

SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD. LABOR OWNIA VINCHT.

NUMBER 62.

OUR EXECUTIVE.

What Are Its True Functions?

From What Form of National Execu tive Committee Can the Socialist Labor Party of the United States Get the Best Servicel

The important question of a change in the form of organization of our National Executive Committee must be approached in a calm judicial frame of mind. No personal favoritism, any more than personal ani-mosity, must be allowed to sway our judgment. The only consideration that should have any weight with us is-the best interests of the party.

From this standpoint then, let us consider the question.

What is meant by "the party" whose interests are to be considered? Not Section Providence, nor Section St. Louis, nor Section New York, but all the sections from Maine to California, comprising the Bocialist Labor Party of the United States of America. And what is the National Executive Committee? Let us make no mistake about its functions. It is not a Legislative Committee. It is not a "cen-tral directing authority." It cannot pass wood, providing thay could make good kindling new by-laws or repeal existing ones. It can only see that those adopted by the of one of the railroad officials if, and at party at large are carried out. In other party at large are carried out. In other words, it is the servant, not the master, of the varty. It is not something that we the party. It is not something that we not for sale, as the company needed them dare not touch or change. The only dele- for filling-in purposes, but he would let gated power of any importance which it him know when the company had any for s is that of supervising the agitation throughout the country.

The question before us then is, from which form of Executive Committee can the S. L. P. of the United States get the best service in its work of agitation throughout the whole country.

Socialism, we all know, is a world-wide movement. We have said so often that it is International that we are apt to lose sight of the fact that it is also National. There must first be National Socialism beford there can be International. Comrade Jones of San Francisco and Comrade Smith of Chicago, do not co-operate individually with the Socialist political parties of France, Germany and England.

Comrades Smith and Jones will form an American Socialist political party, and have a national organization, which can cooperate with other organizations of other nations, in International Socialism. "The transition to Socialism may come about in

intries, 12 Kentsky says. While the 100 general fundamental principles are the same in all countries, their actual application to existing conditions must neces sarily vary, according to the social, politi. cal and industrial conditions of the various countries.

Similarly with Socialist agitation the propaganda in Russia is. necessarily carried on differently from that in England. Its conditions in each country modify the manner, though not substantially the matter, of its propaganda. One country cannot decide for another, much less for all others. Nor can one State in this Union decide for all other States. With our own vast area and our population made up of every nationality under the sun, the formation of a national policy of agitation, or a national plan of action, presents unusual difficulties. Local

needs can only be known by local representbackground the thought and the fact of the In the face of all these facts, surely one industrial base of society. It mentally explores the social and commercial realm only. Class prejudice is so strong that its analysis does not cover the industrial organism. It gains facts but basic facts. It masses the not facts; it rests on logical conclusions but it does not co-ordinate the necessary facts, it does not rest on reasonable conclusions, because the basic facts do not enter in to modify the conclusions arrived at by study of the social, commercial and political phenomena only. The industrial facts, which alone make possible the social, commercial and political world, give the data by which the entire circumference. nay, the sphere, of human endeavor may be covered; and so Labor (human energy expended with integrity of purpose and intelligence) lying as it does at the very foundation of the social structure, must be recognized not as individual effort. but as human effort-Socialist Labor. It is not by accident that we get our name. It voice the class-struggle consciously to those who see the unity of society; it throws the note of positive aggressive action of the disinherited, into the camp of the oppressors. So long as obscurity hung over the iniquitious source of private wealth the issue could not be directly 'joined between the Laborers and the Capitalists. It was not clearly seen that the commond of material resources was the power that kept the king on the throne, and that set the army in motion. The inherent right to equal freedom slowly worked itself up to the present knowledge which is expressed at its highest point by the Socialist Labor Party, which would be traitor to its knowl edge if it had by name less fully expressed its conscious obligation to human welfare. So long as persons cannot leave the phraseology of their class interest behind them by acceptation of the plainest state. ment of economic facts, so long as they justify the slave driver, or the slave driven even by formal phrase, it is morally cereven by formal phrase, it is morally cer-tain that their social standing is in the way of disinterested work with the only class whose interest is general, not partial, is universal, not specific. MARTRA MOORE AVERY, 8 Boylston place, Boston, Mass.

in France, Belgium, Germany and England, and look at our own country, with its one Socialist Alderman and one Socialis. Common Councillor, can we think for a moment that we are doing our duty- that we are pursuing the wisest course for Socialism and civilization? If the principle of a Democratic form of organization of the N. E. C. is the proper

one for a Democratic country, if a genuine National Socialist movement can be better effected by that form of organization ist us not be deterred by a question of incidental expense. My own belief is that the party would quickly enlarge to such proportions, with the flood of agitation, that would, by this means, be let loose upon the country, that the expense would be lost sight of in its comparative insignificance.

If the principle is right, the details can be arranged. If we are to have Socialism in our time something more must be done in the future than has been done in the past. Beston, Mass. MARGARET HAILE.

SUGGESTIVE.

Never Loss an Opportunity to Agi-

tate. One of our comrades was walking along the track of one of the railroads in Massachusetts, when he noticed a pile of old, worn-out railroad ties, and an idea struck wood, providing they could be bought at a reasonable price. The comrade inquired sale.

Our comrade and the official got to talking about the weather and finally drifted into politics. The official asked our comrade what he thought of McKinley. etc. The answers of our comrade seemed to perplex the official, and he inquired: "What are you, anyway?" The comrade, an-"I am a Socialist." swering, said: "That's no good; Socialism is no good," said the official. In the conversation between the official and the comrade it was finally agreed that the official should receive some Socialist literature, which was later on supplied. The comrade thought nothing more of

this, until a month afterwards, when he met this official again, when he told him where he could get a load of old ties. Being asked as to the price the official said, "they will cost you nothing, as I got my value out of your Socialist reading. These papers are worth more to me than all of re to 1



"Why Not Social Democra's Instead of Socialist Labor Party."

Comrade Martha Moore Avery Gives (Plain, Straightforward Answer to This Question.

"I don't like the word 'Labor' in the name by which the movement in this country is known. It keeps many men away from the party who would otherwise join it."

This question is frequently asked.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

LIEBKNECHT.

An Enthusiastic Reception Accorded Our Distinguished Comrade in Manchester.

Liebknecht's Visit to England Will be Productive of Considerable Good.

The London Labor Leader of June 6. publishes the following account of Com William Liebknecht's reception in Manchester:

Manchester received the German leader with more enthusiasm than Lancashire men often show. In fact, we got so very enthusiastic that some of it had to find vent in autobiography, more of it in glorification of our noble selves, and still more in an outpouring of rhetoric which savoured of sounding brass. Some of the busin would have better suited an Orange Lodge than a sober Socialist meeting, and if William Liebknecht does not go away from England with the impression that we are a gushing, not to say blatant, people, it will not be the fault of the Manchester orstors who welcomed him on Saturday and Sunday last.

On Saturday evening about 200 delegates from all parts of Lancashire sat down to dinner in the Mosley Hotel, in order to welcome the great German Parliamentarian. Incidentally they also welcomed a substantial dinner: The Socialist movement in all its branches was well repre-sented by a brilliant assemblage of rank, wealth and beauty, as the Daily Chronicle correspondent would have said if he had there. The rooms could scarcely hold them, and there were some who nearly lost their dinner through waiting to sign the address of welcome.

After dinner the company assembled in the large room, which had been cleared of the tables. I was informed that the waiters seized the opportunity to strike for more wages, and I hope they got them.

The ceremony of presentation was as I have indicated, somewhat long-winded, evening was Liebknecht's reply. The old manufistened reflectively to Dr. Pankhurst's classic periods and James Leatham's remi Winks, gazed upward, as if collecting i promptus for the next time of rising. Availing looked tragically about him

and smiling, turned up the collar of his coat. Presently her husband rose and read the address, setting down with an aspect of profound world-despair. Dr. Pankhurst had already handed over the album, the singers had sung, the speakers had spoken and the audience had grown tired praying for fresh air. Then the "old soldier of the Revolution'' stood up to speak. Needless to say he was well received; not even in Germany, he declared, on the recent occasion of his 70th birthday, had he met with a better reception.

Liebknecht by no means looks his age. His hair is just turning gray, and his face is fresh and full. He speaks English excelently, but with a strong guttural accent, which made it difficult to follow him in the body of the Free Trade Hall on Sunday. It was not his first visit to England, he said. Driven from Germany in 1848 under sentence of death, driven from Switzerland and France in turn, he landed here in 1850. The two great teachers he had learned most from were, on the one hand, Karl Marx: on the other, the English working classes. His life in England and his study of the Labor movement kere had converted him from hopes of revolution by force to hopes of revolution brought about by an educated democracy. Whatever he knew of politics he had learnt here; confidence in the people he had learnt here. He had heard Robert Owen on his Soth birthday tell the story of his disanpointed trust in sovereigns and statesmen He knew Ernest Jones, Julian Harney, and many others of the great Chartist days. We had advantages in this country. Two hundred and fifty years ago our middle classes had won civil and political rights, which they were still fighting for in Germany. "But," he said, with a strong note in his voice, after a survey of the growth of the party in Germany, "fears we have never had: hopes we have not, for now we have certainties.''

raged war with it all the time. The Trades Unions of Germany were the out-come of Socialist agitation-thereby refuting the assertion that the two things were hostile. Capitalist statesmen had bid steadily against them for the Democratic vote, with bribes of a sham universal suffrage-a suffrage which left out more than half the adults of the nation-the women. And here followed a short but weighty plea for woman suffrage, which was not cheered with quite the heartiness it deserved.

After bribes came persecution. Bismarck had seized the property of the party, driven its members by thousands from their bomes," sent them to goal, ruined them in business, forced them to meet in secret on the mountain-side, violated the law and the constitution against them, made them paupers, in fact, and criminals, in law. Yet, since the Socialist Law was passed, their vote has grown from 450,000 to 1,880.000. They had beaten the man of blood and iron.

The great mass of people have heard much of Bismarck, and little or nothing of nesses of a country are, the larger and Liebknecht. But the grave and thoughtful looking man who stood on that platform was a greater than the famous chancellor, and was backed by a greater force than armies and treasure. The times and the peo-ple were allied behind him. Liebknecht spoke of his great enemy without bitterness or anger, rather with the curt, cool phrase of a man whose victory is unques-"Bismarck is a bankrupt statestioned. man who counts for nothing in Germany '' he said and passed on. wog

The meeting concluded with a resolution in favor of free speech in the Manchester parks. That irrepressible futility, the Parks Committee, has been again striving to suppress Socialist meetings, and will no doubt be suppressed itself instead. Messrs. Sutton, Hempsall, and J. B. Hudson,

THE PILORIM.

WEIGH THE COST. The Competitive System Brutalizes

Human Nature. Down With Capitalism and Up With

the Standard of the Co-opera-tive Common wealth.

A young man in this city has started to his living as an insurance agent. He just returned from college and qualified

art in with any hope of making a living as the farmer finds that the re are already more dentists in the city than can be employed. He tried to get a job as assistant. He was offered at the best \$7 per week! He does not drink nor smoke; is very industrious and ready to

Will our friends, who uphold this glorious system of competition, tell us if this is what they call the "reward of perseverance?'' Here is a young man in his prime. smart, and full of energy, equipped, through the hard labor of a fond mother with a full knowledge of that profession which he desires to enter. The mother's savings are gone and years of fond hopes are blasted forever! Will they please tell this once hopeful, but now sorrowing mother, why her son has wasted his energy and why his perseverance is stamped with ignoble failure? Yes,



Is Only a Highway for the Transportation of Wealth.

The Volume of a Nation's Currency Naturally Tends to Decrease, as the Machinery of Production Becomes Monopolized by the Few.

Gold and diamonds are wealth, diamonds are not money and gold acquires its attribute of money by an artificial caprice of man; therefore, it is evident that money is not wealth, but money is a road constructed by man, to transport wealth from one farm to another, from one factory to another. These roads are numerous, while many small farms and factories exist throughout our (?) land; the smaller and more divided the busimore extensive must be the roads that transport commodities from place to place. As the farms become larger and larger, and the factories grow greater and

greater, at last the small farm is turned into the great estate or deer park, and the small bus'ness into the mighty trust. Many roads are no longer used by the public, but are controlled by private parties and very few highways can be used by all the people.

The volume of money used to transact the business of a country is affected in the same manner as these roads, thus, when the primative methods of industry prevailed, an expanded currency was necessary for the multitudinous transactions required to conduct the exchanges of small business under competition; but as these methods concentrated more and more, and the great trusts and syndicates are formed. great quantities of the national currency are no longer required to carry on the business under the systematized arrangements of co-operation. We see the coal mine and cotton mill employers paying the wages of their employes with what they call "store scrip," and we also see the grea! trusts and syndicates conducting the ex-change of comimodities by "checks" through the "clearing house," thereby not using any National currency, either gold, silver, or greenbacks. As business concentrates more and more, large quantities of the Nation's money is thrown out of circulation, making it an economic truth that the volume of money must contrast as the business concentrates.

corn, oats, and hay grows smaller and smaller, until at last he is forced to produce something else upon his farm or leave his fields idle. The banker likewise finds, as the trusts are formed, his uselessness becomes every day more apparent, and, like the farmer's corn, he becomes less needed by society.

Our silver friends, not understanding the above laws, fondly imagine they can bring about something which is impossible; that is, expand the currency, while the usages for the same are contracting, thereby butting their heads against a stone wall and fighting the economical development of the industrial system. The silver friends can rave and howl, but they can never find a market for their silver, any more than the farmer can find a market for his corn, oats, and hay, or the blacksmith, muscles, when the machine takes his place. In conclusion we sum up our argument by showing that as business develops from ompetition to co-operation the circulating medium of a country, in its last analysis, is reduced to an exchange between trusts through the "clearing house," and an exchange between employer and employe by "store checks," doing away with all governmental or collective currency, except perhaps the exchange between merchants of different nations, or between governments, and these exchanges will eventually be conducted by paper credit. The banker will become subordinated and even extinguished by the more powerful adversary in control of the harmoniously-adjusted, scientifically-arranged instrument of modern industry which the Socialist does not desire to break up, but intends to use to lighten the toil of mankind-i.e., "The Trust." WILLIAM TONER.

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LIGHT OF SOCIALISM.

"Socialism is a bright ideal, to be real-ized only when soldshness has been purged from the hearts of men; it is a word much abused and often misunderstood, and stands for unity, just and equitable rights for all. Thank God. I am a Socialist. -Rev. J. W. Moore, Norfolk, Va.

It is not so very many years ago that the "New York Puck" pictured the electric light as a candle, around which fluttered a flock of geese, and yet there are probably very few large villages in the civilized world that have not electric lights. "De world do move, '' and we shall have Socialism as true as fate.-M. Ruther.

Socialism is just and reasonable in itself. Socialism has behind it the strongest sentiment of modern times-the sentiment of human love and mercy called altruism. The extent and power of this altruistic sentiment must be realized before we can hope to understand the position and prospects of Socialism. R. BLATCHFORD.

Many Socialists despise, or affect to des-ise what they are pleased to call sentiment. Like so many Gradgrinds up to date, they call for facts and figures and a rigid adherence to the laws of economics. Now, figures and facts and logic and economics are all valuable in their place; but the man who places any or all of these things before "sentiment" must be singularly ignorant of human nature and of history .-- London Clarion.

Socialism would minimize the incentives to do evil. If you do not know what is involved in Socialism you may doubt that statement. What is the chief external motive leading to criminal evil? Is it not the fear of present or future destitution? Can you measure the extent of that fear, that dread, that horror, which hangs like an ever present specter of wos and death before the eyes of all classes and conditions !--- San Francisco Socialist.

Socialism is the natural and irrepressible outcome and fruit of human evolution. All forms of despotism in State, church and society are simply but abnormal efforts to obstruct and retard its onward march through the ages. These efforts, while taking on more positive and pronounced pressions as the masses become more and re intelligently conscious of the true sig-leance and necessity of Socialism, are, xpres

Man is a Socialist, for he is ma de for associated life; he is also a communist, for he has a common nature-common needs and common destiny with his fellows. A foolish and belated religionism that preaches a special and partial salvation for the plous and pharisalc coterie, spart from the general mankind, may obscure, but cannot obliterate, the truth. Whatever is not of universal import is narrow, selfish and false; it comes from beneath, not from above .-- Rev. Dr. J. N. Hawthorne, Atlanta, Ga.

We Socialists are regarded as criminals because we desire, by the socialization of wealth, to put an end to all these nameless crimes. We could enumerate further, did space permit, the recent trusts of oil, cotglass, hats, lead, linoleu &c., but what has been said is sufficient to show clearly that the economic develop-ment has reached a stage ripe for socialisation. Trusts are contiguous to concen-tration, but when they reach the point of stopping competition by monopoly, and of limiting production in order to raise the price of commodities, then they become not only an obstacle to progress, but an instrument of retrogression, for then they are used to prevent new inventions and improvements of production .-- Question Sociale, Paris.

spoke to the resolution.

By far the most interesting feature of the niscences, nodding slightly at the g points, and contemplating meanwhile t end of his cigar. The chairman, A.

from; Mrs. Aveling, black-haired, buro work.

atives.

can say, without laying himself open to the charge of personal hostility or "treason to the Party'', that such an impossible task ought not to be thrust upon a few able comrades in one state. However able they may be they are not omniscient, nor omnipotent.

When this same question of a "Broader, Organization'' was presented to the general vote upon motion of Section Syracuse some year or so ago, I will confess that I voted against it. But as it is only a fool that can't change his mind, I am not ashamed to say that, after careful consideration, I changed mine. I voted against the proposition, as did almost everyone in my Section, because, at first it looked entirely impractical on account of the expense involved.

I see that it is not necessary for such a committee to meet often, and that if it were a representative body, greater power could be given to it and its usefulness increased by making it somewhat in the nature of a council.

The idea that on their way to and from sessions the delegates could do much propaganda work is a good one. We need fresh speakers here, as I suppose we do everywhere. After a time the old familiar speakers cease to draw the people whom we want to reach. The comrades go from a sense of duty, perhaps, but the outside public have no such sease of duty. Besides, as there are all kinds of people to be mached we need all kinds of speakers to reach them. How rich we would be with all these delegates from different States to choose from as lecturers.

Let us consider whether in rejecting our proposed broader form of organization on ore of the expense, we are not pursuing a penny-wise pound-foolish policy. The industrial development is progressing with startling rapidity in this country. None can foretell how soon the great crisis may be precipitated. When it does come. whether soon or late, nothing can save our America from an appalling catastrophe, but that the people of the whole country shall know what Socialism means, and see in it the way of salvation.

When we look at the power Socialism is

In spite of the holiday season and the fine weather, some 4,000 or 5,000 persons paid to come into the Free Trade Hall on Sunday, and greeted him with roll after roll of deep-chested English cheering, which must have gone warm to his heart.

Where, he asked, was now the "peace and plenty'' promised them in 1850, when he was here before, by the Free Traders who built that very hall? Peace? And Europe had suffered war in the Crimes, in Denmark, in Italy, in Austria, in France, and Germany, and all over the world since then. Plenty? Were there fewer paupers in the slums and prostitutes on the streets He saw as many, if not more. He had seen the cotton famine in Lancashire, and admired the English workers then as never in the same degree before. There never would be peace and plenty until they had swept away all parties, Whig and Tory, Liberal, Conservative, Radical, and all others whose basis was Capitalism.

Liebknecht's life is contemporary not only with the Socialist movement, but with modern Capitalism in Germany. It only dates back, he said, to the middle of the century, and Social Democracy has duty.

to to these, your ideas of perseverance and abstinence, and tell them that it is all right-"perseverance will meet its reward !''

Tell ber that though her son has failed. many others fail also, but one out of a hun dred surely succeeds!

Will you never measure the cost of this system you call competition? Do you prefer a charnel house to a beautiful garden. where all is healthy, joyous and natural? Do not shrink at the fear of war-at worst it is merciful compared to our vile commercialism, where they take men and murder them, oh ! so horribly slow! What is the use of man being filled with desires to exer. cise his faculties and abilities when ninety eight out of every 100 are partially or whoily prevented from doing so? A man's lesire is part of himself, and the more developed his facuities and abilities the stronger the desire for freedom to use them.

Thus it becomes murder to prevent the free development of a man's faculties, and thus, his faculties being his better nature. when retarded, leave him his baser passions and more brutal instincts to develop, and these again being preverted from their natural sphere, he degenerates to a lower level because his manhood has been slowly murdered by the restriction placed upon him by Capitalism.

