

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Drum-Head Court Martials Are a Disgrace to Our Movement.

In the Name of Socialism Let Justice Be Done to the Least of Us.

Justice to the least and most distant of the Socialist Band in this country caused me to read with care of the expulsion of our Comrade J. C. Anderson from the Omaha Section, as reported in LABOR of June 13. To one at this distance it can be judged only on the face. The full sentence of expulsion, consisting of three lines, is reported by Omaha Section, the majority vote by which it was done being omitted. This is not as any of us would be done by. Were it not for LABOR, there would be scant chances for us to hear any syllable of Comrade Anderson's defense. If in our present crude conditions it is a study how to express pure Socialism, we can mean-while in all "trials" and "expulsions" of comrades for alleged offenses, at least emulate the justice practiced in our capitalist courts. Who of us would brook being hauled into a court of law without all the charges having been filed before-hand, in ample time to permit of a fair defense?

These charges were not submitted to our comrade. It is needless to discuss the case further. For this one failure in the forms of justice it should be thrown out of court. If we are half as honest as are our official jury boxes, and if we don't wish Socialism to be misrepresented to those whom we are working to convert, let in the light on such doings and repudiate them in the name of Socialism.

I took up my pen to ask what's the reason we can't have Comrade Gordon's methods at work for Boston LABOR? Waltham wants him badly. Are we doing right, to do any less than we can for LABOR? We are Socialists, then let us co-operate to a man and a woman for a tried and moral Socialist journal like LABOR, and in due time such journals will multiply as they have in Germany, and we shall have them to offer in place of the played-out Capitalist journals whose occupation is fast going.

Another word I wanted to say is one of congratulation that a "New Woman's" name, Margaret Haller, is honored by a generous place in the columns of LABOR. If a Socialist woman doesn't come under the head of "New Woman," who does? And now, like an old-fashioned woman, I must tuck the pith of this letter into the postscript. What's the reason LABOR does not get the assistance ordered by National Convention in '95. (See Comrade Sanderson's modest statement of June 14 in LABOR.) Time has shown that the founders of LABOR and the organizers of the Socialist Newspaper Union knew what they were doing, and what Socialists of America demanded, and what they would support. The large number of local LABORs have been established by hard individualistic hand-to-mouth methods. They would come as easy as June roses, if this younger heir had the rightful support from our party that was pledged to it by the vote of the party in 1893. Is the Socialist Labor Party never to support in America but a single journal to stand for Socialism? We

need scores of them to represent the varied phases of Socialist minds and thoughts. But it's a strange way to get them—by breaking pledges to our struggling LABOR. We have no entailment laws in this country favoring the first-born and letting the younger ones look out for themselves. If this vestige of barbaric Rome is to be set upon Socialistic ground, delegates to the National Convention, S. L. P., of '96, must answer why to the public?

MARY GUNNING.
Waltham, Mass.

NEBRASKA.

The Situation in the State.
At the present time it seems rather doubtful about our Section being represented in the National Convention July 4. The Comrades elected me as Delegate some four or five weeks ago, but I told them at the time I would doubtless be unable to attend. Our Section is too small to stand the expense.

While I have no serious objections to the new plan of organization as proposed, other than the expense attending the meetings of the National Executive Committee, still I feel that in most of the Western States there are yet too many small property holders, or would-be plutocrats, for an organization to get much of a foot hold, no matter what the plan of organization may be, and I still adhere to the idea that in the East and in the large cities of the country is found the best material out of which to make Socialists. In any community where the opinion is still rife among the majority of the people that it is possible for them to succeed in the struggle for existence, and where most of them are anticipating with pleasure the day when they, through interest, rent or profit, will be able to live off of some other persons' labor, the conditions are not very favorable for Socialist agitation. Such is the condition of most of the Western communities.

While I believe in free and open discussion of all questions relating to our organization I am still of the opinion that much of the criticisms against the New York comrades is uncalled for. There are many in our ranks entirely lacking in the spirit of association who can not and will not surrender a single one of their pet theories, even when they are outvoted three to one. And it seems to me as if many of the People's critics belong to this class. They seem to forget that our organization is supposed to be governed by a fundamental law, to wit: the constitution, which they themselves had a voice in making. Unless there is more attention paid to this, in a short time we will have a hundred Kellys and Swifts all over our country organizing independent Socialist organizations. From the start our Section has steered clear of the Omaha imbroglio, as we could see no good in entering into any movement that entirely ignored the name of Socialism, as did their proposed Labor Congress. While I do not question the motives of Gen. Kelly and the Comrades at Omaha who seem disposed to stand by him as against Comrade Anderson, I do question the wisdom of their course. No class-conscious Socialist would propose the name of Eugene V. Debs for President on the Socialist Labor ticket, as did Kelly in the second or third number of "The White Slave." There would have been no trouble in organizing a straight-out Socialist organization this summer or fall had Omaha stuck to the national organization. As it is now, I see no possibility of effecting an organization this year. I trust that some plan may be devised that will be satisfactory to all.
H. S. ALST.
Lincoln, Neb.

SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

"Socialists Should Join the Organizations of the Trades and Labor Unions They Respectively Belong."

When the call to send delegates to the Semi-annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor reached the Sections of Minneapolis and St. Paul, six comrades from the Twin Cities were elected to represent the Socialist Labor Party. The Convention opened at 10 a. m., on Sunday, June 14, with 103 delegates, representing forty-nine Labor organizations of this State. While the Committee on Credentials was out, Comrades Ed Peterson and Tom Lucas were called upon to speak. Both spoke on the insufficiency of the old methods of trades unionism, and when the latter, with great earnestness and pathos, drew a forcible picture of the present social conditions, and appealed for independent political action, the hall for a few moments was rent with a wild burst of applause. On the report of the Committee on Credentials, a man who seems to be one of those unfortunate beings who have to look for a refuge from the "wicked Socialists" farther west, one who titles himself "National President of the National Miners' Mineral Workers' Progressive Union of America and Alaska," Mr. Rob. Askew, from the Northern Minnesota Iron range, raised an objection to the admission of our delegates as representing a political party. After a half hour's discussion, we were admitted by an overwhelming majority, only a few scattered "Noes" being heard as against one sonorous thunder of "Yess." Thus we carried the first victory of the day.

We decided then to test the sentiment of the convention by submitting through Comrade E. E. Stevens, now President of our Trades and Labor Council, the following resolutions:

Whereas, The emancipation of the working class is that all human beings, without distinction of sex or race;

Whereas, The working class can never be free until it gets possession of the means of production;

Whereas, The collective ownership of the means of production can result only from the organized efforts of the working classes on both economic and independent political lines; be it

Resolved, That the Federation of Labor of the State of Minnesota call upon the working people of this State to organize both on economic and independent political lines for the purpose of establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, based on the collective ownership of the means of production and their operation for the benefit of all the people.

The introduction of this resolution precipitated the convention into a hot and spirited discussion which lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening. Honesty of purpose, courage of conviction, strength of argument, knowledge, eloquence and the feeling of right and justice were arrayed against ignorance and prejudice, helped greatly by fakirism of a handful of aspirants for political jobs. The scales seemed some moments to go up, the others to go down again. To carry the resolutions was beyond our anticipations. The discussion finally narrowed down to the merits of S. L. P. as against trades unionism. The usual cry that the S. L. P. is trying to force

upon the Unions its political platform, that it "disrupts the unions, that even if its principles are right, they are not timely, that if they are timely the unions and this convention especially were not the proper place for Socialism, etc., etc., was not missing. But how flimsy did all these arguments look when one after another they were refuted by our able comrades. Need-

the resolutions. The entire Duluth delegation with one single exception of Mrs. Sabrie G. Akin, an admirable young woman who was sent by the Street Railway employees of Duluth, went against us. Mrs. Akin, on the boasting of a Duluth delegate that there were no Socialists in Duluth, immediately rose to her feet and emphatically protested against such a calumny, saying that she was proud to let the delegate know that she was one, and in the name of the millions of women and children on whom the social inequalities fall most heavily she appealed, to the delegates to vote for the resolutions. She was also the first one to cast her vote for the resolutions, enthusiastically voting: "A thousand times yes." Comrades Tom Lucas, E. E. Stevens, W. B. Hammond, A. H. Lee and Ed Peterson did not fail to be on their feet and made a valiant fight. Mr. W. J. Birmingham of Winona Retail Clerks' Association, J. E. Johnson of the Trades and Labor Council, P. J. Flynn of the St. Paul Pressfeeders' Union, C. H. Chalker of the Stonecutters also supported the resolution. Dwight A. Potter, from St. Paul, an earnest young ironmoulder, made a deep impression by his strong plea for Socialism, ending with great emotion: "Shame upon us if we reject those resolutions. Their adoption would mark a new and hopeful era to Labor of this State." E. J. Harrington from the Minneapolis Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, astonished all by an unexpected outburst of eloquence, he closing his speech with these words: "I was never a Socialist; but if that (referring to the resolution) is Socialism, for God's sake let us have more of it. We cannot have it too soon."

The clause calling for independent political action, which endangered the future of a few misleaders, appeared to be the most obnoxious. The vote stood 40 for and 50 against. Both sides were astonished at the big vote we cast. The resolution were then referred to all the organizations to be acted upon on the next convention. The papers did not fail to give long reports with big headlines, like "Socialists Want a Pledge" or "Socialists Very Strong. They Nearly Capture the Federation." I may add that Comrade Hammond was re-elected Secretary. Thus, we move: Slowly but surely, West, making a hard run, and confident of catching up with the East.

G. B. LEONARD.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Free! why, the crawling fly has more "life liberty and happiness" than you ever dreamed of. You are not man enough to live, you vegetate. Like some cast-off beings of an exploded planet you crawl out your lives in this fair world, and by your supine imbecility, doom it from year to year to be a prison cage, where you labor night and morn, to feed and clothe your jailers with the wealth of your creation. Are you mad? or by what strange reasoning do you condemn to want, misery and black despair the lives and aspirations of your class—your fellow workers—and hoist to gilded dignity and luxury the parasites, who live by force of your continued and unnatural toil?

CYCLONE LESSONS.

Property More Sacred Than Human Life.

Business Interests First, Human Welfare Last.

Some one has said there is no bad without its good. The recent St. Louis cyclone laid bare many of the wrongs of our barbarous state of society. Press, pulpit and rostrum had labored hard to keep these wrongs hid from our view. For the last two years it has often been asked whether the people who once occupied the thousands of buildings plastered with the sign, "For rent," had gone. But the cyclone brought them to the public eye, and enabled us to see those people who once occupied these leprosy-spotted for-rent buildings. Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Families must have been packed in houses about here like sardines in a box. We have found, on investigation, that cases are numerous where as many as six large families lived all huddled up in one small house before the storm."

It has laid bare the fact that the small merchants have not been able to sell their wares the two years, and have more goods rusting and molding on their shelves than they have dollars. President Thuner of the South Broadway Merchants' Association, a local or district organization, complained severely that the General Relief Committee had been expending the relief funds with large uptown merchants to the exclusion of the small ones. "We," said President Thuner, "have been liberal in advancing relief to sufferers, all of us agreeing to sell goods at cost." We can, under the existing competitive system, understand the necessity of putting forth great efforts to sell for profit, but when in the distribution of charity for the actual starving, they engaged in open combat for no other object than to sell at "cost," then they are in dire straits; surely their die has long since been cast and the "wicked Socialists" have not been exaggerating when they prophesied the near and inevitable end of the middle class.

In the dissolution of the present industrial system property is considered more valuable than life. This was strongly illustrated after the cyclone. A hundred times more was said concerning the loss of property than the loss of life. The cheapest commodity in the market to day is human flesh. After the wage class had expended their blood, bone and sinew in building St. Louis and, so lamb-like, turned it over to the Capitalists, they (the Capitalists) refused to take care of the homeless and wounded of their wealth-producers. To the shame of these beasts of Capital, they asked outside charity when they really had abundance of exploited wealth to more than relieve all distress. When St. Louis has entirely recovered, these beasts will come out and herald through their mouthpiece, the prostituted press of Capitalism, what their thrift and energy have done to rebuild the city. And the Labor fakir will tell his dupes: at Labor could do nothing without these Capitalists.

Said a "prominent business man" to a reporter: "The devastation is terrible, but

business interests which have Capital are on their feet." Right by the side of these "business interests" and after they had been set "on their feet" the wage-slaves were sleeping in box cars amid the stench of decaying animal and human carcasses. Though it brings a plague on us, the "business interests" in this nineteenth century must be set "on their feet" first. They tediously and stately doled out relief to

and expeditious they put the profit monger, the corporations, in working order. Under our Capitalistic institutions, profit is held far more sacred than the life and welfare of the working-class.

Another instance showing that the middle-class has been for years on the ragged edges of despair was that a large number applied for aid to rebuild their homes. Of course this was not granted, as it would spoil the chance of the Capitalists to gobble up their homes by loaning them money to rebuild them and then turning them out into the street by foreclosing the mortgage. On to-day, the Fourth of July, the politicians will harangue us about our glorious institutions. Yes, it's glory for the Capitalists, but hell for the workingman.
C. R. DAVIS.
Brighton, Ill.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego Moving in Line.
Situated as we are in the extreme Southwest corner of the United States, in a new and comparatively undeveloped country, with but few manufacturing industries to give employment to Labor, San Diego is moving in line with the mighty movement of Socialism, now taking definite shape and action from Maine to California. We have in our midst—as all over the country many business and professional men who have decided Socialistic ideas and tendencies, but, who are not yet quite ready to declare themselves publicly and join the S. L. P.

For a city of 20,000 population, the growth of Socialism will compare favorably with many other cities situated in the great centers of industry. With a fine harbor, climate and natural resources, and the bright future for this section of country, we will certainly have a corresponding growth of Socialism.

The municipality owns about 3,500 acres of good, tillable land inside the city limits, besides a good deal of broken or hill land, and the Socialists propose to see that it is not bartered away to private Capitalists. We are advocating the letting of this land to actual settlers and users for purposes of cultivation and residence, under an equitable, economic system. The city also owns a park tract of 1,400 acres, which, though not yet improved, is one of the finest locations for a public park in the United States, not excepting New York's Central Park. We also favor the early improvement of this park, thus utilizing our idle Labor.

The first issue of San Diego LABOR has reached its subscribers, and is receiving unstinted praise from all sides. Its future success and usefulness seem assured by the first number.

Mrs. Anna F. Smith, one of the best-known and most successful Socialist workers of San Francisco, has been stopping in San Diego for the past two months, and during that time has been of great assistance to this section in many ways. She recently delivered an open-air address here to a large and interested audience.
San Diego, Cal. H. O. COOZE.

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 ever held by the Socialists of Pennsylvania met in Southwark Labor Lyceum on May 31, 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 turned the gavel over to Comrade H. C. Parker as Permanent Chairman. Comrade Edward Kuppinger was elected Permanent Secretary.

Delegate Long of the State Committee, read the report of that committee, which contained suggestions and recommendations 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 Anon, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Keller, Ernest Luerig, Charles W. Rick, Gustav Ziegler.

Chester—Henry Broegger.

Allentown—John Lenz, Charles F. Engert.

Scranton—J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

Buena Vista—W. H. Thomas.

Jeannette—John G. Smith, J. W. Burrows.

Pittston—John Shmoleaky, Michael Bogdan.

Altoona—E. C. Howarth.

Bellwood—James P. Glasgow, B. B. Levanood.

Kipp—John C. Riley, M. V. Held.

Pittsburg—J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter, John Conley.

Irwin—Michael Klemann.

Lanesboro—Adam Kutenberger, Anthony Beckers.

Larksville—James Cook.

Congressional Ticket.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Fred W. Long, Philadelphia.

Paul Gowan, Pittsburgh.

First District—Harry C. Parker.

Second District—J. Mahlon Barnes.

Third District—Frederick Hecker.

Fourth District—Jules Rosendale.

Fifth District—Ernest Kretz.

Ninth District—Peter R. Herringer.

The Convention directed Section Philadelphia to make full tickets for the State Senate and Legislature in Philadelphia County.

The matter of the party's attitude toward the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was then brought up by a resolution offered by Comrades Long and Fish, and a debate followed during which the history of the whole movement of Labor for the past twenty years in America was thoroughly gone over. The debate was participated in by nearly twenty delegates, and nearly three hours were consumed in discussion. The outcome was the practically unanimous adoption of the following.

Resolved, By the Socialists of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, that we halt the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a giant stride toward the Co-operative Commonwealth, and one absolutely necessary, in view of the covert and dastardly attacks on our membership by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, and their anarchistic and capitalist schemes to prevent the workers from uniting at the ballot box.

Resolved, That we extend fraternal greeting to those Trade Unions which recognize the class-struggle and the necessity of uniting the political and economic movements, with the object of attaining the Co-operative Commonwealth, and that we strongly recommend to all our members to join their respective Unions and work in them on Socialist lines.

Resolved, That we recommend that all Unions affiliate with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as soon as expedient.

On motion, the convention rose in respect of the memory of our lately deceased Belgian Comrade, Jean Volders, and, after the transaction of some other routine business, proceeded to the election of the State Committee for the ensuing year. The composition of that committee is as follows: Frank Marchand, Chairman; George Anderson, 1017 Front street, Philadelphia, Secretary; A. Reider, Treasurer; Fred W. Long, Victor Linborn, Charles W. Shaker and Frederick Bertram.

At 7:30 p. m., the convention adjourned sine die.

Despite the frantic appeals of the old party politicians and all the schemes of the capitalist class to retain the political power and prevent the spread of Socialism, when the 31st of November rolls round it will be recorded that Pennsylvania is forging steadily ahead to the place where she belongs, both by virtue of her past history in the battle for liberty and by right of her present industrial development at the head of the Socialist column.

