest is a small, dark woman, with simple, kindother so-called hotel in the town, and ly, unpretending manners, and her agreed to meet us in New Orleans, L.a., thither we wended our way. It was mother goodness of heart is so genu-and thereafter accompany us, we were kept by a Spaniard, who politely intiin her personality. She dislikes publicity, is devoted to home and prides herself on being "an old-fashioned woman," not approving of the steps in biking and voting which are the feminine fads of the day. An ardent southerner at heart, she retains her cordial hospitality, which was imbibed from Virginia ancestors. The Corean Legation is being painted and put in order for the spring, but there is no news of the coming of the wife of the new minister. Mr. Sok, who reached here about three months ago left his wife in Corea and it was expected that she would appear at the capital within a short time, but so far no announcement of any intention on the part of the minister to bring his better half has been made.

granddaughter stopping with them, drs. George is a woman with gray hair, blue eyes and a face that shows energy, though ahe has in her delicate health but small chance of any work at present. Mrs. George was a Miss Elizabeth Young, her parents living near Carrollton in Mississippi, to which state they had emigrated from Tennessee. Young George was but 19 and his bride but 18 when they went to church

to be married in May, 1847, and as the marriage has been a most happy one, it has put to flight all the old nonsense about unlucky weddings in the month of flowers. For years Mr. George purlast season that sued his law work and achieved great success in that line. There have been eleven children in the family, the eldest daughter having married a Mr. Barkesdale and now living in Grenada, souri is so proud of Miss. The second girl is Mrs. Hemingway, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is the mother of three children, the girl, see that he returns who is just budding into womanhood, being a remarkably pretty one. The third daughter is now Mrs. Kate Aldridge, and lives at the old home, Carrollton, while the fourth girl, now Mrs. Leavell, resides at Houston, Texas, and is the mother of four children. The fifth girl is Mrs. Lizzzie Henderson and lives at Greenwood, in Mississippi. There are four sons, Alf., Cothran, Pinkney and Joseph, three of them married and all steady men and standing high in their state. That Mrs. George is proud of her family is casy to be seen, and she points with great pride to the fact that her whole life has been devoted exclusively to her husband and children. There is nothing but the good, matronly Southern woman about her gentle personality, nothing which shows that she is in line with the new movement towards woman's privileges of the day. She has a horror of seeing a girl on a wheel, thinks it is outrageous for a woman to talk of voting, and that her only and proper sphere is to be a wife and mother. She is one of a type that dominates the south-women strong in their intellect, but with old-fashioned prejudices, prejudices which are fifty years behind the progress of the day. She is a representative of the type which will soon cease to exist in Dixie, yet she is a woman who has done a most splendid work in raising a large family of good men and women and in making a happy home for them and for her husband.

> The wife and daughters of Senator Brice sailed for England recently, and expect to be presented to court at the Queen's drawing room. They will be back in town by the end of June, and then the family will occupy during the summer a villa at Newport, it being reported that the Ohio senator has se-cured the Astor House, known as "Beaulieu."

> . . . The secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Carlisle will spend their summer at a house they have taken at Marion. a short distance from the home of the president, at Buzzard's Bay.

The announcement that Miss Julia Stevenson would be married in May to Matt Hardin, of Kentucky, will place that young lady in a conspicuous posi-tion in the list of June brides. Mr. Hardin is at present in the city, stopping at the Normandie, the same hotel as that in which lives the family of the vice president. Mr. Hardin is a son of Mr. Wat P. Hardin, one of the foremost Democrats of Kentucky, and is a young minister of talent and eloquence. The wedding will take place at the church on New York avenue, and will be followed by a small reception at the Normandie Hotel. As this was the first winter of Miss Stevenson's going out at the capital, it is to be regretted that she will so soon leave Washington. She is a beautiful girl, but her principal charm is the gentleness of manner and kindness of heart which she shows to even strangers. Mrs. Stevenson is the possessor of a remark-ably Christian disposition, and her popularity is due to the goodness which she shows in every relation of life. It is easily to be seen that Miss Julia has inherited the natural kindliness of her mother's nature. With a slender, stylish figure, dark hair over a low, broad forehead, clear complexion and large



WILLIAM A. CHANLER "Through Jungle and Desert," If it had not been for the recent dis-turbances in Africa Mr. Chanler says he would have fitted out another expe-dition this year, as the fever for Af-

man who preaches to a charge in Belfast, yet he is neither Roman Catholic nor Episcopal.- An Irish cleric who is not Anglican or Roman Catholic is a rarity, but Mr. Johnson is a Methodist. He has a fine church in Belfast and is one of the most attractive preachers in the emerald isle. He is native Irish, born in the County of Antrim, which is in the northern end of the island. He has devoted most of his life to pastoral work in his native land and has spent his life in Ireland, with the exception of the years he gave to culture, study and thought in Didsbury College, which is hard by Manchester. About six years ago Mr. Johnson was given charge of the city missions in Belfast in order to reach the masses, and his work there has been a fine success. He preaches in a great auditorium called Grosvenor Hall and is the leading man in the "forward movement" in Ireland. This movement aims to lift the masses by giving them librarles, reading-rooms and training schools. During his stay in America Dr. Johnson will look into kindred institutions and take back with him to Belfast whatever improvements he thinks can be adopted with profit. The doctor's wife and son accompany him.

Vice and Virtue. There is a far closer connection be-tween our virtues and our vices than most of us are accustomed to suppose What is the relation between them? This: Our vices are our virtues, car rican exploration has never left him. ried to excess .- Rev. J. J. Lainer.

s, we wer rejoiced, and commenced our preparation with a zest and tranquility hitherto unknown to us. In addition to a stock of light-weight clothing we purchased oilskin pommel slickers (waterproofs) and hunting boots. These two articles are absolutely indispensable. In the "dining-room," where we were Owing to the mode of transit in Cen-served with fried eggs and execrable tral America (which I will describe in coffee. For this we paid 75 cents each. a future article) our outfit was packed After breakfast we called for cigars, in steamer trunks, and thus, with the and as the fizvor was good and the purchase of railroad tickets to New Orleans, our preparations were conclud- This moved the Spaniard to contrition,

o politely intimated to us that the honor of our custom being wholly unexpected it would be necessary for us to wait for about three-quarters of an hour in order that suitable provision might be prepared price reasonable we purchased 1,000.

A STREET SCENE IN BELIZE.

ed so far as Chicago was concerned. We left Chicago on Friday, January 10. The thermometer registered 20 dogrees above zero when we left Chicago and on our arrivel in New Orleans it registered 65 above. In New Orleans we were joined by Col. Watts, and then, under his direction, proceeded to complete our preparations. We purchased a three months' supply of general provisions also mule trappings, saddles.

and as we were about to say "adjos" (good-by) he approached us and suavely remarked, as he returned us each 50 cents, that "an error had been made in the charge for breakfast."

Belize has a population of 6,000 souls. It is a British possession, and is pre-

Now that the Clevelands have got comfortably settled in their country home, it is thought possible that they may decide to remain in the seclusion of Woodley, instead of returning to the city, and that no move will be made be-fore the annual exodus to the summer cottage at Buzzard's Bay. Of course, the kindergarten school, which takes place every day at the White House, is broken up and is not to be resumed this session. . . .

If there is one woman in town who will be glad to get back "way down South in Dixie," it will be the wife of Senator George, for she is pining for the balmy breezes and the sunny days of her southern home. Mrs. George is an invalid, and has to be helped about by the arm of her granddaughter, assisted by a crutch, but she has a bright disposition and seems to ever look on the happy side of life. Though now near to her 70th year, she and her husband are as devoted a couple as they were in the days when they first plighted their troth.

The family of Senator George live up sided over by a governor-general ap-pointed by Great Britain. Besides the two hotels just mentioned, Belize has itself, and have been stopping at the on Capitol Hill at the Varnum Hotel visions also mule trappings, saddles. two pretestant churches, three schools same place for some time. Besides the things has bridles, corduroy, riding breeches, and a convent. JOHN M'KAY. senator and his wife, there is a young condition.



MRS. GEORGE P. VEST. (And Little Mary Wheeler Vest.) eyes, she is an attractive girl, and her sweetness of disposition will make her an admirable wife for a minister.

Answering Questions, Etc.

J. B. asks if there are papers or mag-azines that make it a rule to answer every question that is asked. Also, a phrenological reason for peculiar conditions of the teeth. Answer: All publications are supposed to answer the important questions asked if they have a correspondence depărtment, Phrenology has nothing to do with the teeth, except as far as general health and vitality are concerned. All sound teeth have nerves, and a tooth without a nerve must be so because the nerve is dead, therefore it cannot be sound. It may remain fair and strong for many years and show no signs of decay, but all the same it is not a perfect tooth. It is difficult to see how such a state of things has any relation to a mental



REREFERENCE

reeks would be a fine thing for our specu-

The poverty-stricken : people of South ad East St. Louis do not know how they

are to rebuild their shantles and houses, as

Three-fourths of all the families in South

from the consequences of last week's

don't seem to think that it is the Common-

wealth's duty to hasten to the rescue of the terror-stricken people.

the St. Louis cyclone of last week.

Local Managers should lose no time in rushing funds to the front. The great work of the S. N. U. is being carried on at

excuse, should be replaced by those who can and will do their duty.

Sweet charity! In spite of the noise of the Capitalist press, of all the Churches, of the Board of Trade, of all prominent so-cieties and clubs the fund raised for the St.

ne. But the municipal authorities

lators of the Capitalist press.

cyclone catastrophe in St. Louis.

all business, you know!

tornado.

cyclo

RANK AND FILE.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego Section Permanently Established.

Section San Diego, Socialist Labor Party, organized February last with thirty-nine mbers, is now on a permanent basis. The meetings, which are held every Saturday evening, are well attended, not-withstanding the fact that a number of our ctive members are employed in the country at distances too great to admit of their attendance. Since organizing we have held public meetings monthly, with an avrage attendance of 500.

The Section is now getting its library into working order by contributions of literature from the members of the Section, and in ends to supply the public with Socialistic ading matte

Our members are greatly interested in the publication of San Diego LABOR, and are working to increase its circulation and thus gain new members to the Section

The Section has rented a small hall near the business center of the city, where our regular meetings are held every Saturday evening. F. M. TUTTLE, evening.

Secretary of Press Committee. San Diego, Cul.

Methods of the Oakland Comrades to Weaken the Enemy and Strengthen Themselves.

How to raise money for a perpetual campaign is a great problem with Socialists. Here in Oakland we think the problem is solved. We have long been studying the Belgian plan of co-operation, and, encouraged by the success of the Los Angeles comrades, we decided to form an association for business transactions. On April 26 we incorporated, and on May 9 we began to sell goods. We have a store rented on one of the business streets, opposite that other co-operative enterprise, the postoffice, well stocked with grocordes; a good team, with A cyclone or tornado once every six the most flashy delivery wagon in the city, solid red with aluminum ornaments and lettering, and two of the comrades are The rottenness of Capitalism is being clearly demonstrated during the present dealing out the needed provisions to all our comrades. The enemy already scents dan-ger. The Merchants' Exchange induced the City Council to pass an ordinance The Capitalist newspapers of St. Louis never before did such a flourishing business as during the week following the horrible whereby the License Inspector tried to make us pay a license of \$100 per quarter. Now, then, as to benefits. We note, first, an increased membership in the Section; second, hundreds of people came into the store to inquire what Socialism means; third, a portion of the profits is turned into the Capitalists have already more than an educational fund, which, under the By-doubled the price of building material. It's Laws must be used for the purpose of 'educating the people by teaching the abolition of competition and the benefits St. Louis and East St. Louis are suffering

the enemy; they now go to ourselves. We are so flattered with our success

far that we believe we can carry on the fight as long as there is fighting to be done. r If the present man-starving conditions continue another fifty years, and if no efforts are made to amellorate the condi-tions of the masses by radical reforms, it is very likely that our children may witness a tornado of the social revolution that may be more fearful in its consequences than the st. long as inficient shares have been sold to warrant so doing we expect to open other branches of business, thereby in-creasing our fighting strength. It is hoped that other Sections may do a similar work, as it cuts both ways, that is to say, just in proportion as we astrengthen ourselves we wanken the smarry. There is no man so weaken the enemy. There is no man so hard to reach with the truths of Socialism

as the average small business man. If we leave him to the mercy of the big fellows he will go, in good time; if we ridiculously low figures and every dollar of the cash now charged is needed at the center of publication. Managers who hasten his departure by methods outlined above, we will not fall into the hands of his master so readily, because we will have some means of defense. Oakland, Cal. EUGENE HOUGH.

The Fabian Society. The avowed objects of the Fabian society of San Diego are "the studying of sociology, elevating humanity and bringing it to a more perfect understanding of its universal clettes and clubs the rund raised for the St. Lonis sufferers was less than \$100,000 the first week, while at least \$1,000,000 would have been necessary the first two days to amaliorate the sufferings of the stricken p wople. Charity of Capitalism, thou art a

CONNECTICUT.

The St. Louis Cyclone.

We deeply regret the calamity which has befailen St. Louis, and know that even these visitations of nature's wrath fall most severely on the poor wage-slave, because, first, they are unprovided with the means to recuperate, and sec ly. under Capitalism, the loss of property will receive more attention than the loss of life or sufferings of human beings. Socialism would be helpless to prevent such catas trophies, but its humane administration affairs would ignore the consideration of material wealth when the precious wealth of human life was concerned. It would think first of the people, their happiness and welfare, as it would have no classinterests to pander to.

I hope and trust the National Socialist Convention will bring together in harmony the present antagonistic elements allow those who see but folly in such antagonisms to proceed with the nobler work of agitation and organization.

CHARLES JAMES.

Bridgeport, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Socialist Meeting in the Woods

It was just a year ago that a dozen worknen came together in the front room of one of our friends and agreed to join the great army of Labor's emancipation by forming an organization for the better and more systematic method of carrying on the propaganda. A week later the first meeting was held in the woods to listen to Comrade Puther from Holyoke, explaining the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party. At that first meeting there were just 15 people present.