Thus it is that to-day the Capitalist must not only be equipped with sufficient Capital to compete, but he must constantly repress his finer instincts in order to conquer in the commercial field. That his workers have wives and children must not concern him if their wages are to be cut to feed on. No. his competitor sells cheaper, and if he must equal or surpass him, he must reduce his exses, and to reduce his expenses he sees but two ways: First, by improved machinery to displace labor, or, second, by reducing the cost of labor. A pause, a moment's time spent in human consideration of the carnage he will work, and he is lost. Begone all thoughts of human brotherhood if he must succeed! Reader, do you weigh the cost? If so, labor for So-CHAS, JAMES. cialism. Bridgeport, Conn.

Baltimore, Md.

Capitalism Bears It's Cain's Mark in

Every Land. Capitalism takes no warning from historical events. To accumulate wealth at the expense of the toiling masses is its sole object, and its crushing car of juggernaut will move relentlessly forward. destroying earthly happiness-until it meets with its inevitable fate-the dissolution of society. Enormous wealth wants distinction, as in Europe, in the shape of decorations and titles, hence the desire to introduce Euro-

pean institutions. Public opinion must h repared for it, or worked up in favor of it, hence the long and glowing reports of coronation cerem nies, etc.

A monarchial government would insure to the chief of Uncle Sam's domain the possession of the White Honse for life instead of the petty four years. Our money laws would have a good deal of attention, too, that now must be expended at the periodical elections. The daughters of our money aristocrats would be blessed with American dukes, saving them the trouble of moving over to England in order to marry th worthies of inferior quality and foreign birth. Oh, it would be a very grand spectacle indeed: the realization of their long Socialism expects every man to do his cherished hopes. CHAS. G. DAVIDSON. St. Paul, Minn.

Our circumstances are more precarious. Manchester and Liverpool and most others of our big towns are decaying. The export iron trade has gone, our cotton trade is in the hands of other countries. The both is knocked out of the free-trade fraud. And who is doing this? The Germans, the French, you say. Why? Because of their better conditions. Who are they? Why, revolutionary Social Democrats to a man. Aristocrats say we have only a chance of converting ignorant men. Time proves that false. It is amongst the educa our ideas spread. German education is admired universally, and to-day German workmen are Social Democrats, and two out of every five in the German army belong to our organizations.-H. M. Hyn1man.

I arraign only institutions, not individuals. What distinguishes us Socialists, whom you charge with incitements to class hatreds, is the knowledge and affirmation of the utter irresponsibility of men set against each other by interests which dominate and determine all their acts. As they stand, the Capitalist is no more responsible for living on the backs of the proletarist than are these for being daily, hourly exploited. The situation is an economic historical fatality. Humanity only progresses, and only has progressed, in the midst of pains, and through blood and ruins. It has always been compelled to climb its Calvary to the summit, and to ass by the agony of the cross to read redemption by science.-Jules Guesbe, in the French Chamber.

Organization means education.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Convention Convened at Southwark, May 31, 1896.

A Congressional Ticket Nominated and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance Endorsed.

The most successful State Convention over held by the Socialists of Pennsylvania met in Southwark Labor Lyceum on May 81. at 10 a. m.

Comrade George Anderson, Secretary of the State Committee, called the meeting to order, and Fred. W. Long was elected Temporary Chairman. After the report of the Committee on Credentials, which showed an increased number of delegates over previous conventions, Comrade Long The State Convention Convened turned the gavel over to Comrade H. C. Parker as Permanent Chairman. Comrade Edward Kuppinger was elected Permanent retary.

Delegate Long of the State Committee, read the report of that committee, which contained suggestions and recommendaions as to best methods of carrying on the party warfare, and also outlined the work before the convention. After the appointment of the various committees, the convention took a recess for dinner.

At 1 o'clock the convention was again called to order, and after the work of the different committees had been passed upon, the following ticket was placed in nomination.

Presidential Electors. Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George

Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, May Keller, Ernest Luering, Charles W. Ricker. Gustav Zeglin.

Chester-Henry Broegger. Allentown-John Lents. Charles F. Eng-

Scranton-J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

Buena Vista-W. H. Thomas, Jeannette-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur-

TOWS Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Bog-

Altoona-E. C. Howarth.

Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B.

Kipple-John C. Riley, M. V. Held. Pittsburg-J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter, John Conley.

Irwin-Michael Klemann. Luzerne-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

Beckers. Larksville-James Cook.

Congressional Ticket . CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE. Fred W. Long, Philadelphia.

Emil Guwang, Pitteburg. First District-Harry C. Parker. Second District-J. Mahlon Barnes. Third District-Frederick Haseker. Fourth District-Jules Rosendale. Fifth District-Ernest Kreft. Ninth District-Peter R. Herringer.

The Convention directed Section Phila-liphis to make full tickets for the State and Legislature in Philadelphis

in matter of the party's stilled and the Bocialist Trade and Labor inco was then brought up by a resolu-offered by Comrades Long and Fish, a debate followed during which the istory of the whole movement of Labor for the past twenty years in America was hly gone over. The debate was ated in by nearly twenty delegates, rly three hours were consumed in ion. The outcome was the prac-unanimous adoption of the fol-

lved, By the Socialists of Pennsylais, in State Convention assembled, that a hall the formation of the Socialist Trade at Labor Alliance as a giant stride toward the Co-operative Commonwealth, and one absolutely necessary, in view of the covert and dattardly attacks on our membership by the leaders of the American Federation Labor, and their anarchistic and capi-

Capitalism that has made him such. If our activity in the cause of human liberty causes us to be persecuted, let us make the sacrifice like men and Americans. As Platform Adopted by the Socialist Socialists increase, persecution will de-crease. The work before us is the making of Socialists. With the full knowledge that never in the world's history has a grander cause than Socialism enlisted the minds of men, let us renew the battle against the independent, traitorous Capitalism that challenges progress, civilization, humanity and democratic institutions.

forth increased effort against the accursed

Pennsylvania salutes the comrades from Maine to California. F. W. LONG.

Philadelphia, Pa. ILLINOIS.

> at Chicago, May 30, 1896.

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers.

The Socialist Labor Party held its State Convention in Neebe's Hall, at 48 West Randolph street, Chicago, on the evening of May 30. A full State ticket was named and a platform adopted. The principal subject discussed in connection with the platform was whether it was advisable to go into detail in enunciating the party principles. It was decided to construct the platform on general lines, so as to reach the people - those recognized by Labor organizations as well as those not recognized.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, readopts the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States and pledges its earnest support to the National Socialist Labor ticket to be nominated July 4 and to the Stare ticket nominated by this convention. and we shall work earnestly for the election of our ticket with a view of realizing the conditions enunciated in our platform.

Whereas, The money question is one of the dominant questions agitating the public mind to-day; and.

Whereas, the other political parties, in ccordance with their time-honored custom of dodging, refuse to come out squarely on this issue, the Socialistic Labor Party, ever faithful to the interests of the people, do hereby make known in plain, unmistakable language, its stand on this important point.

1. The economic evils from which the people suffer are not caused by the gold standard.

2. The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any other ratio, can in no way better their conditions.

3. Money, as existing to-day, is simply a means whereby the worker is defrauded of the fruits of his work.

4. Legislation on money, be it in favor of the gold standard, free coinage at any ratio, or flat money, can in no way bring relief to the workers while wage slavery

* 5. The only way to put an end to the economic svils which are upon the people is to destroy the money power by establishing the co-operative commonwealth. We demand the abolition of the sweating system by the enactment and enforcement of a stringent law prohibiting the manufacture of goods for sale, in dwelling We emphatically protest apartments. against the employment of convict labor, in competition with free labor, and we demand that these unfortunates be accorded humane treatment, for, in most instances, they are but victims of the hellish conditions created by competition.

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labor Party, with a view of realizing conditions under which men can live as men, call upon the working people to go to the polls as individuals, conscious of their class interests, and determine upon the abolition of the classes

MASSACHUSETTS.

Labor Par y of Massachusetts

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

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED. In convention assembled:

We, citizens of America, delegates of the Socialist Labor party of Massachusetts, do, in the sixth year of the political life in this commonwealth, declare for the 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 maintain a free government.

That to-day, with industrial freedom, with inter-dependent operation of all resources, with the free and equal use of the knowledge of science, the labor-saving machinery, all means of rapid tran sit and communication could be secured to all persons-that which our forefathers declared in the constitution of Massachuzetts 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 economics can be traced political corruption 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 therefrom.

Directly to private ownership of capital is due the waste of human power in production of shoddy goods, adulterated food,

ginghams neither beautiful nor useful, all from each other, because both must have for strife of competition and the prodigious waste of natural forces. 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 purchase of the wage-worker on the negative side, and on the positive, the constructive tendencies of the trust and other capitalistic combinations, this system of pr oduc tion for profits, for lack of market must it 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 specially to the proletariat, to the intellectual and manual wage-workers and to such persons in the capitalistic class who see the iniquity 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 belowed Commonwealth to that end. Placing ourselves in line with the historic movement of political, international Socialism, we move deter-minedly on to victory. Our present de-mands are: lectual and manual wage-workers and to

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 ser. Election days to be legal holidays. The principal propor-tional representation to be introduced. SOCIAL DEMANDS.

First-Reduction of hours in proportion to the progress of production.

Second—The municipalities to obtain pos-session of the local railroads, ferries, water work, 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 education, compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals and clothing, when necessary.

Fourth-Emn

OHIO.

The State Convention Convened at Massillon, May 30, 1896.

A Ticket Nominated for State Office and the National Platform Endersed.

On May 30 the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio was held at Massillon.

The convention was called to order by Comrade P. C. Christiansen. Comrade

Rembles was chosen Chairman and Comrade Gustawes, Secretary, The Sections represented were:

Cleveland by Comrades Ibsen, Krum-

roy, Dinger, Heidenreich and Gustawes. Dayton, by Comrades Rempler and Ockel-Toledo, by Comrade W. Meyer. Cincinnati, by Comrade Pandolf. Massillon, by Comrade Charles Brugge-

man. Canal Dover, by Comrade E. Mune The State Committee was represented by Comrade P. C. Christiansen. There were also Comrades from New Philadelphia and

Canton: they were admitted with voice and vote. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions recommended the adoption of the National platform. This was accepted, it being considered unnecessary for each State

Convention to draft a new and separate platform and a source of possible confusion. The following resolutions were also recommended by the committee: "Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. and the K. of L. have fallen hopelessly in the hands

of dishonest and ignorant leaders; "Whereas, The economic and political ing. movement of Labor should not be divorced

their object the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist system of production; and,

"Whereas, Both the K. of L. and the A F. of L. ignore this fact, keep the political movement separate from the economic. oppose the former and conduct the latter in the spirit of Capitalism; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we commend the conduct of the founders of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only successful course whereby to cleanse the labor movement and bring it in accord with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. And be

"Resolved, That we appland the fearless, determined and uncompromising attitude of our party organ, The People. Its clear conception of our aims, the thoroughness of its propaganda, and the conspicuous abil-

ity with which it is conducted have gained for it a place in the foremost ranks of the Socialist press of the world."

The following ticket was nominated: STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State. DANIEL WALLACE. For Clerk of the Supreme Court,

JAMES RUGG. For Commissioner of Public Works,

JOHN SCHUCH. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS For Electors at-Large, CONRAD EICHMAN

JULIUS HOESTERY. The State Committee submitted a report

containing a full account of the development of the party during the last two years. Progress was everywhere apparent. The report was accepted and reco mmendations therein made were adopted.

Particularly interesting were the reports of the delegates. It became evident that wherever the Socialists fought for the principles uncompromisingly progress Was made. The following were the reports in short:

Burt St., Omaha, Neb. Cleveland-The former numerous and **Fueblo Labor-August Grauting**, 913 small sections, whose meetings were gen-Seventh St., Pueblo, Colo. Б erally without agitational value, and yet Quincy Labor-Albert Buttrey, 1034 consumed a large amount of hall rent, had Broadway, Quincy, Ill. been united into one large section, which Rochester Labor-J. E. Eaton, 1 Church is divided into two language branches-an St., Rochester, N American and a German. These m weekly and hold good meetings. The young "Socialist Liedertafel" constitues another branch. The Section numbers 100 active members in good standing. In the Section there reigns a clear understanding of its mission and exceptional unity of purpose; hence great activity is possible. Likewise, from the financial standpoint, the Section prospers; all old debts are covered and considerable funds are now in hand. The Capitalist press, that formerly attacked the party shamefully, has changed its tactics, and now proposes to kill it by silence. But those methods do not prevent progress; at every meeting new members are enrolled. Cincinnati-The former "Independent" Section has joined the party, and internal fends are now at end. There are three Sections, American, German and Jewish. The American Sec ion was not able to exploit the agitation of De Leon to its full extent for lack of local agitators. The Sections contemplate to locate there a Comrade who can agitate. A number of friendly labor unions were about to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Allian they also request the convention to endorse the S. T. & L. A.

Massillon-Complains of the lack of agitational forces. The soil is good; Populisi is there played out. Cozey is feeling com-pelled to move his paper, "Sound Money," from there to Akron for lack of local support. The Populist club, which began with eighty members, has long since gone down; its leaders have returned to the Dem-

Socialism and the Trades Union Move

mont.

eral meeting on Tuesday, June 16. Among

other things the following resolutions will

RESOLUTIONS.

S. L. P., in special general meeting as-

sembled, hold, in accordance with our

platform, that the true theory of politics is

that the machinery of government must be

owned and controlled by the whole people;

but in the light of our industrial develop-

ment we hold, furthermore, that the trac

theory of economics is that the machinery

We hold that the time is fast coming

when, in the natural course of Social evo-

lution, this system, through the destruct-

ive action of its failures and crises on the

one hand, and the constructive tendencies

of its trusts and other Capitalistic combina-

tions on the other hand, shall have worked

We recognize the fact that the Trades

Union movement is the natural outgrowth

of the present Capitalist system of produc-

tion, and that the Trades Unions, no mat-

ter how conservative they may be, must

take up the fight against their natural op-

ponent-Capitalism-for their own salva-

We hold, however, that the Trades Union

movement, on the pure and simple basis,

is a failure in view of the fact that it fails

to recognize the necessity of reconstruct-

ing the present economic system on a So-

cialist Co-operative basis, and to abolish

We hold that, without the recognition of

the principle of the historical class-strug-

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., therefore

condemns the action of the pure and simple

trades union leaders, whose main object

seems to be to keep the toiling masses in

the cesspool of Capitalist boodle politics

and prevent them from striking for their

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., appeals to all

the Socialists of America to join their

respective trade unions and there to

strive, by sincere and uncompromising

agitation, to educate their fellow-workers

in the light of Socialism. We hold that

this is the most effective way to get rid of

We coudemn the tactics of Socialists or-

trades organizations already organized on

a purely Socialist platform. Such tactics

and disastrous to the Socialist Labor Party.

on strictly Socialist lines, but we cannot

and will not sanction the organization of

whose leading members are counted as

In conclusion Section St. Louis bege

leave to warn the Socialists not to enter-

tain too sanguine views about New Union-

ism in general. "A New Union" must

necessarily avail itself of the strike and

boycott weapons; if not, what is the union

organized for? For political action alone? Why, for that purpose we have the Bocial-ist Labor Party. And in case of a strike

we very much fear that the stomach of the

"New Unionists," will feel the pange of

hunger as quickly and as painfully as

hold that it is a waste of time for the So-

cialists to spend 90 per cent of their free

time in building up "New Unionism" and

thereby neglect the main work-the build-

AN APPEAL.

To Sections. Comrades and Friends of

Socialism!

Section Fredericksburg, Va., desiring to sgitate through, and organize the State of

Greeting: The few devoted members of

ing up of a strong Socialist Labor Party.

St. Louis, Mo.

"pure and simple" stomach. We

G. A. HOEEN

We hall the promotion of New Unionism,

gle, a radical social reconstruction as pro-

nosed by the International Social Demo-

cratic Party would be impossible.

emancipation at the ballot box.

the "Labor fakirs."

party.

the

of production must likewise belong to the

We, the members of Section St. Lonis,

be discussed and acted upon :

people in common.

out its own downfall.

the profit system.

tion.

Section St. Louis will hold a special gen-

ocratic party. An energetic agitation would yield good results. From Canton, Comrade Jargens reported that he had gathered the "Socialist" Populists into a club that will shortly join the party. There also the Populists had lost all hold. The field was open for the Socialists, and should be worked.

From Glouster, Athens County, a written report was read to the effect that the Section was in good condition, but that, owing to the poverty of the comrades, they could not afford to send a delegate.

It was also reported that Cleveland, Dayton and Cincinnati will send delegated to the National Convention. Sections Massillon, Toledo, Canal Dover and Glouster recommended to join in the sending of a delegate to the National Convention, with the aid of a small loan by the State Committee. Every Section shall in future send quarterly reports to the State Committee. List to collect funds for the campaign will be issued, and every Section is urged to do its utmost to set on foot a strong agilation. Cleveland was again chosen the seat of the State Committee. The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned after a few words by

warm encouragement. This convention was unquestionably the most encouraging the party has ever held in Ohio. While, at former conventions, a lack of understanding of the movement typefied our American comrades, it was this time surprising to notice how clear their knowledge has become, how vigorous their spirit for the strnggle and how fierce their enthusiasm for the cause. It is mov-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

The Largest Aggregation of Labor Newspapers in the World.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, General Manager 515 and 517 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

ganizing unions in direct competition with Adams Labor-Fred Hodecker, Boz 14. Adams, Mass

Boston Labor -C. Croasdell, 46 Benuets St., Boston, Mass, will, in the long run, become dangerous

Fuffalo Labor News-B. Reinstein, 1 Broadway, Ruffalo, N. Y.

Cincinnati Labor-Henry Antoni, 22 E. Liberty St., Cincinnati, O.

unions in direct opposition to other unions Cleveland Labor-George Eilmann, 29 Burton St., Cleveland, O Covington Labor-Richard Elster, 573 active and trusted members of our own

Pike St., Covington, Ky. East St. Louis Labor-Gus. Surber. 1126 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Holyoke Labor-M. Ruther, 458 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.

Indianapolis Labor News-E. Vie-wegh, 70 Morton St., Indianapolis, Ind. Kansas City Labor George Ludwig, 1814 College Ave , Kansas City, Mo. Lawrence Labor-Charles A. Waite,

Lincoln Socialist Labor-Dr. H. S.

Louisville Labor-H. Moorman, N. E.

cor. Preston and Caldwell Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Manchester Labor-F. G. R. Gordon,

Milwaukee Labor-Oswald Schubert,

New Crieans Labor-Chas. Topmann.

Omaina Labor-Theo. Bernine, 1324

216 Prospect St., Lawrence, Mass.

416 Massabesic St., Manchester, N. H.

1936 Chij pewa St., New Orleans, La.

Aley, Box 1015, Lincoln, Neb.

152 Allen St., Milwaukee, Wis?

a to nt t an uniting at the ballot box.

That we extend fraternal g to those Trade Unions which se the class-struggle and the necesity of uniting the political and economic ts, with the object of attaining the Co-operative Commonwealth, and that we strongly recommend to all our mem-here to join their respective Unions and work in them on Socialist lines.

tenolved, That we recommend that all tons affiliate with the Socialist Trade and r Alliance as soon as expedient.

Ou motion, the convention rose in resmory of our lately deceased Bel-mrade, Jean Volders, and, after iss Comrade, Jean Volders, and, after is immediate for the source other routine busi-tions, proceeded to the election of the State Committee for the ensuing year. The emposition of that committee is as follows: Frenk Marchand, Chairman; George An-iercos, 1017 Front street, Philadelphia, increasy; A. Behder, Treasurer; Fred V. Long, Victor Lieberman, Charles W. Motor and Frederick Bertram. At 7:50 p. m., the convention adjourned in die

te the frantic appeals of the old collicians and all the schemes of the ist class to retain the political power event the spread of Sonialism, when Class to remain an exclusion, when it the spread of Boulalism, when November rolls round is will be that Pennsylvania is forging hand to the place where she be-th by virtue of her past history the for liberty and by right of her admetrial development, at the Bocialist column, From m and the second s las years by Contract Contractor

Resolved. That the State Convention of Illinois indorses the crusade underta ken by the people against the old Labor unions and in favor of the new trades and Labor alliance and urges a continuance of this policy.

The following candidates were nomnated

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago. Lieutenant Governor - Gustav Surber, East St. Louis.

cretary of State-J. R. Pepin, Chicago. Auditor-William Schmidt, Chicago. Treasurer-Charles Heinze, Coal City. Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chicago University Trustees-Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin.