From many sections of the State most encouraging signs of party growth are received. The ranks, generally, are falling victims to the Socialism logic and joining our ranks. The only in the Pennsylvania party, too, has opened the eyes of many to the fact that the labor question is no issue at all under Capitalism, and that the economic issue, as pointed out for years by the once-despised Socialists, is the only real issue before us. Let us never falter in our faith in the common people. If we sometimes grow weary in our work, let us keep in mind the myriad of those who stand the ocean's mouth for our liberty. If we grow impatient at those at whom we think is the blindness and stupidity of the average voter, let us p

forth increased effort against the accursed 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 Socialists increase, persecution will decrease. 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.

Pennsylvania salutes the comrades from Maine to California.

Philadelphia, Pa. F. W. LONG.

ILLINOIS.

The State Convention Convened 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, redopts 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 State 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 accordance with their time-honored custom of dodging, refuse to come out squarely on this issue, the Socialist 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 fiat money, can in no way bring relief to the workers while wage slavery exists.

5. The only way to put an end to the economic evils 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 apartments. We emphatically protest 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.

Resolved, That the State Convention of Illinois indorses the crusade undertaken 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 nominated:

Governor—Charles Bastian, Chicago.

Lieutenant Governor—Gustav Surber, East St. Louis.

Secretary of State—J. R. Peplin, Chicago.

Auditor—William Schmidt, Chicago.

Treasurer—Charles Heinze, Coal City.

Attorney General—Paul Shuman, Chicago.

University Trustees—Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin, Chicago.

Presidential Electors-at-Large—Michael Brindus, Chicago; John Coleman, East St. Louis.

Section New York is arranging for a 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 progress.

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

Don't permit Capitalist mercenaries to mix up Socialism with Anarchism. Call them down!

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

Socialism is the direct opposite to Anarchism. Could you imagine anything more anarchistic than our present Capitalist system?

The extension of our party program demands a change in the present basis of organization of the National Executive Committee.

Or all the wastes, says Ruskin, the 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 not? I should like to know how you could kill them more surely—kill them with second death!

Comrades, you must do your utmost to get young people interested in our Socialist Labor movement.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts

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

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

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 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 transit and communication could be secured to all persons—that which our forefathers declared in the constitution of Massachusetts to be the purpose for which government is instituted, namely, "for common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of all the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man or family or class of men."

Directly to the despotic system of social economics can be traced political corruption and debauchery, prostitution of all talent to the uses of the capitalist, degradation 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, gingham and beautiful nor useful, all 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 production for profits, for lack of market must work its own downfall. The class, conscious struggle is necessary to preserve to the race science, art and invention.

Therefore be it resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with the determined purpose to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. We appeal especially to the proletariat, to the intellectual and manual wage-workers and to such persons in the capitalist 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 service and the socialized industries, and in gaining by all practical means the political power of our beloved Commonwealth to that end. Placing ourselves in line with the historic movement of political, international Socialism, we move determinedly on to victory. Our present demands are:

First—Initiative and Referendum.

Second—Municipal self-government.

Third—Annual elections, municipal, State and National. Direct vote. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principal proportional representation to be introduced.

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

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

Second—The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries regarding municipal franchises, but no monopoly shall be discharged for political reasons.

Third—Public school and university education, compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals and clothing, when necessary.

Fourth—Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities.

Fifth—Free public baths.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

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

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

When it is borne in mind that Socialism is not an invention hatched in the brain of utopians, not a catholicism compounded to cure the ills of society; but that in the organic conception of the great founders of Socialism, which is adhered to by all intelligent Socialists, society, the capitalist state, with all its ranks and classes, is pressing forward with the resistlessness of fate, and in accord with an irreversible, evolutionary, historic necessity, to the realization 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 conditions. 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 man is stupid enough to let other folks do his thinking for him, so long will he be made a catapaw for the benefit of the other folk.—Brisbane Worker.

Comrades, you must do your utmost to get young people interested in our Socialist Labor movement.

OHIO.

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

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers and the National Platform Endorsed.

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, Kramroy, Dinger, Heidenreich and Gustawes. Dayton, by Comrades Rempler and Ockelman.

Toledo, by Comrade W. Meyer. Cincinnati, by Comrade Pandolf. Massillon, by Comrade Charles Bruggeman.

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 movement of Labor should not be divorced from each other, because both must have for 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 it

Resolved, That we applaud 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 ability 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 recommendations 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:

Cleveland—The former numerous and small sections, whose meetings were generally without agitational value, and yet consumed a large amount of hall rent, had been united into one large section, which is divided into two language branches—an American and a German. These meet weekly and hold good meetings. The young "Socialist Liedertafel" constitutes 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 funds are now at hand. There are three sections, American, German and Jewish. The American section 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 Alliance; they also request the convention to endorse the S. T. & L. A.

Dayton—Has an American and German 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 American section; there is also a German section which was suspended by the National Executive committee two years ago for violating the constitution. It is financially strong, but displays no activity. Some individuals thereof lent energetic aid to the American section.

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

Central Press Committee.

Philip Kaufman, Secretary.

Dr. Louis Cramer, Correspondent.

G. A. Hoehn, Exchange.

Peter Werder, Engraver.

Albert E. Sanderson, Managing Editor.

Central Office, 515 Elm St., St. Louis.

Subscriptions for any of the above newspapers may be sent to their local managers or else direct to the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

If anyone doesn't know what Socialism means let them find out as soon as possible.

Massillon—Complains of the lack of agitational forces. The soil is good; Populism is there played out. Coxy is feeling compelled 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 Democratic party. An energetic agitation would yield good results.

From Canton, Comrade Jurgens 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 Gloucester, 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 delegates to the National Convention. Sections Massillon, Toledo, Canal Dover and Gloucester 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 agitation. Cleveland was again chosen the seat of the State Committee. The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned after a few words of 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 typified our American comrades, it was this time surprising to notice how clear their knowledge has become, how vigorous their spirit for the struggle and how fierce their enthusiasm for the cause. It is moving.

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.

Adams Labor—Fred Hodecker, Box 214, Adams, Mass.

Boston Labor—C. Crosswell, 46 Bennett St., Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Labor News—B. Heinsteins, 521 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cincinnati Labor—Henry Antoni, 23 E. Liberty St., Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland Labor—George Kilmann, 229 Burton St., Cleveland, O.

Covington Labor—Richard Myster, 575 Pike St., Covington, Ky.

East St. Louis Labor—Gus Surber, 1123 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Holyoke Labor—M. Rafter, 438 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.

Indianapolis Labor News—E. Viehweg, 70 Morton St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City Labor—George Ludwig, 654 College Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Lawrence Labor—Charles A. Waite, 216 Prospect St., Lawrence, Mass.

Lincoln Socialist Labor—Dr. H. S. Alecy, Box 1015, Lincoln, Neb.

Louisville Labor—H. Moorman, N. E. cor. Preston and Caldwell Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Manchester Labor—F. G. H. Gordon, 410 Massachusetts St., Manchester, N. H.

Milwaukee Labor—Oswald Schubert, 169 Allen St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New Orleans Labor—Chas. Topmann, 1938 Chippewa St., New Orleans, La.

Omaha Labor—Theo. Darnine, 1224 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.

Pueblo Labor—August Granting, 913 E. Seventh St., Pueblo, Colo.

Quincy Labor—Albert Buttrely, 1634 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.

Rochester Labor—J. E. Eaton, 1 Church St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Labor—Albert E. Sanderson, 515 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul Labor—O. Gaecke, 23 Bunker St., St. Paul, Minn.

San Antonio Labor—Charles Werner, 5 Matagorda St., San Antonio, Tex.

Savannah Labor—B. Goldmann, 23 Margaret St., Savannah, Ga.

Worcester Labor—A. W. Burr, 1 Eden St., Worcester, Mass.

Fredericksburg Labor—R. T. Macumber, cor. Charles and Dixon sts., Fredericksburg, Va.

Baltimore Labor—John Wolfart, 1724 Lemon St., Baltimore, Md.

Bridgeport Labor—Charles Warner, 63 Hough av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Chicago Labor—John Glanbeck, 6029 Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

Concord Labor—F. G. H. Gordon, 410 Massachusetts St., Manchester, N. H.

Greenville Labor—John A. Markart, 23 Girard av., Greenville, N. C.

Hartford Labor—J. S. Powell, 24 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Los Angeles Labor—L. Middle, 641 North Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

North Lubec Labor—Geo. W. Saunders, North Lubec, Me.

San Diego Labor—M. J. Kingsbury, 27 Twelfth St., San Diego, Cal.

Central Press Committee.

Philip Kaufman, Secretary.

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If you are a Socialist—say so, act so. Don't be afraid to be known as a Socialist. We

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Propositions and Resolutions for the

Ninth Annual Convention of the S. 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 exists in the party organization, successful agitation becomes impossible and the Section therefore proposes:

Since there are neither questions of tactics nor of principle dividing us, the location of the National Executive Committee being the only point of issue, Section Rockville proposes that the convention discuss exhaustively, the question whether it would not contribute to the greater prosperity of the party, if for once the experiment was made to place the seat of the National Executive Committee elsewhere; the field of agitation of the New York comrades would not be curtailed one iota.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

1. Resolved, that the National Convention advise the National Executive Committee to invite Comrade Bebel or Auer from Germany or some comrade from Italy, for an agitation tour in the United States, the question as to whether a German or an Italian tour is at present a greater necessity and also as to which of the two can at present be more conveniently arranged, to be left with the said Executive Committee.

2. Resolved, that the National Convention endorse the plan of starting a Daily People during the coming National campaign.

PROPOSITION OF SECTION BALTIMORE, MD.

1. The Vorwarts, People and Labor to be taken over by the party.

2. The editors of the party organs to be elected by the convention and the party respectively and to be suspended when necessary by the National Executive Committee.

3. The convention to elect a Press Committee, which shall decide whether articles rejected by the editors shall find space in the party press or not.

4. The National Secretary to be elected by the convention and to be suspended, if need be, by the Sections at the seat of the National Executive Committee.

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

6. The National Secretary to publish at least once every quarter in the party organs the list of Sections and their organizers.

7. The dues cards to be so arranged that the dues are collected weekly.

8. The plank demanding the abolition of the United States Senate to be reinserted in the platform.

PROPOSITIONS OF SECTION FITCHBURG, MASS.

Article III, Sec. 4 of the constitution to be changed so as to read: "It shall be the duty of the National Executive Committee to submit to a general vote of the party any propositions made by a Section and supported by 3 Sections in three different States"; also under:

Article IV. The party elects by general vote a Press Committee, which shall decide in case of any differences with the National Executive Committee in regard to 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 two different States.

RESOLUTIONS OF JEWISH SECTION BOSTON, MASS.

1. Whereas, the Jewish Socialist Press plays a great part in the Socialist movement in this country, and

Whereas, According to the decision of the late Board of Arbitration the editor of the Arbeiter-Zeitung will be elected by the National Executive Committee, together with a committee of the Publishing Association, and

Whereas, such election will in reality be left to the discretion of the Publishing Association, ignoring the fact that it is the Jewish Socialists outside of that association, 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 Publishing Association in conjunction with delegates representing the Jewish Sections of the S. L. P.

2. Whereas, The principles of the Social Democracy require impartiality, and

Whereas, The National Executive Committee, a body which stands at the head of the party, should by its actions, show examples of that spirit, but acted contrary by 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 response to said resolutions be it

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

3. Whereas, It has lately occurred that a tireless and energetic comrade has been suspended from the party by a vote of 15 against 17; and

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

Resolved, that we the Jewish Section of S. L. P., of Boston, recommend to the convention, that a provision regarding suspension of members be inserted in our constitution, requiring a two-thirds majority as well as for expelling.

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

an appeal can be taken to the entire membership of the party; 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 of the S. L. P. of Boston, recommend in matters of a local character, an appeal 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, recommend that the National Conventions of the party take place every two years, instead of every four years.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

1. Whereas, We have experienced the evils of the present disorganized manner in which the speakers of the party are distributed throughout the country, therefore be it

Resolved, That we strongly recommend that lecture circuits be organized in different parts of the country, covering a certain area of miles, the speakers to follow around the circuit and the whole to be under the 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 members, 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 our members should understand the principles of Socialism, and

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

Resolved, That the said pamphlet should be used as a means of propaganda.

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 Socialist 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 Socialist, 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

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 sharing our principles or being friendly toward the same, to be invited to participate.

The National Executive Committee to issue a call for this purpose, setting forth the importance of a Daily People, and to transmit said call to all Sections and progressive 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 CLOVERVILLE, N. Y.

1. The designation of Sections according to race and nationality to be abolished.

Reason.—We are of the opinion that this will promote a better agitation in the interest 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 place 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 proposition:

The representatives of the Socialist Labor 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 located 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:

possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration, and to elect their own superior officers, but no employees shall be discharged for political reasons.

PROPOSITION OF SECTION BUFFALO, N. Y.

The National Executive Committee to grant but one charter to any city or town; the local organizations to be divided and 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 clause pledging the members of the party to the recognition of the class struggle.

PROPOSITIONS OF SECTION NEW 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 the Socialist Press was consolidated?

3. 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 to 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.

Every true Socialist should help increase the active membership of our party.

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

There is no time to lose. Every moment should be utilized by our energetic comrades to enlist our workers in the active propaganda.

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

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

Economic and political changes occur with rapidity nowadays, and we must arrange a good, broad-gauge program for the extension of our principles during the next four years.

Open-air meetings are a valuable feature of our agitation work, not only on the score of economy, but because they gain the ear of people who seldom, if ever, would attend a meeting advertised at a hall.

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

Comrades, our ideal must be to build up a Socialist Labor Party that will be the pride of all Socialists, the pride of all friends of humanity and progress, the pride of all nations and of all ages. In order to realize this ideal, let us always be true to our cause, true to ourselves, true to our party, and, above all, true to truth.

It is for our next National Convention to decide the important question whether the Socialist Labor Party shall develop into a powerful movement of the American wealth producers, or whether it shall shrink into a mere isolated mutual admiration society, destined to die a natural death and make room for true International Social Democracy.

Every Section having been attached to the party for three months prior to the National Convention, and which has fulfilled all its obligations, is entitled to representation therein at the rate of one delegate for each 100 members or fraction thereof. Each delegate shall have only one vote. No proxy delegates shall be allowed, but several Sections of the same State may combine to jointly send a delegate.—Constitution.

One question, Comrades! Please answer point-blank: We have always upheld the banner of free speech and of a free press in our columns. We have criticised the actions of friend and foe. Fearlessly we have pointed to the weak spots in our own party movement. This has been our duty as Socialists. This is what we are doing to-day. This is what we intend doing in future, because it is truly Socialist.

Now, dear Comrades, have we ever made use of vile language? Have we ever insulted our friends or splashed our enemies with muddy water? Have we not always used decent language, sound reasoning and striking arguments? And above all, have we not always granted the privilege to everybody to defend himself or herself? Are these not facts?

SOCIALISM is a science which treats of the development of civilization, but more especially of the evolution of the means of production, i. e., all that is required to enable the individual to sustain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfort prevailing at any particular time and the social relationship resulting therefrom.

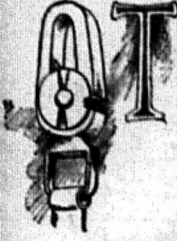
The means of production consist of the tools and materials wherewith, and from which, emanate all wealth, i. e., use values, things that serve to minister to means, wants, and gratify human desires.

A Socialist is one who claims that in accord with the truth gleaned from the science of Socialism, that land, the basis of all life, mills, mines, factories, machinery, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., should be the common property of the working classes.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INVENTION AND INDUSTRY.

A Novel Snap-Hook, the Idea of a Californian—Handy Feed Box for Hatched Horses—Relief Has Come at Last for Corn-Eaters.



HE snap hook invented and patented by an inventor of Marietta, Cal., has some novel points. It will be seen that it is positively a "safety" hook, as there is no possible means of unhooking inadvertently without breaking the hook. The link or ring to be hooked in the device is placed in the slot seen in the side, and by a gentle pressure the central movable core revolves until the slot becomes integral with the open part of the hook, when, actuated by a coiled spring, the core resumes its position as now seen. To unhook, the latch is turned with the thumb and finger.—New Ideas.

Mules Versus Electricity.

Ever since the introduction of electricity as a motive power on the surface workings of the coal mines of the anthracite regions the opinion has been freely expressed that before many years electricity would also be utilized for the interior of the mines, and that the mine mule would have to go. Judging by the operations now under way by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Maltby Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., this prophecy seems likely to be verified almost at once. This company has built a big fireproof boiler house at the Maltby Colliery, in which they will install an immense dynamo, thence conducting the wires through two twelve-inch core holes to the big pumps below. This method of introducing the wires into the mine is the most novel expedient that has ever been tried. If the idea has ever occurred to anyone, it has been abandoned on account of the heavy expense. These new electric pumps will be capable of throwing a thousand gallons a minute, with a power sufficient to double this amount at a moment's notice. The power will also be used to hoist the cars up the inner slopes of the mine. This is the first step of the Lehigh Valley Company in the substitution of electricity for steam and mule power, and with its success the days of the mine mule will be numbered.

Value of Good Fruit.

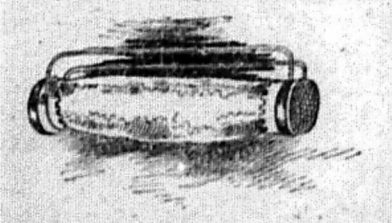
Ripe apples are especially healthy, and children may eat them without danger. Some doctors say that an apple at bedtime produces sleep. Pears are more savory than apples, but not so healthy, unless cooked. Prunes have medical qualities which cannot be denied. They are better cooked, however. Apricots are also more healthy cooked than raw. Peaches are very healthy. The most healthy of all fruit, however, are grapes. Consumption has been cured by grapes when every other remedy has failed. Cherries may also be eaten, as they frequently restore health and strength to the weak. Strawberries, though a cold fruit, have the virtue of healing rheumatism. Gooseberries and currants are best cooked. Figs are also excellent. They were in great favor with ancient Roman ladies, who always ate them for breakfast. Pineapples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia yet known. Nuts of all kinds are indigestible. Oranges are also excellent as a cure for dyspepsia. Lemons produce cheerfulness and prolong life.