Several more meetings were held during the year, and many subscribers for Holyoke LABOR gained. The result was that the Socialist vote in Easthampton jumped from fourteen votes the year before to thirty-eight at the last election. At the recent first annual meeting in the woods there were at least 150 men, women and children. The meeting was of the most pleasant character, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Comrade Ruther made a short speech, and several appropriate recitations and Socialist songs were rendered. Thus ended the second meeting in the woods of Easthampton. B.

Easthampton, Mass.

NEW YORK.

The Case for the Emeth.

In attempting, as I propose, to vindicate the attitude taken up last week by the Emeth towards the party in general, and its organs in the press in particular, the logical and chronological order of stating of the Co-operative Commonwealth." the case would have required that I should Moreover, the profits on our purchases have start with a sketch of the vicissitudinous heretofore have gone into the exchequer of and checkered career of that ill-fated paper itself. It would, furthermore, have been only right to pass in review the various grievances of the Emeth against the Jewish Socialist contemporaries before any attempt is made to justify it's position with regard to the people. All this, however, can not be done at the present moment, the case of the Emeth versus the People being in view of the nearness of our convention, paramount to everything else.

The document setting forth the decision of the Board of Arbitration (bereinafter called simply the decision) accuses the Boston Jewish Section and the present writer -publishers and editor of the Emeth-of misrepresenting and belittling our movement. They have, it says, instead of strengthening the faith of the workers in our movement, undermined that faith by exaggerating the weaknesses and belittling the progress of the movement! I am also ed of instigating, and the Boston Section of encouraging me, in reckless attacks upon the Socialist press and the movement, and of "accepting hearsay reports without the least scrutiny.

Now these are rather grave charges, and, if proven, should suffice not only to prevent my accession to any editorial chair in the party, but to summarily send me about my business. Of course, my unfamiliarity For years the Bocialists and other in- for the last few years, will agree with decision as a kind of extenuating circumfrom the whipping post, does not render the seventh paragraph intelligible to the ordinary mortal. That paragraph reads: "Comrade Winchevsky shall be appointed a writer on the staff of the Abendblatt as soon as Yeasable.'' Every unsophisticated reader, everyone who does not happen to be an adept in the art of hair-splitting must have asked : How is that? Reckle rebellious, mischief-making. Satan is no only not consigned to the lower regions, but is actually given a place among the arch angels, the Seraphin and Cherubim at the throne of the outrayed divine majesty of the party press! Curious, to, say the least of it!

on and we drew up a balance sheet, we set down in the form of a report from section Lynn our and profit and loss account largely to "general depression of s." At the same time we could a coffin club. not but put on the side of losses a consider-

able figure due to the action taken by the "People" towards our Comrade Casson. When our National organ, after printing a column or more of ce re on Casson who was, rightly or wrongly, our campaign speaker, refused any and every justification of the man; when the same paper deliberately suppresses his name as speaker at our Faneuil Hall rally meeting, in spite of the fact that he was our most eloquent spokesman on that occasion; when our State Central Committee is thus made ridiculous by the very paper we were pushing-a paper, by the way, as I shall hereafter show, which would never go without being pushed -when all this takes place, we could not help feeling that we have to some extent suffered by the action of our luminous mon-

ntor in New York. Hence the bitterness which crep: into the criticisms of the Emeth at that time. But let me return to the New York vic-

The Emeth, notorious as you have been for belittling progress, etc., while thus speaking of our Boston defeat, spoke of the New York victory in the following malicious, disheartening manner:

"The young lion has (last Tuesday) shown that he has only to grow a little in order to appear in all his might. Even here in America, where the democratic wolf and the republican dog have always claimed that there need be no fear of him, he being nothing more than a tame cat, that will be always mewing and will never attain supremacy in the woods.

"The 5th of November has, to speak more plainly, proved that there is a solid basis for Socialism in this country. The results of the election are, so far (the article is dated Nov. 9), not yet known, but it is quite certain that New York, the State as well as the city, has this year gathered around the red flag more. convinced Socialists than last year. Sixteen thousand votes in New York and Brooklyn alone is a figure which the enemy can ot afford to ignore; a figure, too, which must inspire every friend of our cause with courage and hope."

But the spirit of the Emeth, like the devil's hoof, shows itself at last. The treason comes out in the concluding paragraph of the article. It runs as follows:

'There is no fear of the comrades going off to sleep again after this year's victory. There is only the danger that they might, in order not to disturb the general rejoicing. shut their eyes to some unpleasant phenomena, which will, however, not disappear because of their ignoring them, ould that danger remain, then our present victory might in the end be found to have been gained at too high a price, and we might eventually come to say in the words of Pyrrhus of Epirus, 'One mcre victory like shis, and we are ruined.'

"To work, boys!" This is, of course, rank treason. Fancy introducing the skeleton at the feast on Nov. 9, and so abominably undermining the faith of the workers! Bad, but, says

Shakespeare, worse remains behind. To that I am now coming. New York. M. WINCHEVSKY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

American Section of Philadelphia De-clares for the Socialist Trades and Labor Alllance.

The American Branch of Section Phila delphia, S. L. P., having noted with keen interest the development of the issue between the so-called conservatives and the new trades unionists, and having been per- them here occassionally if they don't cost sistently misrepresented as to its position on the question, herein declares its attitude:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, judged by its acts at its last convention and the utterances of its officials and official organ, has placed itself unequivocally against the introduction of politics into Labor unions; and

and when we came to take stock after the maintained Asurance out of their scanty wages for the victims of Capitalist lawlessness and indifference to loss of life and limb, and quietly buried their dead instand of suing their employers-in plain English,

Resolved, That we further call attention to the fact that the Capitalist class is untiring in political activity; that as a class they are in complete possession of the power of government and misuse it for their own class ends; that they see to it that every station in the political machine, from the primary to the Presidency, is in their hands. In the light of these facts, whoever opposes the organized workers taking political action on their own class lines is simply a Judas and bunco steerer

for the enemies of the working people. Resolved, That we hail with great joy the formation of a bona fide American Labor organization, a body founded on the sound American idea of the supremacy of the people and the civil law through the ballot-the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Resolved, That we strongly recomme that organization to all those sincere workers who, organized for the good of their class and humanity, and not merely for their own selfish aggrandizement, desire to see the principles of Organized Labor become the law of the land.

AMERICAN BRANCH, SECTION PHILADELPHIA, LEONARD FISH, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksbürg News.

I am going to Alexandria, Va., before many weeks and shall get some subscribers there. If I had the funds I would organize the State and start some local Labors in other cities.

In regard to the organization of the National Executive Council, we are heartily in favor of the Syracuse plan-one member from each organized State. We are inquiring of the National Executive Council if we can have a delegate admitted to the National Convention. We are now in good standing, but whether we have been reorganized long enough to be entitled to a delegate is another matter. If we are we will be represented. Things are moving slowly. R. T. MAYCUMBER. Fredericksburg, Va.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE. Communications Reported.

Manager R. T Maycember, Fredericksburg Labor, reports: ''I can appreciate the fact that you are a busy man, so I can always make allowance for delay or apparent neglect. I inclose 10 cents for which please have Comrade Hoelm send me a copy of "New America." If satisfactory will order a quantity.

Manager Charles Topman, New Orleans Labor says: "Enclosed you will find P. O. order for \$1 20 for which send me fifteen copies of "New America" as soon as you can.

Comrade Mathew Maguire, Paterson, N. J., writes: "Inclosed find stamps, for which send me copy of "New America." I will call the attention of the members of Paterson Section to it and may also insert advertisement free in our Paterson People, if you wish, and will send me the copy for the ad. Will publish in this week's issue of Paterson People the call for subscriptions for the "Socialist Van," having received a mailed copy of Worcester LABOR. The Paterson comrades know Gen. Fry, as he was here with us several weeks during our campaigu of a year ago. I also send copy of the paper, with best wishes to the comrades. What becomes of the cuts used in LABOR? Do you sell them or send matrixes of them to other papers? We could use some of too much !!

Comrade E. H. Wenzel, Baltimore, Md. says: "I shall do all I can to help Baltimore LABOR along. In a few days I shall send the names and addresses of several comrades who may be active for LABOR if you write them a good, strong appeal. We will have a steamboat excursion on June 28 for the purpose of making money, and I Whereas, By so doing it has simply taken shall move that one-half of the profit be

LIGHT OF SOCIALISM

There can be no form of organization too broad nor too liberal for the Socialist Labor

Capitalism means work, want, worry and war! Socialism means leisure, plenty A. W. BARR and peace !

The working people have interests directly opposed to the interests of the Capitalist class, and to protect these interests they must band together and expect help from nobody but themselves.

They must acquire the powers of Govern ment at the ballot box. . The public ownership of the machinery of production is their only salvation. This is Socialism. L. BIDDLE.

This political strike will not be for any tariff regulation, nor will it be for higher wages or shorter hours, but for the aboli tion of wage slavery and for the founding of the co-operative commonwealth - for Socialism. To prepare the working people for this general strike for their emancipation, to lead them in this struggle is the mission of the Socialist Labor Party .-Exchange.

Socialism is essentially neither religious nor irreligious, inasmuch as it reaffirms the unity of human life, abolishing the dualism which has lain at the foundation of all the great ethical religions. By this dualism I mean the antithesis of politics and religion, of the profane and the sacred, of matter and of spirit, of this world and the "other world," and the various subordinate antagonisms of which these have given rise, or which they implicity contain. -London Justice.

Socialism makes possible the highest and happiest conditions with the assurance of the most deserving estimate, and impartial distribution of justice; it points out the way to universal prosperity, and would solve the problem of the unemployed peacefully and happily, and bless all mankind with improved conditions; it puts into practice the fatherhood of God and the 'rotherhood of man, and that "Ye should love one another, thy neighbor even as thyself ."-Dr. Wm. J. Hill.

Socialism is no Utopia; it doesn't mean going out into the wilderness and being mates, it simply stands right here and says to the individuals who own land and capital: "The private ownership of all wealth-producing implements gives you a power to fleece and rob the great body of the people, which is highly inimical to the happiness of the State. Therefore, we propose to make the producer the sole owner of both the tools by which he produces and the product of his toil." Only then can every man possess happiness and equality of opportunities .- Sydney (Australia) Socialist.

Socialism, adapted and made practical by the people, State and Nation, 'as it successfully might be in the interest of all, would give employment to all, and establish prosperity and happiness where now is poverty and misery; would banish individual greed, remove pauperism, destitution and crime, and lift mankind up from the present state of degradation, ignorance and slavery, into the light, liberty and joy of an enlightened; moral and intellectual age, far in advance of this, wherein equal rights, chances, opportunities and a common - afiluence' would be enjoyed by all, and the same insured to posterity.

Socialism claims obedience to the reqirement: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'' Equal rights, chances and opportunities for all, and special favors for none; that earth, water, air and sunlight are God-given, life essentials and the birthright of every human being; that because of our frate:nal relationship, the highest aim and object of each should be the welfare of the whole; that capital is the product of abor, and should be controlled by the producers for their support and comfort, and for the best good of all mankind; that it is the province of good government to legis. late and execute for the welfare of the people in such a way as that all shall have employment and plenty, and equal chances to develop and live, physically, mentally and socially.-Dr. Wm. J. Hill.

ated that all telegraph and telephone as be laid under ground. But the words were not heeded until es, ago when a bill to this effect a few weeks, ago when a bill to this since was passed by the City Council. It was too late, however. Hundreds of houses have been damaged or wrecked by falling telegraph poles, and, for one week, hundreds of streets have been blockaded by a net work of telegraph and telephone w

nds of families in South St. d or raiment: without the necessary begin the reconstruction of their Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis announced to the outside world proudly announced to the outside works that St. Louis would need no help from outside cities. This action on the part of ayor has caused general indignation. tage was afraid that an appeal for night be injurious to the ''business as'' of the city. And besides, he or the city. And bounds, he i that it might not have a good et-the National Republican Conven-on to be held in St. Louis. Busi-terests first-damn the weifare of ple! This is Capitalism, pure and

course of the contract system is daily ismoed, but the ways slave takes it y. The contractor instructs his slave-r, the foreman, to buildons the slaves rush the work, the foreman getting pap for burking of and forcing his cts. He gets twice as much as they, oss fittle or none of the work. Sup-the work ware lej by the city, the ser paid for the wise direction or row of the work, with the aim of asthe work, with the the ' uld live deatials, and aich they could live de-actor himself would be a citizen, if found among citizen, if found among ng his own "bread and now is, living at their

bransmity. Why allow anyone the lion's share of our toll' very liberal! Ais't we? And it we receive neither thanks nor We are simply and justly called ale and

CONTRACTOR

powers-when we feel that casting away illusions, we must decide and act with our utmost intelligence and enorgy. So in the lives of peoples come periods especially calling for earnestness and intellig calling for earnestness and intelligence. We seem to have entered one of these periods. Over and again have nations and civilizations been confronted with problems which, like the riddle of the Sphinx, not to answer was to be destroyed; but never be-fore have problems so vast and intricate been presented." The Fabinas believe that these questions

can and will be answered. If thinking people will study the subject and bend their minds to it, the solution will be peaceful; if ignorance and indifference pre-vall, the solution will come through violence—with war and bloodshed. It will be evolution or revolution, and it rests with society to determine which. The Fabinas, therefore, are trying to induce people to "study seciology." Further-more they believe in universal brotherhood

more they believe in universal brotherhood -not as a mere sentimental abstraction, but as one of the fundamental laws of man's existence. They believe that any attempted solution of the questions that vez society, that does not recognize this law, will fail. Therefore they are trying to '' more perfect underst

more perfect understanding of its universal brotherhood and solidarity." The Fabians believe in a fraternal form of government—not a parental one. They believe that the present competitive system —the waring of individual against indi-vidual, is destructive in its tendencies; but that fraternity and co-operation are constructive in their tendencies; that justice and equity is the foundation rock upon which organized society must rest to be permanent.

"'I am as good as you,'' means strife; 'You are as good as I,'' means brother-hood. ''Liberty, Equality. Fraternity,'' was the motio of the French revolution. ginning with liberty it did not reach fra-ruity. "Fraternity, Equality, Liberty," sto of soria m. Beginning with fraternity it will reach liberty. Hence the "propaganda of soc ideas" by the Fabian society.

HEMAN C. COOKE.

San Diego, Cal.