Chicago. Presidential Electors-at-Large-Michael Britzins, Chicago; John Coleman, East St.

Section New York is arranging for Monster Mass meeting and Parade, to be held at the close of the National Convention, on Saturday evening, July 11.

Socialism is the next step in human pro-

Every Socialist should carefully consider our claims for a "broader organization."

Don't permit Capitalist mero mix up Social them down 1 ialism with Anarchism. Call

phalist system ! There is no system in Capitalism except the systematic robbery of the wealth-producing masses.

is the direct opposite to Could you imagine anything sistic than our present Capitalist

The extension of our party program de-inde a change in the present basis of parisation of the National Executive The exte

Or all the wastes, says Ruskin, greatest waste that you can commit is the waste of labor. You perhaps think to waste the labor of men is not to kill them; is it ble. If we sometimes grow weary srt, let us heep in mind the myriad in these is the cannon's mouth herty. If we grow impatient at what we think is the bilindness and what we then we the bilindness and what we the second the was a second the se with me

by the public authorities Fifth-Free public baths.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merri-England,' the Socialist book that is sell ing like wildfire, is a complete refutation 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 of articles on economics and sociology; It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This notwithstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven, it has already distanced all books pub lished in the English language during the last ten years. '-The People

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

When it is borne in mind that Socialism s not an invention hatched in the brain of utopians, not a catholicou compon and to cure the ills of society; but that in the .ogical conception of the great founders of Socialism, which is adhered to by all intelligent Socialists, society, the capitalistic state, with all its ranks and classes, is sing forward with the resistle of fate, and in accord with an irreversible, evolutionary, historic necessity, to the realisation of this Socialist programme, the unique and astonishing significance of Socialistic propaganda will be apparent.

Let not the average man expect that those who are either above or below the average are going to help him to better co 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 do it yourself, " and so long as the average man is stupid enough to let other folks do his thinking for him, so long will be be made a catapaw of for the banefit of the other folk.—Brishaws Worker.

Comrades, you must do your atmost set young people interested in our So dailst Labor movement.

Dayton-Has an American and Germ Section. The members are firm and ready for sacrifices. The agitation meetings are very largely attended. The meeting held by De Leon and also the one of Forker were large. The Sections easily paid the expenses. Interest in the movement grows.

Toledo-It has a very active An Section: there is also a German Section which was suspended by the National Exentive Committee two years ago for violat ing the constitution. It is fin strong, but displays no activity. Some individuals thereof lent energetic aid to the American Se

Canal Dover-Both sections-Ame German-have been consolidated into one, and now work well. Among the American s are many veterans in the on who, as members of the Miners' Union had gone through many a struggle. If the State Committee does not neglect the county, it will progress excellently.

Socialism in our time!

St. Louis Labor-Albert E. Sauderson, 515 Elm St., St. Louis. Mo.

St. Paul Labor .- C. Gaetke, 212 Bunker St., St. Paul, Minn.

San Antonio Labor--Charles Werner, 5 Matagorda St., San Antonio, Tez.

Savannah Labor-R. Goldmann, 20 Margaret St., Savannah, Ga.

Worcester Labor-A. W. Barr, 1 Eden St., Worcester, Mass.

Fredericksburg Labor-R. T. Meoumber, cor. Charles and Dixon sts.. Fredericksburg, Va.

Baltimore Labor-John Wolfart, 1724 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

Bridgeport Labor-Charles_Mercer, 62 Hough av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Chicago Labor-John Glambeck, 6029 Morgan st , Chicago, Ill.

Concord Labor .- F. G. R. Gordon, 410 Massabesic st., Manchester, N. H.

Greenville Labor-John A. Morhart, 22 Girard av., Greenville, N. J.

Hartford Labor ... J. S. Powell, 104"Asylum st., Hartford, Conn.

Los Angeles Labor .- L. Biddle, 641 North Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

North Lubec Labor -- Geo. W. Saunders, North Lubec. Ms.

San Diego Labor-M, J. Kingsbury, 277 Twelfth st., San Diego, Cal.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE. Philip Kaufman, Scoretary, Dr. Louis Crusius, Cartoonist, G. A. Hochn, Exchanges. Peter Werdes, Engraver, Albert E. Sanderson, Managing Edito Central Office, 515 Eim St., St. Louis.

Subscriptions for a y of the above news papers may be sent to their local managers ar else direct to the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm st., St. Louis, Mo.

If you are a Socialist-say so, act Don't be afraid to be known as a Social We have known many a prominent Social-ist, so long as our party was ''theorizing'' only. The moment we went into the po-litical fight, the gentleman in question disappeared.

If anyone don't know what Socialism cans let them find out as soon as pos

Virginia, are now engaged in raisin 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.

A Strange Voyage

We have made arrangements with comrade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strange Voyage'' hereafter at 10 cents per copy.

This book should be in every intelligent person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America. and the first one to prophetically forecaste the new civilization to come in with the advent of the next century.

Push the work. Comrades. It sheds light, more light wherever it is sent.

PHIL. KAUFMAN, Sec'y S. N. U. \$11 Walnut street. St. Louis, Mo.

A National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has National work to do in the line of agitation and organization, and if you favor its being done in an energetic, impartial manner, instruct your delegates to the National Convention to work for that basis of organization that will infuse new national life and vigor into the American movement by giving each organized State a duty as well as an interest in the movement. You cannot do this unless you give each organized State an equitable representation in our National Executive Committee.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe

Every Socialist should consider it his first duty to get young people interested in the Socialist motoment, "Merrie England' ' is a good work to reach and convert young people.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER. a topte for a lecture. Ordinary wire is. IN WOMAN'S CORNER. at the top of the deep hem. It is THE JOKERS' CORNER.

SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS LECORDED.

Another Wonder in Photography-Value of a Ton of Metal-The Fluore ope - Canopy for Horses - About X Rays.

engineer and a

scientist of repute,

now lays claim to a

discovery (Electri-

cal Engineer, New

photograph can be

secured in absolute

darkness, without a

EORGES d'Infreville, an electrical York, by which a

ray of light of any kind. A complete description of it at this time, he says, would destroy its, commercial value. To preclude the possibility of misleading anyone, he states that the photographing or seeing in darkness does not give the same result as in daylight when obtained by the present well-known means. Some parts do not seem to appear as well, some others seem to be more visible; some features which were entirely visible in daylight seem to be curiously disclosed, even in some cases when covered by other substances. But the resulting effects are likely to be found interesting and useful. The professor thinks-and rightly-that that fact of being enabled to see in the darkness will be of paramount importance, especially in war, and cites as instances the possibility of being able to follow with the eye all the movements of a torpedo boat so as to effectually combat its purpose, also to the aiming and firing of guns. Electricity enters largely into the system, but in what way the professor is not yet-ready to divulge. He also says that policemen, night watchmen and detectives may with it watch or photograph interesting people or objects during darkness without being noticed. Like other inventions of like import the wonderful variety of applications to which it will lend importance can only be comprehended by actual practice.

Valuable Invention Not Patented. Speaking of war, one of the most effective and death-dealing implements of warfare, the Whitehead torpedo, was never patented. Its value, however, has been attested after actual trial by every important naval power. This torpedo is made in different sizes, varying from twelve to fifteen feet in length and from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter; the cross section is circular, tapering to a point at either end, resembling somewhat a huge cigar. It is capable of being so adjusted that on being discharged it will travel at any depth between five and fifteen feet be low the surface, and it will remain this depth its entire run. The torpedo travels at a uniform speed for the whole of its range, which varies for different patterns, the latest type having a speed of twenty-four knots for six hundred yards. It can also be set so that in event of its not striking the ship aimed at it will stop at the end of its range and sink. For exercise, it can be set to stop at any distance within the limits of its range, rise to the surface and float.

The torpedo is divided into several compartments, the foremost containing a charge of from thirty to one hundred pounds of gun cotton, according to the size of the torpedo. This charge is fired on the torpedo striking a ship by a pistol which screws into the nose of the torpedo. On impact the point of the pistol is driven inward and forces the point of a steel striker into a detonator. By means of powerful air pumps air is compressed into the air chamber to a pressure of one thousand pounds to the square inch, and actuates a three-cylinder engine which drives two propellers revolving in opposite directions in the tail. The mechanism in the balance chamber works two exterior rudders in each side of the tail, which, keep the torpedo at a uni-form depth during its run. Though this important implement of naval warfare has never been patented, yet it is a secret; the details, of it, however, have been purchased by all prominent maritime nations, so that, unless our inventors shall devise something superior even to this, we would only stand on an equal chance with our opponents in case of war.

as everybody knows, not at all expensive, but when metal is worked up into some of the articles in common use, its value is enormously increased. Attention was called to pinion wire, which is worth over \$43,000 per ton. It takes 754 hair springs to weigh one ounce, and twenty-seven millions of them are required to make a ton. These trifles are not at all expensive per piece, but a ton of metal worked up into them has a value of over \$400,000. The most expensive^f ton of metal mentioned was one which, if made up into the tiny instruments used by dentists for extracting the nerves from the teeth, would be worth \$2,150,000. The relation between crude metal and the articles into which it is made seems not very close, and only a very careful computation gives an approximate idea of what a single ton of iron or steel can represent in cash value.

Gas Under Ice.

Prof. Ira Remsen describes (in Science) a curious case of the accumulation of marsh gas under ice. A number of skaters were on a large artificial laks covered with ice. In places white spots were noticed in the ice suggesting air bubbles. A hole was bored in the ice and a match applied. The thin jet of flame burst up and the gas was found to be marsh gas formed by the decomposition of organic matter at the bottom of the lake. Prof. Remsen suggests that skating ponds illuminated by natural gas are among the possibilities of the future.

Canopy for Horses.

Two inventors of Laddonia, Mo., were granted a joint patent on Feb. 18 for a device to protect horses from storm and



the heat of the sun while in harness. It consists of a light frame which is attached to the thills or pole of the wagon, upon which is attached a canvas cover. It is adjustable and quickly attached to or removed from the wagon .---Exchange.

About the X Rays.

There has been a good deal of inquiry as to the meaning of the word "cathode," as applied to the rays used to penetrate various substances. The following explanation of what cathode rays are is furnished by one of the leading journals of the day: "If we should break the tiny filament of an Edison incandescent lamp at the middle of the glowing loop, the light would go out. If, now, we connect the two ends of the broken filament to the poles of a battery of a great many thousand voltaic cells, such as are commonly used to ring house bells, we should be able to light the lamp again, not by incandescence, but by a feeble glow which pervades the whole bulb. The ends of the broken filament would glow, and the glow at one end of the filament would be different in appearance from that of the other. The broken filament by means of which the electrical energy enters the bulb is called the 'anode,' and the filament by means of which, in ordinary language, it leaves the bulb, is called the 'cathode.' Now the great peculiarity of the cathode rays is this-they seem to be independent of the position of the 'anode,' and they stream out from the cathode like the beam of a searchlight, striking the walls of the enclos-

OURRENT READING FOR DAMES

AND DAMSELS.

A Picture of the Out-Door Woman-Brilliant Blue and Orange - Gowas Braided a la Militaire-Answers to Our Correspondents.

and a



costumes are daily set forth. One of the triggest outfits seen is a tailor made sult of snuff brown Scotch mixture, with a three-quarters length, and a broad hem turned up at the foot and heavily stitched on the outside. "The accompanying bloomers are attached to the skirt at the knees in such a manner that no impudent wind can lift the skirts ever so little. This is a decided improvement on the usual bloomers and skirt arrangement, and must relieve the rider of much embarrassment. Over the hips the skirt is

ly over the bust, and cut away at the waist line to display a waistcoat of green Persian silk. The jacket was short and rippled smartly at the sides and back. The entire front was cov-ered with some of the braid set on

diagonally, each one finished by a braid ornament. The collar of Persian silk had at the front a stiff bow of black mousseline de soie. Leg o' mutton sleeve, drooping, and finished at the wrists with braid to match the bodice completed the gown. A strikingly handsome gown of pale tan homespun is elaborately decorated with braidings of hunter's green, interspersed with appliqued leaves of the green velvet. The expense of these braided gowns is enormous, but it is fortunately a mode of decorating very easily followed at home, and a handsome gown may thus be gotten up at a triffing cost, provided the gown proper be made by a tailor, so there need be no home made look to mar it.-Ex.

Brilliant Blue and Orange.

One of the smartest gowns of the season for street wear is a part of the wardrobe of Miss Grace Wilson, a soclety girl of New York. It is a brilliant navy blue serge, very light weight, made up over the most brilliant of



Pietare of a Political Boss-Taking Few Chances as Possible -- City and Country Jays-One on the Kiug-Save Us from Our Friends.



purposes, fill them with flaws; have a bowie-knife keen and bright, To carve my enemies, wrong or right: I have a pull with the daily press,

Though it's somewhat elastic at times, I confess:

have a pledge as light as a bubble, That, bursting, will never get me in trouble:

have a bucket of oily lies About appointments my voters so prize; And I get the profit of public loss-What do I care if I'm called a boss?

Save Us from Our Friends. "A very sad affair," remarked one of the mourners on the way home from the

funeral. "Yes," replied the man at his side 'death is always sad."

"Of course, but it was particularly so in this case. Perhaps you didn't know the deceased as well as I do. She was one of the best women that ever, lived, but all her life she was the victim of a strange terror. "You don't say so," commented the

man.

"Yes," went on the melancholy mourner, stroking his beard reflectively "She had an idea that she was going to be murdered by a burglar who had hid himself under her bed. She allowed the impression to grow upon her, and in course of time she became a monomaniac on the subject. All the doors and windows of her house were doubly locked and barred, and every night for thirty years the last thing she did was to look under the bed."

"But didn't her friends try to do any thing to get her out of her morbid condition?" inquired the man, growing interested.

"Everything they could think of," answered the mourner. "Why, the last thing they did was to buy her a foldingbed to sleep in."

"That surely cured her of her insane fear about a man under the bed.'

"You'd think so," returned the mourner, "but that's just where you make a mistake. She hadn't been sleeping in that folding-bed a week before the thing collapsed one night and smothered her."--Exchange.

Claims to Precedence. As the tired murderer took his way over the hot plains of Esdraelon, suddenly the constable of Nod stood before him.

"Come, fellow," he cried, rudely," this warrant is for you.' Cain drew himself up haughtily.

"Sir," he replied, in a severer tone, "be a little more respectful in your speech."

The constable gave vent to a mocking laugh. "Inasmuch as to why?" he wanted to

know, with a leer. Cain pulled his mantle about him

closely. "Because," he replied, with a proud

gesture, "you are adressing a member of one of the first families."

And before the constable could gasp twice Cain had disappeared in a cloud of sand over the edge of the desert.

Editorial from the Daily Nit: Our quarrel with Marion Crawford, if we ever do guarrel with that author, will be based upon his provoking unwillinguess to write and publish an occasional book. Having given us in the past a taste of his quality, we deem it unfair for Mr. Crawford to withhold from the reading public the fruits of a genius that he clearly possesses. What Mr. Crawford ought to do-we speak as a friend to American letters-is to write an occasional novel. We admit that he has done this, but the occasions have been so remote as to create an impression that our author is lazy. With the creative ability that Mr. Crawford posesses, with good health and a leisure that wealth affords, why should he not give to us more books? We brush aside as unworthy of notice an intimation that already he is putting forth two volumes a year. What the American public demands is not less than a book a month. What is Mr. Crawford doing that he should play second in this respect to Capt. Charles King, or that great emotional writer, Laura Jean Libbey?

Faults of Author

No Chance of It.

Mrs. Hiram Daly-I have had to discharge a great many girls on account of their cooking. Katle Kohldsoop-You'll never have

to discharge me on that account, mum. Mrs. Hiram Daly-I am glad to hear that.

Katie Kohldsoop-No, mum. I can't



Rural Citizen-Ef ye had been here er minute sooner, Jake, ye'd seed ther comicalest looking jay yer ever laid yer two eyes on.

Did the Best He Could.

Then young Mr. Tadley's wheel suddenly went unmanageable and in a flash he was skimming down the incline at

thirty miles an hour. "Hould on, there—hould off!" screamed the fat policeman.

Two seconds later young Mr. Tadley, with his legs thrust through the wire spokes, raised his head from the pave-ment and groaned heavily.

"I arrist yez!" cried the fat police "Phy did n't yez sthop, yez shpalman. peen? Didn't I tell yez to hould on?" "Well, I did," moaned young Mr.

Tadley, "till I went over. Then how could I?" Which would have seemed reasonable

enough to anybody but a fat policeman.

He Was Uncle Will.

Willie and his big sister Lizzie didn't get along together very well. Willie was only seven and his sister seveneen, but he resented her "bossing."

One day Willie's mamma had something to tell him, a piece of news from the household of his still older sister, who had been married a year before.

"Willie," said mamma, "God left little baby at sister Mary's house last night. You're an uncle now, my boy. How do you like that?" "Well," said Willie, after weighing the matter over carefully a minute. "I'll just tell you this. If I am Uncle Will, Lizzle aint goln' to boss me ne more."



The blouse is in the Norfolk effect, with a yoke and pleats reaching from it to the belt; these pleats have rounded tops turned over and ornamented with buttons to simulate tiny pockets. There are leg o' mutton sleeves and a belt of stiffened cloth to match the costume, with a leather buckle. The rolling coat collar shows a glimpse of shirt front, linen collar and

Harvard red tie. There are leggings to match, reaching to the knee, fastened by buttons and straps in the snuggest sort of way. There are two hats to go with this suit. One is an Alpine of goods like the

Persian silk in gorgeous orange, all blurred over dull figures in oriental colors. The moderately flaring skirt has no decoration, save a heavy round cord of the Persian silk at the foot.





The Fluoroscope. The accompanying cut is a fair repre-



roscope, Edison's latest production, by use of which operating surgeons and others are enabled to observe directly the bones of the limbs without the use of photography. The smaller end is hooded to fit the head-similar to a stereoscope-and when the light is turned on the device is held over the part to be examined with the light beyond. The appearance of the bone at once appears on the inside of the screen which forms the bottom or larger end of the box.-New Ideas.

The Value of a Ton of Metal. So remarkable are the results obtained in the manufacture of wire that a scientist has chosen this subject as short space of time.

ing vessel." Poisoning by Transfer Pictures. The illness and death of a child from

handling transfer pictures have been made the subject of some chemical investigation, which brought to light the fact that some of the transferring compound contained lead. As the child's symptoms indicated lead poisoning, the compound was examined, and it is recommended that its use be discontinued. There are so many amusements, toys and appliances for chil-dren, that it seems strange that uaprincipled persons should prepare poisonous materials to put into little hands. It is bad enough when children get poisoned by accident, but to furnish a deadly mixture as a toy should subject the maker of such a thing to the utmost penalty of the law. There are severe restrictions placed upon the manufacture of stamped envelopes and other articles to which the tongue may be applied, but it seems that no one

has thought to examine these little transfer pictures in which children take so much delight.

A New Gun.

If imagination is taxed to believe that by the aid of certain rays of light, managed in a special fashion, we shall soon be able to study every portion of the anatomy of the living being, how much more startling is this announcement of the capabilities of the new Sommery gun: "This gun uses no powder or explosive, yet it discharges 260,000 shots a minute, with a range of 6,000 yards. Two men, working an easy lever behind the gun, keep it charged. The propelling force has been conjectured to be com-pressed air." This astonishing piece of mechanism has been exhibited in Washington, and is now awaiting examination by the board on fortifications. If half of the stories told of it are true, war will be an affair of moments, indeed of seconds, instead of months or years, as the balls from a number of these guns would sweep an army out of existence in an incredibly

gown, all heavily stiffened and stitched and trimmed with a band of ribbons .-Chicago Chronicle.

Gowas Braided a la Militaire.

The effect militaire is much sought after in tailor-made gowns, as it has been all season in capes and coats. Perhaps it is but an excuse for the smart braid decoration so popular, or it may be because the style is so usually becoming. The passion for braiding has even entered the realm of linen gowns, and we see many of the more costly models enriched by quantities of beautiful hand braiding and done in a variety of colors. Black braidings are in vogue on gowns of all



colors and are an exceedingly effective finish.

A novel gown in thin navy blue silk serge has the bodice beautifully enriched by braidings of black slik. The those things that would render him skirt of the serge is wide and flaring skirt of the serge is wide and flaring awkward in company, and which he and finished with bows of narrow braid might not of himself discover.

closed at the back in the manner of all French gowns, under a mass of rich decorations. Odd pieces of the Persian selk almost cover the back, while at the top of the neck is a deep point of open patterned lace.