Preservation Without Ice.

Dr. A. T. Perkins, of Chicago, has patented a process for keeping fruits and perishable products during transportation by the use of sterilized air. This is important, as by its use shipper's are promised better results than are now obtained by using ice. While the system, if successful, will nearly double the capacity of vehicles of transportation, many other benefits will arise, among which are decreased cost in handling, lessened freights, etc. Contracts have already been made in Chicago for an extensive test of the method. The fruit syndicate of California is also much interested in the matter.

For Corn-Eaters.

A device or holder to assist in the eating of an ear of green corn has been



invented and patented (March 3) by an inventor of New York city. The two circular heads are attached to a sleeved wire handle which is adjustable as to length. One of the circular heads has three prongs in its inner circumference to grasp the ear and hold it from turning inadvertently, the manner in which the wire handles are attached allowing the corn to be turned, however when desired.—New Ideas.

Joyful News.

Everybody has heard of the little boy who pointed out to his mother the absurdity of being sent to bed when he did not feel a bit sleepy and made to rise in the morning when he was as sleepy as he could well be, says the New York Mercury. That boy will in the future be able to cite in support of his contention Dr. Seldon Talcott, superintendent of the homeopathic

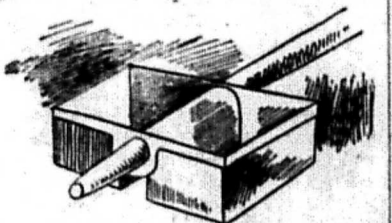
state asylum at Middleton, N. Y. Dr. Talcott, who is said to be one of the most eminent specialists in insanity in the world, has just been declaring that early rising is a most prolific cause of insanity.

"A premonitory command to get up, when one's sleep is as yet unrefreshed, is a command which grinds the soul, curdles the blood, swells the spleen, destroys all good intentions and disturbs for the entire day the mental activities of a boy just as the tornado disturbs and levels with advancing ruin a forest of mighty pines."

To the habit of too early rising on the part of young men we may, he adds, justly ascribe many cases of early insanity, of melancholia and of affect dementia. "The free and lazy savage gets up when he feels ready and rarely or never becomes insane." In further proof of his assertion Dr. Talcott points out the larger percentage of lunacy among the country people as compared with professional men. The latter, almost without exception, get up late in the morning, whereas our manual laborers, in city and country, all leave their beds long before they should. Generally in winter they rise before daybreak. "A radical change should be wrought in our industrial system," Dr. Talcott concluded, "so that our workmen and women would not be compelled to get up, as they do today, before they have had a decent night's rest."

Feed Box.

This is a handy device for feeding horses when, of necessity, they must be



fed without releasing them from the wagon. It is in duplicate and works on a hinge, which joins the two boxes. The metal border which surrounds the top extends downward at the center to form a circular clamp to fit around the wagon pole or tongue. By closing or moving the boxes toward each other the clamps are opened to grasp the pole and close around it when the boxes assume an open or level position.—New Ideas.

Pining the Specialist.

The specialist who is typified in O. W. Holmes' "Scarabee," the man who devotes a lifetime to acquiring abnormal familiarity with the manifest peculiarities of some obscure tribe of insects, does no direct harm to his fellows, and incidentally contributes something, however minute the contribution may be, to scientific progress, says the National Review. We must respect the zeal which enables a man to expend the superabundant energy, which might have led to fame or fortune, upon achievements of which, perhaps, not a half a dozen living men will ever appreciate either the value or the cost to the worker.

Dryasud deserves the same sort of sympathy. He has, no doubt, his weaknesses. His passion becomes a monomania. He spends infinite toil upon work which has no obvious interest, and he often comes to attach an absurd importance to his results. Such studies as genealogy or bibliography, have but a remote bearing upon any of the vital problems suggested by the real historian. We shudder when we read that the excellent Col. Chester spent years upon investigating the genealogy of Washington, and accumulated, among many other labors, eighty-seven folio volumes, each of more than 400 pages, of extracts from parish registers. He died, it is added, of "incessant work." The late Mr. Bradshaw, again, a man of most amiable character and very fine intellectual qualities, acquired, by unremitting practice, an astonishing power of identifying at a glance the time and place of printing of old books. He could interpret minute typographical indications as the red Indian can read in a dead leaf or blade of grass the figure of the traveler who trod upon it. Certainly one is tempted to regret at first sight that such abilities were not applied in more obviously useful fields. What do we care whether one or another obscure country squire in the sixteenth or seventeenth century had the merit of being progenitor of Washington? Can it really matter whether a particular volume was printed at Rotterdam or at Venice—in the year 1590 or ten years sooner or later? I will not discuss the moral question. At any rate, one may perhaps urge it is better than spending brain power upon chess problems, which is yet an innocent form of amusement, for such a laborer may incidentally provide data of real importance to the political or literary historian. He reduces, once for all, one bit of chaos to order, and helps to raise the general standard of accurate research.

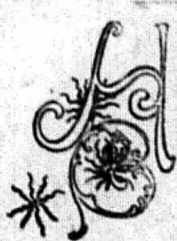
Scientific Notes.

Among recent discoveries is a basalt stone found by Mr. Scheil, which has on it an Assyrian inscription of King Nabonod, of the sixth century before Christ, telling of the destruction of Nineveh. No monument hitherto found has said anything of that event. Experiments lately made in England show that if a ball of solid iron is lowered into a mass of liquid iron by means of a metal fork the ball at first sinks to the bottom with the fork. But in a few seconds it leaves the prongs and rises to the surface, where it continues to float until it melts. The rising is explained by the expansion of the ball, due to heating, whereby it becomes, bulk for bulk, less dense than the molten metal.

ELECTING A POPE.

THREE METHODS OF CHOOSING A SUPREME PONTIFF.

Election by Inspiration by Compromise, and by Ballot. The Methods of Preparing, Casting, and Reading the Ballots.



HAVING come to order at the request of the dean, if the formality of recognizing the cardinals be dispensed with—and in so small a body it is hardly necessary, because no impostor could hope successfully to palm himself off as a cardinal—the first business is to choose three scrutators, one from each order, to count the ballots, and three infermeri, who collect the votes of the sick. The canons define three kinds of election—by inspiration, by compromise and by ballot. Election by inspiration takes place when "all the cardinals, as if by inspiration of the Holy Ghost, proclaim one candidate as pontiff unanimously and viva voce." A single dissenting voice vitates this method, which, we may remark, has perhaps never been carried out in literal conformity to rule, although several popes, after more or less wire-pulling, have been chosen by acclamation.

Election by compromise has sometimes been resorted to, after a long dead-lock, by the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives of the various rival factions. The conclave merely ratifies the candidate nominated by the committee.

But election by ballot is the ordinary method. The ballots, when open, are about four inches long and three broad. In the first or upper section the cardinal writes his name; in the middle, the name of the candidate whom he proposes; in the lower section, some motto from the Scriptures. When he folds the sheet his name, being inside, is covered by the lower section, and only the candidate's name or the seal comes uppermost. To guard against the ballot's opening he seals it with a seal he has chosen, but it must not be one which the scrutators might recognize. Going to the central table he deposits the ballot in the chalice, repeating at the same time this formula: "Testor Christum dominum qui me iudicaturus est, me eligere quem secundum Deum iudicio eligi debere et quod idem in accessu preestabo."

When every one has voted, and the infermeri have brought the ballots of the sick members, the first scrutator takes each ballot from the chalice, and opening it (but only so far as to read the motto) hands it to the second, who, having entered the vote opposite the candidate's name on the list, passes it to the third, who reads it aloud. During this process the other cardinals keep the tally on the duplicate lists which each of them has before him. At the conclusion all the ballots are taken to the stove and burned, the smoke from the chimney being a signal which multitudes outside the palace await. According to the common belief, when no smoke appears at the usual time it is a sign that the Pope has been elected. The last ballots are burned like the rest, however, the difference in the volume of smoke being due to the fact that as no straw is used at the last burning there is very little smoke.

There being no election, the cardinals now return to their quarters for dinner, after which, at three o'clock or a little later, they re-assemble for another ballot. This differs from the morning one in that the cardinals, instead of voting for their favorite candidates, vote for their second choice. The process is called "acceding," and seems to be devised for breaking a dead-lock. Each must vote for some one who has received support at the morning trial; but if none of these suits him, being prohibited from again casting for his favorite, he may simply vote for "nobody." Thus it might happen that the pope chosen in the accessus, or acceding, was a candidate whom very few or none of the cardinals would select on their first choice. As a matter of fact, however, not many popes have owed their election to the accessus, in which the cardinals generally throw random votes for candidates who have little chance of success.

Great Scheme.

Fumer—"Sir, you called me a fraud!"
Choleric—"And you, sir, called me a liar!"
Fumer—"Well, sir!"
Choleric—"Well, sir!"
Fumer—"I've been thinking."
Choleric—"What, sir?"
Fumer—"That it might be a good idea for us to get together and open a seaside boarding house."—Philadelphia North American.

His Conventions.

Wayside Wanderer—"I don't know how it is, marm, but I have a conviction that you are going to give me something to eat."

Lady of the house—"Well, perhaps you had better swallow your convictions. They ought to make a nice meal for you."—Boston Transcript.

Never Get Shocked.

Every telegraph pole in the remote districts of Norway has to be continually watched on account of the bears, which have a mania for climbing the poles and sitting on the crossbeams, swaying backward and forward until the pole finally falls.—Ex.

OUR PRESS.



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

Let the office seek the man or woman.

Up with the banner of International Social Democracy!

Socialism hangs over Capitalism like the sword of Damocles.

Let us discountenance sectional bias in our great movement.

It is the duty of the party to put every comrade in his useful place.

Be careful lest the disease of "Socialist for revenue only" gets a foothold in our party.

Every true Socialist will place the welfare of the party above his personal interests.

Comrades and Delegates of our National Convention: Be true to our cause! Be true to truth!

Now is the time to get ready for the most active Socialist propaganda our country has yet seen.

Our estimate of a comrade should be based upon the service he or she has rendered to the cause of Socialism.

The rapid growth of our party in the United States will depend largely upon the adoption of a broad and progressive program by the Convention.

Let us always do justice to each other, and above all, justice to our enemies. Remember that Socialism is the direct opposite of modern ruffianism.

The National Socialist Convention to be convened on July 4 will be chronicled by the historian as one of the most important events of the nineteenth century.

Our party press, if managed on progressive co-operative lines, freed from local bias or domination, can be made our most effective weapon in our propaganda.

Comrade J. C. Anderson's defense in his case before the Omaha Section is without exception, open, intelligent and manly, and it is a matter to be considered by the party at large.

The delegates to the Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party have weighty duties to perform. Let us hope that they will act wisely and well for the best interests of the party at large.

The Capitalist class of this country are aware of the fact that the Socialist movement must, sooner or later, cause great excitement among the suffering wage workers. There is nothing impossible in America, and the Capitalists know it. In 1885 and 1886 millions of wage-workers rose from their slumber and demanded the Eight Hour workday. Don't you think that a similar insurrection may soon take place. We don't know when it will occur again; what we do know is that when this new rising takes place it will be a political insurrection, it will be a strike at the ballot box and the millions of votes will be counted for the glorious red banner of International Social Democracy.

Delegates to the National Convention, come right down to hard work. The time for active, practical work is at hand. The Socialist Labor movement of this country needs something more than long resolutions, endorsements and mutual admiration. We must deal with facts, and facts only. Rotten local prejudice and sentiment made to order cannot and should no longer be used as a cloak to hide the hard facts from our view. Don't be afraid to freely discuss and criticize whenever and wherever necessity calls. Let the public know what the Socialists are doing. Don't think for a moment that bureaucratic secrecy will help our movement. Let us have plenty of light and air!

An Associated Press telegram informs the world that in St. Petersburg, the capital of the Czar's empire, 4,000 factory employees are out on a strike for better conditions. The same telegram says 10,000 working people have resolved to petition the Czar to listen to their grievances. This telegram is another proof of the fact that the Czar is alive in Russia. It takes men, not cowards to go out on strike in the Russian Empire. The least strike disorder means Siberia for the most active men in the movement. The fact that the strike is in an orderly way shows that the workers are experienced men whose principles all their with energy, and fearlessness.

RANK AND FILE.

CONNECTICUT.

The Broader Organization.

I favor the Broader Organization of the N. E. C. because I believe such a movement would be progressive. I appreciate the good work that has been done by the N. E. C. as at present constituted, but we are a growing party and are destined to grow more rapidly in the near future, therefore I think a representative from each organized State would be a move in the right direction, and I trust the National Convention may see it in that light. If such a base of organization was affected it would stop the talk of Sectionalism, German element, American element, etc. Certain the bulk of the S. L. P. is at present in New York, but it will not always be, neither do I believe that any Socialist desires that it always be so, and while great thoughts do not emanate from little minds, there is in the background of the party to-day, perhaps entirely unknown, men who can and will be of great service to the movement in the future. By all means let us have the Broader Organization.

Comrade Gordon has been here and has secured some local advertising patronage for Hartford LABOR. He did not have time to do much. I hope the other sections may take advantage of his assistance.

Hartford, Conn., JAMES S. POWELL.

ILLINOIS.

East St. Louis News.

I have been notified by the Illinois State Committee that they have placed Comrade C. R. Davis of Brighton on the ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Vice G. Surber, who declined, and have placed the latter on the ticket as Presidential Elector at Large, vice John Coleman.

June 18th the Section had a very successful meeting, and gained a new member. We endorsed the platform of the Illinois State Convention, with the exception of the plank endorsing the S. T. & L. A., which we amended as follows: "We endorse this movement, but we advise that its propaganda be carried on in such a way as not to create unnecessary antagonism with other bona fide Labor organizations, that new assemblies be organized at present only at such places and among such workers where they will not come in direct opposition to existing bona fide Labor bodies."

We further endorsed the movement for a "Broader Organization" as stated by Section Syracuse.

We further decided to start a co-operative building company for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the members as much as the present Capitalist system will permit. Most of our section members belong to the building trades, consequently are seven months out of twelve out of employment. We intend to manage this matter in such a way that we can give the shareholders work when they can not get other employment. Therefore, and for the good of the propaganda, we will not allow any one to be a shareholder unless he is a member in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party. A committee of six were elected to draw up bylaws and report, July 2, 1896.

East St. Louis, Ill., G. SUREN.

INDIANA.

A Call to Action.

To the Socialists of the State of Indiana, Greeting:

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Indiana will take the field for the first time in its history. The events of the past few years show very conclusively that only by systematic organization can agitation and education be accomplished. The Democratic Party, having stolen the platforms of the People's Party, leaves the so-called Radical element in a position to return to its vomit (i. e., rejoin the old parties) or become class conscious Socialists, by joining hands with the Socialist Labor Party, which hereby invites them to comradeship.

All class-conscious Socialists are hereby invited to attend the convention which will be held, beginning July 19, 1896, at 1:30 p. m., at Columbia Hall, corner McCarthy and Delaware streets, Indianapolis, for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket.

According to the Constitution of the party, only members will be allowed to vote, but readers of the People, LABOR, Vorwarts, or any other bona fide Socialist official organ, will be allowed a voice on the floor.

Labor Fakirs are excepted. Anyone wishing to join the Socialist Labor Party, to help organize sections, to help arrange mass meetings or to contribute a little of the sinews of war can have full information by addressing the undersigned.

Arouse, workmen, and hasten the day when wage-slavery shall be abolished.

Correspondence will be answered by either E. Viewegh, 70 Morton street, Indianapolis, Campaign Secretary or J. Wilson Becker, Lecturer and Organizer, 70 Morton street, Indianapolis, Ind.

KENTUCKY.

The Grievance of Comrade H. Moorman.

You will please kindly excuse me for sending in written in German the following charges made against me by Section Louisville, Ky. I demanded from the Section a copy of the original, but it was refused, therefore I write them as well as I can remember. Similar charges are preferred by the Section against the Socialist Newspaper Union, which will be laid before the next National Convention. Now I would like to know if any Section has a right to expel one of its members on the following charges:

At the meeting of February 4, 1894, Comrade Moorman made the motion that the Section shall accept Louisville LABOR, published in St. Louis, as their local official organ. The members decided the German Section did not need an English local organ, as the People was already an organ and the German Section had accepted the New York Volkszeitung as their organ. Later on Louisville LABOR came out with the title "Official Organ of Section Louisville." H. Moorman, Local Manager. The Section declared this to be false and requested Comrade Moorman to have it changed, but it was never done. The Secretary was instructed to write to St. Louis for information, but after repeated requests no answer was received. Besides this LABOR "always" attacked the People, and the New York

Volkszeitung, which we simply call a mass act of revenge.

By agitating for LABOR, Moorman did not do his duty for The People and Volkszeitung. At the meeting of Feb. 9, 1895, Moorman again attempted to have the Section adopt Louisville LABOR as their Local Official Organ, and spoke against the New York Volkszeitung and the National Executive Committee. When the Comrades enthusiastically made propaganda for the De Leon meeting, Moorman stood back and did not help. During the last month we had decided to hold a meeting at Parkland, but when we arrived there we found out that Moorman had been there a few days before and had agitated for LABOR. On the ground of the above facts we hereby make the motion to expel H. Moorman from the section.

A. Schmutz, F. Frankenberger, H. Turner, Committee.

Above resolution was accepted by the section and Moorman was expelled.

H. MOORMAN.

Louisville, Ky.