Well, I shall subsequently prove that my position is justified—indirectly, to be sure—by the very terms of the decision itself. Let me proceed in the order above indicated.

The elections of last fall were over. gained considerably in New York, and fared very badly in Massachusetts, actually losing some 240 votes in the City of Boston. Now, we in Boston were somehow wicked enough to think that we can not rest satisfied with our successes so long as we we do not feel sure of having gained a strong footing among the native population

elevate humanity and bring it to a of this country. Tested by our progress in Massachusetts, our onward march was herbood and solidarity."

was old enough in the movement to re-member how the matter stood in France in 1879, and in England in 1884, when Socialist meetings were largely composed of Germans and Jews. I was . also just sufficiently "familiar with American consufficiently "familiar with American con-ditions" to take in consideration the after effects of the civil war, the degraded state of American politics, the 'rapid, ab-normally rapid, development of the indus-trial system; the adventurous spirit of a nation that has witnessed the rise of multrial system; the solventurous spirit of a nation that has witnessed the rise of mul-ti-millionaires from the ranks of shepherd boys; the extraordinary influx into the country of immigrants of every race, creed and color, and other things of a simflar character, all operating more or less against American Socialism.

Without foolishly concealing fro elves that we have as yet made little headway, we in Boston did not despair. We only looked the facts in the face, like men,

the advice of Georg.) M. Pullman, Andre Carnegie, Chauncey M. Depew and innumerable other Capitalists who have warned the workers against such a "fatal mistaka:" and

Whereas, The record of strikes for the past twenty years is simply one long story of defeat and humiliation for Organized Labor, brought about by the presence of the great army of the unemployed and the active hostility of the governmental authorities, who were placed in power by the votes of the working class; and

Whereas, These bitter defeats have tanght no lesson whatever to these so called Labor leaders, who keep up the cry of while the intro "Organize! Organize!" duction of specialized production and machinery is displacing skilled labor every where and disorganizing every trade; who nillion idle men stand ready to work any number of hours for a mere subsistenc wage; and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that the unions to which these bbgus Labor leaders point as their ideals have long since ceased to have any control whatever over their hours, wages, or conditions of work; there-

Resolved. That we denounce the Ameri can Federation of Labor as being as impothat and worthless an organization under the 'leadership' of Gompers and Mc-Guire as the Knights of Labor were under Powderly and Sovereign.

Resolved, That no other word than traitor properly designates those leaders who advise the workers to vote for the politica hirelings of the Capitalists; no other word than scab correctly characterizes those who keep the workers divided, disorganized and voting against one another at the polls.

Resolved, That those so-called leader who frantically oppose the proposition that the workers now try voting for what they have been organizing, striking and boycot ting for in the past, show themselves to be ransparent fakirs and anarchists. Resolved, That we point out the fact that

the ideal Labor organization of the pure simpletons was also the ideal of the lately ndit, Jay Gould, who believes in a Labor organization that kept out of property-destroying ships, why politics; one whose leaders conferred with the Capitalists from time to time; one that sugay, wheat, or shoes and clothes?

applied to the payment of our large indebtedness to the S. N. U "r the publication of Baltimore LABOR."

Comrade J. Netter, Secretary of Jewish Section, Newark, N. J., writes: closed we send you a 'Protest and Resolu tion,' to be inserted in our S. N. U, papers-As you already know, we have been denied by the Publishing Association of our Jewish organ the right to openly discuss and criticise. This is a crime that can never be pardoned and only be wiped out by following our true Socialistic principles. In the name of our Branch we beg of you to have this letter, accompanied by the inclosed resolution, inserted."

Comrade F. W. Long, Philadelphia, Pa. writes: "Euclosed find resolution pass May 15 by American Branch, Philadelphia where and disorganizing every trade; who and ordered sent to LABOR for publication continue to shout 'Eight Hours'' while a I hope they are sufficiently self-explanation tory to permit of your giving them a suit able introductory paragraph, should you deem it interesting. We are hustling here at present more than ever before, and the outlook is very bright for a phenomenal in-crease in our vote this fall. New York too, is simply humming with Socialist activity, and that State will roll up over 40, 000 votes this fall as sure as a gun's ironmaybe 50,000,"

. Comrades E. Kurzenknabe and Charles F. Bechtold, National Secretaries of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, write: "We take the liberty to request you to publish the enclosed resolu-tions in the columns of the S. N. U. parers, as they have not been published, our knowledge, in any party organ up to date. As the resolutions will be discussed at the National Convention in New York, we think it not more than right that even reader of our party press become acquaint ed with the question at issue. Comrade Franz is one of the oldest and best known Socialists of New York, who has for many years stood in the front ranks of our party, nd should, therefore, be entitled to hearing before the comrades of the country through the party press."

If Uncle Sam can employ 1,000 men in maild man and Brooklyn navy yard to l property-destroying ships, why can't Uncle Sam employ 100,000 in producing

The stimulus of personal interest no onger able to poison at its source all beauty, all affection, all heroism, in short, all that is highest in us; the sphere of government merged in that of industrial direction; the limit of the purely m dustrial itself over receding as the applied powers of nature lessen the amount of human drudgery required; art and the pursuit of beauty and of truth ever covering the ground left free by the "necessary work of the world''-such is the goal lying immediately before us, such the unity of human interest and of human life which Socialism would evolve out of the clashing antagonisms, the anarchical individualism , religious and irreligious, exhibited in the rotting world of to-day-and what current religion can offer a higher ideal or a nobler incentive than this essentially human ERNEST B. BAX. one?

There are plenty of well-meaning people who tell us that Socialism is all right, but that it will never come in our time, and I have often been advised to give it up and devote my energies to my own welfare and happiness. One day, as I was pondering over one of those usual sermons, I stumbled across a young woman on the street leading a child by the hand. It was one of those common sights you see every day in all factory towns. A workman's wife and child. Every line in that woman's face spoke of care, want and ceaseless toil. And whenever I see one of those victims of modern canibalism my blood boils, and I am a full-fiedged Socialist again, in spite of all the sermons to the contrary. I am a Socialist because I know that at this time of the world's progress there is no need of want, misery and hopeless despair for any honest man or woman. And because the women have to suffer the most under this most damnable system of Capitalism, I am a Socialist. M. RUTHER.

WHAT REMAINS FOR MET

The land it is the landlord's, The trader's is the sea The ore the usurer's coffer fills-But what remains for me? The engine whirls for master's craft, The steel shines to defend With Labor's arms what Labor raised For Labor's foe to spend. The camp, the pulpit and the law For rich men's sons are free; Theirs, theirs the learning, art and arms But what remains for me? The coming hepe, the future day,

When wrong to right shall bow, And hearts that have the courage, man, To make the future now.

I pay for all their learning, I toil for all their ease; They render back, in coin for coin, Want, ignorance, disease. Toil, toil-and then a cheerless home, Where hungry passions cross:. Eternal gain to them that give To me eternal loss! The hour of leisured happiness The rich alone may see:

The playful child, the smiling wife-But what remains for me!

They render back, those rich men, A pauper's niggard fee, Mayhap a prison-then a grave, And think they're quits with me; dut not a fond wife's heart that breaks, A poor man's child that dies, We score not on our hollow cheeks And in our sunken eyes: We read it there, where er we meet, And as the sum we see Each asks: "The rich have got the earth, And what remains for me?' We bear the wrong in silence,

We store it in our brain; They think us dull, they think us dead; But we shall rise again A trampet through the land will ring, A heaving through the mass; A"trampling through their palaces

Until they break like glass. We'll cease to weep by cherished graves, From lonely homes we'll fleet, And still, as rolls our million march, Its watchword brave shall be-

The coming hope, the future day, When wrong to right shall bow, And hearts that have the courage, man, To make the future now.

EARNEST JONES

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The German Socialist Agitators Tour in Great Britain.

London Justice, of May 16, reports : "Our comrade Wilhelm Liebknecht landed in London at So'clock on Wednesday morn ing. The veteran Social-Democrat, looking none the worse for his journey, was heartily welcomed on his arrival by a small body of friends-members of the Organizing Committee of the International Conress and others. It is cheering to see this groud old warrior in the people's cause, after his fifty years of constant, stremuous strife, entering light-heartedly on the oy no means light lecturing tour which the Zurich Committee has arranged for him. From this tour be will return to undergo the four months imprisonment imposed upon him by the German Courts for lese majeste -not, it is admitted, because he said anything insulting of the Kaiser, but because what he said might be so construed by evil-disposed persons in his audience; What a lesson does his life afford to some of the latest recruits to the Socialist movement. Some of these, after the exuberance of their early enthusiasm has subsided finding the walls of the Capitalist Jericho have not at once collapsed at the first blast of their trumpet, after a few years work, are asking themselves where they are, and confessing themselves tired. He, after fifty years of warfare, steadfast in the faith original undyed cloth in Glasgow." for which he has for half a century contended, confident of the ultimate succ our cause, goes steadily on, undismayed by rebuffs or difficulties, undeterred by per secution, fighting the good fight to which he has devoted his life. Brave! old soldier of the proletarian revolution! May he take back to Germany happy and encouraging memories of the visit to England on which we now welcome him.

World of Labor of the bricklayers have been passed by some of the local strike committees. Thus it is that the employer sets one section against

The Spread of Socialism. London Justice says: It is interesting to observe how very sensitive the Capitalist press of Great Britain is just now to the advance of Socialism. Not long ago our party in France had what seemed to the superficial an apparent set-back. Straightway, the whole of that press shricked forth its jubilation. Socialism in France was dead, the French were returning to the sober sense which in the main distinguished them, and so on through the various keys of back journalese. Then the position of the Socialist party in the French Chamber, and now the Municipal Elections, showed that we are gaining ground steadily. So to-day we have a strenuous and concerted endeavor to minimise the significance of the whole advance. Much good may all this do them. Socialism is the coming power all the world over, and won't stay its course even to assuage the terrors of Jew or Christian newspaper

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

owners.

The Success of Municipal Ownership. The purblind supporters of private enterprise, as against public ownership and control, so persistently endeavor to show that the latter is a costly and extravagant fad, tha it is well occasionally to give instances showing its immense superiority. One of the latest is the case of the Plymouth tramways. There the municipality has turned an enterprise which in private hands was going to utter ruin into an unqualified success. It has spent £42,000 on reconstructing the tramway system, considerably reduced the fares, and, after paying interest and sinking fund charges, it has brought the service to a paying point. We necessarily do not attach a great deal of importance to the mere municipal ownership and control of industries, which seldom involves more than the reduction of middle-class rates; but the success of such municipalism is useful as demonstrating the advantage of public over private enterprise, and as affording a warrant for further developments which will afford greater popular benefit. In any case, it presents a complete answer to those who represent public service as being necessarily wasteful and extravagant. It would be strange, indeed, says a British labor paper, if a clear case could not be made out for public control, seeing that it has been undertaken not by Socialists, but by individualists, who have adopted it for no other reason than that it was more efficient and economical, and have been driven to this conclusion by the failure of private enterprise.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

The Industrial Revolution in Japan. A vice-consular report on the foreign trade of Japan during 1895 has just been issued by Mr. Longford, the British Vice-Consul. It provides much food for reflection. In ten years the number of textile factories at work-paying a dividend of from 12 to 25 per cent and owned by British capitalists-has increased from 84 with 1,748 h.p. to 1,103 factories and 35,307 h.p. In 1888 the 24 cotton spinning factories, with 113,856 spindles, turned out 13,143,090 pounds of yarn; in 1895 there were 58 factories, 1,120,000 spindles, which produced 150,000,000 pounds of yarn. The industry is just in its infancy. and the only hindrance to its more rapid development is the unwillingness of the natives to leave the land to enter a factory. That difficulty is being overcome as it was in this country by converting a score of small boldings into one large farm, and then the cultivators must either go to the mills or starve. Wages are less than sixpence per day. What do the Lancashire operatives think of the outlook? The Turkey-red workers in the Vale of Leven will also be interested to learn that "Turkey-reds are now being made in Tokio, and sold in country districts at a price which would scarcely pay for the

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Workmon's Sick and Death Benefit

Henry Stoke of New York, General ry of the Workmens' Sick and Death Benefit Association of the United States, has issued his Quarterly Report, which shows that the association has now 134 branches located all over the United States. During the months of January, February and March, 1896, 867 new male members joined and 151 women; 27 members died ; 37 withdrew voluntarily ; 93 were nded, and 19 expelled.

The receipts were \$69,327.29; expenditures \$32, 148.08. The total membership is now 11,603

males and 2,065 female members.

MANCHESTER, N. H

What We Earn, and What We Get. The United States Census states that the average wealth production for each employe employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments is \$2,204 a year. This report is misleading in several ways. The bosses, agents, etc., are counted as workers producing wealth, which makes the average too low and the wage too high. It is an undisputed fact that the most of the workers labor much less than twelve months in a year, many only six months, therefore if we assume that nine months is a correct average, we shall have to place the wealth produced in twelve months at \$2,938.66. But inasmuch as this last average counts in the bosses. etc., it is not the true average. It is therefore quite true and plain to the student, who wants facts. that the average wealth produced by each man, woman and child in the above named industries is over \$3,000 for twelve months labor, or \$10 per day.

The same census makes the claim that our average wage is \$445 per year. But as this wage counts the high salaried bosses, agents, presidents of corporations, etc., it is manifestly unfair.

In order that we may see just how unfair it is let us take two illustrations:

First-A shoe factory employing 500 hands whose average wage is, say, \$9 per week--or for fifty-two weeks, \$468. In this factory there are seven bosses, whose wage is (average) \$936 for fifty-two weeks each, a super and other "wage" items, including a buyer, book-keeper, etc., making a sum so large that it makes the average for the factory \$483 43 for fifty-two weeks.