Persian silk is drawn across the front, full from the shoulders into a small space at the belt. An oddly shirred vest of Brussels net fits over the front and sets up about the throat in a stiff ruche, topped off by a full frill of silk. The sleeves are in the melon shape, not overlarge, and with the lower arm fitted snugly. The seams are intersected by thick cords covered with the silk to the elbow and finished at the hand by frills of slik and net set inside the sleeve. The bodice is also trimmed throughout with this rich silk.-Ex

Ladles' Society.

Robert, who is a young man of 17, asks if he is too young to go in ladies' society. Answer: A young man of 17 is not too young to go in ladies' society. The acquaintance and society of refined young ladies would be the very off it? best safeguard for a young man at that age. It would improve his manners better than any book of etiquette that he could study, since their merry, good natured raillery at his defects would help him early and easily to avoid

Unable to Keep Awake.

Leavitt-I see they have passed a law in Ohio forbidding women to wear hats in theaters.

Millie (scornfully)-The brutes! I suppose they'll want us to take off our hats in church next.

Leavitt-Oh, no; the clergy would never allow that. If they did the women would all sleep through the service, like the men.





Mrs. O'Hoolihan-Now the divil take me if yez hasn't lost your sinces. entirely-hanging yer new crayon portrait

onto the outside of the house. Mr. O'Hoolihan-Mary Ellen, has ye forgot that we are havin' a christenin' party this evening, an does yez think I'd lave anything as life-like as that hangin' the parlor to get the face knocked

Couldn't Fool Him.

St. Peter opened the gate wide. "Gome in," he said.

The shade shook its head. "No," it said, "I've backed many thestrical companies in my time, and I know from experience that it's no fun to be an angel."

One on the King.

The King of Jurli Jugg smiled as he read the message and then gazed thoughtfully at the scrap of yellow paper. It was a telegram from Grym Deth, his Minister of War. He read the message again:

"We have routed the enemy without the loss of a single man."

Two days later he found that one thousand of his troops had been slain. When questioned, the Minister of War explained that his telegram was true. Every soldier in the army was married, and still there was a surplus of women that had been captured from other tribes in previous battles.

A Natural Inference

Little George A- paid his first visit to the country a short time ago, and as was natural was much interested in the farm and all its belongings. One day his uncle took him to the barn to see some chickens that were just hatched. The process of incubation was something which had never before come under his observation, and he looked with open-eyed wonder at the fluffy chicks while his uncle tried to explain the hatching process. All at once he turned and rushed into the house to his mother, exclaiming:

"Oh, mamma! come out to the barn, quick! Uncle John has set a hen and natched out ten little Henrys!"

There Was a Reas

"See here," he complained, "you're a new woman, you know, and I suppose she was different. How is it you can't dress as quickly as a man, when your clothes are almost identical?" Before she could reply her little brother, who had overheard the remark, saids "'Cause she wears four pairs of stock-ings under her leggins."-Truth.



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME! Decelication

Organize for your glorious campaign of education, comrades!

McKinley is nominated. Hurrah for the starving wage-slaves!

It is to be hoped that every Section will be represented at the National Convennecessary by the National Executive Comtion

From now until the day of election let the voice of Socialism be heard in all parts of the country.

No one can tell how soon we shall chron icle the death of Capitalism, but this much we know-the beginning of the end is at

It would be well for the National Convention to carefully consider the question of the party ownership of all official party or

Unless we arouse the toiling masses to the realization of their danger we shall soon have worse than Chinese conditions to con-

be changed so as to read: "It shall be the duty of the National Executive Committee to submit to a general vole of the party any propositions made by a Section and supe is no time to lose. Every moment utilized by our energetic com-list our workers in the active

It looks as though we will have to have the "Broader Organization of the National Executive Committee," in the interest of nony and progress.

The coming Presidential campaign will give the Socialist Labor Party a grand oprtunity to agitate for the coming Co operative Commonwealth.

The coming National Convention prom ises to be largely attended and, from pres ent indications, some radical changes will be made in our methods of agitation.

ic and political changes occur with rapidity nowadays, and we must ar-range a good, broad-gauge program for the extension of our principles during the pext

National Executive Committee, together with a committee of the Publishing Asso-Open-air meetings are a valuable feature

an appeal can be taken to the entire membership of the party; and

CONVENTION.

Resolutions

and

for the

L. P. to Be Held July 4, 1896.

PROPOSITION OF SECTION ROCKVILLE, CONN.

In regard to the question of reconciliation

we are of the opinion that wherever a split

2. Resolved, that the National Conven-

tion endorses the plan of starting a Daily

People during the coming National cam-

PROPOSITION OF SECTION BALTIMORE, MD.

be taken over by the party.

the party press or not.

National Executive Committee.

the dues are collected weekly.

1. The Vorwaerts, People and Labor to

3. The convention to elect a Press Com-

mittee, which shall decide whether articles

rejected by the editors shall find space in

4. The National Secretary to be elected

by the convention and to be suspended, if

5. The party dues to be fixed at 5 cente.

least once every quarter in the party organs

7. The due cards to be so arranged that

8. The plank demanding the abolition of

Article III, Sec. 4 of the constitution to

ported by 3 Sections in three differen

Article IV. The party elects by general

vote a Press Committee, which shall

decide in case of any differences with the

articles and communications sent by Sections

or members; such decision to be binding

upon both parties of a controversy. The

seat of the National Executive Committee

and that of the Press Committee to be in

Besolutions of Jewish Section Boston,

1. Whereas, the Jewish Socialist Pre

plays a great part in the Socialist move-

Whereas, According to the decision of

the late Board of Arbitration the editor of

the Arbeiter-Zeitung will be elected by the

SITIONS OF SECTION FITCHBURG, MASS.

the list of Sections and their organizers.

The National Secretary to publish at

eed be, by the Sections at the seat of the

Section therefore proposes:

Committee .

paign.

mittee.

6.

in the platform.

States''; also under:

two different States.

ment in this country, and

Whereas, such practice can not lead to good results on account of comrades of other States who, not being acquainted with the entire case, can not take so keen an interest as would be desired, be it

Resolved, that we the Jewish Section the S. L. P. of Boston, recommend in from the decision of the National Board of Grievance be made to the members of the State only.

5. Resolved, That we, the Jewish Section of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston, recommned that the National Conventions of the party take place every two years, instead of every four years.

RESOLUTIONS of Section Passaic County, N. J. agitation becomes impossible and the 1. Whereas, We have experienced the

evils of the present disorganized manner in Since there are neither questions of tactics which the speakers of the party are dusnor of principle dividing us, the location of tributed throughout the country, therefore the National Executive Committee being the only point of issue, Section Rockville be it

Resolved, That we strongly recomme that lecture circuits be organized in differhaustively, the question whether it would ent parts of the country, covering a certain area of miles, the speakers to follow around the circuit and the whole to be under the Frecutive Committee elsewhere; the field direct supervision of the National Executive Committee.

2. Whereas, It is a well-known fact that nearly every Section of the party has a different method or system of admitting new 1. Resolved, that the National Convenmembers, some in fact being so lax in system as to have hardly any system at all, therefore be it

Resolved. That we urge the necessity of having a uniform method of system established as soon as possible. 3. Whereas. It is very important that

man or an Italian tour is at present a greater necessity and also as to which of the two our members should understand the princican at present be more conveniently arples of Socialism, and ranged, to be left with the said Executive Whereas, This can only be brought about

by an interchange of thought; therefore, be it Resolved, That we recommend that the

National Convention of the S. L. P. be requested to have prepared a pamphlet. which shall explain and elucidate the social and political demands of our platform, and be it further

2. The editors of the party organs to be Resolved, That the said pamphlet should elected by the convention and the party be used as a means of propaganda. respectively and to be suspended when 4. Whereas, The present method of

selecting the nominees of the party for the office of President and Vice-President by the votes of the delegates present at the National Convention does not seem to truly represent the Socialistic principle of the people themselves making the nomination, and

Whereas, this method has always been the means of causing great dissatisfaction and dissensions in the ranks of the other political parties, we therefore deem it wise to change this method and make it more broad, in fact more Socialistic, not that we expect any dissatisfaction or dissensions in our own ranks at the present time, but with an eye to the future when such might occur, therefore be it

the United States Senate to be reinserted Resolved, that we recommend the delegates to select candidates for the nominations, whose names shall then be submitted to the party for a general vote, the result to decide who the nominees shall be. We also urge the delegates to use the greatest care in selecting eligible candidates. PROPOSITION OF SECTION NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

The National Convention to take action recommending to all Sections of the S. L. P., to arrange for festivals in favor of the Daily People fund. All labor organizations National Executive Committee in regard to sharing our principles or being friendly toward the same, to be invited to participate The National Executive Committee to insue a call for this purpose, setting forth the importance of a Daily People. and to transmit said call to all Sections and grogressive labor organizations of the country PROPOSITIONS OF SECTION WEST HOBOKEN. N. J The due cards to be abolished and in their stead introduce membership books with space for the receipt of dues, such books to contain also the platform and constitution of the party.

PROPOSITIONS OF SECTION GLOVERSVILLE, N. T. 1. The designation of Sections according to race and nationality to be abolished. Reason .- We are of the opinion that this

sion of the local railroads, fe ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal fran-

co-operatively under control of the municipal administration, and to elect their own superior officers, but no employes shall be discharged for political reasons. PROPOSITION OF SECTION BUFFALO, N. T. matters of a local character, an appeal The National Executive Committee to grant but one charter to any city or town; the local organizations to be divided and

chises; the employes to operate the same

organized according to language or political boundaries. Proposition of Section New York. 1. The National Convention to advise the Sections to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance wherever practicable.

2. To insert into the constitution a claus pledging the members of the party to the recognition of the class struggle.

PROPOSITIONS OF SECTION HEW HAVEN, CONN. The convention to discuss the question of the so-called Socialist Press of the country. 1. Is it advisable for the party and the present owners of these papers to put them under the control of the party?

2. Would it benefit our agitation if Socialist Press was consolidated? 8. All party papers are asked to offer

their opinion on this question and reserve for the use of the delegates sufficient copies containing such opinion. 4. All Socialist papers to send, free of charge, to the delegates of the National

Convention during the session, one copy each. 5. All National Socialist publications to send free of charge to each State organizer

one copy regularly. 6. The National Executive Committee te furnish free of charge to all members and sections, constitution and due cards.

7. The National Executive Committee to publish quarterly a report of the situation and list of Sections.

RANK AND FILE.

INDIANA.

State Campaign Committee Organized

for Work. Section Indianapolis at its regular business meeting, June 14, decided to send a Delegate to the National Convention and elected Comrade Ernst Viewegh as Dele-

gate, and Comrade Arno Huettig as Alternate. The Section also instructed the Delegate to support the proposition of St. Louis Section regarding the organization of the National Executive Committee. A Committee consisting of Comrades Ph. H. Moore, J. Sharp, J. Weber, and Al. Burkhard, of the American Section, and Comrade E. Viewegh, Henry Kuerst, Charles

Lagler, R. Hensel and Arno Huettig of the German Section, was elected to make the necessary provisions for the nomination of a State ticket and to carry on the State Campaiga.

This Committee held its first meetting Monday, June 15, and organized by electing Philip H. Moore, Permanent and E. Viewegh, Permanent Secretary. It was decided that the committee meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Colmbia Hall.

This will be hard work for us, but we will do all we can to make a good showing. In order to assist us we request every friend of our cause in this State to send his or her address to the Secretary of the Campaign Committee, E. Viewegh, 70 Morton street, Indianapolis, so we can mail him literature for distribution.

E. VIEWEGH.

Indianapolis, Ind.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes to Lecture in Boston.

Our young, resolute and eloquent leader of "New Trades Unionism," J. Mahlon arnes of Philadelphia, will lecture here under the auspices of the People's Union, Sunday, June 28, at 8 p.m., in Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington street Subject: "Trades Union, their Logical tion is Socialism." Trades Unionists who yet believe in the method as taught by the old British School of Trades Unionism

principle. ally invited. B. DREAYER

Worcester Notes.

months ensuing.

a camp and fishing party Saturday, June 13, and scored a complete success

Section Worcester has secured the privilege of holding public meetings and placing speakers on the Common, and will avail itself of that opportunity to give wings to the immortal truths of Socialism. An effort will be made to open the series not later than July 5, with Comrade M. M. Avery as the speaker. A. W. BARR. Worcester, Mass.

> MISSOURI. An Explanation.

Some Comrades have asked why "New America'' was not noticed in the New York People. Comrades, this is not our fault. The New York People and the New York Volkzeitung received the first copies of "New America" that came out of the press room. Up to date The Pecple has not yet taken notice of it. Perhaps this is the reward for the hard work the author of "New America" has done for the Socialist movement during the last ten years, and for the sacrifice of part of his health in the interest of our noble cause. We are pleased, however, to inform our comrades that the Paterson People, Cleveland Citizen, Coming Nation, Volksan-Belleville Arbeiterzeitung and walt. other Socialist and Labor papers have liberally advertised "New America," and the fact that about 1,000 copies of the book have been sold within the past four weeks is ample proof that the comrades all over the country are by no means waiting for the "puff" of our friends who happen to manage the People. Perhaps the editions of the People are still out in the wilderness hunting poor, little "labor fakirs.'' In this case, of course, they must be excused, for the fakir chase takes up all their valuable time.

> Fraternally yours, G. A. HOEHN,

NEW YORK.

St. Louis, Mo.

The Case Against the People.

The mischief resulting from the everlasting talk about the Labor fakirs indulged in by the People, manifests itself in a variety of aspects. Time being against me, I will here deal with but a few of them.

1. A fundamental idea of Socialism is that a corrupt system produces corrupt leaders: that although the individual corruptionist in his turn aggravates the evils which have given him rise and prominence, it is worse than useless to fight against individual persons. It is this which mainly distinguishes the Socialist from the bomb-throwing desperado, and from the word-wasting moral st. In its lucid moments the People itself will tell you so, as it does in such moments tell you a good many other sensible things. And yet the paper, in its general tenor, is nothing but a standing contradiction of that principle. It is absolutely impossible to take up a single number of our official organ without finding an attack on this or the other fakir in every possible form of invective in almost every part of the paper. It is a veritable craze. I should not be surprised to come across a man, who, if he draws solely upon the People for his instruction in Socialism, will define that word as "the art of abusing Gompers and others like him." Of course, the persons representing a system cannot always be detached from it. Of course, it is sometimes necessary to unmask a humbug, to expose a scoundrel. We all know that, But if you concentrate all your energy upon belaboring them in leaders, leaderettes, paragraphs, snap-shot and silly conundrums--if the Labor fakir becomes the Alpha and Omega of all your utterances, your ruling passion. your meat and drink, the subject of all your words, winks and smiles, the text of your sermon, the tune of your lay, then the thing becomes an unmitigated, abominable nuisance, and, what is worse, a contradition of your

2. The people evidently feels how terribly far it has gone on the wrong track. As it usually happens in such cases, errors of information, and any suggestions, that taste following the wake of errors of judgment, in the vain effort of "brazening it What takes place is this: A reout.' spectable Socialist paper, the standardbearer of a noble, glorious cause, degrades itself to the level of the parasitical penny. hunting press, and, as if to appease either its critics, or else its own conscience, every now and then prints silly epistles well-meaning, but misguided perfrom sons, in which it proclaims itself "the greatest paper ever published," "the best," "the finest," "most hard hitting, """most scientific, " and so on, and so forth. It is not more conceit all this: it is the broken reed of self-praise made to prop up a system of spleen-begotten abuse. It is a pitiful sight! 3. There is such a thing as literary decency. Ordinary self-respect forbids, for instance, such unseemly exhibitions of fury as are to be met with in the People. Whoever and whatever Kurzenknave may be, no self-respecting paper should descend to that low degree of personal abuse as to call him "a deposit of alcohol." Apart from the fact that a great many noble minds and very generou hearts have, at all times, been more or less addicted to the vice of drinking, the use of such a weapon against an opponent is in-excusable outside of Billingsgate. Call to mind the unsavory expressions the Peopl has used in its onslaughts upon Dixor whoever he may be-in its attack, by proxy, upon such a stout-hearted, though in one single instance certainly blameable comrade like Patrick F. O'Neill, Call these things, and these alone, to mind, and you will have a picture before you that will make you shudder. 4. That sometimes puerile, sometim Don Quixotic, but ever ink-shedding battling against the Labor fakirs results in something even worse than all that has so far been adduced. It simply crowds ou Socialism. The most important function of a Socialist paper published in a country where the eut is as yet in its infancy would seem to be this: To keep before the eyes of the native workman the steady growth of the movement abroad, with all the grand

phenomena incidental thereto of self-in-Comrades, it is especially urged that yea attend the monthly meeting July 5, at 2 p. m., at 1 Eden street to elect officers for six People is nine times out tan deaf and dumb. It cannot afford the space for a proper con-A happy half dozen of our comrades had tinuous record of the International So movement. It is only when a thing happens which makes a stir in the whole civilized world; it is only when a thing of such magnitute takes place that all the Capitalist prints devote columns to it, and the very newsboys who sell the Volkszeitung discuss it under The People's editors' nose, that it manages to find its way into the paper. The Gomperses and the Reicherses claim all our attention and most of our space. Even when the European movement is noticed it is mostly done but by way of fighting the fakirs. Take the recent the case of municipal elections in France. The marvelous news became known on Monday, May 4. The People of May 10, though it probably went to press on the previous Wednesday, could, if not devote to the news an editorial, at least give to it a prominent place, and, for want of particulars, a few wellchosen words in connection with the past of the French movement. It did nothing of the kind. It just added two or three lines to the cablegram of the Bourgeois papers, crammed the thing-eighteen lines all toldin the middle of a column without even as much as a headline. Bad as it looked, it might have been capable of an explanation. We waited. Next week will surely bring a fine editorial upon the glad tidings from France. The next week came and wen but no editorial put in an appearance. The same story the following week, and the week of May 31. That week the LABOR had two columns and a half about the same great victory. Whether that put them to shame in the People office or not I cannot tell, but our party organ at last gave uson June 7-a whole column and even a few lines over and above that.

> Is not this enough to prove my assertion that the people would not go without being pushed? Who can possibly want such a paper? However, this is at best only inferential, negative proof. Here is the positive proof: After five years of existence; in spite of the fact that many out of the 200 odd sections of the party peddle with it or take a certain number of it with responsibility; in spite of the fact of its being published under the roof of the Volkszeitung, and therefore on easier terms than most other papers, its circulation, according to the letter of Comrade Kuhn. which was published in the LABOR. is just 5,225.

> The National Convention must see to it that things assume a more favorable turn. The Comrades must see to it that the Convention does its duty.

M. WINCHEVSKY. New York.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Note by the General Manager. The receipts this week from local managers, it will be noticed, were by no means sufficient for the current expense

Delinquent managers will kindly remember our embarrassed situation here and send the sinews of war to the S. N. U. without delay.

Hereafter, when remitting, do not send checks, but money orders or the money in registered letter. The banks here charge 15 cents for each check for collection.

Communications Reported. Comrade J. C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass. writes: The Socialists of this city are desirous of starting a local paper here, and having seen a copy of the LABOR issued for Holyoke, instructed me to write you for terms and particulars. What is the number of papers that we have to dispose of? Can the paper be called anything other than Haverbill LABOR? I ask thus because there is a sort of a mongrel paper here called the Haverhill Labor, and we would wish to call it by some other name. Please let me know at your earliest convenience all the particulars in regard to it that will help us.

Comrade Philip V. Danahy, Rutland, Vt., writes: Having the establishment of a local LABOR under advisement, and not being fully adquainted with the requirements for the establishment of th same. I wish you would give me all the would assist us in its establishment. I am in a position to make it the Official Organ of our Central Trades Council, and I am sure that if LABOR is once established here, it will prove a success. We are greatly in need of another paper in Rutland. At present our local paper, which is Republican in principle, enjoys a monopoly of the field, as they have complete control of both the United and Associated Press reports, making it utterly impossible for a rival paper to exist. If we could start Rutland LABOR here, and devote our space to local news items, in connection with our local Labor notes. I believe we could, in a short time, make it a paper that would be sought after by all classes of citizens and, at the same time, spread the gospel of Socialism.

of economy, but because they gain the cars of people who seldom, if ever, would st-tend a meeting advertised at a hall.

The Pops are beginning to find out that can't "control" things unless they rn" them, and some Socialists have found out that the party must "own" ress before it can "control" ft.

The Bepublican Convention in St. Louis very much resembled Buffelo Bill's Wild West. The scene that followed the Silverites' formal withdrawal from the conven a, as well as the scene during and after McKinley nomination had many things common with the Indian dance.