MAINE.

Hard at Work for the Cause.

Our population is small in Lubec, about 2,300. Eastport near by has about 4,000. We do not wish to confine our work and influence to this locality alone, but desire to reach out as far as possible. The movement is new here. Last year no one here knew what Socialism meant, but now it is different. We wish to make a success in Washington County, Maine.

When Lubec LABOR gets among the people here we believe we can do very much better in the way of pushing things along. You shall hear from us often.

Lubec, Me., GEO. W. SANDERS.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore's Active Propaganda.

The Socialists of this city have been actively engaged nightly for the last three months in propagating the ideas of Socialism on the street corners. These meetings have been attended by large crowds which are daily increasing. The following named speakers have been engaged in this work: Levine T. Jones, Charles Bachmann, Oliver J. Allenbaugh, Rev. J. Milton Reed, Rev. Charles Stangland, Rev. Dr. Morgan and Wm. Toner. We have also a colored preacher talking nightly, Mr. A. S. Steward, who is making great advances among the people with the doctrines of Socialism.

For six weeks we held meetings in front of the City Hall, at which Comrades Jones, Reed, Allenbaugh and Toner spoke daily until the heat under the noonday sun became unbearable, and the meetings had to be given up.

At the present time we are holding as high as two and three meetings every night along Baltimore street, and at Saturday noon in front of City Hall. These methods are gradually gathering strength for the American Branch, which is increasing in membership as rapidly as is healthful to the growth of a vigorous plant, one that cannot be killed off by the parasite, Capitalism.

WM. TONER.

Secretary Central Committee.

Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Central Committee Elected.

At a joint meeting of the Socialist Sections of Boston held June 23, 1896, for the purpose of electing the State Central Committee of Massachusetts for the ensuing year, the following delegates were elected: Comrade Putney, from the Boston American Section; Comrade King, from the Jewish Section; Comrade Ballan, from the Roxbury Section; Comrade Bloodgood, from South Boston Section; Comrade Pearce, from Lynn Section; and Comrades Brophy and Mrs. Konikow as delegates at large.

Comrade Rond was elected to fill the vacancy on the National Board of Grievances caused by Comrade Waters' resignation.

I. MACLEAN, Secretary.

Boston, Mass.

Holyoke Items.

Of all the contemptible specimens of man a traitor and informer is conceded, by friend or foe, to be the worst. One of these specimens is employed in a Holyoke mill and his method of informing the boss is as clumsy as it is mean. He marks the letters of a newspaper article in such a manner that by reading the marked letters only, the boss knows what the informer wishes to say to him. But they are on to him.

All of Holyoke's influence is brought to bear upon the Holyoke Street Railroad Company to furnish work for the unemployed. It is strange, but true.

Massachusetts will be ably represented at the National Convention S. L. P. The following comrades are among the Delegates: Thomas C. Brophy of Boston; Pearce of Lynn; Kelsor of Fitchburg; Nagler of Springfield; Ruther of Holyoke; Willey of Worcester.

Section Easthampton at its last meeting voted to co-operate with Section Holyoke and have Comrade Ruther represent both Sections.

The picnic of Section Holyoke was a success in spite of the abundant showers during the afternoon.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

The Way to Make Socialists.

As for the pessimists who claim that Socialism will never be realized in our time I would recommend that they read the subjoined extract of a letter written to a friend by a New England boy of 17 years of age and which I was permitted to copy.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

"I think, in regard to Socialism, that it is becoming a greater question every day, and in the future it will be a great aid to the working class especially. This can be plainly seen at the mill where my father is boss, by the way they are putting in new machinery of greater potency and greater velocity, thus doing away with help. The mill is run by less help every day, thus throwing people out of work. I think I will be able to talk on the subject better after reading the papers and books which you so kindly sent me. For the present, I remain your friend,

JOHN T.

Dover, N. H.

Resolution of Section Worcester.

We, the Comrades of Section Worcester, Mass., deplore the fact that anything approaching dissension should ever occur among the workers in our noble cause and can attribute such a condition only to a restricted system of organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the plan of giving each organized State a member of the National Executive Committee with the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditors chosen from the Sections at the seat of committee and to comprise the active executive to carry out the will of the committee and of the party.

Furthermore, Fully appreciating the value and importance of the party press and realizing the great field of usefulness open to all Socialist publications, we advocate the maintenance of the present official organs and further advocate the acquisition by the party of a suitable publishing plant and that the issue of the People be operated jointly with the publications of the S. N. U. continued in its present system, and with distinct and separate editorial management.

A. W. BARR, Organizer.

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Items.

We are confident that LABOR will continue to perform its important part in the work and that any adverse action will call forth a demand for a better system of organization that will succeed.

I shall recommend to the Section that the receipts of LABOR be turned into circulation which is the best possible work and my plan will be to send free copies twelve weeks, (or perhaps less,) to individuals and then canvas for sub's.

Worcester has a policeman detailed to discourage fast bicycle riding, which is well. On rainy days he might go down Union street and lay for the beer wagons that make life a terrible uncertainty in that vicinity.

The street car men have succeeded in getting the same pay for Sunday as for week days. Why not be men, indeed, and get all there is in it, it belongs to the workers, not to the drones.

I feel sure that the force which now moves LABOR will continue and increase and be successful.

A. W. BARR.

Worcester, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Echoes from Manchester.

The Labor fakir needs to be shown up. We have a few in New Hampshire, and before long they will get a first-class advertisement.

Comrade Mansfield has been elected a delegate to the National Convention from the German Section.

A workingman killed himself last Monday on account of poverty. Oh, what a nice system we have!

Middle-class fakir Taubenschneid with twenty five other fakirs have advised the Populists to vote for a capitalist—Teller—for president. Is any further proof wanted to show that the People's Party is a middle-class party? This middle-class party cannot help the working class. The real workingmen of the People's Party should join the only workingman's party, the Socialist Labor Party. The People's Party can give us no more than the old parties. If the People's Party were in power, we would get no relief. Take your stand, boys, where you belong.

Manchester, N. H., F. G. R. GORDON.

VIRGINIA.

The situation in Fredericksburg.

The only news here is we are working hard with the agitation, and are gaining slowly but surely. We have started the ball rolling, and are going in to win. Comrade R. T. Maycumber was elected Delegate to the National Convention, but I do not think he will go, as there is no money in the treasury of the Section, and he is poor himself, and the comrades think if any money can be spared it should be placed in the Virginia State Agitation Fund, where it will do more good than our representation at the National Convention. We need all our money to organize our State. Our city election passed off with great enthusiasm, and, as usual, "boodle" carried the day. The S. L. P. had no ticket in the field, but we shall nominate a candidate for Congress in this district this fall, and hope to poll a good vote. Just now matters are dull for our Fredericksburg LABOR, as one of the foundries here is shut down, and the other is working on three-quarter time only, however, we shall do all we can to increase the circulation of our local organ.

R. T. MAYCUMBER.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee's Phenomenal Strike.

Since the commencement of the street car strike we have done some good work for our cause. Every night has found us on the streets preaching Socialism and looking for subscribers. Of course the work is uphill and has many discouragements. The strikers got their thanks very soon after the election. They had been very active in the Republican Payne Clubs. The citizens made the strike their own. Everybody except the bloodsuckers sympathize with the strikers, and every one with any sense in their brain boy boycott the cars and either ride in the buses or walk. The police act as elsewhere, in the interest of their masters, the Capitalists.

Karl Marx Club last week held an interesting agitation meeting at the Labor Lyceum. Comrade D. Knopfnagel gave an excellent address on "The Street Car Strike and the Labor Fakir in the Milwaukee Movement." One so-called Turner society came in for a good dose. In the beginning of the strike they acted like Turners, but soon threw their principles overboard.

H. O. SCHUBERT.

Milwaukee, Wis.

So you think it kind of dangerous to be connected with the Socialist Labor Party, eh?

Why? Because every one is down on Socialists?

Poor, courageous, wage-slave, how craven is your "free and independent" spirit when called upon to protect your class-interests?

Bah! you make one almost seek the shades of oblivion in disgust.

Why, if you had the spirit of a dog, you'd arouse yourselves and cast aside these foul and hoary lies they foist on you; and live either free in joy or die in glory attempting. Naught is more contemptible to honest men than to see men—men born with the reason of men—cave and bow before a lie!

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Quarterly Report to Central Press Committee.

The following is the quarterly report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the three months ending June 27, 1896:

CASH RECEIVED.	
Local Managers	\$38 78
Sundry accounts	11 45
Total	\$50 23
EXPENDITURES:	
Advance Payment by Local Managers:	
Greenville LABOR	\$10 22
Lubec LABOR	8 47
Concord LABOR	4 12
San Diego LABOR	3 98
Tolyoke LABOR	3 27
Indianapolis LABOR NEWS	2 97
St. Louis LABOR	2 96
Fredericksburg LABOR	2 89
Louisville LABOR	2 55
Manchester LABOR	1 84
Total	\$43 27

Western Newspaper Union	\$362 44
Labor	93 53
Second Class Mail	37 47
Western Photo Engraving Co.	18 18
Postage	11 06
Sundry Expense	10 38
Due Bills (to General Manager)	10 00
City Central Committee	7 50
Witt & Webster	6 00
Commission	2 70
Stationery	85
Office Fixtures	40
Total	\$551 11

Total Cash received.....\$550 33

Balance Cash on hand March 28.....4 75

Total.....\$554 98

Total Cash expended.....\$51 11

Balance Cash on hand June 27.....\$ 8 87

RESOURCES.

Due from 31 local LABORERS	\$1,001 48
Due from Newsdealers	42 65
Due for Party Buttons	8 70
Office fixtures	33 05
Cash on hand	3 87
Total	\$1,178 85

LIABILITIES.

Due Bills (for service of General Manager)	\$500 00
Advanced by St. Louis Comrades (loans)	325 50
Due Bills (for service of Secretary of C. P. C.)	111 12
Due for Socialist Albums	50 65
Due for cartoons	43 20
Advance payment by Local Managers	43 27
Due to Co-Operative Printing Company	22 25
Due for paper, composition and presswork	19 10
Total	\$1,124 09

Resources.....\$1,178 75

Liabilities.....\$1,124 09

Net resources.....\$ 54 66

Notes by the General Manager.

Delegates to the National Convention, subscribers to the various local LABORs, will receive the issues of July 4, at the Convention.

Hereafter statements of account will be mailed to Local Managers on the last Saturday of each month, instead of every Saturday as heretofore.

Local Managers failing to receive prompt receipt for their remittances should notify General Manager without delay.

A Full Report of the affairs of the S. N. U. for the three years was made to the Central Press Committee, July 1, 1896, and will be published in the next issue.

In the above report of the S. N. U. for the three months ending June 27, 1896, the value of our thirty-six local papers has not been included in our statement of resources.

Reports of Local Managers.

Manager M. Ruther, Holyoke LABOR, reports: I inclose check for \$5. Monday last I sent check for \$7, so you see I try to help you financially as much as I can, and hope to be able to do even better soon. Concerning proposition 4 of New Haven, you can mail "To the Delegates," care of National Secretary Kuhn, forty copies of Holyoke LABOR and charge same to our Section.

Manager Theo. Bernine, Omaha LABOR, reports: "I have been very busy in the past six months in the agitation here, so that I have not had time to collect. I am going to rest somehow or somewhere for a week or so, and then I will collect for LABOR. I think most of the subscribers will pay. The comrades here will not send a delegate to New York. I do not think they will have a State ticket."

Manager James S. Powell, Hartford LABOR, reports: I have made up my mind to act as Manager of Hartford LABOR. I will send in names of all the subscribers I can get. You can send bills to me, and I will remit promptly for all copies sent to subscribers. I would ask you to stop any subscription at once when I tell you, for it will mean that I cannot collect, and, as I mean to pay for all, I will not be able to let them run for nothing. I assume the management independent of the Section, and, although I work with thirty-five men, I secured but one as a subscriber. If, after a while, I can get a few ads, I will try to put the papers on the streets, if I have to give the boys all they get for them. When I first managed LABOR here, it was opposed and now the odds are worse against it. Still, I will try. Send me thirty-five subscription lists, as I intend to communicate with every union in the city. I don't know what the result will be, but I will try.

Communications Reported.

Comrade C. R. Davis, Brighton, Ill., writes from Henderson, Ky.:

"A few days since I sent you an article, 'Socialistic Lessons from the Cyclone.' At the time of sending it I had not read LABOR, of June 7 and 13. It may seem strange that I failed to read them until such a late date, but by the time my mail is forwarded from home, and by delay in my business in getting around, I am often behind the times. I see from the recent LABOR that some of the same ideas are mentioned. I do not desire it to appear that I write by copying after writers in LABOR, but never-

theless I am glad to see that, quite unlike the other parties, there is a unity of solidarity with Socialists on the events of the day.

Comrade F. W. Wilson, Newark, N. J., writes: "I have received your kind letter and considered your proposition in regard to a local LABOR for Newark. I have also got the views of other Comrades, as well as those of Branch No. 3, and while seeing the great necessity for a local paper, we do not deem it advisable to attempt to start one at this time. After our National Convention has met and adjourned, some differences have been adjusted, and more of a spirit of solidarity ensues, we think would be a more propitious time to launch a paper in the fight against our common enemy. Until then I wish the utmost success, and have the greatest good will for the labors of all true Comrades."

Comrade B. F. Fries, Pottstown, Pa., writes: LABOR presents a fine appearance, and the contents are very interesting, but we have missed those striking cartoons. Hope that useful and effective feature will not be permanently omitted. Mary Gunning of Waltham, Mass., in the issue of June 6 expressed our views correctly and "hite the nail on the head." "You must broaden out."

Comrade John Weber, Glen Carbon, Ill., says: Concerning your suggestion that we start Glen Carbon LABOR here, allow me to tell you that we have decided to begin its publication in about two months from now. At present, among the comrades here, employment is very scarce, and they need every cent for their living, but in about two months from now, we will come out fifty strong.

Comrade Mary Gunning, Waltham, Mass., writes: "I will manage Waltham LABOR here. I have your first letters of instructions. Have sent by this mail to Manager Crossfield of Boston LABOR, for any sample LABORs, he may have on hand, in time for a C. L. U. meeting to be held here on Sunday. I note the change from 1 1/2 to 1 cent per copy as per LABOR. Our LABORs are teaming with life and movement. The cry at the National Convention must be: 'Broader Organization.' I think it has been an excellent idea for the S. N. U. papers to publish both sides of individual grievances. I rejoice to see Worcester take up the cry of 'Broader Organization.'"

The Socialist Van.

Comrade C. R. Davis, Brighton, Ill., writes: I am delighted with the idea of the Socialist Van. If Gen. Fry will give his time principally to organizing sections it would be by far the best medium of propaganda yet started, and I am only sorry that at this moment I can't contribute to it."

Comrade T. Hall, Plymouth, Mich., writes: We hope to be able to contribute something towards aiding the "Socialist Van" under Comrade Fry. It is a grand idea, and every proletarian should contribute his mite to this noble undertaking. Socialism is the only salvation of the masses, and the sooner its ennobling sentiments prevail, the sooner shall we have a paradise on this earth. Comrade Black and myself both wish to assure you that we would rather lose most anything than be deprived of the LABOR's weekly visits and mental nourishment.

Manager L. Biddle, Los Angeles LABOR, writes: For \$3 herein, credit the five Comrades as per list herewith for subscription to the Socialist Van.

Socialist Van Fund.

World of Labor

The Protest of Hunger.

BY HUGH J. HUGHES.

You ask for a song of our greatness—
A wreath for Columbus's shrine;
I give you the protest of hunger,
That frowns on your circling wine:

Far better the leaving of revels
The while that the hungry are fed,
Than the voice of the heart-stricken millions,
Who shall turn from Columbia dead.

She will die for the woes of her children,
Or over the age shall grow wan,
And the future shall liken her glory
To the dew-fields that sparkle at dawn.

She will die alone, and of hunger,
And none shall weep over her bier,
For that Terror has parted her children,
And that Hatred has manacled the tear.

On the Temple of State has been written
"Upharsin!" in letters of flame,
And her death-bell is rung by the myriads
Who swarm in the alleys of shame.

Wince not if they call to you, "Brother!"
The bond of your frithing shall win,
And the twin so averse in their fortunes
Are one in their union for sin;

For out from your mansions and alleys,
Unmasked in the light of the sun,
Shall come forth a horde to outlive
The task of the Goth and the Hun.

In vain that you throng to your churches
And offer your roof-bounded prayers,
While, lean, at the door of the cotter,
The wren-wolf of penury stares.

You give of your anise and cummin,
The tithe of your stealings you pay,
But the needier deed is forgotten—
To succor the maimed by the way.

And how do you think will give answer
The Lord of the bootblack and thou,
When ye twain shall stand naked of trappings,
And meet with Him, brow to brow?

Will ye then bribe the Giver of Life,
The Judge of the Quick and the Dead?
Will ye turn the scales of His justice
With the ballast of powder and lead?

Ye have sent forth the Daughters of Hunger
To live on the wages of shame;
Ye have pillaged a world of its virtue,
For a niche in the Temple of Fame;

And I throw you shall come to your doom—
And Death shall glut on its prey,
When over the Vestal of Nations
Shall hover the Ragnarok Day.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The International Labor Congress. The International Socialist Congress, which meets in London on July 27, will be far and away the greatest in point of numbers, and probably the most important in its bearings, of any Congress the Socialists have yet held. The London Committee, in conjunction with delegates from the Zurich Committee, where continental Socialism has its headquarters, have been working up the program and elaborate preparations for the past six months. Their time seems to have been well spent. The Congress is to be no mere palaver over Socialist formula, but a resolute and orderly organized effort to draw all Trades Unions and other working-class organizations into some kind of affiliation with organized Socialism. So the agenda instead of calling the meeting an International Socialist Congress, will be headed in bold lines, "International Socialist and Trades Union Congress." Every European country, except Turkey, will send representatives. Australia and America will also have their Delegates. The London-Zurich Council, after long consideration, have decided to ignore the mandates of delegates from Anarchist Groups, French, German or English. Amongst the men thus rejected is Gustav Landauer of Berlin.