However, as the bosses are about the only ''help'' who ''work''fifty-two weeks in a year and as the real workers have employment only six months in twelve, the average wage is exceedingly small. The census being taken at a season of the year when most shoe factories are at work and the bosses always ready to make the wage (on paper) large, is the way in which the makers get such great (?) wages. Take for our other illustration an industry that is more steady and runs ten or twelve months in a year. To be more exact let us take the Amoskeag Company, the largest cotton corporation in the world, located in this This huge concern employs 4,500 city. females and 3,500 males, a total of 8,000 hands. Fer the census year the company makes the statement that the pay roll in the mills is \$150,000 per month—a little less than 73 cents a day for each of the 8,000 hands. As some of these 8,000 muy be on sick list or vacations, let us be fair and call the average wages paid 80 cents per day. This company further states that its total pay roll per month is \$225,000. Here, then, we have the company's own statement that \$75,000 a month are paid to other "wage workers'' than the mill help. How much of this goes to pay all the different and numerous high-salaried officials no one but the corporation knows. It is common report that the agent receives \$25,000 a year. This great company employs more than 100 whese wages will average \$24 per boss week; this total for fifty-two weeks, added to the wage-slaves' earnings, makes the average, on paper, very much larger than

it is in the pockets of the wage hands. Everyone who has honestly investigated the wages received by the real workers, knows full well that \$565 a year is one fourth more than the real average. The average wages paid to day is not over \$325 a year

child. The papers took up the case and the doctor was praised on all sides. But the upholders of this "liospital of Inhumanity" swore he had violated law and they would save him arrested for his public statement. Finally the doctor was urrested, and, although the public upheld him, the whole city medical staff swore against him, and the Judge fined him \$25. He appealed, but his appeal was never heard, for to this day his case has never been allowed a hearing !

"This," said the doctor, "opened my eyes. Experience is the great teacher, and I saw clearly that justice for the workers would never come so long as Capitalism held them in their chains. Thus I became a Socialist, and henceforth I shall stand on the side of the outraged and oppressed wage-slave,'

Welcome to our new recruit!

Thus, as Capitalism developes, it will emonstrate to all thinking men the hideousness of its judicial and moral code, and thus swell our ranks with the best and noblest of men, until, with an overpowering majority, we sweep it from the CHARLES JAMES. earth Bridgeport, Conn

WHAT IS SOCIALISM !

Authoritative Definitions of the Word "Socialism." ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA: "The ethics

of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity." WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY: "A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevalled."

STANDARD DICTIONARY: "A theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its 'Everyone according to his motto is: deeds, 1 11

CENTURY DICTIONARY: "Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operation, would introduce a more per-fect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint ossession of the members of the community."

When you find a man who is a Socialist you will almost certainly find a man who has carefully studied the subject and knows just what Socialism is. It is also a remarkable fact that the rule works both ways. When you find a man who has carefully studied the subject and knows just what Socialism is, you will almost certainly find a man who is a Socialist.

The great mass of people have no definite idea of what Socialism is; and nearly every bitter opponent of Socialism hava misconception of its teachings.

For the benefit of these sincere but offthe-track brothers, I wish to mention a few of the things that Socialists do not believe and also a few of the things they do believe.

Socialists do not believe that all the property in the world should be confiscated and divided up among all the people, whether they helped to earn it or not; they do not believe that the possession of property is a crime; they do not believe that any man should be prevented from possessing more property than another; they do not believe that all men are intellectually, morally or socially equal; they do not believe that all men should be compelled to work the same number of hours per day and receive the same compensation regardless of whether they are competent or not-industrious or lazy: they do not believe that a man having talent-genius, if you like-should be given no opportunity for its development; they do not believe that all men should be

held down to one common level. They do believe that humanity has de scended from a common source; that the same red blood flows in the veins of everyone; that all move and have their being under the same divine law; that all breathe

CAPITALIST BLOSSOMS.

Modern Civilization Illustrated. okbinders now have fifty-five Unions. Scrow-makers propose to start a national

In Boston 2,000 workers got the eight hour day.

Indiana miners want the basis fixed at 90 cents a ton.

Buffalo Grain Shovelers went on a strike for higher wages.

Core-makers are again talking of forming a national Union.

In Victoria railroad passes are assessed under the income tax law

A Socialist football athletic club has been formed in Glasgow, Scotland.

Fourteen to fifteen shovel-makers in the United States will shortly combine.

Over 100 bindery girls in New York struck against working with scabs and won

in short order. Nearly 200 men employed on the Great Northern rail ay docks at Duluth went into the A. R. U.

In Australia provinces at small railway stations the agent and post-master are often the same persons.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 women voters in Utah and 10,000 more who may become naturalized.

Many thousands of Democratic and Republican wage-slaves are still hoping for better times-withou; work.

The Socialists of Glasgow, Scotland, are holding open-air meetings nearly every evening and Sunday afternoons.

The Pope has just placed one of the works of the Italian Socialist Enrico Ferri on the index of forbidden books.

Coal miners in Indiana are on a strike against a reduction of wages to 55 cents per ton. Nearly 4,000 men are out.

The strike of the Trunkmakers of the Murphy Trunk Company in St. Louis is still on. Forty-five men are out. Cause of strike: Reduction in wages.

MM. Lucipia and Puech, successful candidates for the Paris Municipal Council, have just joined the Socialist party, having previously been ranked as Radicals.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia cost \$40,000,000, and 2,504 lives of starving slaves were trampled to death in front of the imperial palace in the struggle for a piece of bread.

During March nineteen new Socialist co-operative societies were registered in Belgium, while April yielded a better result still, twenty-four others being started in that month.

The Socialist compositors of a Viennes journal having refused to set up a reaction-ary report of the incidents of May the first, the editor was compelled to strike out certain objectionable passages.

"New America" is a book which should be read and studied by every thinking man and woman. One copy 10 cents. Fifteen copies \$1.20. Address, G. A. Hochn, Care of S. N. U., 515-517 Elm street, St. Louis. Mo.

In Roubaix, Carmaux, Calais, Cette, Narbonne, Marseilles and La Ciotat, the Socialists have headed the poll. This will give France seven distinct Socialist municipalities to follow the good lead already given by Roubaix during, the last four years.

In Spain the Republicans voted with the Monarchist candidate against the Socialist in the Bilbao election, and their local organ has since boasted of the fact. Their own candidate, a rich t inker having t relations with the Monarchists, withdrew from a three-cornered contest and the prob-able triumph of the Socialist. Facts speak for themselves?

BREEDERS OF THOUGHT.

Studies on the Economic Question. A trade union that collects funds from its membership, and simply does noth but make minutes and approvo them, is a pure and simple fraud.

F. G. R. GORDON.

If a man goes from door to door begging for bread, he is run in as a tramp a told that he must look for work. What mit in the difference between begging for brend and begging for the right to earn bread? We are forced to beg, no matter how the technicalities of Capitalism would label at. -J. C. Anderson.

The Chinese strike in California is a goost barometer by which to gauge our "rous prosperity'' and the ''giant strides'' he has made under the benign rule of Capital ists, Fakirs & Co., toward happin American girls have taken the place that the Chinese left, American girls are working for wages that Chinese disdain .- The People.

Collectivism may be regarded as the development of the economic principle in the collective ownership of the means of imdustry as opposed to individual ownership and appropriation. Collectivism thus only deals with the principle of aggregation an the means of industry so necessary in co-operative production. Consequently a man might claim to be a collectivist and yet still be in favor of an oligarchic or autocratic government.-London Justica.

Will the new century bring us Socialistic blessing, or are we to be the sole exception among civilized nations? If we are, I homestly believe our Protestant churches will have to bear a large share of responsibility by inculcating in our people a suprema concern for the salvation of their own individual puny souls, and a supreme indifference to other souls.

LAURENCE GRONLUNDE

When we see thousands of strong, allebodied men standing about on the street corners, hoping, wishing and looking for a chance to earn a living by honest toil, them indeed it makes one's heart feel sore to think that these very men block the way of progress and shut off the means, whereby m hange could be brought about by their stubborn defense of the very system of exportation that throws them upon the street like worthless dogs. M. RUTHER.

he French wage-worker is intensely devoted to his "syndicate" (union). He spends his spare time either at the Bourse lu Travail or some cafe where his fellowworkers congregate. These groups never weary of discussing both the abstract and the practical aspects of the question. As a result, they have no illusions in regard to the present order, and I think they have m more logical and constructive notion of a coming system than the rank and file of our people.--Eva McDonald Valesh.

Everybody talks about the hard times. Just think about it! Hard times in a country that has 12,600,000 able-bodied men and women to do useful labor; a country that is a miracle for its bountiful sources of wealth stored away in immense fields of coal; forests so large that human feet have never covered them all; cultured fields so large and fruitful as to be able to free the whole world; in fact, a country that has the material and the means to produ enough in one year to keep in luxary and comfort a nation twice its present size, and yet we have hard times. M. RUTHER.

Again, the Political Economist maintaine that "Capital and Labor are allies, not enemies." That would be so in the idea community. But the facts show that Capital and Labor are in practical antag-onism, not in alliance. Moreover, the startling contrasts in social conditions in another element. Men were becoming insane because they can find nothing to da, while the rich were spending their thom-sands in needless luxuries. There is a social question of the greatest impor and upon its solution depends the fate of the United States. DR. W. W. BOYD.

Agricultural Dopression and Fox-Hunting.

Now that we have a Parliament bent on helping the unhappy rural landlords, it is interesting to soo how intelligently these distressed gentlemen understand the problems of agricultural depression and how earnestly they labor for the common good, says the London Labor Leader. They have an association called the Agricultural Society, and at one of the meetings of this society they passed. after much debate, a resolution approving the introduction of light railways as a means of relief in depressed and congested districts, and then they crowned their resolution with a rider to the effect that these railways should on no account be constructed if they might interfere with fox-hunting! Thrice happy British agriculture, with Chaplin at its head and the Agricultural Society at the other end !

Building Trades Strike.

The strike now in progress among those employed in the London building trade shows how easy it is for masters to split the workers up into opposing sections. On April 30 employers' and bricklayers' representatives met in conference, and a half-penny advance demanded by the brick-layers was conceded. The other employes erned are also asking for a half-pe per hour advance and a code of working rules. The bricklayers on a few jobs are at work with non-unionist laborers, on others they are serving themselves. There is no means of ascertaining exactly how many men are on strike, but the Glassworkers men are on strike, but the chasaworkers Union report that they have 400 men out. It has been decided by the other laborers' organizations to levy members is, per week during the strike. In the case of the gas. workers this will be unnecessary, as there is a sum of £8,545 standing to the Union's credit. Resolutions condemning the action

TOLYOKE, MASS.

Whe Supports the Charities of the Capitalistal

People who are not Socialists often set up up the argument that Capitalists are neces sary in the process ofproduction and and exchange of the nations' necessaries and wealth. And we often hear of the fine qualities and saving properties of men of wealth. In a daily paper I find an application of this thought and proof to the contrary. It meations that the late O. H. Greenleaf, President of the Holyoke Paper Mill has willed a part of his wealth, in shares of stock, to various chanities, among which are named; The Springfield Home for Aged Women, City Library, First Baptist Church, Young Mens' Christian Association, The Baptist Foreign Mission Soiety, Mt. Hermon School for Boys, Springfield Hospital.

It may be assumed and taken for granted that perhaps none of the trustees of the above-mentioned charitable institutions have over seen the inside of the paper mill which produced the wealth incerporated in the stocks transferred to them. It is also afe to say that although they have become silent partners in that paper mail it is not lizely that they will take any part whatever in its management. On the contrary it may be taken for granted that the sh will be locked up in the vaults of those charitable associations and their trustees will from time to time acknowledge the receipts of dividends dues. This makes it plain to any one that active participation in the production of wealth is not necessary at all in order to become rich. All you need is to own the the paid workman do the rest. According to their own statement the owners of the Holyoke Paper Mill pay their 225 workmen on an average \$1.58 a day, and it is those who must by the sweat of their brows carn the dividends that are to support the charities of the late O. H. Greenleaf. That is the secret of Capitalism, of getting rich without labor, while masses of the people are doomed to a lifetime of hard work and poverty, struggling in vain to get away from this damaabl system of human exploitation.

Holyoke, Mass. M. RITTURE per capita, while the per capita wealth produced is quite \$3,600. What we could get under the Co-operative Commonwealth would not only be every penny of the \$3,000 we produce, but even more. This makes one think, when you join a Trades Union you are paying in money and doing some work for a little 10 per cent raise. When you join the Socielist Labor Party you work for something worth having.

Manchester, Mass. F. G. R. GORDON.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Dr. Herman's Case.

Br. Herman who has lately moved to this city from Meriden, Conn., related to me the other evening, the following incident, which, by the way, was the turning point in his conversion to Socialism.

I believe it is some two years since a woman, poor, as only the poer can be, came to his office and pleaded with him to take her child out of the hospital. She said it had been burned and they had told her that it would not live longer than a couple of days. "It is so hard to have it die up there," she said, "wen't you please attend to it. Doctor, at home, so] can be with it?" Yes, the Doctor would willingly do so. So he procured a permit from the city, went to the hospital and found the poor innocent child left uncared for, with newspapers, all wet, wrapped around it. The child was a mere skeleton one could count the sections of its spine as easily as if there was no skin or fiesh. Dr. Herman asked the official if this was the way the children of the poor were treated? "We," replied the official, "have had enough of these cases and we're getting tired, the child wets so often we couldn't bother. changing it, so we put a newspaper on and throw it away when used.'' Disgusted, the Doctor took the child to his office and proceeded to dress the wounds, which, no doubt, mostly through neglect, had eaten deep into the child's vitals, in fact so horrifying and revolting was the sight that the doctor turned sick and with difficulty completed his labors. Proceeding to the office of the Journal, the doctor took a reporter to see his poor little patient, and when he gazed on the sight he wept like a San Diego, Cal.

the same air and draw their sustemand from the same inexhaustible reservoirs of Nature's forces; and that this solidaritythis brotherhood-of the human race gives to everyone born into the world an inalian able birthright-the right to live!

Therefore Socialists believe that every naa who desires to labor and produce th wherewithal he may feed and clothe and warm himself and these dependent upon him, should have the opportunity to do so. cialists recognize the fact that everyone is a consumer, and therefore they believe that everyone who is physically and mentally able should be a producer, or, nore strictly speaking, a worker-one who performs some necessary or useful service. They believe that no man should be permitted to live in idleness by levying a tax a tribute, a profit-call it by what name you like-upon the labor of his fellowman They would abolish the idler at both ends of the social scale. The tramp and the dude would alike be compelled to go to work and produce as much as they con

All industrial labor being in the production of articles of value and distributing the same to the customers, socialists be-lieve that all this labor of producing and distributing should be performed by the Government-that [is, by the people, collectively. And they maintain that by this systematic co-operation, but a few hours labor would be required from each person per day.