The Silver Republicans bolted at the St. vention: the Gold Democrats will bolt at the Chicago Convention. ablicants, Silver Democrats and Populiste will try to bring about a ticket with Senator Teller as Pred-l candidate. What next? The old machines will get out of order. The 's Party will lose its '16 to 1'' ideal. ocialistically-inclined Populists will a disantiafed with their party affairs, a collision and final split will be un-ble. It is for the Socialist Labor to strike right from the shoulder the next few months and the S. I. Teller as Presise next few months, and the S. L. on be the third party in the United

question, Committee! Please an-oint-blank: We have always up-the banner of free speech and gree press in our columns, we criticised the actions of friend re criticized the actions of friend or. Fearlessly we have pointed weak spots in our own party move-This has been our duty as Scialists. what we are doing to-day. This is we intend doing in finture, it is truly Socialistic. dear Comrades, have we ever us of rile language? Hare we ever in friends or spisshed our enemies madely water? Have we not always count language, somed reasoning and auguage, sound reasoning and unents: And above all, have ys granted the privilege to o defend himself or herself?

Whereas, such election will in reality be left to the Publishing Association only as the National Executive Committee does not

understand the language in which those papers are written and consequently are incapable to judge about the qualities of an ditor, and

Whereas, the "Abendblatt" is left ento the discretion of the Publishing Asso clation, ignoring the fact that it is the Jewish Socialists outside of that asso on, who are the main supporters of that paper, and should, according to the principles of Socialism, have a voice in conducting the same.

Resolved, That we, the Jewish Section of Boston, recommend to the convention that the editors of the Abend-Blatt and Arbeiter Zeitung be elected by the Pub-liabing Association in conjunction with - AL tes representing the Jewish Sections of the S. L. P.

2. Whereas, The principles of , the Social De

Democracy require impartiality, and Whereas, The National Executive Com-mittee, a body which stands at the head of the party, should by its actions; show exles of that spirit, but acted contrary by amples of that spirit, our actou counting the allowing resolutions to be printed in the "People," wherein energetic and true members of our party were insulted and refused by an illogical answer to print a sponse to said resolutions be it

olved, That we, the Jewish Section of the S. L. P, of Boston, protest against such action and ask the convention to do the s

S. Whereas, It has lately occurred that a ess and energetic comrade has been ended from the party by a vote of 18 nat 17; and,

Whereas, in our belief this was made use of because there is no provision in our con-stitution governing the rule of suspension, be it

olved, that we the Jewish Section of S. L. P., of Boston, recommend to the conntion, that a provision regarding suspension of members be inserted in our constitation, requiring a two-thirds majorify as well as for expelling.

4. Whereas, our constitution provides, that in case of dissatisfaction with the de-tision of the National Board of Grievance,

etter agitation in the inte est of the S. L. P. and make the same more conscious of its aim

2. The seat of the National Executive Committee, as well as its election, to be submitted to the sections for a general vote? Reasons .- This is to prevent the causes of contentions within the party.

RESOLUTION AND PROPOSITION OF SECTION LAKE VIEW, CHICAGO

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party holds this year's National Convention in a place which, though selected by general vote, is situated in a very unfavorable location as regards general intercourse and its topography (Bodenbeschaffenheit), and

Whereas, Furthermore by a general vote in the various States and territories it always comes about that only that place is victorious, where the Socialist Labor party has the most members, it follows that against such a circumstance, the voters of the States less populated by Socialists are powerless; and

Whereas, Most labor organizations of the old and new world at their conventions and through their delegates to decide in what ce or State the next convention is to be held; therefore be it

Resolved, that Section Lake View, Chicago, Ill., recommends to the National Convention of the S. L. P. to be convened on July 4, the adoption of the following

The representatives of the Socialist Labo Party, U. S. A., in convention assembled resolve, to themselves decide the place of the next convention (instead of by a general vote as it used to be) by a vote according to States and Territories, the Section lo-cated at the place selected to attend to all the work necessary for the convention.

PROPOSITION OF SECTION CAMDEN. N. J. Section Camden proposes to give to planks 2 and 3 of the Social Demands in our platform the following form :

Plank 2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and all other means of public transportation and commun the employes to operate the same co-oper atively under control of the federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged from so frank and genial a pen as that of for political reasons.

Plank 3. The municipalities shall obtain

Secretary People's Union. Boston, Mass.

Wanted-A Trily National Executive Committee

As I havn't Comrade Winchevsky's address I venture on his friendly spirit to accept a word direct to him through your columns.

Labor June 6th prints a portion of his case for the Emeth. He says "The case for the Emeth vs. the People being, in view of the nearness of our convention, paramount to everything else." ' I cannot think so, if he will permit me an exception. The paramount thing for the convention is to create a truly National Executive Committee, composed of a representative from every state where the standard of Social-

ism is set up, with a certain proportion of these members to re-tire at stated periods that new blood may circulate. The party has outgrown the swaddling bands put on it seven ears ago, and it's high time that it took

ction accordingly. The solidity of localism and individualism at present possibly in the narrow limits of the National Executive (so-called) and which has done so much to embitter many comrades, must give way to a real National Executive in

keeping with the present spread of Bocialism. What answered very well, indeed, for a few Sections in 1889, is most unfit now for a work that covers more erritory than that of all the industria nations in Europe. Belgium, England, France and Germany might as soon be brought under the lead of a small knot of Socialists in Loudon, as for us to expect the United States, made up of every people

under heaven, to be successfully generaled by methods constructed in 1889. Hence, I ope Comrade Winchevsky will see that reconstruction of the National Executive is count, even to the case of the Emeth.

Very likely with a more comprehensive nal Executive, the case of the Emeth would settle itself. I stand with Comrade Winchevsky for keeping the party at large

posted on his view of the case, and am glad your columns are hospitable to his pen for the Emeth. Nothing can suffer

the former editor of the Emsth Waitham, Mass. MARY MARY GUNNING.

"New America."

Manager Charles Topmann, New Orleans LABOR writes: I inclose \$1.20 for fifteen more copies of "New America." This makes forty-five altogether inside of two weeks. It is selling like hot cakes. Kindly send them at once.

Comrade James H. Payne, Bridgeport, Conn., writes: Please send me a copy of "New America." I wish to read it to see what it is like. If it is a good one I will try and get our club to send for them, as we sell all such books.

Comrade Thomas Crimmins, Syracus Y., writes: Please find inclosed \$2 for wenty-five copies of "New America," orlered by American Section.

Manager Croasdell, Boston LABOR, says enclose \$4 for the fifty copies of "New America'' ordered. It is selling all right. Comrade Nicola Sansone, Bridgeport, Conn., writes: "Please send me two copies New America for 20 cents inclosed

9					
5	Receipts From Local Managers.				
Ĥ	For week ending June 20, 1896:				
ŝ	F. G. B. Gordon, Concord LABOR\$ 5.00				
3	A. E. Sanderson, St. Louis LABOR 7.00				
ii	G. Surber, East St. Louis LABOR 1.00				
	M. Buther, Holyoke LABOR 7.00				
ģ					
E.	Total				
ġ	Fraternally submitted,				
	ALBERT E. SANDERSON,				
1	General Manager.				
6	515, 517 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo.				

a state

World of Labor

REVOLUTION OF THE BALLOTS. [For the Socialist Newspaper Union.] Watchman, tell us of the hight, What its signs of promise are?" They are marshaling for the fight, Army of the Proletaire. Have they o'er the breastworks gone? Carry they our banner high? Arm and hammer high aloft, Dare to do and dare to die.

Do they know their duty now, Are they true class-conscious men? Taken they a solemn vow, To their wives and loved children? Do the ties of brotherhood Nerve them strong to strike the blow! Strong as yet the greed for gold, Stronger now their hate does grow.

Steady comrades, steady men, Ne'er to be misled again. Duty to your own's the cry, Competition's death is nigh. Only with each other vie, Double duty, dare or die! Strike the blow, yes, strike again, United strike a world you'll win. Newark, N. J. F. W. WILSON.

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PARIS, FRANCE.

Remarkable Progress of the Socialists Results of the municipal elections continue to trickle in, and to confound the audacious official statistics cooked by the Minister of the Interior, who quite disreards the fact that the new councils have st elected Socialist Mayors in such imortant centers as Marseilles, Bordeaux, fille, Roubaix, Toulon, Limoges, Dijon, coanne, Calais, Carmaux, Croix, Fleur-ance, Sens, and others. The number of hotels de ville on which the Socialist flag-Radical-Socialist conquests not countedwas planted on 17th May is estimated at between 400 and 500. Supplementary results to be noted are : Tulle, seven Socialists, ninteeen Radical-Socialists, and two Reactionists elected; Domerat, Socialist list elected with more than 700 votes. Also nine more Socialist lists victorious in the Correze Department, twelve in the Nievre, one in the Loire, one in the Haut Loire, two in the Yonne, and one in the Somme. The Radical and Socialist coalition list at Amiens obtained 7660 votes-2000 majority Several of the new Mayors are workers, notably of Lille, Calais and Croix.

General elections took place for the two great Parisian suburbs of St. Denis and Sceaux on May 17. Twenty-one councillors had to be elected and the Socialists retained their one seat without gaining any. Their vote was a formidable one, however, viz., at St. Denis, 16,000 in eight divisions contested, and at Sceaux 9,000 in Bix divisions Seven Radical-Socialists were also elected Still more municipal election results: More than 160 Ardennes Department: municipal seats secured to Socialism-a net gain of about eighty. These victories cover twenty-two communes, Loir-et r Department: Here twenty-two canidates of the Socialist and Radical coalition were elected at Blois. Three Socialists have been elected at Vendome, sight at Snevres, and in more than thirty rural communes the party has gained a great number of seats. Vauclese Department Two Socialists elected at Vaucluse. At Suresnes, 14 out of 23 seats have fallen to the Socialist Union.

The National Council of the French Labor Party entertained 800 persons, chiefly Socialist Municipal Councillors, at a "punch" on May 29. Jules Guesde presided, and to name the places from which Socialist delegates attended would be to give a list of most of the important towns of France. Guesde pointed out that his party, the Parti Ouvrier, alone secured more than 300,000 votes at the municipal electionsmore than double the number o 1892-and 1,500 candidates were elected. He also remarked that, while determined to retain its separate organization, the Parti Ouvrier would also continue to form a portion of the Socialist Union. Delory, Mayor of Lille, stated that the municipal results entail victory for more than a dozen Socialists in the North region in the 1898 Parliamentary elections. He also pointed out the important fact that it was with the Lyons program and as Collectivists, Revo-Intionists and Internationalists that the Socialists defeated the Bourgeoisie, the Church and the Capitalists. Not the slightest concession was made to catch a vote Citizen Lejard, from Cette, was in the enriable position of being able to speak on behalf of 6,725 out of the 9,000 voters on the registers of that town. The proceedings, needless to say, were enthusiastic. Twenty-seven Paris Municipal Councillors attended a meeting last week for the formation of a Socialist group in the Coun

LONDON, ENGLAND,

Sanitary Inspection Reveals Terrible Conditions. Dr. Lovett, a medical officer of health in

St. Gile's, appeared at the Bow Street Police Court the other day to support certain applications for orders to close dwellings in Short's Gardens, Drury Lane and Compton street. He said the death rate of one amounted to no less thrn 129 per 1,000. All were in bad state of repair from roof to ment. Some of them had yards at the back, but they were no larger than an ordinary table. The roofs were defective. and the sanitary arrangements were very bad indeed. The tenants of one house wer dying so rapidly that there would soon be no tenants left. The doctor added that he found large holes in one of the rooms. He understood that these were caused by rats. He was told that rats entered one of the bedrooms, and that one child had to keep awake to prevent the rats attacking the other children in the room.

The magistrate made closing orders in every case except in the case of the houses owned by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital.

Labor Representation in Parliament. The Operative Stonemason's Friendly Society has adopted a new rule to the effect that one of the objects of the society would be to "assist morally and financially in providing Labor representation on all public bodies and in Parliament, independent of the two political parties, i. e., Liberal and Conservative parties.'' A number of propositions have been submitted for giving effect to the rule. Cardiff (Black Lion) proposed a levy of 6d. per member; Glossop, 9d.; Battersea, £50 for the first year as an experiment; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6d; Sheffield, 8d. Sedburgh, 1s.; Stockport, 6d., Wakefield, 1s. In each case the proposition is backed by cogent and convincing reasons why it should be passed. In particular it is pointed out that builders more than any other trade has a direct interest in seeing the fair-wage clause inserted in all contracts. A good representative on the local council would be simply invalua ble. Stockport says: "We believe that the election of a score or two of direct Labor representatives-apart from Liberalism and Toryism-in the House of Commons would do more towards industrial emancipation in a decade than all the trades union congresses have done or will do in a century."

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Common Provisional Program.

Parliamentary elections for five provinces are now pending, and among the cities involved are Brussels and Antwerp. Of the seventy-seven seats comprised in these provinces, sixty-six are at present held by Catholics, ten by Liberals, and one (Namur) by a Socialist. Where, as at Brussels, the Socialists are coalescing with the Radicals, the following is the common provisional program :

1. Universal suffrage without restrictions for all political and administrative electious

2. Suppression of the system of substitutes for military service; organization of the armament of the people.

Bevision of school laws.
Elections of Mayors by Communal

Councils. 5. Regulation of labor contracts; fixture

of maximum duration of a day's work; choice of labor inspectors to be left to workers

6. Obligatory assurance of workers against labor accidents and illness. 7. Execution of all public works by the

state, the provinces, or the communes. 8. Abolition of indirect taxes, especially those burdening objects of primary neces-

sity. 9. Creation of a monopoly of alcoholic drinks

10. Progressive income tax and succes sion duty.

MADRID, SPAIN.

Labor's Trials and Strikes. Stoppage of work, with labor demonstrations, seems : o have been general through-

dorsing universal suffrage, proposes to confer the vote upon every citizen, subject to the conditions of a stated term of residence in the same locality and the payment of a minimum tax. All the amendments tending to modify the foregoing basis of the new electoral right having been successively rejected, the adoption of the ministerial measure may henceforth be looked upon as almost certain.

SYDNEY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Woman Suffrage in Action.

On Saturday, April 25, the women in South Australia were called upon for the are floating about. The output of the collieries working is scarcely, if it is, sufficient first time to exercise their parliamentary to supply the intercolonial demand. Durvoting power and, strange though it may appear, some of the women have babies which are always born young and helpless, the demands of the miners. A rumor was but do you think that stopped the mothers mines intended to send the steamer Duckfrom voting? Why, no! for Mrs. Brown minded Mrs. Smith's children and her own while Mrs. Smith was at the polling booth, and when Mrs. Smith came back she did the same for Mrs. Brown, and, will you believe that not a child throughout South Australia died because the mother went to The women voters voted wisely and vote. well. In fact the voting on their part was this subject. There are no scabs in the most satisfactory, and proves that they Newcastle district, and the want the vote and know how to use it.

The Referendum.

The following is a copy of the ballot paper used in connection with the Educational Referendum in South Australia: BALLOT PAPER.

YES 1. Are you in favor of the contin-uance of the present system of education in State schools: NO YES. 2. Are you in favor of the intro-duction of Scriptural instruc-tion in the State schools dur-ing school hours? NO. YES.

N. B.-If in favor of one (or more) of the above questions make a cross within the square on such question opposite the word 'Yes.' If not, opposite the word ''No.''

The following is the result of the bailot to date: In favor of the present system of education: Yes, 47,953; No, 16,659-majority in favor, 31,394. In favor of the introduction of Scriptural instruction into State schools during school hours: Yes, 17,903; No. 32,277-majority against. 14.374. In favor of the payment of a capitation grant to denominational schools: Yes, 12,449; No, 31,906-majority against,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

clerks of Pennsylvania. The organization State. The union was organized to obtain

The scheme of the league rests upon the rapidly. Dues are fixed at \$12 a year, which will

NEW CASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES. BLOSSOMS OF CAPITALISM.

The Miners' Strike.

ceded the terms, all other coal pits in this

The town of Newcastle itself wears

Barons know it. They are relying on

starvation to play their cruel game, but it

won't work with the miners of N. S. W.

made up their minds to the course they in-

tend to pursue are not the men to easily

back down. They have always been in the

van of the fighting section of trade unionists

both in Australia and Great Britain. On

the other side stand the Coal Barons, who

have accumulated the miners' withheld

wages, living on the fat of the land and

playing a waiting game, in the hopes of

starving the real producer of wealth to his

fore the strike, and so Labor and Capital-

ism stand confronting each other in battle

Between sixty and seventy sailing vessels

are lying in Newcastle Harbor eager to be

loaded with coal, which they cannot get

until the industrial battle now in full vigor

has ceased and Labor once more resumes

The miners of Newcastle have been

driven to this strike by repeated reductions

in their wages. True, a vague promise has

een given that if they would continue

work the colliery proprietors would take

their case into consideration next Sep-

received to the request for an Australian

living wage. Only the promise that their

case would be considered and nothing

has been shameful. To victimise the men

who stood up for their rights was a daily

and hourly occurrence. With devilish malevolence the coal barons have laid pits

idle to subdue the spirits of the men and

prevent them from combining in unity for

mutual protection "in order to bring a

was recently stated at a meeting in Lon-

don of the fat shareholders of the Lambton

colliery. Wages were brought down, too,

with a vongeance, averaging during the

and from which had to be deducted the

cost of powder, tallow, repairs to tools etc.,

3s.; house rent 5s., doctor and lodge 1s.,

which left to the miner, his wife,

and, say, four children, about 7d per day for each to be clothed and fed. The experience of the

miners with colliery proprietors and man-

agers have made them desperate, and no

onder, when forced to accept such condi-

an coal miner to

past four years only £1 13s. 1d. per we

reduction of wages peacefully about,'

miners have received at the

of the colliery proprietors

past five

That was the reply the miners

The treatment which these

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district are idle.

Modern Civilization Illustrated. Over 3,000 miners are on a strike for an Valencia has 20,000 fan makers. advance in wages. They have appealed to the workmen of Australia for financial aid. India has 150,000 cotton operatives. Wages in their district have been on a In Buenos Ayres cooks get \$15 a week. steady decline since 1892 and in some cases Italy has 33 Socialist papers. Poland has the fall has been fully 50 per cent. Ex-10. France about 70. cepting a few collieries which have con-

Fabian Socialists are making considerable progress in California.

A Socialist Labor Party section will be organized in Atlanta, Ga.

nournful appearance, and as is usual during industrial upheavals all kinds of rumors Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders oined the A. F. of L.

> About 55,000 workers of New York State enjoy the eight-hour day.

ing the week Sneddon's collieries agreed to The International Bricklavers' Union has reserve fund of \$289,500.

about that the proprietors of the Minmi Woodworkers won their strike against

the piece system at Quincy, Ill. enfield on a voyage to West Australia for the purpose of importing a load of scabs if The Allemanist party of France has been

they could be obtained. Coal is steadily absorbed by the Socialists. going up in price already, having been

Socialists have nominated tickets raised Sa. per ton, whilst the opinion of nearly all the Eastern States. many miners is that all coal production

The Letter Carriers' Association may should cease, and arrangements are being affiliate with the A. F. of L. made to approach the Southern miners on

Over 3,000 coal miners in Newcastle, N. S. W., district are on strike for an advance of wages.

Coa

The chain gang at Fresno, Cal., recently struck for three meals per day and won their point.

as well as they expect this time. From all appearances this strike is going to last The street railway barons of Milwaukee refuse to comply with the new 4-cent fare for some time. The coal miners, having ordinance.

> Girls won their strike in a Troy shirt factory against a reduction in wages and an obnoxious foreman.

Firemen at the Armour Packing Com oany, Kansas City, are on strike again. The company broke its agreement.

Brassworkers and metal polishers will probably amalgamate, which would give them a total membership of 12,000.

sweet will, unctuously plausible to a pin's There are now 3,200 linotype machines in point, saying even now, with heartless operation in the United States and orders brutality, that they are perfectly indiffercontinue to come in faster than they can be ent as to what the men ask for. All they know is that the men will go back to work filled. for less wages than they were receiving be-

fornia says that certain contractors in San dark in trying to assuage their sorrows, Francisco owe over \$75,000 back pay to laborers.

One effect of the Milwaukee street railway strike has been the creation of a tremendous sentiment for municipal ownership of monopolies.

Appenzell is the latest canton to add abor representative to its Grand Council. It is the first time that the party has entered this political field.