The French Socialists have announced their intention to move that the aim of the Congress be a party "is the conquest of political power as the best means of destroying the Capitalist regime and establishing the International Socialist Republic." Besides this declaration the counter resolution of a Dutch trades union, that the Congress confine itself solely to the domain of economic questions, sounds like the voice of humility. But the Dutch notion will have the support of the English trades unions and a majority of the Congress. The more important of the English trades unions are holding aloof from the Congress, but the Independent Labor party and a number of the minor unions will be fully represented. That pseudo-philosophic body, the Fabian Society, which counts among its members the poet-artist, William Morris; the novelist and art critic, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and all the "light and leading" of English Socialism, will ask the Congress to vote the immediate nationalization and municipalization of everything in general, including "the manufacture and retailing of tobacco, alcoholic drinks, bread, supply of coal and milk and other universal necessities." There is a fine bold sweep about this "other universal necessities," which should induce the Congress to proclaim it. After six days session the proceedings terminate with a monster demonstration in Hyde Park.

The Power of Machinery.

Speaking of prime movers before the Association for the Advancement of Science, at London, several years ago, Sir Frederick Bramwell drew up an interesting picture of the busy thing that muscular power, whether animal or human, really was when compared with the vast efforts exerted nowadays by machinery. Contrasting a galley, for example—a vessel propelled by oars—with a modern Atlantic liner, and assuming that prime movers were non-existent and that this vessel was to be propelled after galley fashion, he proceeded thus: "Take the length of the vessel as 670 feet, and assume that place could be found for as many as 400 oarsmen on each side, each oar worked by three men, or 3,400 men, and allow that six men under these conditions

could develop work equal to one horse-power. We should then have 400 horse-power. Double the number of men and we should have 800 horse-power, with 4,800 men at work, and at least the same number in reserve if the journey is to be carried on continuously. Contrast the puny result thus obtained with 19,500 horse-power given forth by a large prime mover of the present day, such a power requiring, on the above mode of calculation, 117,000 men at work and 117,000 in reserve, and these to be carried in a vessel less than 600 feet in length. Even if it were possible to carry this number of men in such a vessel, by no conceivable means could their power be utilized so as to impart to it a speed of twenty knots an hour.

This illustrates how a prime mover may not only be a mere substitute for muscular work, but may afford the means of attaining an end that could not by any possibility be attained by muscular exertion, no matter what money was expended or what galley-slave suffering was inflicted. Take again the case of a railway locomotive, in which we have from 400 to 600 horse-power developed in an implement which, even including its tender, does not occupy an area of more than fifty square yards and that can draw its sixty miles an hour. Here again the prime mover succeeds in doing that which no expenditure of money or of life could enable us to obtain from muscular effort.

PALERMO, ITALY.

The Impending Revolution in Sicily. Italy in Africa should not draw public attention away from the ruin at home. The people of Sicily starve.

The country people have but two things to live from—their sulphur mines and the land. Both are worked by middlemen in the name of absentee owners. Both, too, have suffered greatly from recent competition with other and newer countries. The middleman has to secure all he can for himself after his employer is served. The workman and the peasant must learn to be content with what is left. In the last few years nothing has been left.

"Fire on us—kill us!" was the answer of the sulphur workers a year ago, when the soldiers of United Italy were sent to disperse them where they had gathered to express their need. "Kill us—better than to hear our children cry with hunger."

It is not that the soil is barren or worked out. On the contrary, the island is delightful in climate and natural advantages. And the people are neither idle nor lawless, so far as any law has been made for them. The common people, whom the obedient sheep they are, yield to the only two laws they know—that of the rent collector and tax gatherer, and that of starving silently.

An Italian officer, in a farming district near Palermo, narrated what he had seen to Signor Rossi, correspondent of the Tribuna of Rome, a conservative paper. "Last July I stopped on a march by a threshing-floor where they were measuring grain. When the shares had been divided, the one who had cultivated the land received less than a half bushel. The peasant, leaning on his spade, looked at his share. His wife and their five children were standing by. From the painful toll of a year, this was what was left to him with which to feed his family. The tears rolled silently down his cheeks. And there are some peasants who, when their shares have been measured out, are left, not with a little of the grain they have cultivated, but with debts to their masters."

The Parisian lady who has won esteem in the press under her pen name of Arvade Barine, asked one day of a young girl, "What do people do here for a living?" The girl answered, as if it was a matter of course: "Here people die of hunger!" She was the bread-winner of the family. All her labor earned was not quite 60 cents a month.

Three-quarters of the land of Sicily is the property of the great land-owners, who have always looked upon the peasants as the feudal lord looked on his serfs. They rarely live on their immense estates. The historian, Tullari, who has made investigations for himself, says that the party in power does not pay the excise duties which weigh so heavily on the poor. Certain officers from other parts of Italy insist on their own payments being received. "But a major has a right not to pay," said the astonished collector. Meanwhile the land agent was driving through his hundreds of beehives without paying the tax, while each peasant had rigorously to pay his 8 lire (\$1.50) for a single mule.

In former years one-quarter of the land was the possession of the peasants themselves. But even this is falling into the hands of the great landowners, through the policy of United Italy, which crushes the people with taxes to support its expenses as a nation, while it cannot, or will not, better the odious land laws. In one commune of the province of Syracuse, in a single day, the goods of 129 persons were recently put up at auction at the suit of the tax-collector. Seven of these persons owed less than 5 lire (\$1) each, and few of the others were as much as 10 lire in default. With the church lands and communal domains of the old regime, United Italy has tried ineffectually to remedy the evil. Of the 20,000 small proprietors thus created, few are able to withstand the strain, and so all this confiscated land goes into the hands of the landlords of the new order of things.

When the peasant, as is often the case, comes out from his year's labor in debt, his masters sometimes continue their usurious loans. But, sooner or later, the mules or oxen for his ploughing are seized, and nothing is left him but to become one of the laborers hired by the day.

These are set to work in the uninhabited districts. There for four months, they work sixteen hours a day under a tropical sun, and are herded together at night in sheds open to the dreaded fever. Formerly the wages were from 40 to 70 cents a day. Now that labor everywhere goes begging, a man that digs the ground can be had for 8 cents, and a reaper for 15 or 20 cents a day. At the end of the season the peasant is happy if he has \$20 to keep his family until the season next year. He goes back to the great town, where 10,000 or

15,000 others like himself and family have their home. Here he must still pay taxes. To the rare traveler he says: "I will do anything for you if you will give me one loaf of bread."

The sulphur mines once supported 200,000 persons. With the growth of foreign competition, the smaller mines have been closed up and wages everywhere have reached the starvation limit. The worker who earns one or two lire a day is to be envied. In all these small mines the ore is carried out through the long, steep galleries on the backs of young boys. They are sold for the purpose when 8 or 10 years old. The employer pays from 50 to 300 lire (\$10 to \$60) for these caruli, as they are called, and they are henceforth his until death or the military service claims them.

Signor Rossi describes the visit made by him to one of these mines. As he came to the entrance he started at the sight of what seemed a gathering of dwarfs. Stark naked, humpbacked, with twisted legs and prematurely old faces were the little caruli. "Then we heard sighs of anguish, growing more distinct as they drew nearer to us—the sighs of young children scarcely able to go forward, yet obliged to stagger on for fear that the miner should come to beat them with his stick or burn their legs with his lamp. They had the skin of their shoulders and of the spine all the way down the back either raw or callous where it had been abraded; and there were scars and bruises. I came on another procession of these caruli, bending under their load of from sixty to one hundred and fifty pounds. I heard one say to a companion: 'I can go no more; I must let the sack fall.' There was another with his burden on the ground. He wept as he crouched beside it. He had fair hair and blue eyes; but the eyes were red with weeping, and the tears fell over hollow cheeks."

For Italy to heal all this distress in Sicily, many things would be necessary. The great landed estates should be broken up. The peasant proprietors should be protected against the taxes of the State itself; and against the usury of the gabelle. Villages should be established in the desolate but fertile stretches of country. And effective laws should regulate labor on the land and in the mines. As it is, nothing has been done. The hungry dare not glean in the field, for the land owner needs the grass for his sheep.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The French Socialists Celebrating Their Victories.

Probably the greatest French institution for the expression of enthusiasm is the political banquet, and that of May 30 has had an éclat for which few others can be found to rival it. It is said to have been unique in Socialist annals. In bringing together the chief representatives of the Socialist victories which took place earlier in the month and in obtaining Millerand to set forth the common principles of the Socialist groups a double success was scored, most beneficial to our friends in view of the grossly misleading official and journalistic statements lately current. As to the attendance, it included the President of the Paris Municipal Council, the President of the Seine Council General, the Mayors of Marseilles, Lille, Commeny, Montlucon, and Carmanx, and numerous Municipal Councillors, Deputies, Jules Guesde, Vaillant, Viviani, Clovis Hughes, Sembat, Gerault-Richard, etc., and representatives of the Central Revolutionary Committee, Parti Ouvrier, Federation of Socialist Workers, League for Revision by the People, etc. The necessity of a test of principles is shown by the growing practice of less successful Socialist candidates withdrawing at second ballots in favor of a more fortunate member of the party, and by the also growing renouveau of Socialism as a name for all sorts and conditions of candidates to fight under. The three essential points necessary and sufficient for a Socialist programme were given by Millerand, in a speech of generally admitted ability, as: Intervention of the State to transfer from the Capitalist to the National domain the various categories of means of production and exchange in proportion to their ripeness for social appropriation; conquest of public power by Universal Suffrage, and international understanding between workers. These points, coupled with a reference to continuation of the provisional ameliorating policy of the French party have since been endorsed by a meeting of Socialist deputies. Jaures delivered a brief speech showing up the pitiful behavior of the Conservatives in dubbing themselves Progressists, and denouncing the passivity of the Radicals in the recent constitutional struggle. He also pictured Socialism as carrying with it the destinies of science and art. The popularity of this deputy in the party was shown by the tumultuous applause, lasting for more than five minutes. Guesde also spoke and acclaimed the Socialist Union.

Le Temps speaks of Millerand's speech as a triumph to the more revolutionary deputies, Guesde and Vaillant, rather than to the orator and his friend Jaures—a comment very willingly accepted by Millerand's own journal, which also reprints the following from the Radical: "M. Millerand passed until now as a representative of a slightly attenuated Socialism, which people called Parliamentary Socialism. He has demonstrated that Parliamentary Collectivism distinguishes itself from pure Collectivism or revolutionary Collectivism only by verbal nuances." Most of the other party dailies underlined the phenomenal success of this banquet.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Astute Coolies for Germany. The Vorwarts, the leading Socialist newspaper, asserts that a number of Silesian land owners are entering into a combination with the object of obtaining coolies from China to replace the native German laborers, and the Russians and Poles now employed in farm and field work. According to the Vorwarts, a Berlin agent has arranged to supply the required number of coolies at a mark (about 25 cents) per day a head, all expenses included.

Keep the spirit of New America before he oppressed American people!

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

Awakening of the Russian Proletariat.

The wage-workers of Russia, as a class, are beginning to fight for their common interests. There are 4,000 factory hands on strike here. They are quiet and peaceable, but apparently determined to obtain their demands. It is stated that 10,000 workmen in the Province of Tver have resolved to go to the railway when the Czar returns to St. Petersburg and stop the train and throw themselves on their knees to induce him to receive a memorial of their grievances.

The Development of Capitalism in Russia.

"American capital is about to be invested in Russia in a locomotive-building plant erected at Nijni Novgorod, Russia, and which is to be put in operation next fall.

W. F. Dixon, formerly connected with the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., has also made two trips to this country in connection with the matter. The practicability of the scheme was first discussed in 1893, when Russian engineers visiting the Chicago Exposition were favorably impressed with the American locomotives and American tools, the result being that they placed two successive orders with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and desired to have works established in their own country. As a result of the negotiations American capitalists have formed a company, entitled the Russian-American Manufacturing Company, which will build the works which are now in course of construction. This plant is to be built in connection with a Russian plant already established at Nijni Novgorod, which manufactures cars, steamboats, boilers, engines, etc., and now employs 5,000 hands. The locomotive plant will be placed under Mr. Dixon, and will be controlled by the Russian and American companies jointly. It will have a capacity of about 200 locomotives a year, and all the employees, of which there will be 1,000, will be Americans.

The Russian Government, which controls nearly all the railways, has given much encouragement to the enterprise and will be its chief customer. Many large contracts have been placed with American manufacturers for the machinery and tools to equip the plant, amounting to about \$300,000, of which Philadelphia manufacturers have secured the greater part.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

To Organized Labor—Greeting. We desire to inform you that the firm of S. Ottenberg & Brothers is now a Union factory, and employs only members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and all their goods bear the blue label of that organization, which is a guarantee that such cigars are not made under the tenebrous house system or by machines. We are aware that in our locality cigars are sold which do not bear the blue label, and therefore are the product of non-union men, who receive starvation wages. We therefore request your members to patronize such places that use exclusively Union made goods that bear the label, and permanent demand for the sanitary products of such firms as pay living wages, and thereby assist in unionizing the City of New York. Demand the blue label on cigars, and take no other.

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL HARRIS,
OFFICE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR, DE SOTO BLOCK,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 30, 1896.

To Affiliated Unions: You are respectfully requested to take notice that the firm of S. Ottenberg & Brothers, cigar manufacturers, of New York, has come to a final settlement of the difficulty with the Cigarmakers' Union. The boycott on said firm is therefore removed. Secretaries are requested to read this notice in the meetings of their respective Unions, as well as the subjoined correspondence, and govern themselves accordingly. Truly yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

The Second Election of Cigarmakers International Union.

On the 11th of July the members of the International Union will again go to the polls to elect four members of the International Executive Board for a term of three years. The downfall of the cigar industry and the palliative measures used by the union to counteract this natural process of our competitive production system have caused thousands of members to cast their votes for such candidates as have been proposed by the progressive element, because they see otherwise the inevitable collapse of the International Union, now men must be put on the board in place of the pure and simpletons who believe that they can stem the tide by strikes and boycotts alone, the spirit of New Modern Trades Union must be enforced in our organization, the spirit which has led our brethren of Europe to such victories. Look at France, Germany, Italy, etc.; see how the representatives of organized labor legislate in the Parliaments for the interests of the exploited masses, then look at our so-called labor leaders, how they crawl like dogs before the capitalist politician begging for a petty labor law, which nine times out of ten they get promised, but not enacted, and if one is enacted it is not enforced, because the enforcement of the law is left into the hands of the capitalistic exploiter. Those labor fakirs who preach no politics in trades unions are the very ones who trade with the labor vote for their own benefit; such is the mission of the pure and simple trade unionist. These fellows close their eyes to all the misery of our poor, starving colleagues; they don't want to see the horrible wretchedness of their fellow-men, compelled to work for starvation wages, the slaves of manufacturers, irrespective of labels and boycotts. Shall these conditions never be changed? They must be changed. Don't hope for any improvement in our conditions while we have such men as the present administration on the board; they have lost sight of the real mission of a labor organization; they have made a benevolent society out of the union, and they claim that they can emancipate the cigar-maker by paying a sick or death bene-

fit to his family, while the cigar-makers are slowly starving; they have allowed reductions to be forced upon the members without any possible chance to gain their strikes against organized capital; these men will not help you, they can not help you, because they have reached the end of their intelligence. New men must go to the front, men that are known to us as Socialists, who will not hesitate to show the members that not alone with the economic movement can they succeed, but must fight also with the political arm for our industrial freedom. Therefore, colleagues vote for the following ticket on July 11:
Second Vice-President, Charles Erb.
Sixth Vice-President, Fred Schaefer.
Seventh Vice-President, H. Warnecke.
Treasurer, Gibson Weber.
Several Members of Union 90, N. Y.

CLEVELAND, O.

Hurrah for McKinley and Scab Labor! Marcus Aurelius Hanna has been and still is McKinley's campaign manager—for the protection of American Labor you know. Ye Republican wage slaves, we request you to read the following facts:

On June 10, the following resolutions, embodying questions to be propounded to Marcus A. Hanna, were adopted by the Allied Trades Union of Ohio, and are reproduced from their official organ, the Cleveland Citizen:

"To the Republican Trades Unionists of the United States:

"Realizing that in a few short months the union working men of this country will be again asked to cast their ballots for President, we, the delegates of the organized laboring people of Cleveland, appeal to Republican wage workers who have been repeatedly told by their party newspapers and politicians that they must imitate capital and organize if they would enjoy the benefits of a higher tariff, to demand that the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, the principle manager of William McKinley (who, it is stated, will be a member of the latter's cabinet in case he is elected) explain his attitude relative to labor organizations."

"1. Ask the Hon. M. A. Hanna if he did not aid in destroying the Seamen's Union of the Lower Lake Regions and then contribute a fund to send A. R. Rumsey, his scab procurer, on a pleasure trip around the world as an acknowledgement of his services."

"2. Ask Maj. McKinley's 'bosom friend,' the Hon. M. A. Hanna, if he has not taken a prominent part in wrecking the Mine Workers' Unions of Pennsylvania."

"3. Ask this tremendous political general, who fleeces his workmen with one hand and spends money lavishly with the other to purchase a Presidency, the Hon. M. A. Hanna, if he did not destroy the union of his street railway employees and positively refuse to allow them to organize."

"4. Ask the great President Maker Hanna if he did not say to the striking employees of the Globe Ship Yard that \$1.30 per day is sufficient wages for them (when competitors were paying more), but if they would vote for McKinley, he would favor paying \$1.50 per day."