Socialists believe in a great combinesocialists believe in a great combine-not a combine of a few large manufacturers to make a big profit from the sale of their roods to the consumers-but a combine of all the people to produce and distribute goods to all the people at cost. Socialists believe in co-operation, and that, too, upon a national scale. They do not believe in competition-in each man

that, too, upon a national sale. They do not believe in competition—in each man scheming and struggling to get the best of his neighbors—which under our present system is unavoidable. In the co-oper-ative commonwealth flerce competition would give place to friendly emulation. They believe that the largest and best results can be secured by the individuals of a nation working collectively, not against each other; pulling together, not in oppo-site directions.

site directions. They believe that all men should obey

They believe that an incention of the sweat of God's commandment: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thon eat bread." HERMAN C. COOKE.

Thomas Glassey, leader of the Queen land Labor party, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Up to the latest exchanges received from Australia the Labor party in Queensland had made a net gain of two members in Parliament and three more are expected, making a total of twenty-two: Socialism was the issue, although local questions cut some figure.

Not half the number of buildings which were wrecked by the St. Louis cyclone would be in ruins to-day if they had not seen built with criminal carelessness. Every man working in the building trades knows that most of the houses are not built for the security of their future inhabitants, but for profit merely. Cheap matematter what the consequences may be,

The Socialists of Spain publish the following weekly papers : El Socialista, Madrid.

La Lucha de Clases (The Class Struggle), Bilbeo

El Grito del Pueblo (The Cry of the Peo ple), Alicante.

La Voz del Obrero (The Voice of the People), Ferrol.

La Republica Social, Mataro

El Defensor del Trabajo (The Defender of Labor), Linares.

The infant son of Mr. George Gould, the American millionaire, has a cradle that cost as much as one of those ''desirable family residences, " with club-house, greenhouse, lefective drains, draughty windows, electric bells, and all the other modern im provements we so frequently see adverised, but so seldom come across. This baby's cot is all silk and satin, and gold and embroidery and hand-painting, and fancy work of the most para'yzing descrip tion. And the baby howls in it as londly as he could in an orange box from Clare Market -- Clarion.

With all their condemnation of Socialists and Socialism, the Capitalists adopt the principles of the movement and carry the out in their conduct as regards the For example, the Tobacco Trust is or-ganized on Socialistic principles. All the dealers units to do away with competition They divide the production of labor amon the members. They are strictly Socialis But they do not extend their Socialism They restrict it to their favored few. What the people want is to extend this princip We will all be in the Tobacco Trust of the future. The country will belong to case vast trust, and that trust the people. Nowadays we have nothing but a little oligarchy and aristocracy, and the com sequences are the poverty and destitution provailing Perhaps it serves us all right. We take too much from our masters.--Tweatioth Century (Pop.)

It is the wickedest kind of rot on the part of a reformer to admit that "gocial-ism is all right" and may "the people are not ready for it." Of course they are not ready! If they were, does anybody suppose we would now be trembling on th verge of a revolution that threatens be destroy society. Ready! We are now ready. The earth is trembling under the mighty tread of the swelling army of the disinherited, wandering here and there the skinny hands of the starving multitude are at each others' throats as they elber their fellows out of beggarly jobs; the rich, their fellows out of beggarly jobs; the rich, who are robbing these of all that life **holds** dear, are robbing each other as well; but wait! these outcasts are still bunan. Wait till they sink lower, and depraved by view and maddened by famine, moved by a common instinct, they turn on their ep-pressors. Will THEN be a time to talk Socialism! Will these domons then fisten? Will those who are fleeing from that day of wrath be in a position to teach So ism? . . d can society escape the dest tion 1, will have brought on itself? It in fol'y- ay, it is a crime -to talk of the people not being ready to receive the truth. Ready or not, it must be proclaimed, and, like John the Baptist, the Socialiste crying: "Prepare ye the way, th. King dom of Heaven is at hand."-Dakota Rus ralist (Pop.).



can hut on a bank of the Senegal River, up which he had sent a long distance on governt business-he discovered that his er Frank was missing.

Frank was a bright, clever boy of twelve, who had accompanied his brether from the ship, which was unchored outside the bar. He was the tain's nephew, and was a general pet d favorite aboard the vessel, where he had been receiving instructions to **St him** for naval duties.

Ralph, who now had all his cutter's crew looking for the lost lad, worried the fellow might be exposed from venomous serpents and wild beasts.

At length, while searching in the thick shrubbery on the river's bank, the youth reached a cove, where on the might before, he had left a small cance, which he had bought of one of the na-

He had intended to use it for naviting some of the shallow creeks farther up the river, as the cutter he had charge of was too deep and wide for that purpose. Startled to perceive that the cance was missing a suspicion of the truth broke all at once upon his

He remembered having remarked to milor, in Frank's hearing, that the craft must be brought up and fast to the cutter the first thing the morning. The boy, eager to at gone before any of the rest of the arty were awake to fetch the cance; t, if so, what had become of him? alph, shuddering, thought of the wer, while he vainly scanned it for me sign of the lad.

Then, having resolved not to walt by the return of his men, but to take the cutter and go off alone in search of his lost brother, he hurried back to the bank is front of the hut, alongof which the boat lay.

This boat was a light, swift one, thich could be easily sculled by an oar. was a small loaded swivel for use, fixed in the bow. t its weight would not interfere with

and its weight would not interfere with the speed of the craft. The young officer was soon vigorous-by sculling the vessel on its way, going with the tide, as he thought Frank reald have been apt to take this course. Fast lofty elevations covered with thrubbery and flowers glided the cut-transform shadowed by the far-extend-to machine of hugs baobab trees that through broad, grees arches above it. It had rounded a peninsuls full of these and foliage, when the watchful youth any, ahead of him, an over-transd, broken cance. He soon reached t, and by the peculiar carving on the low, he recognized it as the missing mane.

he already met his fate? Th officer tried to shake off his dency-to hope, in spite of ap-ces, that his brother might, in way, have escaped and still be

coked toward the peninsula from



A BOY'S TIMELY SHOT. movement on his part would cause him to roll off and fall into the jaws of the

monster below. Ralph feared that a discharge of the swivel or of any firearm at the croco-dile would only be attended with fatal results to Frank. The sandbanks might ANXIETY hinder the shot from striking the fierce reptile, while the shock would be pretty sure to dislodge the senseless lad from the shelf, and thus bring him Petrel, down into the power of his voracious enemy.

The youth lost no time in heading his boat toward the rock. But the cutter was some fathoms from it when the keel caught on a submerged sandbank. Drawing his sword, Ralph sprang out, and quickly waded toward the rock. Slight ledges and protruding spurs on its front would enable him, he thought, to climb up to his brother: in fact, there was no other way of reaching him. The young officer held his

sword ready for use. Ralph, however, kept his eyes.fastened upon the reptile.

The monster turned his head when he was near it and snapped at him.

He avoided it by stepping sideways: then he commenced to strike and thrust vigorously at its jaws with his sword. It retreated a few yards, but tion and the subsequent disposition of broke his blade in two with its teeth as it twisted its body around. Thinking it would leave him, Ralph sprang to the rock. Just then little Frank, recovering his senses, gave a slight cry and fell from the ledge above. The young officer saw him in time to catch him in his arms. As he turned to convey him to the cutter he perceived. that the crocodile,now between him and the boat, with open jaws, was preparing to renew the attack.

He set his confused brother upon his feet in the shallow water, and drawing the single-barreled navy pistol which he carried in his belt, he fired at the creature's big, yawning mouth. But, protector, it received the shot on the

edge of its jaw. Twisting itself away from the twain. it commenced, as if in blended rage and the crowd about the scaffold, but this pain, to thrash the shallows with its is denied by no less a person than Sanhard, bony tail. As Ralph was conveying his brother

past the reptile, toward the boat, his left ankle caught between two small under water rocks, and was temporarily sprained. "Never mind," said Frank, as the

hurt youth dragged himself along with difficulty, "I am now alble to walk. You need not carry me. I will help you.

He disengaged himself from Ralph's arms, seized his hand, and tried to asist him. The crocodile had turned by this time toward the two for another attack.

But they now were within a yard of the eutter, and though suffering ex-cruciating pain, the young officer caught up his brother's form and

tossed him into the boat. The crocodile was close to Ralph, but he contrived to escape it with a forward movement and to roll himself across the gunwale of the cutter.

He went over on his back, with his head on the edge of the bow. While he was trying to turn and right himself, which his sprain hindered him from doing quickly, the hideous open aws of the monster appeared over the bow

They were very near the head of the prostrate youth.

He would not be able to move it in time to elude those terrible fangs. But at this critical moment his young swivel, sprang forward with ready decision and discharged the piece. Never was a shot more effective. plowed its way nearly through the full best to rid himself of the infamy which length of the hugh reptile's body, kill-ing the animal almost instantly. A yet more grewsome picture is the

THE SKULL OF CORDAY

TS IDENTITY IS NOW VERY MUCH IN DOUBT.

the Murderess of Marat During the Reign of Terror in Paris - Ghastly Story of the Finding of the Woman's Hend.



authenticity of the skull which Prince Roland Bonaparte possesses, and which has been believed to be that of the great French heroine. Recently, however, Dr. Cabanes, a French savant, has been making a careful scrutiny of the few musty records which remain concerning Charlotte Corday's, execuher body, and now claims that the skull about which so much has been written by craniologists is quite probably that of some nameless and unknown woman, instead of once having been the covering of the flery brain that directed the dagger to Marat's heart.

Dr. Cabanes's argument that the real head has long ago turned to dust rests largely upon a document that he states he found among the papers of Vatel, a French biographer, of Charlotte Corday, which says that after the execution her body was delivered for dissection to several savants, and that her head fell into the hands of one of them owing to the animal's sheering a little named Denon, who, after taking out to seize the boy, now on one side of his the brain, caused the skull to be interred with the rest of the remains. Some say it was the executioner who sold her head to a curious spectator in son, the headsman himself, who says that her head fell into the basket with

NINETY ON THE DOLLAR. The Embarrashing Fallure of a Magician's

Elab rate Trick. Carl Brown, the illusionist, was talking of some of the accidents that sometimes spoil the art of the conjurer, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

"It was in Nashville," he said, "that I experienced a real knockdown blow. was performing the well-known trick of passing a marked coin into the center of an uncut orange; at least that's what a good many people thought I was doing. I used a silver dollar and emphasized the trick by passing the coin into the pocket of some boy waom I had enticed on to the stage.

"I will openly confess that the boy had to be a confederate and that the marked dollar had its fellow in one previously prepared by me. One night as I was entering the theater I looked around for a likely youth to aid me in my double dealing. I picked a boy and promised to pass him in if he would

follow my instructions. "I am a conjurer.' I said. 'I want you to put this dollar in your righthand trousers pocket. I'll get you a seat in the front row. When I ask for somebody to come on the stage you must come. Then I will ask you to produce the dollar.'

'The boy promised everything and, after making arrangements for him at the door, I left him. When I was ready for the dollar trick, I saw my young confederate sitting openmouthed in the front row. I had prevailed upon another member of the audience to lend me a dollar marked exactly as was that I had given to the

"I passed that borrowed dollar into the orange, cut the fruit open and out dropped the coin. Then I went on:

'And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will perform a still more difficult feat. I have passed that dollar into an orange. Now I will ask some member of the audience to step on the stage you have seen, into his trousers pocket." "True to his bargain, the boy stepped to the stage. I stepped opposite and asked:

"'Now, sir, have you ever seen me many others, and that if it was taken before?'



THE DISPUTED SKULL OF CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

out afterward by the physicians and carried away with the body, it was done so without his knowledge. Sanbrother, who had noticed that the croc done so without his knowledge. San-odile's jaws were on a line with the son, however, made this statement long afterward, when he, as well as all others actively concerned in the doings It of these bloody days, was trying his

INCONGRUOUS MOTTOES.

Framed on the Wall of a Downtown Restaurant

Two men entered a restaurant in the vicinity of Printing House square yesterday and walked leisurely about, surreying the walls and the celling, says the New York Recorder.

"Seats here," said one of the walters politely, at the same time indicating two chairs which were in a quiet part of the place, removed from the general throng.

"We ain't in any hurry," said one of the men, "we are just looking around." "Well," said the superintendent, who happened to come along, "there isn't

much time for anybody here to look around; I am afraid you will have to be served, or else make way for other people." "But we want to look around," said

the first.

"Well, you can't look around," said he, testily; "this isn't a picture gallery

"Ah, Jim," said one of the men, turning to his companion, "I knew it was so-they don't want us to see it."

"Of course it's so," responded the other, "and it's the funniest combination I ever saw. I've heard of the man in Aesop's Fables blowing on his fingers to make them hot and blowing on his soup to make it cold, but this beats everything that I ever heard. Ob, for cathode rays to see what the artist was thinking of when he designed these curious things," and they both looked at the walls and sighed and laughed alternately. "Come," said the superintendent, now

thoroughly aroused, "you will have to get out of here; this isn't a variety show."

"That's so," they answered in chorus; "We took it for a restaurant but if those aren't the funniest mottoes side by side I ever did see I don't know what to say."

"What do you mean," said the super intendent.

"Why, look there," said one, and he pointed to two nicely framed mottoes in a conspicuous place on the wall. One read: "Sin shall not have dominion over you, for ye are not under the law but under grace."

The other, which was immediately underneath, warned each customer to 'Watch your hat and coat. The proprietor will not be responsible for any article stolen."

"Come on, Jim," said he, "let's get somewhere to be 'under the law.' I am as hungry as a hawk but I can't read the scriptures, eat a square meal and watch my hat and coat at the same time. 'Pears to me they ought to take down some one of those notices."

They marched out and the superintendent, turning to one of his assistants, said: "I declare, these men were right. I never saw the humor of the thing be fore.'

"Will I take them down, sir?" said the assistant.

"Not at all," he answered. "I think it's the best joke of the season and a good advertisement. Let them stay."