Queensland (Australia) Legislative Assembly, as the result of the recent elections, now contains twenty Socialists. In 1893 the number was fifteen

Italian Government is going to monopolize the sale of quinine. The robber druggists sell it for \$50 to \$100 a pound; the Government price will be about \$5. The Philadelphia police board has pre-

sented to the city a bill for \$4,906.84 incurred in "preparing" for a strike of treet car men which did not take place.

De Felice Giuffrida, the leader of the Italian Socialists has again been elected to Parliament from a district in Rome, defeating Prince Odestalchi by a large majority.

Seven members of the British parliament hold 136 directorships in stock companies among them. That accounts for a good deal of the leakage of milk from the legislative cocoanut.

The total number of labor unions in Illinois is 763, with an aggregate membership of 190,750 wage-earners. Of this number 309 organizations, with a numerical strength of 111,240, exist in Chicago.

The Queensland Labor party is gradually forging to the front, the present standing of all parties being: Conservative, 40,000 votes; Labor, 30,000; other parties combined, 16,000. The Conservatives admit that the Labor party is the only one they fear.

tions as these. For this state of affaire none should be blamed but the stubborn Coal Barons who are trying to do their best

THE LOWER ANIMALS

The Position of Socialists Toward Them.

Comrade Harry Lowerison, in the London Clarlon, Gives a Broader Definition.

Socialism to me is not a political or economic system. It includes such systems, but is far greater than they. If I were asked to say in few words what Socialism is, I should fall back on the root of the term-Socius-ally or brother-and reply that Socialism means for me the brotherhood of the world. Not, mind you, alone of the human world, la Solidarite Humaine, but the solidarity, the oneness of my ownand all sentient life. The blue-bottle onthe garden path at my feet, the yellowwhite butterflies dancing in the sunshine, the sooty brown London sparrow on the young lime there, the wood-louse whose jointed shining armour betrayeth him as he creeps out of my shadow, the doves and rabbits that my baby boy stands laughingly in front of just now, he himself with his little comrades. the Salvation Army band who rend the air with strident voices in the street, my wife at her household tasks-alp these, all life that lives and suffers is one with mine, and not till we have banished. pain for the least of these could my own life be lived without pain to myself.

The obvious answer that Socialists imay make to this would be in words like these: Admit all this, and yet is not the human race most nearly akin to you, and does not its misery appeal more strongly to you than that of these beings with whom you cannot so nearly sympathize? Moreover, is it not probably true that we feel more acutely than these, and should we not strive, therefore, to mitigate the greater pain of humanity first? Is it not further true that with our speech and free communication we understand our own kind as we do not understand the creatures of other Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of Cali- kinds; that, whereas we often move in the there are many known and acknowledged wrongs on the higher plane that we may hurl our forces against?

All these arguments are to me sound. There are some who hold that the pain of a. crushed wood louse is not less either in kind or degree to the wood louse than what a man would suffer with a like injury, and this may be true or not; but for myself I think that the pain that these creatures suffer is much less than that of ours. Moreover, of course, our own kin will always most strongly appeal to us, and from our kinship we can help them more, so that to the man or woman, who is honestly doing. his or her little bit to mitigate the worldsmart, I have nothing to say; but to those who say, "Let us work for man and man alone, and leave the faddists to protect the brutes, '' I have a very urgent reply.

Your aim is to protect the weak against the strong, to prevent injustice, to put an end to a system in which the bully and the knave and the idler live softly at the cost of the pain and labor of the timbl, the up-right and the willing to work. Then I re-peat that life is one, and that interdependence-reciprocity of Confucius-is its only workable, livable, and lovable theory. Every time you see pain wantonly inflicted on one of our weaker cousins and do not cry shame, you stultify yourself for a soidier in the field to which you think you are specially called ; every time you go out of your way to do a kindly act to, or interfere in behalf of "the least of these, " you have as truly done it on behalf of crucified humanity as if one of your own kind had been directly benefited thereby.

Faddists ! are we? God make incisio the shallow men who are without fads. Buddha, Plato, Jesus, St. Francis, Sir Thomas More-these were faddists in their day. We are a goodly company, we fardists

But go on with your "for man alone"" The average cost of the electric light in theory. Fight and win your battle, for your 131 cities in the United States owned by will win it, for those who come after and they shall return in du the line of your victorious march to take up the battle where you left it for the weaklings who could not voice their cry with sufficient loudness to bring their claims before you. Or do you not see that the fight must be one if it is to be completely victorious? That the advance must be a general one if it is to end in a triumph? That when the morning stars shall sing together to herald the advent of our Prince of Peace all animated nature must join the Io pean of universal love and joy. I am quite aware that the average Fa is laughing now. Poor old tadpole Fabian. A youngster never gets up at the Fabian Society with a generous sentiment on his tongue, but he is frozen by the seeming cycinism of this curious people. See mind you, the Fabians have hearts to feel -but it isn't Fabian form to show it. Well, my space is out, and I have given you some rambling thoughts as usual-but, res, there is one thing more. The huma itarians of to day will be the Socialists of to-morrow. Let the Socialists of to-day see to it that they are humanitarians also_ -Harry Lowerison in London Clarion.

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19,458

Pennsylvania Drug Clerks.

Within the past few months a State organization has been formed by the drug was secretly projected in Philadelphia last August and has spread over the entire higher wages for drug clerks. The wages a clerk receives, \$10 and \$12 a week for qualified assistants, and \$15 to \$18 for registered managers, has led to the movement. These wages the clerks complain of all the more bitterly because they have to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day and seven days in the week.

stringent regulations thrown about the sale of drugs in this State. No other State in the Union supplies just the same conditions, and on this the clerks base their hopes of success. Throughout the State the league is in a flourishing condition and growing

go for a fund to support the clerks when the strike is on. Regular meetings are held every month.

BALTIMORE, MD.

the inmates bowed their heads while the

fion to the hint given them by this girl and

devoted the time of the Congress to an in-

quiry into social conditions that cause so

great a portion of existing vice and crime,

they might have accomplished more than

they probably did. But the Congress

seems to have dealt mostly with effects and

ignored the more troublesome one of causes.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Horrible Contracts of the Sweater

The strike of the garment workers of

derly life.

 Are you in favor of the pay-ment of a capitation grant to denominational schools for secular results? . NO.

Labor-Starving Machinery, What machinery is doing in France:

Constant and	1873.		1895.	
Industry.	Workers. Machine	Workers. Hand	Workern. Machine	Workers. Hand
Cotton Wool Bilk Flax and Hemp		83,000 60,000 125,000 60,000	50,500	33,000 30,000 55,500 22,800
Total	132,100	328,000	184,800	141,800

It will be seen by the above, which are official statistics, that there were in the aggregate 134,000 less people employed in than in 1878, and this in view of the fact that production has vastly increased. Note, also, that while the hand workers ed by 186,700 the machine have decrea workers have only increased by 52,700. Given that the construction of machinery will occupy some of the displaced workers. there is still a large number to be accounted for who must be in the Labor market competing for the right to minister to the wealth of the factory owner, who uses machinery for the purpose of creating profit, and displacing Labor. Is it any der that the doctrine of collective ownership is so strong in the minds of worker and thinker? The old gag is played outthat the use of machinery creates opportu s for Labor. The definition "Laboreaving machinery" is truly applied. Under present conditions it might be addi-tionally known as "Labor-starving ma-

here proved offensive to the authorities. and they only allowed them to go up beheaded. In some cases the difficulty was overcome by pasting the cut-off heading at the foot of the bills

A Socialist play, entitled "The Strike," was received with warm applause in a Barcelona theater.

The town of Estrada has its building trades strike. The joiners and stonecutters want to work from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., instead of from 5 a. m., to 7 p. m., as resent, but the masters will not be dictated to.

Comrade Antonio Paz, of the Bakers' Union, has just been liberated from prison after eight months' incarceration without trial, for alleged intimidation during a strike in Madrid. Two other Comrades are still there in connection with same strike. The cotton factory workers held their third Congress at San Martin, Provensals, on May 24 and 25. A letter was read from the cotton-spinners of Lisbon desiring the co-operation of the congress to promote the solidarity of labor, and proposing a textile workers' union for the entire Iberian Peninsula.

ROME. ITALY.

Destitution in Sardinia and Sicfly. The Messagero states that destitution eached such a point in Sardinia that the inhabitants of Dorgoli and other localities are reduced to living on wild herbs. At Barisardo, Tertania, Barrus, etc., the small proprietors are begging their bread. and elsewhere the people have to sell their clothing and bedding to pay the taxes. A Sardinian Deputy went to the Premier to explain the situation, and the reply was that other parts of Itally are equally the prey of famine-Sicily being specially mened. With regard to this comparison of the unfortunate condition of the two islands, it is a strange coincidence that Sardinia was formerly called the "foster mother of Rome, " and Sicily "the granary of Italy."

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Electoral Reform Bill. The Dutch Chamber has ratified, by 62 votes to 36, Article 1 of the Electoral Reform bill, which, without entirely en. floor of the shop!

grade the Australi level of the Russian serf. But with all the despotism of the Coal Barons the spirit of Where to Begin.

During the recent session of the .Social the Newcastle miner is yet unconquered. and he is now fighting for fair play, not Purity Congress here a party of fifteen only for himself, but for his wife and little women who were in attendance started out at midnight on a slumming expedition. In ones depending on him. one of the disorderly houses they visited all

LEADVILLE, COLOBADO.

women sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." General Miners' Strike in Progress But one jeered at them. To this one Mrs. The miners in this camp receiving only Edholm addressed herself, and, placing her \$2.50 a day were ordered to strike. 1,500 men have left their posts. The strike is head in the girl's lap as she knelt, prayed that God might deliver her from a bed in ordered by the Miners' Union which is the charity hospital and a grave in the potnearly 3,000 strong. A number of the silter's field. This stirred the gill, and she ver producers have only been paying \$2.50 told the reformers that the place for them a day, others paying \$3. The former class to go, if they wented to do good, was the state that their ore is of too low a grade to shops and factories, which. by paying girls pay more than \$2,50. The miners have enstarvation wages, drove them to a disordesvored to get \$3, and as they failed every \$2.50 man walked ont. The Iber Mining If the ladies had given thoughtful atten-Co., paying miners \$3 a day, closed down

throwing out 500 men. The trouble occurred because the company would not pay its trammers but \$2.50.

The seriousness of the situation is the pumping proposition. It is feared that the pump men and engineers will join the strike. If they do many mines will be flooded, involving a loss of millions of dollars. Everything is quiet.

The miners have quit at the following properties: The Maid of Erin, Lower and Henrietta, Bonair, Weldon, Grey Eagle, Pocabontas, Bohn, Small Hopes, El Paso, Coronado, Ibex and Marian.

The mine managers who are paying \$3 a day are going to close down. Many of the mine managers are notifying their men that they can quit. It looks now as if every mine in the camp will be closed. The managers who are paying \$3 a day say that they do not intend to have the strike onesided, so they are going to close.

In the Parliament of South Australia. Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria and New South Wales there are over 100 Socialist Labor members. There were not a dozen before the 1890 strike.

Switzerland proposes to have a state match monopoly, not for profit, but fer suppression of the phosphorus match. It is dangerous to work with phosphorus, and the discase resulting is as horrible as leprosy.

private enterprise is five cents per candlepower, whilst in twenty-four other towns in which the electric light is owned by the municipal councils the cost of it to the citizens is only two and a half cents per candle-power.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, has a municipal abattoir, where all cattle are slaughtered. The city furnishes meat to the local dealers and compels them to sell at a price fixed by the Council. Violation of this regulation means a fine, and if persisted in, the right to engage in the business is annulled.

Within the last years, in the State of Minnesota 2,087, 180 acres of farm land have been foreclosed and their owners driven out of their homes. On this land dwelt 33,453 farmers, who were all set adrift. In the towns and cities of the same State during the same time 57, 112 town lots were foreclosed and not redeemed.

The English Government has recently asamed control of all the trunk line or long distrance telephone business in the United Kingdom. For this purpose \$5,000,000 has been appropriated by the House of Commons to purchase exisiting lines and an additional sum of \$1,500,000 has since been appropriated for the erection of additional

In Belgium two Socialist communal coun cillors, condemned to six months' imprisonment for articles published in the Conscrit, were escorted to the gaol by a num-ber of Socialist students and members of the Labor League with banners flying. The door of the prison was closed on the two counciliors amid the protesting shouts of the crowd and the strains of the "Marsollaise."

The Labor organizations of London are actively preparing for the great World's Labor Congress, which meets in that city the middle of next month. Delegates will be present from North and South America. Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Russia, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Roumania, Bulgravia, Servia, Bohemia, Holland, Denmark, Hungary. Portugal, Australia, some of the South African republics, Japan, and perhaps some from Egypt, Turkey, Greece and other countries.

The strike of the factory shoemakers of Copenhagen, Denmark, was finally settled in favor of the strikers. They were out December, 1895, on account of a reduciton in wages. They not only prevented the readjustment of wages by the employers being carried out, but gained a six or ten per cent. increase. The solidarity of the 500 men affected was a remarkable feature of the strike.

In view of the coming London Congress, Jean Jaures suggests a practical program on the subject of colonial extension. This includes (1) incessant vigilance in each country to secure peace and prevent excessive National pretentions; (2) solicitude for ameliorating the condition of oppressed races; (3) extension of "international guarantees, ensuring to all peoples the use of the great highways of the world.

The cost of 1,000 cubic feet of water gas is less than 10 cents. Many cities already own their water works. Why shouldn't they own a water gas plant and furnish their people with heat and light, at a cost equal to \$1.40 a ton for coal?

Chicago against the sweating bosses has brought to light some samples of the horrible contracts many of the workers have to sign. Here is one: The man was to work for one year at \$3 a week from 4 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily; he was required to sell his

peddling outfit to raise \$100 as a bond; in case of sickness he was required to give fourteen days' notice of absence from duty or forfeit his bond; in case of removal before the expiration of his term he was to forfeit the bond; in case of demanding higher wages he was to forfeit the bond.

Here is another: A sweater hired a man under contract to work sixteen hours a day pressing coats at 2% cents a coat-wages so low that subsistence is rendered almost im--and in consideration of the terms the sweater stipulated that the worker should have the privilege of sleeping on the

A BOY WITH A RECORD



world that it is no wonder some of them are worth knowing: some of them have and a victory such as they had never lives so full of interest and adventure that it is a pleasure to hear about them, even

though we may never meet them face to ace. It is about a boy of this kind that want to tell you now.

This boy's life began in the Valley of Wirginia, one hundred and one years ago, and it was so different from that of his brothers and of all his young companions, that we follow it with an inerest that never flags. He was active, hardy and tall beyond his years, and the name that he was most often called by and that clung to him through all his after life, is Sam.

In the days of our pioneer forefathers support for a family could be wrung m the forest only by hard and patient labor, and every healthy boy was expected to do his part. Sam was a ealthy boy; indeed the records of that day seem to give no account of any er kind, and he worked with his older brothers all day for the privilege of running across fields to the schoolouse that he might keep his place in the spelling-class-the last to recite fore dismissal.

Yet Sam learned to read, and write and to cipher, and reading was, in his ands, a key to unlock a storehouse of wonderful treasure. Often and often had he heard from his mother stories of the brave Scotch Highlanders, who vere his ancestors, and many a detail of the famous slege of Derry in which is forefathers took part, where the gallant defenders fought and starved and prayed and hoped till at last relief mme. Soldiers of the Revolution found welcome that never failed at his fath-'s fireside, and their young listenrs heard many a tale of battles fought, f peril and suffering undergone.

When Sam was thirteen his studies ad sports in the old Washington Col-se building were forever interrupted. His father died, and his mother was left with aine children to face the future.

There were fertile lands on the Tenee, ample enough to furnish a home ch brave son who consented to ve the home in that beautiful valley and cross the Allegheny Mountains. It was a perilous undertaking, and full of wild adventure, but they rested at last not many miles from the Tennes-

Hard work and plenty of it young am shared cheerfully with his broth-Sam shared cheerfully with his broth-ars; but he was able to give some at-tendance at an academy, too. He had read and re-read an English transla-tion of Homer until his mind was filled with the desire to read the poems in the tongue in which they were written. He asked his teacher in the academy to instruct him in Latin and Greek, and may aroundly refused. Perhaps. nd was promptly refused. Perhaps, afterwards, when this man saw what a great career opened before his young and bashful pupil, he repented

About this time an opening that was thought a very good one presented it-self. A man who kept a small trading ore was in need of an assistant, and otherly influence prevailed to put Sam in the position. Just the number of days it took to fill up the measure of his diagust is not recorded, but Sam sud-denly disappeared, and with him his ri-fic and his much-loved books.

yond the Tennessee lay the coun try of the Cherokees, a brave and powerful nation living in peace and abund-nace on their own lands. To them Sam went, and they received him with much

warfare. On a bend of the Tallapoosa, the Creeks, who had long waged an indecisive warfare, took their stand, resolved to risk all in a final engagement. HERE ARE SO many boys in the Tecumseh's brother had visited the Creek Nation several months before, and had declared to their prophets that the flower of their people should assemthat ble and give battle to the pale-faces,

> known should crown the day. The prophets proclaimed this to the warriors, telling them that a cloud from heaven would be the signal that the Great Spirit would send that their deliverance had come.

> The entrance to the peninsula was strongly fortified, and General Jackson himself advanced upon these breastworks, but General Coffee, with his mounted men and the Cherokees who served under Jackson, had forded the river and advancing up its banks cut off the retreat of the Creeks in that direction.

But the wily Cherokees soon discovered the canoes of the Creeks, halfhidden in a fringe of bushes, and their swimmers brought them across the river. Their gallant chief, Richard Brown leaped into a cance, his braves and Captain Russell's company of scouts swarming after him, and amid rifleballs and arrows, which showered among them, they made their landing. They at once set fire to a cluster of wigwams near the water, and the dark column of smoke, rising above the trees, was the signal to General Jackson that they had crossed the river. His men were eager to advance, but their brave leader held them back until he had caused the Creeks to remove their wom-

en and children to a place of safety. Then the breastworks were stormed and the young ensign, who fought his first battle that day, was one of the first to clamber over. Gallantly leading his men, he was struck by a barbed arrow, and retired for a few moments to have his wound bound up. Seeing him in the surgeon's hands, the general ordered him to the rear, but the young officer rushed again to the combat, where his friends, the Cherokees, who had known him so long in peace, regarded his daring deeds with wonder and admiration. This disobedience of his endeared him for life to the iron heart of his commander.

Two bullets which at the same instant, shattered his right arm and lodged in the shoulder, put an end to his career as a soldier for many years, and nearly put an end to his life. When, after months of suffering, he was on his way to rejoin the army, he was met by news of the battle of New Orleans, and the war was over.

No doubt it was a source of keen re gret to the young soldier that he had not shared the glories of that victory. He did not know then that a day would come when he would act as commander in a battle as brilliant and as decisive as that one fought at New Orleans.

But the years went by, and many changes came into the life of the boy who was willing to work all day that he might run across the fields and spell with the class in the closing lesson. He became distinguished as a lawyer; he was made Governor of Tennessee, and afterwards he paid a long vis it to his adopted father, the venerable Oolooteka.

After that he went to Texas, intending to spend his days in peaceful retirement on a cattle farm. But "some men call for places, and some places call for men," and that dream of a herdsman's quiet life was never realized.

Texas was of the verge of a revolution, and instead of the Mexican province of New Estramadura was destined to become a separate republic. The new-comer was invited to a place in her councils, and after three years the sword of commander-in-chief of her ces was tendered him. The storming of the Alamo and the inhuman butchery of its gallant defenders was quickly followed by the massacre of Goliad, where five hundred brave men were slain in cold blood after their capitulation.

HARRISON ON OUR FINANCES

est and Strongest Statesmanship quired to Mend Existing Conditi Ex-President Harrison will discuss our national finances in an article on

"The Secretary of the Treasury," which will appear in the August issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. He will tell briefly of the origion of our financial system; its expansion or development how the nation raises its revenues, and disburses its moneys; and detail the faults of our system of financiering. Referring to the methods necessary to maintain our gold reserve General Harrison expresses himself with evident disapproval, and says that "the present situation would be absurd if it were not so serious." The increase or the diminution of the gold reserve, the ex-president asserts, powerfully affects every interest, and the "mending of existing conditions will be a task for the wisest and strongest statesman

ship." The ex-president clearly intimates that successful financiering is extremely difficult by the present methods.

The New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, Mass., has furnished instruction to over 60,000 pupils since 1853, and its popularity as an institution of the highest excellence is constantly increasing. Its curriculum is not confined to music alone, but oratory and modern languages have finely equipped departments and the best instructors money can procure. Special attention also is given to instruction in pianoforts tuning. The charges are low when compared with those of other musi-cal schools. Prospectus mailed free on ap-plication. plication.