"5. Ask the unselfish Hanna if he is not at this moment erecting a mansion for his son and employing scab labor and disregarding the wage rate and eight-hour day of the building trades."

"6. Finally ask Mr. Hanna, before his candidate is given the nomination for the highest honor in the land, if destroying workmen's Unions and paying pauper wages for long hours of toil is his interpretation of protection to American labor and prosperity and patriotism."

On motion the resolution was adopted after striking out the words "as an acknowledgment of his services," and the Secretary instructed to forward it to the Chairman of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis.

Hurrah for McKinley and Hanna and scab work!

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Phenomenal Boycott.

The boycott has been one of the most phenomenal occurrences in the history of the Labor movement in the civilized world and has attracted great attention throughout the country. For over a month the cars of the street railway company were run without passengers to speak of, and over nine-tenths of the people joined in the popular remonstrance against the greed and rapacity of the tax-dodging, street-stealing monopoly. The people suffered their self-imposed inconvenience much longer than was expected when the boycott was declared through the spontaneous sentiment of an outraged populace. For the first three or four weeks of the strike the people were given a good bus service, but it was found impossible to make the busses pay expenses, and the service then became so poor that many people were forced by circumstances to take the cars. But from the beginning of the strike an army of workmen continued to walk and would continue to do so until the boycott had been declared at an end through the mutual agreement of the local labor leaders.

All Socialists living in Minnesota, especially of Minneapolis and St. Paul, are earnestly requested to send their names to the General Secretary of the State Committee, A. H. Lee, at 2815 Clinton avenue, Minneapolis. Let none think that there is nothing he can do. Let the Socialists of Minnesota enter a vigorous protest this year against corruption, fakirism and exploitation. Comrades, on to the ballot box!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Against the Contract System. E. M. Blake, Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the District Federation of Labor, filed a letter with the commissioners in support of the bill which passed the Senate giving the commissioners the power to abolish the contract system whenever they deem that day labor upon public work would be to the best interests of the public. Although the bill was designed for the purpose of abolishing the street cleaning and garbage collecting contracts, the labor people are in hopes that the commissioners would apply it to public buildings and abolish the contract system in many branches of public work.

Printers' strike at Minneapolis and St. Paul was compromised.

MARCH OF SOCIALISM.

Public Ownership of All Means of Production and Distribution. The Socialists of Paris hold 33 of the 80 seats in the Council. At Toulon 31 out of 36.

Granite Cutters will hold no more conventions, but will do business through the Initiative and Referendum.

W. B. Hammond, Socialist, was elected Secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor at the recent convention.

At the recent convention of the National Boot and Shoe Workers Union the Socialist plank received 36 votes as against 23 one year ago.

The President and General Secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union elected at the recent convention are stalwart Socialists.

St. Louis Socialists are raising money for the purpose of sending Gen. Fry through the country with a red traveling van to preach the gospel of Socialism.

Under private ownership of the lighting plant in Chicago the city paid \$250 per lamp per year; now, under public ownership, the cost is only \$96 per lamp per year.

Switzerland owns her own railroads and will haul you 300 miles for \$3.50. Switzerland also has the referendum, and in these two respects is away ahead of the United States.

Ginfrida De Felice, the well-known Sicilian Socialist agitator, has again been elected as a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the Fourth District of Rome, his opponent being Count Odessacchi, the candidate of the Government.

M. Millerand, editor-in-chief of the Paris daily Socialist paper, La Petite Republique, has publicly announced that he has joined the Marxist or Guesdian faction, the most advanced and most scientific wing of the French Socialist Labor Party.

With the abolition of private ownership of land and capital, the purification of Government would follow. One-half of parliamentary corruption is due to land jobbing, and the other to "Capitalistic Enterprise," which is but a gentler name for public fraud.—Sidney Socialism.

The new City Council of Paris is composed of 33 Socialists, 10 Radicals, 10 Socialist-Radicals, 15 Republicans, and a total of 19 Conservatives, Royalists and other reactionaries. Complete returns show that the Socialists gained 50,000 votes in the city.

Of the 351,550 votes in Paris at the recent municipal elections there were polled by the Socialists 100,650; Socialist Radicals, 91,450; Republicans, 49,100; Monarchists and Clericals, 44,350; Socialists have been elected in 1,300 cities and towns of France, and in many large cities they have a majority in the city government.

At the Socialist Congress at Prague it was stated that during the last two years German comrades had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting to 62 years. No less than 419 comrades, however, had been acquitted, and in one case (that of the Viennese Arbeiter Zeitung) the state had been ordered to pay damages to a Socialist journal.

If a man is class-conscious, if he knows there are but two classes, one that produces while the other does not, and that the one is exploited by the other, and if he works and votes for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, then he is a Socialist, no matter whether he hails from Squunk or Hong Kong.—J. S. Powell.

Municipal ownership of street railways is the public feeling in Milwaukee, occasioned as a result of the street railway strike in that city. People will not ride on the cars; they patronize coaches, etc., or walk. The strike has also created new political divisions, and will manifest its influence in the State conventions. Municipal ownership is inevitable.

At the recent election in Spain 10,000 men voted the Socialist ticket, which was a gain of about 30 per cent—or rather that was the number of ballots that were counted at the farce that passed for an election. When it is remembered that thousands of Spanish workmen are disfranchised, and that jingoism served to intensify the "patriotic" spirit of the plutocrats and middle class, the gain was a handsome one.—Commonwealth.

Wisconsin Federation of Labor met at Racine and readopted the political platform containing the famous Socialist plank 10, which demands "the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution." A resolution was adopted calling upon the workmen of the State "to combat against the two old parties," citing the failure of the Milwaukee strike as evidence that monopoly and its parties must be met and defeated with the ballot.

More election returns from France: Ardennes department: More than 100 municipal seats secured to socialism—a net gain of about 80. These victories cover 22 communes. Loir-et-Cher department: Here 22 candidates of the Socialist and radical coalition were elected at Blois. Three socialists have been elected at Vendome, eight at Sevres, and in more than thirty rural communes the party has gained a great number of seats. Vaucluse department: Two Socialists elected at Vaucluse. At Sureres, 14 out of 23 seats have fallen to the Socialist Union.

The French Minister of War has just advised the Minister of Agriculture that this year the number of soldiers placed at the disposal of farmers harvesting will be materially increased. Twelve per cent of the infantry and six per cent of the cavalry and artillery will be allowed to take part in the gathering of the French harvest, which is expected to be very heavy.

THE RIVAL ACTORS.



AUL Reville and Jean Vernier, two well known and favorite actors hated each other cordially.

By a sort of fatality, as soon as either of these irreconcilable enemies undertook or created a role, he was sure to see the name of his adversary, in bold type, side by side with his own on the poster of the same theater.

Both were always warmly received and applauded. Reville was irresistible in a role requiring personal beauty and noble bearing. Vernier seemed the very incarnation of meanness and treachery—the ideal scoundrel, hardened and impenitent. Regularly, every evening, toward 12 o'clock, he was unmasked and crushed under the heels of the righteous and fascinating Reville.

In their mutual desire to annihilate one another they occasionally reached wifely.

Always associated, always receiving together the ovations of an enthusiastic public, always great artists of the old school (so much loved by our fathers), and always leaving on any role they assumed the mark of their masterly conception, they never exchanged a word, save before the footlights, and during the long, laborious rehearsals. Then, entirely ignoring their own individuality, and projecting themselves each into his respective role, each eyeing and measuring the other with the air of a Spanish grandee, and each stimulating the other to his best, they would rise to the full height of their splendid powers, astonishing and delighting their admiring fellow-actors.

Neither had ever taken the hand of the other, and both had openly professed the same antagonism in real life that they exhibited on the stage. Reville was a widower. Vernier was unmarried. The wife of Reville had died young—of consumption—leaving a little girl, beautiful with the beauty of a Greuze.

When Vernier, who was a good deal of a bear, caught sight of his rival on the street, leading his little girl by the hand, he was half conscious of a softened feeling toward his hated enemy, and he would growl out in his deep voice:

"What a lucky fellow he is!" and his envious eyes would follow the happy father on his way to a "patisserie," to buy a crisp little cake for Cecile.

The Porte-St. Martin had announced the reproduction of "The Mysteries of Paris" for a certain date, the principal roles of the Schoolmaster and Prince Rudolph to be filled by Vernier and Reville.

The disgust of Vernier knew no bounds. He was to have this vile role—he serve as a mere foil to his rival, who, in his rich robe-de-chambre, with gold girdle and tassels, would have ample opportunity of displaying his



EACH EYEING THE OTHER.

manly beauty and "air noble" in full view of all the pretty women, while he, Vernier, in rags and an old fur cap, would be pelted with cabbage and exonerations from the upper gallery, the wretch from the "quartier Mufflard" being held in utter detestation by the class frequenting that part of the house.

As the rehearsals proceeded Vernier's indignation became more and more pronounced. Suddenly there came a rumor of Reville's illness. He had contracted a violent cold, attacking the lungs, which were seriously affected, and the poor fellow was on his back in the city hospital.

His place was filled by an understudy, and as all were somewhat eagerly awaiting the expression of Vernier's satisfaction in the new arrangement, he astonished every one by showing himself more dissatisfied than before.

Early in the evening the audience became conscious of something quite unusual—"bizarre." Vernier was not himself; he forgot his lines, passed his cues, stumbled, hesitated.

It was soon manifest to all that he missed his old associate; that he was, in short, lost without Reville, who, by his disdain and overbearing manner, his airs of a "grand seigneur," had irritated him, aroused his temper, and spurred his ambition. Reville had indeed kindled the now sleeping fire of genius in the soul of this veteran of the melodrama.

At all were wondering and talking over this singular "contratempo," and asking, "What does it mean?" It was learned that poor Reville was rapidly becoming worse—his symptoms giving no hope of his recovery—and astonishment reached its climax as soon as it was known that Vernier was on his way to the hospital to see his rival.

When he rang the bell at the door it was with a shaking hand. He was conducted to the chamber, where Reville, with eyes half closed, lay in that partial sleep in which the faintest sound—no louder than the fluttering of

a butterfly's wings—is distinctly perceived.

Hearing a gentle step in the room he half raised his head from the pillow, and seeing Vernier, said with a smile:

"Ah, it is you. I knew you would come. I was expecting you."

Vernier, the fierce, treacherous, impenitent rascal of the melodrama, fell rather than seated himself, in the chair at the head of the bed, saying in his deep bass voice, "My dear old friend!" half sobbing out the words.

"Come," said Reville, "embrace me." Beautiful "Accolade!" Thirty years of mutual hatred lost in this supreme embrace! They remained closely clasped, each in the other's arms, looking into each other's friendly eyes, full of kindness, and dimmed with tears.

Reville, raising himself on his elbow, said: "You do not know how glad I am to see you. I cannot tell you the pleasure it gives me, for, after my child, have you not been all my life? Do you remember Ruy Blas? I have the livery of a laquais, and you the soul of one? And to think that all that is finished! To think, my old friend, how many times I have played at burying you on the stage, and that now you are to bury me in good earnest."

And as Vernier made a slight gesture of denial, Reville continued:

"O, yes; I know, it is only a question of time. It is a great comfort to see you here at my side and grieving for me, and I should die content." Here he was interrupted by a paroxysm of coughing, but after resting a few moments he added:

"No, content is not the word; I am leaving my child, my darling Cecile. It breaks my heart to feel that I shall never again feel her little arms about my neck; never again kiss her soft curls. And when I am gone what will she do? What will become of her? God help my darling! She has no one." And overcome by emotion, he gasped for breath, as Vernier said, gently and tenderly:

"I shall be here—"

"You! Will you?"

"Dear old friend, I am alone in the world. I have no one to love. Give your child to me. I will be a father to her. Rest satisfied. She shall want for nothing. On my honor. By the memory of all our triumphs in the old days, I promise to make her happy. I have means; much more than I need for nourishing the little creature. She shall never forget you; your name and memory shall be dear and sacred to her. I cannot say all I feel, all I mean. Will you trust me? That is right—your hand, old friend!"

Reville's face was radiant through his tears.

"This is the most perfect of melodramas," he said.—A. F., in London Sun.

The Penalty of Publicity.

The true woman, the true man, with as sensitive the delicate influence of that higher soul within the soul, shrinks from publicity. The personality is more sacred than the person. Both would be shielded from the public gaze. When woman chooses a public career, in whatsoever capacity, she is too often compelled to lay bare her very soul to the idle, curious eye of a jeering mob, to cast her finest sensibilities to the earth for the rabble to trample. It may be her duty to make this sacrifice, but it is none the less a sacrifice, and though there is a compensation in added strength there is a loss for which no amount of strength can make amends. Woman must always pay a penalty for publicity. Man had paid the penalty so often and for so long a time that society has ceased to regard it a penalty and only when we find one of those rare, sweet souls, born out of time, that seems like a violet transplanted into snow, do we realize what man has lost. But we seldom fail to see the effects of the penalty in the life of any public woman.—Womankind.

He Was Drunk.

"Mr. Modlin," said that gentleman's wife in a horrified tone, "you are drunk."

"Guess I must be," assented Modlin, cheerfully, "or else I wouldn't (hic) let your shee me in this c'dishun."—Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Democrat.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

The Midway mission of London has established a leper home in Jerusalem to which Moslems, Jews and Christians are alike welcomed.

The French minister to China has procured an order from the Taungli Yamen directing local authorities throughout the empire to expunge from the Chinese code all restrictions on the propagation of the Christian religion.

It is said that an English Baptist missionary in India has baptized a Tibetan soldier in the British army named Sobha Sing, and that he is anxious to go and preach the gospel to his own people. It would be strange, if this should prove God's way to reach the "hermit nation."

The gospel has made much progress among the Indians of the Canadian Pacific coast. They have the scriptures in four languages. There are said to be 12,000 of them, and two-thirds of this number have either been baptized or are regular attendants on Christian worship.

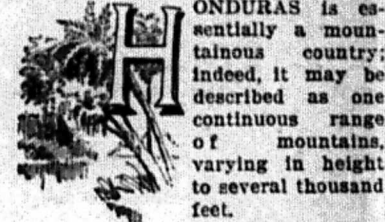
That the missionary spirit is not decaying in the United Presbyterian church is evidenced by the announcements made as to the "Spring Department." During the month of February 11 new missionaries sailed for Manchuria, and two more, who have already been in the field, will follow shortly. Four of the 11 (two of them being ladies) have medical degrees.

DOWN IN HONDURAS.

JOHN MCKAY AND PARTY IN THAT REPUBLIC.

The Natives Are Delighted With Everything American—Our Gold and Silver Especially—Some Pictures of Life in the Country.

(Siguatepeque, Honduras, Letter.)



HONDURAS is essentially a mountainous country; indeed, it may be described as one continuous range of mountains, varying in height to several thousand feet. The reader may therefore form some idea of the difficulty, hardship and the exceedingly slow progress one can accomplish on muleback, and with what joy the weary traveler welcomes sundown, which insures for him a temporary cessation of that perpetual and tiresome jolt incidental to muleback riding. After a ten-hours ride under such circumstances and beneath a tropical sun, one is glad to content oneself with a few hours' repose on a native cowhide bed, or stretched in a hammock without regard to one's environment or comfort.

On our arrival in Santa Cruz we partook of the conventional tortillas, beans and coffee prepared for us by one Don Pio Romero, who was introduced to us by our guide as the "American's friend," so-called because of (as our guide explained) his alleged partiality for our countrymen, owing to the fact of his having been on one occasion signally befriended and aided by an American.

After supper we excused ourselves to our new and curiously inclined friends, and, preceded by Col. Watts, walked over to an unoccupied house, which, in anticipation of our coming, he had rented for us, and, without waiting for the arrival of the pack mules with our baggage, we, as on a previous occasion, slept on our slickers, and used our saddles for pillows.

This mode of rest is highly conducive to early rising—a propensity heretofore by no means common among us, but to the maintenance of which (during our sojourn in Honduras) we sold-



A WOMAN OF HONDURAS.

emply pledged ourselves. We awoke quite early and were pleased to observe our cook, who had arrived shortly after we retired, busy unpacking our provisions and utensils preparatory to cooking breakfast.

Anxious to see the town which our guide had extolled as the ideal coffee region and as the one place in all Honduras in which we should unhesitatingly locate and forthwith begin to plant coffee, build houses, open stores and erect monuments, we strolled forth for the purposes of observation and criticism. However intent we were to spy the promised land and the people thereof, we owned ourselves completely outdone by the natives, who met us at our door, and, surrounding our house, calmly surveyed us and leisurely criticized us and all that appertained unto us.

Santa Cruz, like most Honduras towns, is situated at the base of the mountains and has a population of 650 souls. It is 1,550 feet above the sea level and the change of climate from Chicago to Santa Cruz was highly novel and agreeable.

With a view to becoming perfectly acclimated and also fully conversant with the prospects the country afforded for our purpose of coffee-growing and to dispassionately consider all the possibilities for and against such speculation we resolved to remain in Santa Cruz for several weeks. To this resolution we adhered. We kept open house, individually and collectively exerting ourselves to entertain the wonder-struck natives. As an evidence of their discernment and appreciativeness I will mention an incident, first perpetrated in a spirit of enul by Price, but which was instantly and vigorously applauded and endorsed to the utter exclusion of everything else.

Price claims to be a light sleeper and is awakened several times every night by the lusty crowing of the Santa Cruz roosters, which every night, beginning about 11 o'clock and continuing at intervals of about two hours apart, until sunrise, keep up a noisy rehearsal, each performance lasting about ten minutes.

Price, however, being unable to sleep, finally conceived the idea of joining in the chorus. In time he became an adept. On the evening in question our quartet, accompanied on the guitar, had rendered several highly creditable selections and in infinite variety, but without arousing enthusiasm or calling for the most remote acknowledgment. Finally Price, who is an excellent baritone, becoming wearied, gave vent to a prolonged "Cock-a-doo-coo-die-doo-coo!"