Sand Is Healthful. Some time ago when an item went the rounds of the press about the large number of bow-legged children in Cin-cinnati it was suggested that sand piles should be provided for children to play The sand-pile idea has been adopted, not only for the bow-legged children but for all the little tots, and promises to be carried to a novel extent. Many of the school yards have now in one corner large piles of sand in which the little tots roll and play to their heart's content. Care is taken to provide clean sand secured from one of the bars in the Ohio river, and it is changed often enough to make it perfectly healthful. It is declared to be the best thing possible for children to

your hand into your right-hand trouser vised the making of mud pies

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Pearl, yellow and pink tan shades are the correct color in gloves.

Vandyke collars in ecru and while batiste, trimmed with lace and insertion, are made to wear over thin summer gowns.

Tulle and chiffon, with a satin edge. are sold by the hundred yards for neck ruches and frillings on capes, parasols and gowns.

When the Summer Breeze

Blows through the trees, most of us who can sets off for a country jaunt. Fewer cross the Attantic. Whether it is business or pleasure Attantic. Whether it is business or pleasure calls one from home, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best accompaniment of a voyage or an outing. Yachtamen, sea captains, com-mercial travelers and emigrants concur in this opinion. The Bitters is unrivalled for bilious, malarial, dyspeptic or liver disorder.

The Cuban war will have to close for a while. Fear of yellow fever is driving all the press correspondents out of the island. -Kansas City Journal.

Rutabagas for Folder.

It is gratifying to see so many American farmers putting their waste places or spare pieces of land into rutabagas and turnips for early fall or long winter feeding. They are getting the European idea of root crops. There the turnips and rutabagas are sown broadcast as are almost all grains, and if not desired as roots, the follage then is used for green food. Just imagine the results of a twenty-acre oatpatch treated in this way! Think of the tremendous amount of green fodder, magnificent fodder too, coming into full play during hot August and September. Why, a field of rutabagas and turnips, there for cattle food is worth almost as much as the oats gathered therefrom! Another good plan is to sow rutabaga seed, especially the variety known as Salzer's LaCrosse, Wis., Mammoth Rus, sian variety, or his Milk Globe turnip sort, at the rate of one-half pound per acre, into the cornfield, just before the last cultivation. This will give you two good crops-one of corn, the other of roots from the same land! One advantage of the rutabaga is that it can be sown at any time of the summer for green food, while a sowing the latter part of July is the best in northern states for big, sweet, juicy roots for winter storage and use.

A Summer Resort Book Free.

Write to C. S. Crane, general passenger and ticket agent Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., for a summer resort book, telling all about the beautiful lake region reached by the Wabash Railroad.

The crank who tried to shoot Jim Cor-bett evidently prefers a quiet world to live in.



"'No. sir.' was the answer.

Ralph praised his brother for the next link in the chain of this head's

Several persons sitting in their door-

ways noticed the woman as she passed.

and sickened as they caught a whiff of

a horrible odor, which secmed to come

from a bundle she was carrying

wrapped up in her apron. Curlosity

was a dangerous thing in those days

of the Terror, so no one thought of

But before she had disappeared from

view, those who were watching her saw

her steps grow slower and feebler. She

stood still for a moment, and then with

groan sank fainting to the pavement.

as they were to ghastly sights, were

borrified to see, lying in the dust at the

woman's feet, the object that she had

carried wrapped in her apron. It was a

severed female head, the long hair still

matted with blood, the eyes wide open

and staring, and the awful stains upon

the swollen cheeks and lips betokening

that decomposition had already made much headway. Despite all this, there

was no mistaking the identity of this ghastly bit of human debris, and the

ing belonged to the murderess of Marat,

whom they had seen die upon the guil-

The woman quickly recovered h

had come from the Madeleine ceme-tery, where a grave digger had made

her a present of the horrible relic with

The daily papers are terrors to evil-

doers. Vice and crime are kept in check through fear of their power to de-

The Free

lotine the day before.

which she disappeared.

ctators recognized it at once as hav-

es, and it was then learned that she

core of people hurried up, and, used

stopping and questioning her.

"'I have here a dollar,' I continued. 'I am going to pass it into your righthand trouser pocket. One-two-three -go!' "I made the proper magician's pass and smiled confidently upon my audi-

ence, "'Now,' I said to my assistant, 'put

boy.

and, without going anywhere near him, I will pass the same dollar, marked, as

CHARGED THE PIECE the cance seemed to have drifted, minsula, consisting of two high, ing banks, composed of soft rock with, opposite each other, about feet apart, was roofed by the es of siender trees that flourin wild extravagance on both

trunks of these trees slanted so their boughs intermingled and thickly interwoven with vines they formed a dense canopy of and blossoms over the open beneath, which thus resembled

of long water-cavern. A directed the cutter to this cav-and, looking through the green ay into the partial obscurity be-be baseld a sight well calculated me apprehengion.

he bakeld a sight well calculated me approbension. The back part of the cavers, lying malley among andbanks that By concessed it, was a large croc-with its band raised and thrown and its borrible jaws wide open, its cryss were strained as if my toward come circated point. If an the same direction, Raiph mitted to see, about isn feet above offered, living, with pair face and from reck was under the branches the reck was under the branches in the elevation. One of the main branches, broken off, ex-the rick was under the branches the reck was under the branches the second the the branches the second the the tree the encoded limbed the tree the encoded limbed the tree the second timbed the tree the second timbed the tree the second the had given the had fallen on the work, my me memoracioux. There he

descentions. There has performing near the edge shelf that the slightest

quick judgment and swift action which history: It is said that one hot July had thus been the means of saving evening, the day after Charlotte Cor-In fact, the presence of mind and ple was noticed stealing along in the him from a horrible fate. promptitude shown by the little fellow shadow of the buildings in the Ruc

on this occasion won the admiration Saint Florentin. The air was hot and applause of all the seamen aboard stifting, and faw people were abroad, the ship, when, in time, it was made though darkness had not yet set in. known to them.

Not long after the gun had been fired the rising of the tide floated the cutter clear of the sandbank, enabling Ralph, with Frank's assistance, to get back to the landing place fronting the hut, where some of the sailors who had re-turned from the vain search for the lad joyfully hailed his appearance.

Frank's explanations about the cance, as well as his situation on the rocks, verified his brother's previous conjectures on the subject.

The boy had gone to the canoe to con vey it to the cutter, had been pursued by the crocodile, and by vigorous paddling had reached the water cavern.

So close to him then was the reptile that, as he sprang out of the canoe to climb the tree, the jaws of the monster closed over the frail vessel, partly crushing it.

Bottom up, and with Frank's cap which had failen from his bead, caught on the broken wood, the little craft had drifted off with the current, to be after-ward found by Raiph, as described.

California's "Rugged Old Bard."

Josquin Miller has been charging the alifornians with lasiness and lack of able spirit and is much abused for public spirit and is more assured for his plain speech. It is something of a recompense, however, to have the San Francisco News Letter call him "the rugged old bard of the hills."

The Number of Longast

There are 3,424 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 537 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 Afri-can, and 1,524 American languages and can, and dialocia

test and expose. Reputation is dear even to the conscienceless .- Rev. Theo-The railroad journey from New Yors dore Clifton. to Denver covers 1,530 miles.

pocket and give me the dollar. "The boy looked a bit sheepish, but

he dived his fist down. Then, to my unutterable horror, he produced a handful of silver and said:

"'I've only got 90 cents of it left, sir.""

Real Fire Is Invisible.

No eye, says a scientific writer, has ever seen real fire. The flame is leaping in strange, fantastic form, fifteen or twenty inches upward from the coal and with it is a good deal of black, sooty smoke. The sooty smoke and the flames are one and the same, with only a difference of temperature. The soot which forms the fiame is red hot. Every particle of the flame is red hot

coal or a particle of the carbon. The real fire we do not see. The instant that the carbon atoms become really burned, eaten up by the oxygen of combustion, they are invisible. In burning three pounds of carbon, the heated state of which gives us fiame, the fire work is done by eight pounds of axygen. The oxygen we do not see. The carbon we only see just before it is burned; and the result of the burning is eleven pounds of the compound of oxygen and carbon which is invisible.

In Real Life.

"You have no heart."

Pale but tearless, she stood before him and looked him square in the eye. She was poor but proud. Adverse fortune had reduced her wardrobe to a calico basis, driven her and her only surviving mother to the top of a Wabash avenue apartment house and hardened the lines about her still beautiful mouth, but it could not dim the luster of her blue-black eye or tame the unconquerable spirit that animated every fiber of the lissome form standing erect with unconscious grace and awaiting his answer.

"You have no heart," she repeated "No, miss," replied the butcher, "but we've got some mighty nice liver. Will that do just as well?"-Boston Journal

as a regular prescription for puny youngsters. They say that there is nothing like contact with Mother Earth, and that if the children do not get healthful sand or dirt to play in they will wallow in the gutter or yards and be contaminated with all sorts of disease germs. City Legislator John Regan has gone further and has introduced an ordinance in the city councli to shut the worthless element out of Sth street or Garfield park and give it over to the children. He proposes to have sand piled in the corners of the parks and let the children play all they want. Mr. Regan, who is well known in New York, says that this should certainly be done .- New York Journal.

Degenerate Tendensies of a Hat. "Did you know that a derby hat left on the shelves two or three years would assume a funnier shape than a fake baseball player?" said a Lisbon street hatter a few days ago. "Well, it's so. Here is a hat. It has been on the shelf three years. Look at it. Do you suppose I ever bought such a bean-pot as that? No man ever designed it. Look at the brim. It isn't wider than the back of your jack-knife. The fact is that the hats are made under pressure and heat. Left to themselves they distort along the lines of pressure. Sometimes the brim crawls up into the crowns and sometimes the crowns evaporate into the brims. I've seen an old-fashioned fist-crowned, widerimmed hat so emphasize its peculiarity that in one year it became flatter than an Aunt Jemima pancake and so funny that it would break up a revival service."- Lewiston Journal. An Opinion Indorse

"A great many people are too quick to act on an assumption," observed the

philosopher. "Yes," replied the theatrical manager; "on an assumption that they know how to act."-Washington Star.

The "Silent Ten" is the same of a club of women at Wellington, Kas .-- Exshange.

Feb. 13, 1899. Personally appeared before me. Wm. Blin-coe, a notary public, in and for said county, on the above date, Leslie Bush, who first be-ing duly sworn deposes and says: That for about three years prior to September, 1895, his hair continually dropped out until he had become almost baid; that in September, 1895, he began to take the free treatment for baidhe began to take the free treatment for bald-ness furnished by the Knowiton Danderine Company at their office in Guthrie. Okia.; that in a short time thereafter his hair cessed to fall out and began to thicken; that he continued the treatment daily for thirty days, and that since that time his hair has continued to thicken and grow very fast, until now it is almost as thick and vigorous or the two. as it ever was.

LESLIE BUSH.

My commission expires August 24th, 1899. My commission expires August 24th, 1899. Nothing is impossible. A tew weeks ago you would have hooted at the idea of taking a photograph through a brick wall-yet this very thing is being done repeatedly. You doubt that anything can grow hair on bald, heads. Why? Simply because you have never seen it done, or because, perhaps, you have been deceived time and, time sgain by other (so-called) restorers. Mr. Bush, whose affidavit is given above, had no more faith than rou have. His experience is only one than you have. His experience is only one in a thousand. You need not take our word alone, Write for the Danderine Hidrald and read what

hundreds say, Ladies, if you would have beautiful hair-soft and clinging as the snowflakes, fluffy and most luguriant-then use DANDERINE-If most lu:uriant--tneu ence, then always. All druggists, or sent on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Guthrie, Oklaboma.

If you accept a substitute, you must not fuss because its not as good as genuine HIRES Rootbeer. Made only by The Churles E. Hirm Co., Philadelphia. A Sie, pastage makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



NEWSY TRIFLES.

A pound of phosphorus heads 1,000 **600** matches.

Atlanta, Ga., has a house wholly constructed of paper. A mill whistle at Fillmore, N. Y.

blows the weather signals.

The total estimated area of German Africa is 900,000 square miles.

There are probably more thieves in China than in any other country in the world. The watermelon grows wild all over

It was cultivated in Egypt B. Africa. C. 2500.

Two volcances in Iceland are advertised for sale in a Copenhagen paper. The price asked is about \$500.

One of the features of Australian newspapers is the long line of English advertisements inquiring for missing friends.

An examination of the eyes of white and colored children in the Washington schools show that the latter are much less liable to shortsightedness and astigmatism.

Were it not for the multitude of storks that throng to Egypt every winter there would be no living in the country, for after every inundation frogs appear in most incredible numbers.

The reflection from a flash of lightning tr. vels nearly 1,999,000 times faster than the sound of the report. That is the reason that the thunder is generally heard several moments after the flash is seen.

History tells us that Galileo's first escope was an old piece of lead ater, pipe with spectacle lenses glued each end.

Gold can be beaten 1,200 times thinner than common writing paper. One ounce of that kind of gold leaf will cover 1.460 square feet.

The people of New York drink 5,000-000 gall us of whisky a year. The consumption of beer in New York city in a single year is 160,000,000 gallons. Spiders always come out of their holes shortly before a rain, being advised by their instinct that insects then fly low and are most easily taken.



Gladness Comes

Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transfer nature of the many phys-forta-gentile efforts-pleasant efforts-rightly directed. There is constructed on the knowledge, that so many forms of the knowledge, that is the the the knowledge, that is shy it is tho only who value good health. Its beneficial official effects, to note when you to use it. I hope others will be it one other so will be to answer the last of the active the promotes inter-fortal effects, to note when you not the end to a will be to answer the sales on an unusually large busines, many these, that is you have the genetine are fortal effects, to note when you not the end to any actual discase, or physicians, but if in need of a laxitive other remedies are then not need, this afficted with any actual discase, or physicians, but if in need of a laxitive other remedies are the not, need, this is mentined and increasing. And from his like, and the system is regular, laxitives of the remedies are the not, need, this is mentined and increasing. And from his writes is a site of the set in the asset of the remedies are the not need, this is mentined and increasing. And from his like, and is decorated with the est, and with the other remedies are the not need. The the endowled have the best, and with the remedies are the best, and with the remedies have the set, and with the remedies have the set, and with the remedies are the not need to a laxitive of the rem

A WAR REMINISCENCE. IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

SCENES AT HATCHER'S CREEK AND PETERSBURG RECALLED.