Factory Smoke.

An item is now making the rounds which ought to afford factory owners who are wrestling with the smoke problem something to think about. The stack of a German sugar factory, so it is stated, was provided with a soot catcher, and six days afterward the accumulation was removed and the accumulation was removed and found to figure up about 6,700 pounds, which, at a low estimate, ought to amount to about 175 tons in a year. While the correctness of the figures cannot be vouched for and a liberal discount may be in order, it is safe to presume that the result of the experi-ment was instructive. Soot catchers are not very commonly used appurtenances to steam plants, and probably have little value except as a means of complying with local smoke ordinances. But the object lessons which they could teach might lead to very acceptable fuel conomies.—From Cassier's Magazine for July.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted

To settle on one thousand choice farms on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Dakota. These lands are located in twenty different counties, and are to be had now at prices ranging from \$7 to \$15 per acre; a few months hence their value will be doubled.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever be-fore been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exis anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere

Schools and churches abound every-where. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakots are the banner diversified farming and stock-raising states of the West. Every-

stock-raising states of the west. Every-thing grows in Dakota except ignor-ance and intemperance. A new boom is on. Take advantage of the tide which leads to Dakota and to fortune. For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Im-migration Agent, 410 Old Colony Build-ing Chicago. Illa ing, Chicago, Ills.

Originality.

details long ago. The novelists of all civilized lands have been racking their brains for plots for three generations now, and their name is legion. You

ARE HARD TO CATCH.

MURDERERS OF WOMEN EN-DOWED WITH GREAT CUNNING.

A Series of Remarkable Instances How the Perpetrators of Fleadish Crimes Have Defled Arrest-Some Eastern Murder Mysteries.



Though the number of these crimes has probably by no means increased as rapidly as population, still, thanks to the remarkable new facilities enjoyed, all the world hears today of the crimes committed yesterday, provided that they happen anywhere within easy reach of telegraph wires. The majority of mysterious crimes and also the majority of murderers who escape punishment, are to be found where population is densest, that is to say, in the big cities. In the past ten years almost every large city in the world has contributed a more or less lengthy series of atrocious murders, the perpetrators of which have remained undiscovered, or, at any rate, have managed to evade justice. Jack-the-Ripper murders in London, the work of Eyraud, the Frenchman, of the strangler in New York, his imitator in Chicago, and the very recent cases in San Francisco will occur at once to the memory of any newspaper reader quite apart from their taking any particular interest in such records.

And yet all mysterious murders do not occur in big cities. Indeed, many of those which have so far been incapable of solution have been committed in the open country, though not far from some large town. This is especially true of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, states which have been fruitful in cases of the kind mentioned, especially the latter state, which has come to be known as "bloody Jersey!" Who killed Mary Stannard, in Rock-

land, Conn., on Sept. 3, 1878; Jennie Cramer at New Haven, on Aug. 6, 1881; Rose Clark Ambler, at Stratford, Conn. on Sept. 2, 1883; Phoebe Paulin, near Orange, on Nov. 24, 1883; Tillie Smith. in Hacketstown, on March 25, 1887; Mary Anderson, near Perth Amboy, on June 8, 1892?

Who killed these young women, the oldest of whom was hardly 23 years of age, the youngest 18, all of them pretty and well-known?

Then, who killed Mamie Sullivan, music teacher, on Wednesday night, March 4, within sight of her home on one of the principal thoroughfares of Paterson, N. J.? The dying girl was found at 9:30 p. m. A reputable citizen had passed by the spot where her body was found at 9:27 o'clock, and had seen no sign of her. Within three minutes her assailant had murdered her. She died some few hours later at the hos-"Whether or not this proves avail-able, I am sure you will grant that the plot is an original one." died some few hours later at the hos-plat without regaining consciousness. These names have carefully been se-Original plots are rarer birds than you perhaps think. If you made the women who have been murdered in the hero boil and eat his grandmother, last twenty years in small towns a few miles from New York. The state of vation, yet it might prove to have been conceived and deliniated in all its awful the name of the State of Mysterles.

the name of the State of Mysterles. Mary Stannard was 19 years old, tall and handsome when, in 1875, she left the poor home of her father to go to now, and their name is legion. You the poor nome of her father to go to never can tell unless you have read all work at Guilford as a servant. A year their books, what the French and Russians and Italians have been up to, not to speak of romancers nearer home. Besides, a plot may be original, and yet too gruesome, painful, or horrify-ing; it may also (and easily) be too murchable. Originality is not the lass real the task of 1878 the vil-

good clews. The case was dropped, and the murder is to this day a mystery.

Jennie Cramer's dead body was found in the water near New Haven on Aug. 6, 1881. The men who found the body noticed a strong smell of chloroform about it. She was 19 years old. Her

disposition was lively, but so far as known she was not bad. She fell into the hands of a woman who called herself Blanche Douglass. Through her she met Walter and James Malley, Jr. cousins, who looked so much alike that they were often mistaken for each other. On the day before the murder the four were together, skylarking, and the young men apparently drunk. That night they spent at the Malley home, the family being absent. The Douglass woman told two stories, one that she and the young woman had a room together, the other that they hadn't. On the afternoon of Jennie's disappearance Jennie was seen by some in a cab with one of the Malley boys; by others in a street car, moody and cast down, riding toward that part of the water where her body subsequently was found. The Malley boys and the Douglass woman were arrested and put on trial. The defense proved an alibi for the boys and presented the theory that the girl, who had been scolded by her mother for staying out all night, had committed

suicide, thinking herself irretrievably ruined. The verdict was not guilty. Next came the murder of Rosa Clark Ambier, age 23, in Stratford, Conn., on the night of Sept. 2, 1883. Her father

19 years old she married Norman Ambler, from whom she got a divorce, alleging cruelty. She became engaged to



MARY ANDERSON.

be married to his cousin, William Lewis. On the night of her death there was a thunder storm. At 11:30 o'clock that night a citizen, who lived near the spot where at 7 o'clock the next morning the woman's dead body was found, heard a woman shrick. Rose that night had called at Lewis' father's home. He had escorted her part of the way to her own home and had returned to his at 10 o'clock. When found it was noticed that her shoes were covered with dust, so that she could not, therefore, have been out in the storm. Near by was an old dancing pavilion, and persons re-membered having heard isughter com-ing from it during the storm. The decision was that she had been strangled, then stabbed in the pavilion, and had then been carried after the storm to the meadows where she was found.

Investigation then showed that the girl had been of a trifling disposition, and that she had been the guilty one and not her divorced husband. Even before she got her divorce she and Lewis had been unduly intimate, and she had also had love affairs and subsequent quarrels with other men, one of whom, a sailor, had left the town engaged to her and returned to find her married to another. The divorced husband proved that he was forty miles from Stratford the night of the murder. and suspicion then fell upon Lewis. One man said that he had seen Lewis and the girl driving in a buggy late that evening, and another said that at 6 o'clock the next morning Lewis told Im that his sweetheast dered the night before while her body was not discovered until 7 o'clock. Several persons were arrested, but no one could prove where the girl had been from 9:45 o'clock that evening when Lewis left her half way on her way home. She insisted always that he should not accompany her all the way home-until 11:30 o'clock, when her dy ing shrick was heard. Lewis proved by his family that he came home at 10 o'clock, and that he went to bed and stayed there. The coronor's jury returned a verdict that she had come to her death at the hands of an unknown person and the case was dropped. In the murder of Mary Anderson in a lonely spot near Perth Amboy on the afternoon of June 8, 1892, there were the same striking features as in the crimes already detailed. The girl was just 16 years of age. The murder, was done at 5:15 o'clock, and the body discovered seven minutes later, and three minutes after that a young man was coming out of the woods where the body was found. The murderer had first shot her through the heart and then opened her jugular vein and carotid artery with a knife. The police arrested one young man, Harry Scherpf, who established a good alibi. That the girl was murdered by some one who knew her and with whom she had an appointment is believed to this day.

Her Biscults.

"Your wife gave a splendid lecture on cooking last evening. Why weren't you there?" "I was at home with a terrible case of dyspepsia."

Rome Wasn't Built in a Day.

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this stan ard remedy is no more than just. Bilious-ness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidcomplaints and nervo sness are among he complaints which it eradicates.

Two brothers, living in the same State at North Waldoboro, went recently to the cemetery to trim their father's grave. There they fought with clubs and things, and the lawyers were resorted to.

FITS -All Fits storped free by Dr. Kline's Great Serve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, farvelous cures. Treatise and 22 trial both free by 'it cases, Send to Dr. Kline, 21 Arch St., Phila, Pa

Police reporter-"'Five wheelmen arrest-d to-day for 'scorching.''' City Editor-"Group them under the heading 'Hot Stuff.'"

Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Syrup is the ideal cathartic. Purely vegetable. It promotes internal cleanliness without de-bilitating the organs on which it acts. 50 cents and \$1 bottles at all druggists, or the Carlstedt Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

He-"How blue the ocean looks to She -"'That's because it's washing the

shores.' If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP for Children Teething

The Siamese twin, or twins, born in Gardean, Pa., have eight irregularly dis-posed legs and three eyes. They or it are or is dead.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

A pair of 'crocodile shears' was re-cently set up in Pittsrurg that can but plates of any size 1% inches thick, or a bar \$ inches square.

Coe's Cough Balsam. is the eldest add best. It will break up a Cold quicks or than anything size. It is always reliable. Try it.

The horse can afford to laugh a horse laugh at the bicycle and the trolley car. By and by there will be none but nice, easy jobs left for horses.

For lung and chest diseases Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.-Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

The teachers and sages are dead and their words forgotten, but a traveling man has a smutty story which he thinks is new, and there are men eager to hear.



Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking



HAIR RENEWER Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty-will thicken the growth of the hair-will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made. E. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

DANDERINE

S The only remedy known to medical science that will produce a full growth



tice.

iship, and their chief, the stately and revered Dolooteka, in course of



STRUCK BY. AN ARROW ted him as his son and gave in his wigwain; bestowing the name of Coloneh-the

triendly fire of the Cherokee he young white stranger read 's Hind and learned to converse ongue to which the Blind Bard listened. He acquired, too, a dge of the Indian character, ande him in after years their iend, their most dangerous en-tree or four years passed, and g Bover must have thought, as older, that his true home was a people, for he returned to

among them. a way of 1813 had begun, and at the call for troops in the nearest town tall young hunter enlisted—to the fination of his friends—as a pri-midiar. But be sturdly declared: a rather honor the ranks than dis-ten appaintment."

Appendictment." Tops from the ranks howev-enving as easign's uniform, and harder ander a schert is mahraitable that his friends is well him "Old History."

Meanwhile the Texas general, with his sad and disheartened followers, was pursuing that masterly retreat that was to culminate in a crowning victory at San Jacinto.

But of that victory you all have read in the history of Texas; how seven hundred Texans faced Santa Anna with his eighteen hundred trained soldiers, and how the glories of that day made a hero of every patriot who fought there. and shed a lustre upon the name of their leader-General Sam Houston, of Texas.

The Decensed Wife's Sister Question

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a deputation of the agents-general for all the self-governing colonies, who waited on him last week to urge support for the legalization of marriage with a ed wife's sister, said he quite deceas sympathized with the object the colonial governments had in view, but doubted whether Gen. Laurie much Bill's dealing with the subject could be dealt with this session. At the same time, however, whenever that or any other measure legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister came before parliament he should support it.-London Times.

Ineffectual.

Wickwire-Notice what a hollow angh Mudge has this morning. Yabaley-Yes. He is getting off that hol-low laugh to disguise the fact that he is full.-Indianapolis Journal. Not every crank is a genius.

Ness Compliment First Post---"Heard a neat compli-nest on your stuff about the 'Daffodils' restarday." Second Post----"Indeed?" "Tes. Pollow asked me if I wrote it." --Cincinnati Enquirs."

improbable. Originality is not the lage residents, sharp-eyed as are all only requisite of a good story, long or short. -- "With the Trade," in July was in low spirits, that often she would Lippincott's.

Free Homes.

Another opportunity for immigrants ceived again. to secure homes free. Nearly 2,000,000 On Tuesday, Sept. 3, Mary told her acres of first-class government lands in father, right after she had her dinner, northern Arkansas now open for settle-ment. For full information write to E. ment. For full information write to E. V. M. Powell, Immigration Agent, Har-rison, Arkansus, enclosing 10 cents in silver. See display advertisement in another part of this paper. I another part of this paper. I another part of this paper. I another part of this paper.

He-"Nice dog! Have you taught him any new tricks since I was here last?" She (Sweetly)-"Oh, yes; he will fetch your hat if you whistle."

Mrs. D. A. McCoy. 711 South Twenty-seventh street, Omaha, Neb., writes: "I am an old lady, 67 years old. I have been troubled for the past twenty years with constipation and indigestion and aleepless nights, but since taking Dr. Kay's Reno-vator can sleep like a child and am not troubled in the least with the above-named diseases. Dr. Kay's Renovator is worth its weight in gold." It is sold by druggists-35c and \$1-or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for large sample and booklet.

Grace Filkins, leading lady of the "Shore Acre" company last season, has become the w.fe of Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix of the battleahlp Maine. The cere-mony was performed by Mayor Wanser of Jersey City at the home of Dr. W. W. Bar-ick in that city.

Constipation cured by Dr. Caristedt' German Liver Powder. Samples and tes-timounis free. In bottles, only 25 cents at all druggists. The Caristedt Medicins Co., Evansville, Ind.

The bicycle is the best road inspec What suits will antisfy everybody else.

GREATNESS FROM WEAKNESS

The excessively weak condition of Voltaire prevented his being baptized for several months after his birth:

Newton was so small and frail at birth that his life was despaired of. He lived, however, to be 85, which was also Voltaire's age.

burst into tears when spoken to. The villagers said that she had been de-

that she was going to Whippoorwill



MAMIE SULLIVAN.

folded across the heart. In the stomach of the dead girl were found ninety grains of arsenic.

A minister was arrested, the Rev. Mr. Hayden. He had been seen coming out of the blackberry patch, near the scene of the crime, at about the hour the crime must have been committed. The dead girl's younger sister declared that Mary had confessed to her she had been etrayed by him and that she had prom ised to meet him on the afternoon of her death, when he was to give her a "quick medicine" that would cure her. It was proved that the minister had bought a lot of arsenic the day before the murder... He was arrested. His In some lands children who are da-formed are destroyed at birth. If this practice was followed by civilized coun-tries we should have missed some of our great writers and noted men. character stood him in good stead, he

Broke a Drummer's Heart.

A little girl opened up conversation with a traveling man in Mr. Moe's store the other day. She asked him if he wa a real traveling man, and he acknowledged the crime and he reciprocated by asking the little girl if she went to school, and she said the did. The traveling man pretended to believe her, but tried her one in geography to be sure. He told her he lived in St. Paul and asked her if she knew where that was, and the little girl said: "Oh, yes, I know where that is; it's down near Minneapolis."-Grafton Record.

James Whitcomb Riley has sold his

of hair on bald he A purely ve table compound, marvelous in its effects-the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to diseases of the scalp and hair. permanent cure for Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color, Eczema of the Head, and kindred diseases. Absolutely guaranteed. Affdavits and testimonials free. For sale by all druggists at \$1.0 per bottle or sent on receipt of price.

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Of course it's imitatedanything good always isthat's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still endorsement. HIRES Rootbeer is imitated.

Made only by The Charles E. Bires Co., Philadelphia A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Hold everywhere.



TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pro-nounced hoppiess by best physicians. From first does Ten



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are area use Thompson's Eye Water.

W. N. U. St. L.-989-26.

on answering advertisements kindly ion this paper.



FOR HOME BUILDERS.

POINTS ON HOW TO MAKE AN IDEAL DWELLING.

The Latest Developments in the Science of Sanitary Plumbing -How to Guard Against Sewer Gas and Other An-BOYS BCOS

(Copyright 1896.)

In the general regret of the passing of artisanship and fine handwork to make room for cheaper and more pretentious machine work, there in little of this feeling towards plumbing. It is true that the old journeymen were splendid workmen and turned out jobs that are a pleasure to look at. But sanitary science was not understood until a few years ago, and not the most perfect workmanship can make up for a lack of traps that cannot be siphoned, or a lack of adequate ventilation. Within the limit of ten years past, plumbing has made won-derful strides in advance.

In the "Modern Houses" no feature receives more attention from architects and house builders than the sanitary arrangement. So now, among the many practical and utilitarian details of interior construction tending



in fipe. PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

to increase the comfort and convenient arrangement of houses none occupies a more important position than those relating to the fixtures, traps and pipes which introduce and distributes into our buildings a supply of pure water for household use, and afterwards remove from them the semifluid foul waster, designated sewage.

When a man makes up his mind to build, almost his first temptation to cheapen his estimates comes when he gives out his plumbing contracts. It is one of the main items of expense, and he reasons that much of it will be out of sight and evidence, and he is strongly tempted to put the money on sesthetic adornment, rather than on a matter of pure utility. But if this reasoning prevails, the builder will reaconing prevaits, the builder will never cease to reproach himself. It is to be taken for granted that no one would so lower the plumbing esti-mates as to provide a menace to health. But if light-weight and cheap materials are used troubles are never ending-chesp closets, hoppers and faucets are a constant abomination. Laymen do not seem to understand that lead pipe which is subject to constant changes of temperature will decay so that it may be broken almost like decayed leather. The thinner it is the quicker it goes out of all pro-portion. For this reason, to say nothing of bursting from sudden pressure, cheap lead pipe is the most ex-pensive of all economies. The general adoption of iron instead of lead pipe is a most important improvement only excelled by what it naturally led to-exposed plembing.



yet been made, and no statistics have been compiled, medical observers have recently determined that decaying wood is a prolific source of disease. Where the plumbing is exposed there is absolutely no chance for lurking disease germs. The initial cost is a small price to pay for this immunity. small price to pay for this immunity. Boxed in plumbing calls for constant renewal, but that that is exposed has practically as long life as the house that shelters it,

To secure a house immunity at all times from sewer gas, and to prevent any subsequent annoyances, have the system of fixtures, traps supply and waste pipes well planned and ar-ranged in accordance with the best rules. The constant grouping and concentrating of fixtures will materially reduce the cost of the work. Avoid useless mutiplication of plumbing fixtures, also locating fixtures in aleeping rooms. Plumbing fixtures, es-pecially water-closets, must always be located in well lighted and well ventilated apartments. In small cottages plan the bath-room as nearly as possi-ble over the kitchen, in order to reduce the amount of piping. Numer-cus and elaborate plumbing appli-ances are useless and expansive. The above design is an example of economical and concentrated sanitary plumbing.

The pipes are all exposed so as to be easily accessible in case of leakage. The wash bowls are porcelain with me ble



slabs, back and sides, and are located in lavatory and bath-room ; galvanized iron sink and drain board set on iron legs in pantry; copper boiler in kitchen; two scepstone wash trays in laundry in cellar. The bath-room contains, besides the wash bowl before mentioned, an iron porcelain-lined bath-tub with hot and cold water supply through combination bath cocks; also an all porcelsin front outlet water-closet with tank, chain-pull, etc., complete. All fixtures are trapped and the exposed pipes in the bath-room, including traps, are nickel-plated. The soil pipe runs up through roof for vent pipe above highest fixtures. There is a three-inch fresh air inlet on this line extending up to grade from the point just back of the trap to a point ten feet from house. Sink and wash tray traps are ventilated separately by two-inch iron pipe extending up above roof. All lead water-service

pipes are AA lead pipe. The above mentioned plumbing will cost about \$350, and could be cheapened about \$80 by omitting the nickel plating of pines in bath-room. --Co-operative Building Association New York.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP, packed houses. Miss Fanny Davenport has deserved well of the public. No

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE PLAYERS' WORLD.

Marie Deina Becoming the Most Talked About Singer in the World-Evelyn Millard Has Taken London by Storm -Notes of the Stage.



Company, which has just closed its eason in New York.

Miss Engel just escaped being the beauty of the opera company this year. That honor was carried off by the Pole, Lola Beeth. Miss Engel was one of the first singers approached by Impressario Mapleson, when he talked of the opera company of which Emma Eames will, it is reported, be the head. But up to this writing, it is not decided. She is most anxious for a year or two in Paris. She feels that such an association would add much to her repute if nothing to her purse. All the world knows that singing in Paris is almost a deed of charity in these days. However, the eyes of the universe are fixed on the French capital and it is worth while paying the price to be so conspicuous.