The effect was tremendous. When the prolonged laughter and applause had somewhat subsided, the commandante, or military governor, arose, and

in every way short of embracing the author of the commotion, demonstrated his approval, repeatedly assuring all of us, Price in particular, that he was "a good friend—for yours!"

Meantime we were not idle. For miles around we explored the country in search of good coffee soil, but all to no purpose.

Those who had desirable coffee land for sale considered the "gringos" as legitimate prey, deficient in knowledge of the national industry and surfeited with American gold. Accordingly, they advanced their prices several hundred per cent; we could not purchase the merest trifle unless we paid several prices. Fortunately, we did not have to depend on the natives for anything except eggs, milk and similar necessities.

Put not your trust in the natives of Honduras. If you make a bargain reduce it to writing, otherwise your verbal agreement will be disputed and you will be swindled, for there is no redress or reliable court of appeal.

The gentleman who was introduced to us as the "American's friend" is a conspicuous example of the swindler of this kind. On our arrival at Santa Cruz we made arrangements with this benevolent merchant to be furnished with saddle mules (we had our own saddles) at the rate of 50 cents a day for each mule—the lawful rate. He, however, true to the native instinct, presented a bill for just twice as much as agreed upon, and, upon being remonstrated with, coolly insisted that he had made no such bargain. We thereupon ceased to expostulate, paid him according to our original agreement and referred him to the alcalde for collection of the balance. The next morning he called on us as usual, and with his habitual suavity inquired after our health, and if he could be of any service to us.

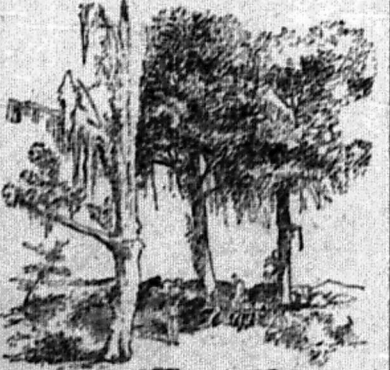
The alcalde referred to is a son of Gen. Leiva, ex-president of the republic. For four years he resided in New York city, where he acquired a fair knowledge of English. He is a courteous, intelligent man, and an upright official. Mr. Leiva is anxious to have Americans locate in his country, and extends every aid and courtesy within his power. He deprecates the gross imposition and extortion which his countrymen practice upon strangers and fully appreciates the fact that until such frauds are effectually suppressed by national legislation there is little hope of Americans becoming financially interested in the products of the country.

For the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the alcalde, and as an evidence of our appreciation of his efforts on our behalf, we decided to give a dinner to the officials of the municipality. There were present: The alcalde, the commandante, the secretary and the treasurer. There were also the schoolmaster and Col. Watts. The alcalde and treasurer, Don Pio Canton, spoke English.

We were informed that game was plentiful around the town, consequently Mortici and Howard, who are both good shots, decided to arise early one morning and go hunting. Peacock chuckled silently to himself. He also had his plans, but he kept his own counsel. Soon after Mortici and Howard started he hurriedly dressed, held a whispered conversation with the cook, and armed with his 22-caliber parlor rifle noiselessly crept out. Just as we were all dressing he returned, and with a triumphant gesture deposited on the floor about a dozen dead turkey buzzards, which he proudly informed us was the result of being a good shot and a wary hunter.

Almost before he had finished the alcalde accompanied by the commandante sought admittance. They came to explain that Peacock had rendered himself liable to a double fine, first for shooting within the city limits, and secondly and more important—inasmuch as the natives were furious—for shooting turkey buzzards, which, they explained, were the only scavengers of which Honduras boasted. We apologized for the unfortunate mistake, Peacock meanwhile maintaining a discreet silence as he carefully locked his rifle in his trunk.

Mortici and Howard continued to supply us with game. We had yet more to learn of the laws and regulations of the municipality of Santa Cruz. Brach and Windemere were fond of bathing, and inordinately fond of a



RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE.

certain pool beautifully shaded by immense pine trees. To this retreat they went daily, while the rest of us sought less frequented places. We received another official visit. This shady retreat was used by the native women for the purpose of washing their tortillas preparatory to baking, and while their modesty detained them at home while our friends bathed, and prevented them from passing on business of any nature, their sense of cleanliness was also shocked by having to wash their food in the same pool in which the Gringos daily disported themselves. Thereafter we all bathed together.

The alcalde introduced us to his father, ex-President Leiva, with whom we had several pleasant interviews.

The alcalde also presented us with two fine tiger skins.

During our sojourn in Santa Cruz we frequently met and entertained Americans who, like us, were ready, under favorable circumstances, to locate here. Perhaps the most pleasant and certainly the most eventful day which we passed in Santa Cruz was reserved for Brach and I alone. We had the distinction of entertaining a party of Americans, among whom were two young ladies from Grand Rapids, Mich. We had decided to travel further into the interior, and our friends had preceded us, leaving us to await the arrival of the mail, and to follow with the cook and the provisions. Late in the afternoon, previous to our contemplated departure, we observed a party of what appeared to be Gringo horsemen descending the last mountain overlooking Santa Cruz. They rode directly to our house, and we were rejoiced to recognize Jeffs of the Honduras railroad, accompanied by his two sisters, who were attired in bloomers, and who thus rode comfortably astride their mules. We postponed our departure another day for the purpose of entertaining the Jeffs, as nearly two months had elapsed since we had either seen or conversed with American women. The natives had never seen or heard of bloomers, and their evident amazement and curiosity were highly amusing. We left Santa Cruz at the same time, Jeffs and his sisters journeying over the mountains en route for Tegucigalpa, while we rode over mountains also, toward Siguatepeque.

GEORGE ELIOT'S KINDNESS.

How She Aided an Anxious American Mother.

In traveling recently the writer chanced upon a typical "Ships That Pass" story that seemed too sweetly human and sympathetic to be allowed to pass into oblivion, says the Detroit Free Press.

Living in a little western town several years ago was a tender-hearted mother, whose only son developed at an early age a beautiful voice and marked musical ability. Through the influence and assistance of friends she was persuaded to allow him to go to London for study, where his voice and talent soon won for him a position among the choir boys in one of the leading cathedrals.

In course of time, however, came a long interval, during which the mother heard nothing from her beloved son, and in consequence became a prey to the most deadly fear and anxiety. Knowing no one in London to whom she could appeal, her mind instinctively turned in this soul stress to the one great heart in England that for years had stood to her for all that was most noble, strong, fine, womanly and sweet. So in a perfectly simple way she wrote a letter to George Eliot, stating the details of the case and giving the last known address of her son, addressing the letter simply London, England. This artless appeal did not fail to reach its destination, and George Eliot lost no time in hunting up the homeless youth, though she failed to find him at the address given. She traced him from place to place, however, until she came upon him, ill and forlorn, among entire strangers, and to him her coming seemed indeed like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

The humane and sympathetic woman had the friendless boy taken immediately to her own home at Chelsea, where he was nursed and cared for until restored to health. She of course wrote at once to relieve the anxiety of his mother and provided ways and means for her to come to England to visit her boy. But by the time that the grateful mother had made the long voyage her son's noble benefactor had gone to join the "choir invisible."

The Lowes sons, however, had become so interested in the youth and were so pleased with the character of the mother's letters and her naive, sweet faith in the power and love of their mother that they continued to look after the boy and extended to the unknown American upon her arrival on foreign shores every possible kindness and courtesy, not the least of which was bestowing upon her in memory of the experience a beautiful pearl pin that had for many years adorned the foremost woman of her time if not of all times.

The Professional Thief.

At the Old Bailey yesterday H. J. 5a, a tailor, pleaded guilty to burglary. Warder T. proved previous convictions of three years' penal servitude, ten years and fourteen years, and it was stated that he had spent thirty years of his life in jail and that he had been connected with some of the most notorious gangs of burglars. The judge sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude. The professional criminal is hopeless. "A good thief"—as the police phrase it—does not steal to relieve his poverty. Possibly he has a hoard hid away somewhere, but at all events he has money in his pocket; otherwise his "pals" would distrust and avoid him as being a dangerous man to work with. If he prospers at his calling success only whets the zest with which he pursues it. When he is caught and "put away" for a term the incident is to him what a bad fall is to a fox hunter. Possibly he may find honest employment on discharge from prison but before many months elapse the old restlessness and love of adventure become too strong and he resumes his "legitimate calling." He generally resumes it immediately he regains his liberty. It may safely be predicted that before H. J. is many weeks at large again he will have "burgled" a dozen or a score of houses in the metropolis.—Blackwood's Magazine.

SCIENCE OF THE DAY.

Builders are using artificial marble to a great extent in buildings and the stuff is apt to deceive experts, as the coloring matter goes clear through the block. The marble is a mixture of limestone and chalk colored to suit the taste and marbled in any pattern. It is hard and takes a fine polish.

Paprika, which is the sharpest of table condiments, is a selected and especially prepared part of the red pepper and is made in Hungary. In that country there are stone mills for grinding the pepper which have attached to them shakers and sieves to sort the ground product. Only the choicest and most perfectly dried fruit is used to make paprika, the other specimens being more hastily ground and called red pepper.

If Remote From Medical Help.

Doubtless essential is it that you should be provided with some reliable family medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of its class, remedying thoroughly as it does such common ailments as indigestion, constipation and biliousness, and affording safe and speedy help in malarial cases, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys.

Gen. Grant was very fond of children, and was once introduced to a bright little girl who gazed at him with a queer expression. Finally she said: "Are you the Gen. Grant that fought in the battles?" "Yes, I was in a good many battles," said Grant. The little one looked at him in wondering silence, and then said, "Let's hear you holler!"

About one-half of the towns in Connecticut have begun the construction of macadam roads, under the new law offering State and county aid for that purpose.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

The canker worms are making sad havoc with the trees in some parts of central and western Massachusetts.

A Canadian court has decided that facts learned in the confessional are privileged communications.

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

If the armies of Europe should march at an eight mile gait, five abreast, fifteen inches apart, it would require nine and one-half days for them to pass a given point.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4328 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

Of course, the jails are nurseries of crime; that's why criminals are transplanted to them.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No more fits! Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 231st and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Danube flows through countries in which fifty-two languages and dialects are spoken.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of the deceased patient has preference over all others.

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Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache.

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Fare Reduced to Purchasers.

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ONE-TENTH DOWN.

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SLEEPLESSNESS.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO COULD NOT SLEEP.

Suffered for Ten Years with a Complication of Diseases—Rest at Last.

From Jackson Sentinel, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Any one who has ever passed one sleepless night can appreciate in a slight degree at least, the sufferings of one who, through weary nights and days vainly seeks to close his eyes in slumber, until at last life itself becomes almost a waking nightmare. To toss upon one's couch night after night for weeks with tired brain and nerve, longing without avail for rest; to count the hours as they drag wearily by, the strained senses startled by every slight sound, is to experience one of the greatest afflictions that life can bring. Such was the experience of Mr. A. T. Wilcox, of Baldwin, Iowa, who makes the following statement:

I, A. T. Wilcox, of said county and state, depose and say, that on or about June 1st, 1904, I purchased Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and began taking them according to directions, and at once felt better, and in ten days felt a decided change for the better. I continued to take these pills until about November 1st, 1904, when I had to quit for want of money.

I can say that this medicine gave me immediate relief. So much so I could do my chores, which before was very difficult, with ease, and felt better than I had for the last ten years past. My disease was sleeplessness, cold feet and constipation of the bowels and liver troubles, together with kidney troubles. I want to say that before I began to take the pills I had to sit up in my chair to sleep, but in a few days I began to feel better and my nights were those of perfect rest. Rest which one feels that comes from returning health. I rested well and my sleep was sound.

I began at once to sleep well and slept well as long as I used the pills.

I can say for all who are suffering from any of above complaints that it gave me relief, and I feel it a duty to recommend it to all, feeling sure that it does all that is claimed for it.

(Signed.) A. T. WILCOX.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this, the 5th day of June, 1905.

A. C. BLAIR,

Notary Public.

Baldwin, Jackson County, Iowa.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A Hawk With Hens.

Mr. Wm. S. Dunning has at his home on Forrest street in Baltimore an unusual sort of a hazy family, consisting of a white-crested black Polish hen, some brown Leghorn hens, some hens of common breeds, turkeys and a large hawk. They dwell together in harmony. The hawk is of the variety known as "sharp-shinned." These hawks are very daring and will attack birds and animals which are too heavy for them to fly away with. Mr. Dunning's hawk is so tame that it will eat from its master's hands. It walks around the yard with the chickens and they ignore its presence, as far as fear is concerned.

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 before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakota are the banner diversified farming and stock-raising states of the West. Everything grows in Dakota except ignorance 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 Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ills.

Counselors reports show that Mexico will ship 600 carloads of oranges to us this year.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

PICTURESQUE ECONOMY.

Why the Landlady's Son Wore a Cowboy's Outfit.

There was a wild scramble to get out of the way of a forbidding figure that was pushing along the thoroughfare, says the Detroit Free Press. A big-brimmed hat, a cartridge belt and the flowing leathern garments of the cowboy proclaimed danger to the community. It is true that the occupant of the garments was not imposing of stature, but it is an axiom that a gun shoots just as quick in the hands of a little man as elsewhere, and the peaceful citizens were not disposed to pause and discuss the fit of his clothes with the object of their apprehension. One man had sufficient presence of mind to hunt up a policeman, who waited behind a tree box and jumped out to stop the formidable stranger at such close quarters that he would not have time to draw his weapon.

"What in the mischief do you mean by parading around here in a terrifying way?" asked the policeman, who asked the policeman as he got a firm collar grip with one hand and shook his club menacingly with the other.

A whimper arose from under the big hat.

"Lemme 'lone," said a juvenile voice. "I ain't doin' nothin'. only jes' goin' ter school. I'll have trouble enough with the boys when I get there without your gettin' me up before the principal for bein' late."

The policeman's hold upon the coat collar relaxed and his club dropped to the pavement as the sombrero dropped off and showed the tear-stained face of an indignant urchin.

"What in the name of common sense are you doin' with them clothes on?" he asked.

"Mother made me wear 'em. I ain't had no clothes of my own since I can remember."

"These are your father's, are they?"

"No. I wear father's old clothes out faster'n he gets through with 'em. We keep a boarding-house and a company of barn-storming actor folks stopped with us and went away without payin' their bills. Mother held their trunks an' found this suit in one of 'em."

"And she gave it to you, did she?"

"She said I had ter take these or go without. And I'm scared to death for fear you tore 'em, too, when you grabbed me."

"I s'pose ye think they're so fine that they've got to be handled with extra care?"

"No, I don't think they're fine. It's all right to play 'cowboy' at recess, but it's hard to look like this when you get up and do sums on the blackboard; but it might be worse."

"I don't see how."

"That's because you don't know as much about it as I do. One of the other trunks has a 'Romeo' suit in it, with tights to it. An' when mother brings that out and tells me I've got to wear it I'm going to run away from home and be an outlaw sure enough."

Lonely Old Man Dies.

It is reported that Reavis, the "Hermit of the Superstition Mountains," is dead. His body was found by the roadside, five miles from his cabin. Reavis was a peculiar character, and for a quarter of a century had lived alone in the mountains, with no companion save his rifle and his dogs. Indians had a dread of his unerring aim, and Apaches considered the old man a spirit that could not be killed. He left his wife and children, who lived near the old mission at Los Angeles, some 30 years ago. Those who knew him then said that in a fit of anger Reavis walked through the side of his residence that was planked up and down, and from that date he never was seen by his family.

When the Silver King mine was being worked the old man used to supply the camp with vegetables, carrying the same with a train of burros. Twice a year he came to Florence for supplies. His home was a stone cabin and his bed a pile of deer and bear skins. He farmed about five acres of land in the mountain dell.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette.

POINTS AND DECISIONS.

Justice Pipe of Colorado has rendered a decision that the recent state law prohibiting gambling is unconstitutional, and the devil is laughing a great loud ha ha!

The Supreme court of the United States decides that a negro is fairly tried by a "jury of his peers," even if all the members of the jury are white, the color constituting no issue.

Judge Cable of the New Haven city court the other day put his foot down hard on the practice of refunding to pawnbrokers the money advanced on stolen goods. He said the custom was a direct encouragement of crime.

The Supreme judicial court of Maine decides that a newspaper has the right to criticize the manner of construction of a city hall, and that no action for damages can be brought by the builders in consequence of such criticism.

The Iowa Supreme court notifies attorneys that the court must not be loaded with shorthand notes and that cases must be abstracted when presented to the court. It would be well if testimony taking and jury choosing could be abstracted too.

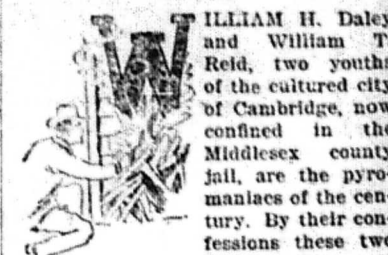
The Supreme court of Illinois, in the case of an ex-slave who had married a new wife after gaining his freedom, decided that a former marriage with a slave woman could be repudiated. The children of the second wife inherit.

The famous quintuplet babies of Paducah, Ky., are mixed up in a lawsuit. A doctor had arranged to make a ghastly exhibit of the five little bodies, but the undertaker, who wanted to exhibit them himself, refused to let them be taken away until a bill of \$500 was paid.

TWO VERY BAD BOYS.

MASSACHUSETTS YOUTHS WITH PENCHANT FOR ARSON.

Have Destroyed Several Millions Within a Period of Nine Months—They Admit Having Started No Less Than Sixty-Two Fires—Admit Their Guilt.