John A. Scare Speaks to a Reporter of Stirring Scenes-Escaped With a Slight Wound, Mut, Like Other Veterana, Has Suffered Since—A Story that Reads Like a Page from listory.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal. John B. Scace, the widely known ontractor and building mover of Albany, N. Y., has had an unusually in-teresting life, and when seen by a re-porter recently at his home, No. 15 Bradford street, told of his many experiences and adventures while serv-ing under the old flag in the late ing under the old flag in the late war. Although having endured all the hardships and privations of life in the ranks, Mr. Scace bears his more than half a century of years with an elastic step and a keen mind, taking an active interest in private and public affairs. Mr. Scace is a member of Berkshire Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company A. Forty-minth Massachusetts Voluntear Infantry, serving under Col. W. F. Bartlett, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, with which he par-ticipated in some of the hottest battles of the war. including Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Plain Store, where he was wounded. His time being out, he was discharged, but soon re-enlisted as sergeant in Company A. Sixty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer In-fantry. He was in the battle of Hatch-ar's Fun the dort about Determine

Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer In-fantry. He was in the battle of Hatch-er's Run, the fight about Petersburg, and the battle of Sailör's Creek. After his honorable discharge, June 4, 1865, Mr. Scace returned to Albany and settled down once again to his business and social interests. He has resided in the city ever since. It would seem that now, of all times, his peace and happiness would have been unin-terrupted. Such was not to be the case and happiness would have been unin-terrupted. Such was not to be the case, for four years ago, while engaged in superintending the raising of an im-mense smokestack of the Albany Elec-tric power-house, the lever of a loosened windlass struck him a heavy blow across the back. The effect of the blow was not at first apparent, he being able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow

the below wide not at inst apparent, he below wide not at inst apparent, he below able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow, for without warning he was seized with sciatic rheumatism in all its viru-lence. Untoid agony followed. Said Mr. Scace: "I could not sleep for the pain. No one will know the tortures the rheumatism gave me. I don't know how I lived during those days. I bo-ame little more than skin and bones, and it seemed like life didn't have anything but suffering in it. Cures? I tried every so-called rheu-matic cure that was ever invented. I gave all of them a good trial before I stopped taking them. My friends and neighbors recommended remedy after remedy that they heard of, but my rheumatism went on just the same. Well, after I had almost had the life tortured out of me. I came across a humore account of the the same. Well, after 1 had almost had the life tortured out of me, I came across a newspaper account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought I might as well add another name to, the list as not, so I ordered some of my druggist. "I tell you, I was glad in those days to hear of anything that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and before I had taken two boxes that pain began to leave me. Why, I couldn't understand it. I couldn't imagine my-self being cured. But before I had taken a half-dozen of those boxes I was cured. The suffering which had made my life almost unbearable for so long had disappeared. I was a new man.

CURRENT READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

ome Notes of the Modes-Quaint Muslin Frocks for Summer Wear-Outing Gowns and Jacksts-Mrs. Claveland's Gift-Hints for Housewife.



equally white. Every woman when she makes her round of calls wears a brilliant costume, with a white vest. Every white vest is flanked each side by a white rever and topped with a white stock collar of ribbons. And all is the whiteness of satin or chiffon over satin, the sheen of it mingling with the golden glitter of sequins or embroidery.

To encourage women in this follyand a charming folly it is-the shops offer white satin revers, ready to be sewed on. Embroidered vests to match can also be secured. Chiffon comes in the prettiest crinkle for the making of these vests, while net is so popular that nothing need be said of its glories. Fine silk mull is perhaps as pretty as any material, but it should be worn over a colored lining, yellow being the most favored.

It is heresay to say it, but white satin revers are not serviceable. They need to be cleaned every time the wearer dons them or a very slovenly appearance is the result. Therefore the sensible girl eschews them, wearing in their stead revers of velvet to match her gown, edged with white lace--the indispensable white .-- The Latest in Chicago News.

Qualat Masila Frocks.

Our grandmothers would be delighted with the dainty muslin frocks shown for our summer wearing. They are quaint enough to have been the mode of half a century and more ago, instead of belonging to this era. Very few plain muslins are seen, and then they are so elaborately trimmed as to show very little of the ground work. All sorts of dainty quaint designs are

are sharp-pointed cuffs and collars of white broadcloth, and a turned back facing of white at the front. Double rows of small pearl buttons ornament the front. This gown is worn with a blousy front of cream white silk, belted about with a white kid belt. The same effect may be carried out in shades of brown and cream color. The

skirt of pale tan and brown mixed cheviot may have all the seams piped with pale brown. The short flaring shown, ranging from the exquisite jacket may be of the plain brown with



cordings of tan, with collar and cuffs of the same. A tan-colored kid belt, and shirt waist of grass linen of the same shade, made smart with a black satin bow knot at the throat, completes it.

Mrs. Cleveland's Gift. A trait that has added greatly to Mrs.

PITS -All Pits stoppes' free by Dr. K Une's Great elous cures. Treatise and C2 triat tothe f

A dairyman in Cameron, Mo., advertises "cream as rick as Rothschild and as yellow as Li Hung Chang's jacket."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

It is now understood why that Wichita man had the young woman arrested for throwing kisses at him. His wife was with him, --Kansas City Journal.

All About Western Farm Lands. The Corn Belt is the nance of an The Corn Belt is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper pub-lished by the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It aims to give in-formation in an interesting way about the farm lands of the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 206 Adams street, Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

new insecticide, popularly called siumorthodinitrocresolate has been discovered in Germany.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.-Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1865.

Courtship is the name usually given to the issue and acceptance of challenges for the matrimonial combat.





smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands. **A**



The hasty woman who ordered her outing gown at the first indication of spring is already repenting, as she sees the distinct changes made in the modes

in even that short time. The outing gown started out with the reefer coat, which was as jaunty as could be wished, and perfectly proper for early spring wear, but as an outing gown it acked much.

Onting Gowns and Jackets

open with good effect, it must be always tightly buttoned up; such a stuffy style for wear in warm weather. There is such a well-groomed look about the jacket that opens widely over the immaculate shirt waist-it has such a neat, trig effect.

A charmingly smart outing gown has a skirt made in the most voluminous style, of light-weight cheviot, in pale tan and cadet blue plaid. It is lined throughout with fiber-chamois, giving the skirt a splendid stiffness, not likely to diminish. The jacket is a jaunty mite of a thing, scarcely more than a round bodice. The tails are so short there is no danger of their becoming flattened and crushed, as ripples are so apt to do.

This jacket is made up of the softest shade of pale cadet blue broadcloth, cut most gracefully, and with all the seams piped with white cord. There

For instance, it could not be thrown

Figs stands highest and is atisfaction.

DANDERINE

IS The only remedy known to medical science that will produce a full growth of hair on bald heads. A purely vece-table compound, snarvelous in its effects—the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to discases of the scalp and hair. A permanent cure for Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color, Eczema of the Head, and kindred discases, Absolutely guaranteed. Afidavits and testi-montals fres, For sale by all druggists at \$1.0. See built on water an appendix of sales. per bottle or sent on receipt of price, KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO.

it will be to answer the last muser-ing in. Dr. Williams' Pirk Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements nec-cssary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Oklahoma rejoices in a record of four cy clones, a waterspout and a divorce colony

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Giverine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Haude and Pace, Cold sores, Sc. U.G. Clark Co.J. Maven, Cl.

The restaurant trast of Detroit has ad-vanced prices from 15 cents a mesi to 20 Guthrie, Okla. | cents.

ion from the neck to the waist. A crushed belt of sage green velvet confines the fullness at the waist, while a crushed band of velvet reaches across the bust, finishing in a big bow on the shoulders. The stock collar is but a continuation of the shirrred muslin. fnished at the top by a ruching of



green velvet. The sleeves are huge ones in the bishop mode, made full to the elbow and finished by a twist of velvet.

Another charming gown of snuffbrown tint is sprigged over with tiny lavender posies and green leaves, and trimmed with black satin ribbon and yellow lace edging. The skirt is cut to hang quite plain all around, except at the back, where considerable fullness is gathered into small space. The skirt is trimmed to the knees with row upon row, set on in scallops, of the arrowest of frills, headed by quilling of satin ribbon, the narrow lace edges and ruffles. The bodice is laid in small folds over a fitted lining of lavender

Cleveland's popularity is her wonderful memory for faces and names. A woman visiting Washington during the last winter was most anxious to see Mrs. Cleveland. Upon inquiry she found that the only way in which this could be accomplished was to attend the pablic reception. This she accordingly did, but when she found herself in the procession composed of the queer medley of people who usually attend these functions she was greatly embarrassed. Beside her in the line was an old woman fresh from her stand in the market, who had left a basket of produce outside; in front was a cowboy from the prairies in slouch hat and top boots; near by she saw an old woman flower seller, with her basket of half-faded

When at length she reached Mrs. Cleveland, she said a few words of her distress of being one of such a com pany. Mrs. Cleveland was all gra-clousness. "If you will tell me your name and address," she said, with one of her bewitching smiles, "I will send you a card to my private reception. You will find that pleasanter, I think."

carnations in her hand.

The visitor told her where she was staying, and was much pleased at her pleasant reception, but it did not occur to her as possible that the president's wife would remember the card. What, then, was her astonishment to receive the invitation the - next morning! When she attended the private reception her cup of bline was quite full when Mrs. Cleveland recognized her and called her by name.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Scrape kettles with a shell. Steam an old fowl before reasting it To freshen salt fish, soak them in sour milk. Don't use your carpet broom for any

other purpose. Fight sewer gas with chloride of lime or copperas.

Remember that sulphur dissolves india rubber. A pinch of soda on a hot stove drives

away disagreeable odors.





Popularity does not come without cause. Nothing but the standard quality that is invariably

maintained in Columbia Bicycles could secure such indorsement as comes unsought to Columbias.

EVERYBODY'S When The New York Jour-nal oferred the choice of the ten leading makes of bicycles recently to the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every our of the ten winners of a guessing context, every

TIFFANY'S When Tifiany & Ca., the famous jew-elers, desired to make an experiment with elaborate decoration of bicycles, they of course first selected a Columbia-and paid \$100 for it. They have decorated other bicycles aince, but Calumbia was first choice.

When the United States Government recently isked for proposals for furnishing five bioycles, it received hids from chee subern of from 500 to chee subern of from 500 to GOVERNMENT variable price. And the em-perts selected Columbias, as in their opinion Columbias ware worth every deliar of the price asked.

If you are able to pay \$100 for a Bicycle, will you be content with any but a Columbia?

POPE MFG. CO., Makers, Hartford, Cons.

in and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Cal -

A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT AND A CONTRACT OF A say's Renovator and it has cured ine of dyspepsis of about to so bad of that everything fate soured on my stomach. Jean I I am seventy one years old and I shall recommend it to ot one me." It renovates and invigorates the whole systemed it to ot

Chicago & Alton R.R.

ONLY STONE BALLASTED TRACK

Runs Solid Vestibuled Trains

Dr. Kay's Renovator

firing new include the second case to take. It is made from pure con-tinut to be a second case to take it is made from pure con-tinut to be form and that S to 4 times the dones that light rear-ing a second case of the second case to a second case of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of the second case of the second case of the second case of the interval of the second case of t a MP FOR FR

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BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AN KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO. Palace Rectining Chair Cars Free. Ask your own Home Ticket Agent for litkets via the Chicago & Alton Hallroad, or prite to JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, IL., or D. BOWES, General Western Passenger Agt., 236 M. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Lincoln Socialist-Labor,

The Journal of Organized Labor.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY -BY THE-

United States, in convention assem-SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION bled, reassert the inalienable right

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Gen. Manager, 515-517 Ehm St., Sr. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Manager,

P. O. Box 1015. Lincoln, Neb.

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UNDER OUR FLAG.

San Diego LABOR has come.

Danish Section No. 2, Chicago, 24 members, has received its charter.

serican Section, Hoboken, N.J., 16 mbers, has been granted a charter.

Section Holyoke will have its first Sum-or Festival at Egers Farm on June 21.

Comrade M. Ruther has been elected by section Holyoke as its delegate to the National Convention.

Many of our Holyoke Comrades went to the outing in Easthampton. It was a fine day and all had a good time.

. The New Hampshire State Convention will be held in Turn Hall at Manchester July 10. A full ticket will be placed in the

Financial Report of the Socialist News-aper Union for the week ending May 30, 195: Receipts, \$28.13; expenditures, 220.00

Max Forker lectures in Molyoke June 5 S at the Springdale Turn Hall, and in singlield on Sunday, June 7, and in sthempton June 8.

and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict To Sections, Comrades and Friends of abor contract system. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PLATFORM

of happiness.

piness.

the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic

system of economics is the direct op-

posite of our democratic system of poli-

tics, can plainly be traced the existence

tion of public property, public franchis

es and public functions to that class,

Again, through the perversion of de-

mocracy to the ends of plutocracy, la-

that the people may be kept in bondage.

Labor Party once more enters its pro-

test. Once more it reiterates its fun-

erty in the natural sources of produc

tion and in the instruments of labor is

the obvious cause of all economic ser-

vitude and political dependence; and,

when, in the natural course of social

evolution this system, through the des

tructive action of its failures and

crises on the one hand, and the con-

structive tendencies of its trusts and

other Capitalistic combinations on the

other hand, shall have worked out its

Resolved, That we call upon the

people to organize with a view to the

substitution of the Co-operative Com-

monwealth for the present state of

planless production, in ustrial war,

We call upon them to unite with us

own downfall; therefore, be it

factors of civilization.

Whereas, The time is fast coming

slavement of women and children.

mightiest of nations on that class.