Apropos of that, what a talk Marie Delna's first appearance in "Orfero" in Paris, at the Opera Comique has caused! The wonderful little woman,

now barely twenty, and not four years

MARIE DELNA.

before the public, has been more talked | production at the Casino, brought him about in the past year than any singer in the world. In Paris, many writers think her a genius, and like geniuses, her work is uneven. The evidence in the vork is uneven. The evidence in

one can help admiring the pluck with which she has undertaken a great enterprise, and the spirit with which she has carried it out. Ever since she became a producer of Sardou's plays she has given the theater of this country the most elaborate and expensive productions of the kind ever put on the stage here. Her courage is the more remarkable when it is remembered that at first it was very much a question if Sardou could be made profitable here. His masterpiece, the play he has not yet equailed, "Patrie," failed twice, and "Andre Fortier" was can singer, most of whose experience has been confined by no means profitable. These facts were hardly encouraging, yet Miss Davenport did not shrink from the trial. Moreover, she has known the American public-the most squeamish lntosh is to remain in the world-well enough to produce the plays and make them palatable. As a player, Miss Davenport has all the elements of a great popularity, and as a manager she has an almost masculine courage and enterprise. Her suc-

cess has been legitimately earnedlong may it continue.

Charles H. Hopper the successful portrayer of "Chimmie Fadden" was born on Feb. 4, 1863, and his theatrical career began in his eighteenth year. A year or so previously he had entered Yale College, but scholastic learning was not his liking, and he left the university determined to follow his inclination for the profession of an actor. His first engagement was in James O'Neil's company, whom he supported in "An American King" and "A Celebrated Case." He continued in the drama until his twenty-sixth year, when he decided to join the ranks of comic opera performers. During his experience in the legitimate he retained his fondness for music and cultivated his voice. His engagement with the Marie Tempest Opera company, in "The Fencing Master," in the original



They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasse dance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, wise are subject to homestand antry of 166 acres acch. Now 18 TMS TRUE TO an

"Now, look here." said the professor to the infuriated bull. "you are my superior in streneth; I am your superior in mind. Let us arbitrate the matter and see which by right should have the better of our contro-versy." "Oh, no," replied the bull; "let's toss up for it." The professor lost. He-- "And what would you do if I kissed

you?'' She (with dignity)—''I'd call mamma! (After a panse) But mamma is out this evening.''

It's a Toss-up.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

He-''Do you think bloomers have any advantages over skirts?'' She-''I do not know. I never wore them that way.''

Smouldering fires of old disease lurk in the blood of many a man, who fancies himself in good health. Let a slight sickness seize him, and the old enemy breaks out anew. The fault is the taking of medicines that suppress, in-

stead of curing disease. You can eradicate disease and purify your blood, if you use the standard remedy of the world,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

On the ground of sanitary safety, eleanliness, attractiveness and econ-omy, in the long run there is no comomy, in the long run there is no com-parison between exposed plumbing and the old system, where everything was boxed in with wainscoting. It is true that the first cost is rather more, but this should deter no one from sdopting it. Closets, washatands and bath tubs that are boxed in form a lurking place for filth and vermin that dely the most therough housekeeper. The inner surface of the wood, which is always damp and never support to fresh air, rots and decays slowly. Al-though no careful, clipering the house

Degeneration in Parisian Coffee. There has been great complaint of late by foreigners in Paris regarding the quality of the coffee served at the hotels and cafes. Paris has been noted. heretofore, by the excellence of the coffee dispensed to visitors, but for some unknown reason the coffee served recently has been of the very lowest grade. It has always been difficult to obtain a cup of good tea on the continent but no complaint against the coffee has ever been heard before. That the Parisian rolls and butter are up to their former high standard is no defense against the charges made concerning the degenerate coffee .- New York World.

A Good' Thing. Grogan-And fwhat d'ye think av the law they have been makin' in New York thot a saloon cannot be widin 200 feet av a church?

Hogan-Sure, an' it is a good thing. Afther the man comes out of the saloon it gives him a 200 foot walk for him to find out do he need another drink before he goes into the church .-- In-dianapolis Journal.

Patriotiem

Patriots are not made by parade and fustian, by impassioned applause of stock jingo sentiments and superstitious obeisance to any symbol. The roots of true patriotism are the principles of honor, manliness and justice. To cultivate these in the public sch is of more value than to raise the flag over it-Rev. Frank Crane.

Did He Get There.

A preacher who used for his text, "The world the flesh and the devil," said he would make only a few remarks on the world, touch lightly upon the fiesh and hurry on to the devil.

regard to her performance of "Orfeo" for which Mounet-Sully coached her histrionically, is varied. Personally, Deina can hardly be said to look the part. Her young figure is heavy and she is altogether of the Broad type, although her face is as attractive as the quality of her voice. Her appearance in Gluck's opera, by the way, marked its first revival in Paris since Pauline Viardot sang it in 1859.

Speaking of the French stage, what a charming face belongs to the wellloved ingenue, Mile. Marie Louise Lucie Gerard. This pretty actress is only twenty-four the second day of next June, and was born in Lyons. She made her debut at the age of sixteen, in December, 1888, at the Renaissance in "Isoline." After that she became a pupil of Got at the Conservatoire. where she took second prize in comedy -just as Sarah Bernhardt did nearly thirty years earlier-in 1890. She was the original Amandine in "Gigolette" (known over here as the "City of Pleasure"), at the Ambigu, Nov. 25, 1893, and made several hits at the Gymnase in '93 and '94.

Just now no actress in London is more interesting than beautiful Evelyn Millard, who is playing Flavia in "The Prisoner of Zenda," at the St. James, with George Alexander. It is not her beauty, not the admirable work she has done in the provinces in the brief time she has been on 'he stage, not the attractiveness of her appearance as Flavia that makes her face most interesting, but the fact that she is to become the wife of Anthony Hope Haw-kins, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

What a great season Fanny Davenport has had this year! It was pre-dicted by many that the presence, in America this winter, of both Bernhardt and Duse would detract from the native players' success. The result has been the reverse. Even in the city where the three actresses came in conjunction, the American player drew

. . .

appearance in comic opera was in Sydey Rosenfeld's "The Rainmaker of The following season he ap-Syria." peared in the musical comedy, "Africa," in which he won distinction. The following season he carried out a long cherished purpose of starring, having secured a vehicle for his talents in the Irish play, "The Vale of Avoca." He continued in this play until the production of "Chimmie Fadden." The first production of the now celebrated play which has the bright and brave Bowery boy for its hero occurred on Chistmas night, 1895, and it is not surplsing that the popular actor now regards it



EVELYN MILLARD. ent he ever received. During his stage career of sixteen years there was a lapse of two years, when Mr. Hopper felt encouraged to go into the horse business. He became a half owner in

the celebrated trotting sire, Bell Boy, by Electioneer, out of Beautiful Bells. If Bell Boy had lived Mr. Hopper would probably never have returned to the stage, but the horse was burned to death at Versailles, Ky., in 1890. It Cost the young actor and his partner, J. H. Clarke, a small fortune, for they had paid \$51,000 for the horse at an auction sale. OLIVE THANET.



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EFIndose 10 cents in Bill

-pounded them year in and year out by thousands on our wheel-testing machine, tested them for elasticity, for speed, for durability-had reports from riders and agents everywhere. The wonder-



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are the regular equipment of all Columbia and Hartford Bicycles. We know no tires so good as Hartfords.

The makers of Hartlord Single-Tubes also make Dunlop tires (double-tube), which we will substitute for Single-Tubes if oreferred.

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

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UNDER OUR FLAG

Our New York comrades are conducting numerous open-sir meetings.

Boston Sections held a joint meeting June 23 and elected a State Committee.

Comrade Dolski recently held six mass meetings in Toledo, O., among the Polish workers.

Duplicate charters have been granted to action Devenport, Io., and Louisville, Y. Generation

Fredericksburg Section has elected Com-rade B. T. Maycumber delegate to the Na-tional Convention,

Financial report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the week ending June 20. 1896: Receipts, \$25; expenditures, \$36.43.

Philadelphia Section has elected Com-ades Leonard Fish, Ernest Kreft and Fred W. Long, Delegates to the National Con-

Indianapolis Section has elected Comrade Ernst Viewegh, delegate, and Comrade Arno Huettig, alternate, to the National

Financial Report of the National Executive Committee for the week ending June 15. Receipte, \$24; expenses, \$39.08; bal-ance, \$84.97.

and of the employment of female labor PLATFORM in occupations detrimental to health er morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the

United States, in convention assem-

bled, reassert the inalienable right

of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit

With the founders of the American

Republic, we hold that the purpose of

in the enjoyment of this right; but in

hold, furthermore, that no such rights

can be exercised under a system of

economic inequality, essentially de-

tructive of life, of liberty, and of hap

the people in common.

slavement of women and children.

Labor Party once more enters its pro-

damental declaration that private prop-

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

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, industrial war,

and social disorder; a commonwealth

in which every worker shall have the

free exercise and full benefit of his

faculties, multiplied by all the moders

We call upon them to unite with us

in a mighty effort to gain by all prac-

In the meantime, and with a view te

immediate improvement in the condi-

tion of labor, we present the follow-

ticable means the political power.

factors of civilization.

own downfall; therefore, be it

of happiness.

piness

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

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

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

Political Demand 1. The people to have the right to government is to secure every citizen propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the light of our social conditions we the referendum principle.

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

3. Municipal self government. 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 representation 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 To the obvious fact that our despotie throughout the United States Adsystem of economics is the direct opminitration of justice to be free of posite of our democratic system of policharge. Abolition of capital punishtios, can plainly be traced the existence Sent of a privileged class, the corruption of

government by that class, the aliena- tion of public property, public franchis	
es and public functions to that class,	Previously acknowledged
and the abject dependence of the	R. T. Maycumber 25
mightiest of nations on that class.	A Socialist 10
Again, through the perversion of de-	P. D. Q 25
mocracy to the ends of plutocracy, la-	John Dunn 10

bor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of The following additional delegates to the self employment, and, by compulsory National Convention have been reported to the National Secretary : Greylock and North idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Hu-Adams, Mass., Philip Connor: Newburgh, N. Y., Samuel W. Felter; Elizabeth, N. man power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. J., American, James Grundy; West Hoboken, N. J., American, William Kamps; Chicago, Ill., Germau, Fr. Kalbits; Long Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Island City, N. Y., Walfried Ossberg; Union Hill., S. J., William Ofert: Essex Science and invention are diverted County and Newark, N. J., Henry Carless and Frank W. Wilson; Allentown and from their humane purpose to the en-Bothlehem, Pa., Peter Herriger; Utica, Against such a system the Socialist N. Y.. American and German, Emil Nussle: Yonkers, N. Y., Frederick Bennetts; test. Once more it reiterates its fun-New Brunswick, N. J., B. Rosenbloom; Cincinnati, O., Abe Urison; Springfield, Mass., James F. Carey; California Secerty in the natural sources of produc tions, Charlotte Perkins Stetson; Buffalo, tion and in the instruments of labor is N. Y., A. Reinstein and H. Reynolds, Lawrence, Mass., Sections, Anthony Mcthe obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and, Donald. Whereas, The time is fast coming

Green Island, N. Y., Socialists in their recent election for Justice of the Peace, gave Comrade Aaron P. Williams 146 votes, an increase of 111 votes over last elec-tion; 50 votes ware thrown out on 'sechni-calities, otherwise he would have received other hand, shall have worked out its

The Democrats polled 350, and the Republicans 372. Our comrades are getting close to the enemy.

The debate on "Anarchism versus Social Democracy'' in Boston, Sunday, June f4, at Well's Memorial Hall, between C. H. Mowbray, the English Communist-Anarchist, and Comrade A. Cahan of New York, was well attended in spite of the rain. As usual the logic of Socialism won the day. Next!

All Socialists in Indiana desiring to assist in the coming campaign are requested to send their name and address to Comrade E. Viewegh, Secretary State Campaign Com-mittee, 70 Morton Street, Indianapolis, Ind., and they will receive literature for distribution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, Thomas C. Brophy of Boston. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Morits Ruther of Holyoke.

FOR SECRETARY. L. D. Usher of Worcester. FOR TREASURER, John Larvin of Lawrence.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL J. C. Chase of Haverhill.

FOR AUDITOR, Rufus H. Phinny of Lynn.

ELECTORS. At Large-George Lovell of Holyoke and P. J. Griffin of North Adams. First District -- Gustave Suesebrich

Second District-F. A. Nagler of Springfield.

Third District-A. W. Barr of Worces Fourth District-Herman Keiser of Fitch

burg. Fifth District-Louis Gens of Lawrence.

Sixth District - John F. Orabtree ef Haverhill. Seventh District - Louis Wolfson ef

Lynn Thirteenth District-Frank Blauentein of New Bedford.

MARYLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. FOR THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

William Toner. FOR FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST. Oliver Jackson Allenbaugh. ELECTORS. William R. Wade. Elias Jacobson. Charles Brown. Charles Becker. Aug. Bueggemann. Charles Backman. Bernhard Cline. David Paulson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presidential Electors. Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Keller, Ernest Luering, Charles W. Ricker, Gustav Zeglin. Chester-Henry Broegger.

Allentown-John Lentz. Charles F. Engiert. Scranton-J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

Buena Vista-W, H. Thomas, Jeannette-John G. Smith, J. W. Burrows.

Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Boggan.

Altoona-E. C. Howarth. Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B. levangood. Kipple-John C. Riley, M. V. Held. Pittsburg-J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter,

John Conley Irwin-Michael Klemann. Luzerne-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

Beckers. Larksville-James Cook.

Congressional Ticket . CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE. Fred W. Long, Philadelphia. Emil Guwang, Pittsburg. First District—Harry O. Parker. Second District—J. Mahlon Barnes. Third District-Frederick Haecker. Fourth District-Jules Rosendale. Fifth District-Ernest Kreft. Ninth District-Peter R. Herringer.

ILLINOIS.

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago. Lieutenant Governor - Gustav Surber,

East St. Louis. Secretary of State-J. R. Pepin, Chicago. Auditor-William Schmidt, Chicago. Treasurer-Charles Heinze, Coal City. Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chicage. University Trustees-Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin, Chicago. Presidential Electors-at-Large-Michael

Britzius, Chicago; John Coleman, East St.

LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARD!



SUNITED WE STAND!

Convention

OF THE

Party.

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 units 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!



VIRGINIA.

STATE AGITATION FUND. Statement to June 1, 1896, of receipts by the Committee from: George F. Bogers \$0.25 R. T. Maycumber 0.15 Ed Walker 0.05 S. De Shazier 0.10 P. D. Q. 0.21 Total......\$1.05

Socialists must never be afraid to tell the truth. To denounce our enemies is easy enough. But to criticise the actions of our friends requires a considerable amount of noral courage. Never shut doors and winlows for any great length of time. It is dangerous. Let fresh air come in during all hours of the day. To close our rooms to the fresh air of free discussion is suicidal tactics. The Socialist movement cannot prosper in a foul atmosphere. Of course, foul air causes draught, draught causes wind, and the wind sometimes changes into a storm, but it is all right after all; it puri-

with all their appurtenances and equip-ments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agen-cles of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to b⁰ nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing

Bocialists in the State of Maine desiring to assist in the coming campaign will ad-dress Comrade George W. Saunders, dress Comrade George North Lubec, Maine.

The Twelfth Assembly District of Secse agitation that is vary successful, tion New York is co

Section Kings County, N. Y., will dedi-cate its large red flag of International Socialism at the Labor Lyceum, July 4,

St. Louis Section has elected Comrades Ibert E. Sanderson and G. A. Hoehn del-nates to the National Convention. Com-des Lowis C. Fry and Louis Kober were

Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadel-tia lectures in Wells Memorial Hall, 997 (ashington street, Boston, Sunday, June , at 5 p. m., on "Trades Unions; Their optical Mission Is Socialism."

Waterbury (Conn.) conducted a Sunday, June 14, at which Com-phone La Bloca addressed some five young Italians, with good re-An Italian Section will be or-

a following Sections have been granted see: Somerville, Mass., American, 13 bers: Cincinnati, O., German, 17 bers: Pitteburg, Pa., Polish, 30 mem-Ohoago, III., Polish, 15 members; II.s. Nub., 17 members:

thizers living in are requested to send were without delay to the of Virginia are requested to send means and addresses without delay to de B. T. Maycumber, manager of Schuburg Labos, corner of Charles run structs, Fredericksburg, Vs.

the make a socialise. Socialise to the state of the short-order to the short-order must be the result of allow

Social Demands.

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

3. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchses; but no employe shall be discharged for political reatons.

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

5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have ne national organization.

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

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

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

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. 10. School education of all children

under 14 years of age to be compulsory gratuitons, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

13. Official statistics concerning the mition of labor. Prohibition of the mployment of children of school age

The following named have been admitted as members of the party at large: C. R. Davis of Brighton, Ill.; I. J. Brawshaw of Mont Horeb, Tenn; Roy M. Goodwin of Winona, Minn.

ATTENTION.

A Word With Our Readers and Friends.

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

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

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

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

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE SO-CIALIST NEWSPAPER UNRON.

OHIO.

STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State. DANIEL WALLACE. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, JAMES RUGG. For Commissioner of Public Works, JOHN SCHUCH. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. For Electors-at-Large, CONRAD EICHMAN. JULIUS HOESTERY. OHIO.

STATE TICKET. For Secretary of State. DANIEL WALLACE. For Clerk of the Supreme Court,

JAMES RUGG. For Commissioner of Public Works. JOHN SCHUCH. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors at Large, CONRAD EICHMAN. JULIUS HOESTERY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Step by step we are approaching th known as the mille era co towards which the eyes of all humanity have been turned for ages past, and for which the best minds have, consciously of unconsciously, been strifing. Almost every day we hear of something new, of me new labor-saving process, and the time is surely coming when humanity will be relieved of most of the irksome and disagreeable labors, and may enjoy the blessings of inventive genius at its own 1 time. That seems to be the object of life-to live long and be happy. The latest step toward this goal is a magnificent store retoward this goal is a magnificent store re-cently opened by D. H. Brigham & Co. of Springfield, Mass. In this place every-thing may be had in the line of ready-made clothing for women. The busy house-wife may here, in a few moments, select the necessary clothing for hereif and household, from the infant's to the grand-mother, and she has the choice from the simplest gowns to the most costly silks and mains, from the plainest to the richest dresses and clothing.

tary.

8-Financial Secretary 4-Treasurer.

1-Organizer.

economic evils.

5-Literary agent. 6-Chairman, each meeting.

with all other political parties.

8. ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1-Reading of minutes.

All persons dissatisfied with present

political and economic conditions, and who

believe that the land, water works, gag works, telephone and telegraph lines, and

commercial highways on land and sea

class can and must transform the capital-

istic methods of production and distribu-

tion into a social and co-operative system,

are hereby invited to identity themselves

with the Socialist Labor Party, which

alone goes to the root of our social and

1. Any ten persons may organize them-

selves into a section, provided they accept

the platform and constitution of the S. L.

P., and sever their connection, absolutely,

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

- 2-New members.
- 3-Correspondence.
- 4-Financial report.
- 5-Report of organizer.
- 6-Reports of committees.
- 7-Unfinished business.
- -New business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of 10 cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

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

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party ex-tess may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as a member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the Nationa Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Found ation, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

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

2-Recording and Corresponding Secrefles the air. Fresh air. light-more

> Let every Socialist and reader of LA. BOR secure new subscribers for his Socialist paper. This will be the most effective work for our cause. Before you can get people to work for our movement you must get them to read and think.

Subscribers who have been receiving LABOR, our special edition, will, on request, be transferred to any of the thirty local Labons published by the Socialist Newspaper Union. See the list in another. column.

Good citizens make good Socialists.

The Socialists are and must be the advance guard of the Labor movement.

A single Bocialist in your municipal legislative body can do more good work than all your Demecratic or Republican opposition howlers. Socialists are good watch-dogs.

Socialism has come to stay. You cannot eradicate it. You cannot hide it. You cannot change it. It will loom up in spite of all the plutocrats' efforts to malign, misquote and misrepresent it.

Socialism is a science which treats of the evolution of society, more especially of the development of the means of production. the various systems of property, forms of government and the relation between man and man resulting therefrom .- Dr. Geo. Metzler.

Carl Marx is the name which stands out most prominent in the economic literature of the Socialist party. His great book on "Capital" is acknowledged to be one of the most thoughtful and scientific works in the range of political economists. To trace the movements of this remarkable man gives an insight to the development of the International organization.

Section Baltimore will give a Steamboat Excursion on June 28.

Worsingmen, this is your paper: if you are a Socialist you should support it; if you are not a Socialist read it and tearn what Socialism means.