WILLIAM H. Daley and William T. Reid, two youths of the cultured city of Cambridge, now confined in the Middlesex county jail, are the pyromaniacs of the century. By their confessions these two lads, neither of whom has reached his majority, Daley being 20 years of age and Reid 18 years, have acknowledged conducting a daring campaign of incendiarism, the property loss resulting from which aggregating more than \$2,500,000.

During the past seven months the suburbs of Boston, particularly the cities of Cambridge and Somerville and the outlying residential ward of Brighton, have been afflicted with a veritable scourge of incendiary fires, and the effect produced has been almost in the nature of a reign of terror. The persistency with which the fires were set and the success with which the perpetrators evaded detection were a source of great concern to the residents, and the authorities found themselves baffled in their efforts to apprehend the incendiaries.

Method showed itself in all the fires and various were the theories advanced as to the miscreants and the material used by them. Fire after fire took place and in most of the cases had secured such headway when discovered that efforts at saving the property were without avail, and in some cases the departments had more than a fight to keep the fires from becoming of the general conflagration class. Buildings of almost every class have been attacked, and even church property has not been sacred from the attempts of the incendiaries. In this connection the fire in the Wood Memorial church in Cambridge was set while services were being held in the vestry, and in this case, had the fire bugs been as successful as in others, great loss of life would have been likely to occur. The rounding up of the two youths, however, has ended it all, and now what were purely matters of conjecture are established facts.

The fires for which these two young men are responsible, as detailed in their confessions, number sixty-two, and have continued uninterruptedly from Aug. 27 to May 12, and, besides the innumerable fires in Somerville, include the abattoir and stock yards fire at Brighton, the Allen & Endicott, the Wood and the Gale lumber yard fires, the Wood Memorial church in Cambridge, the Stearns, Washington street and Allston schoolhouses, Somerville's Masonic building and several houses and barns in Watertown and Waltham. The property loss has aggregated \$2,500,000, and the insurance companies have paid upward of \$600,000 insurance as a result. These figures include the \$1,000,000 fire which wiped out the Holt & Bugbee lumber yard in Cambridge two years ago, the setting of which Daley is said to have confessed was one of his first incendiary acts.

In their method of starting a blaze the fire bugs were generally consistent; they used a candle. To Daley was always entrusted the office of lighting the candle. Reid assisted in the preliminaries. Nor were the two entirely devoid of the inventive genius. On one occasion, finding themselves without a candle, Reid improvised one by placing together two pieces of beeswax and running a piece of rope through them. Their custom was to take a candle, cut it round near the top and fit on it a paper collar, usually about one inch from the flame. The candle was then placed on or near combustible material and the flame was communicated to the paper and thence to the material upon which the candle stood. In the grain store fires in Somerville they used oily waste from the



WILLIAM T. REID.

cars and in the Wood Memorial church they built up a pyre of cushions from the pews. They would go to the scene of their operations on bicycles and leave in the same way. Often the same place was revisited if the first attempt failed. Sometimes they pulled in the alarm of fire themselves, Daley having a fire alarm key of the latest pattern, which, once inserted, cannot be taken out until the alarm has ceased ringing. The story of the detection of the youths is highly interesting. Four weeks ago the barn of Arthur T. Lyman in Waltham was burned. Shortly before the fire two young fellows rode up on bicycles to the barn. Two boys were playing about the place and the strangers asked if they knew where they could buy some pigeons. The four went through the barn and the

wheelmen appeared to be intensely interested in some 300 pigeons in the loft. Fifteen minutes later the barn was in flames and a week afterward the pigeons were found in the possession of the Reid boy. The fire marshal detailed a man to investigate, but meantime Officer McKenna had made inquiries that led him to believe that the bicyclists set the fire to cover up the theft of the pigeons. He learned, too, that one of the wheelmen was red-headed and they both rode wheels of a particular make. These discoveries assisted him in tracing young Reid and in capturing his red-headed companion, Daley.

When Daley was arrested he was subjected to a two-hours' cross examination by the fire marshal, when he broke down, confessing, and implicated Reid. The latter for nearly five hours stoutly maintained his innocence and plausibly answered his questioners, but at last he was cornered. Then he frankly admitted all that Daley had said regarding his part in setting the fires. The two were speedily arraigned in court, and three charges preferred against them, on which they were held in \$9,000 and \$7,000 respectively, and in default were taken to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Should all the cases upon which the government feels certain of securing a conviction be pressed against



WILLIAM H. DALEY.

them the minimum sentence for each would be over 100 years.

Both boys have always borne excellent reputations, and were looked upon as honest and industrious. They are of the most respectable families in Cambridge, were never out late at night, neither used tobacco or liquor in any form and to all appearances they were model youths in every respect. Daley is the son of William Daley, a boss carpenter. He had a good home and was the idol of his parents. He worked steadily in the candy factory of Forbes & Hayward, and held the confidence of his employers and fellow workmen. He was a good scholar, attending school up to four years ago, when he became desirous of securing employment, his parents gratifying his wishes. He was a steady worker, was not inclined to the company of the boys of the neighborhood, associating only with young Reid, and he always brought his weekly pay home to his mother to save for him. Reid is a very bright appearing lad of English parentage, the son of W. W. Reid, a shoe blacking manufacturer, by whom he was employed. His father, however, asserts that the lad is not endowed with much energy, and is one who would be easily led by his companions. He, too, was "early to bed," and was above any suspicion of wrong-doing. Singularly, the Place Box factory fire last Tuesday night—the last one set by the boys—did not break out until 11:30 at night, and both were in bed an hour before. The candle had been left so that it would burn fully an hour before communicating with the combustible material upon which it was placed. Reid saw the fire from his chamber window, but Daley slept peacefully, displaying, as usual, no interest. Though confessed pyromaniacs, they rarely watched the progress of the fires they set, usually making for home on their bicycles and retiring to bed.

OLD, BUT ROMANTIC.

'Squire Turner's Bride Waited for Him Until He Was Free to Marry.

A romantic wedding took place at Sedan, Kan., the other day, in which 'Squire Turner, of Cedarville, Lawrence county, aged 73, and Amanda M. Gillespie, of McLean county, Ill., aged 63, were the contracting parties. By appointment they met at Sedan and were married by J. D. McBryan, in the presence of Mr. Turner's children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Nearly 50 years ago the bride knew the bridegroom in Illinois. She formed an attachment for him that lasted all these years, and although Mr. Turner had removed to the east and married another, his present bride waited faithfully for the time when he would again be free. Those who are familiar with the case, and remember of the love early plighted in Illinois, say it is the most remarkable case on record. Two months ago 'Squire Turner wrote to Miss Gillespie. The proposition of marriage was made and accepted without delay. The happy couple are now comfortably housed in their little cottage at Cedarville, where they are surrounded by three generations of the Turner family.

Negro Preacher Sentenced to Death.

Judge John M. White, at Charlottesville, Va., refused a new trial to the Rev. William Nelson, colored, convicted of murdering Thomas W. Thompson at Free Union. Nelson was sentenced to be hanged on June 27, the day on which Taylor Harman, also convicted of murder, is to be executed.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has preference over all others.

A Bicycle Wedding.

A bicycle wedding took place at Trenton, N. J. last week. Harry E. Stahl, son of Capt. E. C. Stahl, editor of a German newspaper and the newly elected Department Commander of the Grand Army, and Miss Nettie G. Morris, were united in bicycle costumes, leaving on their wheels. The bridegroom is a bicycle manufacturer and a member of the Mercer County Wheelman. The bride is a member of the Mercer County Cyclists. She wore a bicycling costume of gray, with short skirt and gray leggings; he a bicycle suit of brown, with large piald golf stockings. They rested their hands during the ceremony on a new tandem, which was painted white and decorated with white ribbons. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. H. Ingram, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, who is an enthusiastic wheelman. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom mounted their tandem and started on a trip to New York and Niagara Falls, every mile of which they will do on their wheel.

German's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold sores, etc. C. C. Clark Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The men from the "fresh-water colleges" seem to be able to row in salt water pretty well, too.

Constipation cured by Dr. Carlisted's German Liver Powder. Samples and testimonials free. In bottles, only 25 cents at all druggists. The Carlisted Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

There are two violet farms in the United States, both managed entirely by women.

A Woman's Building.

The Omaha (Neb.) Woman's Club proposes to build, at a cost of \$30,000, a permanent home. It will be a three-story brick building.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you come in hot and thirsty,—HIRES Root-beer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 12c package makes 5 gallons. Sold every where.

W. N. U., St. L.—'96—990—27.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.



"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

Battle Ax PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

19 Years' Experience

Just think of the wealth of wisdom and experience, accumulated during 19 years of building good bicycles, that comes to you for the \$100 you pay for



STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

The buyer of a Columbia has no uncertainty. He knows its quality and workmanship are right—the Columbia scientific methods make them so.

\$100 TO ALL ALIKE

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

FREE HOMES From Uncle Sam.

Nearly 2,000,000 Acres of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement

IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS.

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. 300 N. 7th St. ST. LOUIS, MO. For further information address

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Refer to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

The Journal of Organized Labor.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY THE—
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

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

H. S. ALEY, Manager,
P. O. Box 1015. Lincoln, Neb.

Subscription—In Advance.

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

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UNDER OUR FLAG.

Rutland Labor is coming!

Haverhill Labor is coming!

Lincoln (Neb.) Section elected Comrade H. S. Aley Delegate to the National Convention.

Section Hartford has elected Comrade J. S. Powell, Delegate to the National Convention.

Los Angeles Section held a well-attended meeting addressed by Comrade H. M. Leach on "Something for Nothing."

Boston Jewish Section elected Comrade H. King, Delegate, and Comrade A. Konikow, Alternate, to the National Convention.

Financial Report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the week ending June 27, 1896: Receipts, \$40.69; expenditures, \$38.98.

Financial Report of the National Executive Committee for week ending June 30, 1896: Receipts, \$115.10; expenses, \$38.89; balance, \$36.21.

St. Louis Section conducted a very successful Steamboat Excursion to Montezuma, Sunday, June 23. The weather was unusually pleasant and the attendance large.

Section New York has elected the following delegates to the National Convention: Jones, Sanial, De Leon, Balkam, Copp, Murphy, Wilson, Miss Macdonald, Reed and Fraus.

The first open air meeting at the Common, Worcester, Mass., on June 28, was addressed by Comrade Martha Moore Avery. It was a complete success. Over 1,000 were present; all orderly and attentive.

Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia lectured in Boston on Sunday, June 29, at Wells Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the People's Union, on the subject, "Trade Unions; Their Logical Mission is Socialism."

Comrade H. P. Nelson, a well-known and active young comrade of St. Louis, is on an excursion trip in Europe. He will visit the cities of London, Paris, Stockholm, Hamburg, Berlin and Brussels, and make the personal acquaintance of many leading members of the International Social-Democracy.

Herbert Casson of the Lynn Labor Church is lying seriously ill with diphtheria at Londonderry, N. H., where he went to lecture a few days ago. Comrade Casson's constitution has become so enfeebled from continued overwork in the cause he loves so well that his many friends have grave fears of the outcome. Comrade Casson is one of the ablest, most eloquent and most lovable men we have ever had in the party. Other leaders may be admired. Casson is loved. Long may he be spared to us.

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

If Socialism is a good thing then let us have it as soon as possible and we are sure it will be for it.

PLATFORM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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

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

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

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and, Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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

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

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have no national organization.
6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
11. Repeal of all paper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age

and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

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

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

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

Political Demands.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.
3. Municipal self government.
4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Virginia State Agitation Fund.
Receipts in hands of the Committee June 23, 1896.
Previously acknowledged.....\$2 95
R. T. Maycumber..... 15
A Socialist..... 10
Sam DeShazier..... 05
P. D. Q..... 25
Total.....\$3 50

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, Branch Greenville, N. J.

Tax for June, 1896:
Men, Class I.....\$ 78
Men, Class II..... 58
Women..... 18
Children..... 12
Quarterly meeting July 1, 1896.

The following additional delegates to the National Convention have been reported to the National Secretary:

Indianapolis, E. Viewegh; New York, Alexander Jonas, Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, Howard Balkam, Charles B. Copp, Patrick Murphy, Charles F. Wilson, Frances Macdonald, William N. Reed, Charles Franz; Kings County, Charles H. Matchett, Peter Fiebigler, E. T. Neben, Max Forker, Hugo Vogt; Connecticut Sections, F. Sorrer, M. Goldsmith; New Rochelle, August Jahn; Springfield, F. A. Nagler; Elmira, Wm. Bergmann.

Comrade Mary Gunning will be glad to answer calls from Socialist and other Labor bodies to speak for them on such subjects as may be suggested by the circumstances of Labor and course of public events. She has especially devoted herself to the cause of public education of the people, is a teacher by profession and a scientific Socialist. She has been a prime mover with pen and voice in the bona fide investigations and agitations going on in the matter of the public schools of Boston for fully a year and a half. She applies Socialist principles to the education of the chaotic conditions at present existing in Boston public schools. She will organize Socialist Sunday Schools, making specialties of music and nature studies of botany, mineralogy, etc. She may be addressed at 36 Liberty street, Waltham, Mass.

THE SOCIALIST VAN.

Comrades Fry and Primrose Comedians.

Socialist Sections and Comrades: GREETING—Comrades L. C. Fry, late General of the Industrial Army, has proposed to the S. N. U. that if the union will furnish him the use of a van and team and stock of literature, he will travel continuously throughout the country, distributing Socialist literature, obtaining subscribers for Socialist papers and organizing Socialist Sections. That he will, in company with Comrade Primrose, General of the first detachment of Industrials to enter Washington, take charge of the Socialist Van and sustain themselves by the profits from the sale of Socialist literature and commission on subscriptions.

As Comrade Fry is one of the best agitators in the party and there will be no expense beyond the first outlay for the equipment, I believe it to be the cheapest method of propaganda. At all events, the system has been used with success in England and there is no reason why it should not work here as well. The Socialist Van will reach people that we can not by other means. As it is necessary to take prompt action we issue this appeal to all Sections and Comrades to help to the extent of their ability. It is not a proposition to work for one locality but is intended as a general movement for the whole country.

The St. Louis Comrades started the list at their meeting, Sunday May 10, with the following amounts:

Red Van by P. S.....\$5 04
Charles Nelson..... 1 00
B. Schmoll..... 1 00
G. A. Hoehn..... 1 00
E. Lochmann..... 2 00
Edward Heitzig..... 5 00
Charles Klotz..... 1 00
Max Leudig..... 1 00
Total.....\$17 04

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

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
General Manager.

If your subscription has expired kindly renew without delay as we need the money in order to pay our current expenses.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas, works, telephone and telegraph lines, and commercial highways on land and sea with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the Capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

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

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.
1—Organizer.
2—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3—Financial Secretary.
4—Treasurer.
5—Literary agent.
6—Chairman, each meeting.

3. ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1—Reading of minutes.
2—New members.
3—Correspondence.
4—Financial report.
5—Report of organizer.
6—Reports of committees.
7—Unfinished business.
8—New business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is 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 discussion 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 Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists 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 National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

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

Vote for a united party!

Socialists must never be afraid to tell the truth. To denounce our enemies is easy enough. But to criticize the actions of our friends requires a considerable amount of moral courage. Never shut doors and windows 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 purges the air. Fresh air, light—more light!

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

Send if you know what Socialism means! It won't hurt you to attend meetings and hear the good news again. At least, by all means, and fill a seat; it will encourage others to do likewise.

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

Comrade Oswald Schubert, 152 Allen street, Milwaukee, Wis., desires the address of Comrades in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee.

Comrade J. S. Powell, 104 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn., wishes the address of all Comrades located at San Buena Ventura, Cal.

The Labor News Company, 64 East Fourth street, New York, has for sale the work of H. M. Hyndman, "New Economics of Socialism." Cloth, \$1.20.

Fredericksburg Labor—E. T. Macomber, cor. Charles and Dixon sts., Fredericksburg, Va.

Los Angeles Labor—L. Biddle, 64 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

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

LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARD!



National Convention

OF THE

Socialist Labor Party.

JULY 4, 1896,

In New York City.

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

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Indorsed by Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

NOW READY.

"New America," by G. A. Hoehn—Published by the Socialist Newspaper Union.

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

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

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

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

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

1. "New America" may be sold by sections and clubs at 10 cents each. The comrades are satisfied with the net profit of 3 cents per copy.

2. The bookstore price of "New America" is 25 cents.

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

4. Single copies of "New America" will be sent to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

5. Orders for "New America" can not be filled unless accompanied by the cash; we must insist on the cash basis, for the first edition alone involves for the S. N. U. an expense of about \$500.

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

Care Socialist Newspaper Union,
515-517 Elm street,
St. Louis, Mo.

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

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
General Manager Socialist Newspaper Union.

Organize Socialist sections. Organize Socialist ward clubs. Get your local central committee into working order.

ATTENTION.

A Word With Our Readers and Friends.

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

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

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

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

Fraternally,
CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Henceforth the Socialist Labor Party will be an important factor in American politics. The Socialist Labor Party is here to stay until justice is done the toiler and he is no longer at the mercy of unscrupulous employers.

Socialism isn't such a terrible thing, old party demagogues howling denunciations to the contrary notwithstanding. It means simply co-operation of all the people, together, instead of co-operation of part of them against the others.—Int. Railroader.

We are in favor of the two party system. But don't misunderstand us. We want a Capitalist party and a Socialist party. We shall get there in time. But then the battle will be a hot one. As soon as the Socialist Labor Party polls 1,000,000 votes in this country the two old parties will consolidate.

Let not the average man expect that those who are either above or below the average are going to help him to better conditions. 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 man is stupid enough to let other folks do his thinking for him, so long will he be made a cat's paw for the benefit of the other folk.—Brisbane Worker.

In Socialism we trust, because it is based on popular intelligence.