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

Adopted at the Chicago Convention. 14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those The Socialist Labor Party of the of men where equal service is performed.

of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit 15. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. With the founders of the American Political Demand

Republic, we hold that the purpose of 1. The people to have the right to government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the light of our social conditions we the referendum principle. hold, furthermore, that no such rights

2. Abolition of the veto power of can be exercised under a system of the Executive (national, state and economic inequality, essentially demunicipal) wherever it exists. tructive of life, of liberty, and of hap 3. Municipal self government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in

With the founders of this Republic, all elections. Universal and equal we hold that the true theory of poliright of suffrage without regard to tics is that the machinery of governcolor, creed or sex. Election days to ment must be owned and controlled be legal holidays The principle of by the whole people; but in the light proportional représentation to be inof our indrustrial devolopment we troduced. hold, furthermore, that the true theo-

5. All public officers to be subject ry of economics is that the machinery to recall by their respective constitof production must likewise belong to uencies.

> 6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Adminitration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishtent.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and whe and the abject dependence of the believe that the land, water works, ga, works, telephone and telegraph lines, and commercial highways on land and see with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, bor is robbed of the wealth which it machinery, means of production and agenalone produces, is denied the means of cies of distribution, created by the efforts self employment, and, by compulsory of the laboring class through all the cen-Idleness in wage-slavery, is even de-prived of the necessaries of life. Huturies of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit man power and natural forces are thus of collective humanity, and who are conwasted, that the plutocrats may rule. vinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capital-Ignorance and misery, with all their istic methods of production and distribuconcomitant evils, are perpetuated. tion into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identity themselves Science and invention are diverted with the Socialist Labor Party, which from their humane purpose to the enalone goes to the root of our social and economic evils. Against such a system the Socialist

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, damental declaration that private propwith all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1-Organizer. 2-Recording and Corresponding Secre-

tary. 3-Financial Secretary.

4-Treasurer.

5-Literary agent.

6-Chairman, each meeting. 8. ORDER OF BUSINESS

1-Reading of minutes.

2-New members.

3-Correspondence.

4-Financial report. 5-Report of organizer.

6-Reports of committees.

7-Unfinished business.

8-New business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is and social disorder; a commonwealth fixed by each section. A monthly rein which every worker shall have the mittance of 10 cents per member shall be free exercise and full benefit of his made to the National Executive Comfeculties, multplied by all the moders mittee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, in cluding a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain in a mighty effort to gain by all praca charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by In the meantime, and with a view to the National Executive Committee at 10 immediate improvement in the condition and such checks are pasted in tion of labor, we present the follow- monthly column on the membership card, and charged to membe rs at such ex

AN APPEAL

Socialism!

Greeting: The few devoted members of Section Fredericksburg, Va., desiring to igitate through, and organize the State of Virginia, are now engaged in raising a fund by means of personal donation and soliciting friends of the cause in Fredericksburg and elsewhere, to be known as the Virginia Agitation Fund, and to be used by Section Fredericksburg in sending a capable Comrade on a tour of propaganda and organization through the State of Virginia, hence we call upon the Comrades everywhere to assist us by such financial aid as they may feel able to extend,-remembering that the work done here in the South all helps to swell the increasing tide. Weekly imports of receipts for the fund will be given in all LABORS. Send all communications and remittances to R. T. MAYCUMBER,

Box 102, Fredericksburg, Va.

Has Your Super- pilon Expired? A blue mark here means that your subscription has expired and you are expected to renew without delay. Unlike the Canitalist sheets, we need prompt payment in order to pay our ourout expenses. Send us some subscribers if you can.

in Socialism we trust, because it is truly American.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Boycott Notice of the American Federation of Labor-We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with Labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the fol-lowing firms. Labor papers please copy: Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., "Victor, ""Victoria, " "Rambler." Hetterman Bros. Company, cigars, Louisville, Ky.

Fitel & Cassebohnn's cigars, Louisville, Kv.

Freie Presse, Chicago, Ill. Rochester Clothiers' Exchange.

Royal Mantel and Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill. Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn.

W. L. Kidder & Sons Milling Company, Terre Haute, Ind.

Jos. Biefleld and Siegel & Bros., clothiers, Chicago, Ill.

J. W. Lossee Tailoring Company, St. Louis.

Geo. Ehret's lager beer. Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company's carriages and wagons, South Bend,

St. Louis Brewers' Association, lager

beer Studebakers Bros. Manufacturing Company's carriages and wagons, South Bend,

American Biscuit Company's biscuits.

School Seat Company, furniture, Grand Rapids, Mich. Yocum Bros., cigars, Reading, Pa.

Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.

Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Hopedale, Mass. United States Baking Comany. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St.

Louis. Daube, Cohen & Co., clothing, Chicago.

St. Louis. Clement,

Buffalo barrels.

Detroit, Mich.

H. Dietz Cigar Company, Detroit,

Brown Bros. Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Detroit Cigar Com, any, Detroit, Mich.

LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARD!



opererespesses

S UNITED WE STAND! S Decerered Stand! In New York City.

OF THE

Comrades of America! This will be the most important Socialist Convention ever held on American soil. Do all in your power to make it a success. Let all true Socialists unite under the noble banner of the Socialist Labor Party and in November, 1896, the voice of scientific International Socialism will be heard. Comrades from East and West, North and South, send your representatives to New York on July 4. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party !



"New America," by G. A. Hochn-Published by the Socialist Newspaper Union.

Comrades, this book will recommend itself. It is, in my humble opinion, one of the best means of agitation our party ever had; it is a literary production that will be of excellent service to our party during the present national campaign. The author is well known to every reader of our Socialist press; according to his own statement he is a graduate of "The Great College of the Socialist Labor Party.'' "The little edu-cation I have received," he says, "I owe almost exclusively to the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. has been my school, my college, my university. Without the S. L. P. I should to day still be the same contented, patient, poor, religious, fanatic and wage slave I was before my brave old Comrades in Baltimore, Md., succeeded in winning meover to Socialism."

The author has, by his "New America," done a great service to our cause, to our "New America'' is especially party. adapted for the agitation among the American people, whose minds, unfortunately, are still full of that prejudice against our cause that is being so carefully nursed by

Chicago. Harrington & Quelette Cigar Company, Mich.

> Gordon Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich. Harding & Todd, shoes, Rochester,

posed to the S. N. U. that if the union will furnish him the use of a van and team and stock of literature, he will travel continuously throughout the country, distributing Socialist literature, obtaining subscribers for Socialist papers and organizing Socialist Mesker Bros. Architectural Ison Works,

Sections. That he will, in company with Comrade Primrose, General of the first de-Bane & Co., clothiers, tachment of Industrials to enter Washington, take charge of the Socialist Van and

East India Matting Company, Piqua, O. S. F. Hess & Co., cigars, Rochester,

Banner Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

cial Report of the National Execuive Committee for the week ending May 1806: Receipts, \$109.80; exper 200.21; balance, 284.59.

The Wessen's Branch in New York de. Idead at its semi-monthly meeting at the Labor Lyceum, May 25, to give \$25 toward he uniforms of the boys of the New York alist Fife and Drum corps.

Wood, Fa., Compares have elected id L. Munro delegate to the National section. They nominated on May 17 following full county ticket: For mbly, H. B. Weiss, woodworker: ald L. Munro, machinist. For Conante, Charles Sharp, machinist senty Commissioners, A. J. Ayres, ar; Joseph Fogel, machinist. For Director, Harry Selwits, machinist. soner, Charles Larson, machinist.

ark American Branch gave the fol-course of free lectures during the of May in the Hall of Essex County at Club, 79 Springfield avenue, Now-10 20 1

10-American Liberty, '' J. Billi 17-''What is Bocialism, '' C. J m." C. Met.

""The Oracifizion of Labor, "P.

al-"Is Socialism a Dream?"

Sector Sciences, 160 Alle million, Wis., Gestres the a-miles in Wiscomin outside in outside of

J. S. Powell, 104 Asylum street, Jonn., Wishes the address of all active at the Bases Ventura,

----the wen't burn you to attend sense and hear the good never again. At by all means, and all a sett; 11 wi others '- do likewing.

Social Demands. 1. Reduction of the hours of labor by the section.

ticable means the political power.

in proportion to the progress, of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric shall be discharged for political rea- at large. SONA.

inalienable. Revocation of all land Secretary, Henry Kuhn, of East Fourth grants to corporations or individuals, street, New York City. the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. Legal incorporation by the States national organization.

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

7. Congressional legislation providng 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 remnnerated by "the

& Progressive income tax and tax m inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt

10. Seho ol education of all children der 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitons, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, ooks, etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp dracy and sumptuary laws. Un bridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the dition of labor. Prohibition of the ployment of children of school age

rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public dis cussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical means of public transportation and strength and financial standing of mem communication; but no employe shall bers, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city of town where no section of the party explants, and all industries requiring National Secretary, inclosing one month's municipal franchaes; but no employe dues, and will thus be enrolled as a member

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and 4. The public lands to be declared ether information, address the National

"God has established in this universe of matter certain essential and funds of local trades unions which have no laws, laws that in the very nature of things are necessary, without which there could be no orbit of the planet, no motion to the earth, no light or heat upon this globe. Now, when men violate these natural laws by cutting down our forests, by changing the very equilibrium of nature, by refusing to be instructed as to the necessity of re-placing, by planting, the trees which they take down for timber. let them not complain if they receive the penalty of these violated natural laws in the awfulness of the tornado and the fury of the cyclone.

These cyclones and tornadoes are to be accounted for on purely natural and scien-tific grounds, and are to regarded in no other light than as natural pousities of men's own violation of well-known laws, and if the devastations of our great forest continue to go on as they have been going on, and the greed of the lumberman is allowed to desecrate the great parks that God Almighty has placed upon the earth for the protection of his creatures, let us not complain if we are all buried one day in an awful, universal cyclone."-Rev-Dr. W. W. Boyd, St. Louis.

In Socialism we trust to this it will with out the ignorance of the marses.

Gross & Co., cigars, Detroit, Mich. Moek's Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich. Geo. Mocles Cigar Company, De.roit, Mich. Wm. Tegge Cigar Company, Detroit,

Mich. Fowell, Smith & Co., cigars, New York.

American Tobacco Company.-Plug tobacco: Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heldsick, Something Good, Pedro, Smoking tobacco: Gail & Ax Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivabboe, Greenback. Gigarettes: Duke's Cameo, Sweet Corpoinl, Cycle, Old Judge.

Kipp Bros., mattress and spring beds. Milwaukee, Wis.

Bergner & Engel and Baltz Balz Bre wing Comyany, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fisher Company, Buffalo, N. Y., Dusscher Company, Hamilton, O.; C. Schreier, Sheboygan, Wis., malsters. Derby Bicycle Company, Jackson, Mich.

Gould & Walk er, boots and shoes, Westboro, Mass.

When a man drops away from Socialism e he does not like some members of the party or their ways, he is not a Socialist, and, nine times out of ten, he Bocialist, and, alle times our Constitu-

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Let not the average man expect that these who are either above or below the average are going to help him to better condi-tions. There is an old adage which is that "if you want anything well done you must do it yourself, '' and so long as the average an is stupid enough to let other folks do bis thinking for him, so long will be be made a catepaw of for the benefit of the other folk.-Brisbane Worker.

Organizo Socialist sections. Socialist ward clubs. Get your local cen-tral committees into working order.

and Comrades to help to the extent of their ability. It is not a proposition to work for one locality but is intended as a general

issue this appe

movement for the whole country. ______ The St. Louis Comrades started the list at their meeting, Sunday May 10, with the following amounts:

Comrades Fry and Primrose Conduc-

GREETING-Comrades L. C. Fry, late

General of the Industrial Army, has pro-

sustain themselves by the profits from the

sale of Socialist literature and commission

As Comrade Fry is one of the best agita-

tors in the party and there will be no ex-

pense beyond the first outlay for the equip-

ment, I believe it to be the cheapest

method of propaganda. At all events, the

system has been used with success in Eng-

land and there is no reason why it should

not work here as well. The Socialist Van

will reach people that we can not by other

means. As it is necessary to take prompt

to all

ctions

on subscriptions.

tion w

tors

Socialist Sections and Comrades:

Red Van by P. S.....\$5 00 Charles Nelson 1 00 S. Schmoll 1 00 G. A. Hoehn..... 1 00 Edward Heitzig...... 5 00 Charles Klotz..... 1 00 Max Leudig..... 1 00

Total......\$17 00 All subscriptions should be forwarded to the Socialist Newspaper, Union, 515-517 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON. General Manager.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merry England,' the Socialist book that is sell ing like wildfire, is a complete rejutation of the claim that people must be "firs taught to think" by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series ot articles on economic and sociology. It treats with severit; all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This not withstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven it has already distanced all books pub lished in the English language during the last ten years."-The People

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

Lapor has nothing to lose and every hing to gain by insisting upon the whole f what it wants. Long possession should not justify the holding of a stoler unicle. If a man steals your coal you -auld not take it back a shred at a time

the press, the pulpit, the politicians and other hirelings of Capitalism.

The intelligent reader of "Merrie England" will be convinced of the justice of Socialism-but he may still be far from becoming an active soldier in the Internationa Army of Social Democrats

The intelligent reader of "New America" will not only be convinced of the justice. and, we may add, of the necessity of Socialism, but of the justice and necessity of a strong Socialist Labor Party, organized on the lines of International Social Democracy.

Comrades, it is our duty to give to "New America'' a rousing reception and put is into the hand of every wage-worker and intelligent citizen we can reach.

1. "New America" may be sold by sections and clubs at 10 cents each if the comrades are satisfied with the net profit of 2 cents per copy.

2. The bookstore price of "New Amerlca'' is 25 cents.

8. Sections, clubs, newsdealers or comrades can get "New America" at the rate of 8 cents a copy (we pay the postage), provided they order not less than fifte at one time.

4. Single copies of "New America" will be sent to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of 10 cents. 5. Orders for ''New America'' can not

be filled unless accompanied by the cash; we must insist on the cash basis, for the first edition alone involves for the S. N. U. an expense of about \$500.

6. The Central Press Committee of the S. N. U. having decided that Comrade Hochn manage the sale of "New America." we kindly request you to send all order G. A. HOEHN, to

Care Socialist Newspaper Union. 515-517 Elm street

St. Louis, Mo.

Hoping that the Comrados everywhere will push the sale of this valuable book, I remain, with Socialist greeing,

ALBERT E. SANDERSON General Manager Socialist Newspaper Union.

mrades, you must do your stm set young people interested in our Soclaiist Labor movement.