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IRELAND WAKING UP

An Appeal to the Irish People Read in Public Meeting in Dublin.

The Plea for an Irish Socialist Republic.

Reports the London Labor Leader of June 20:

On Sunday last a great gathering was held at the Custom House Steps, Dublin, and formally launched on the stormy sea of trish politics a new movement big with promise for Ireland's future. James Blane, formerly M. P. for Armagh, and a close triend of Cunninghame Graham in the House of Commons, presided, and read the following manifesto:

IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

FELLOW - COUNTRYMEN - We are to-day ace to face with a new crisis in Irish politisal history. The reactionary Tory partysworn supporters of every kind of royal, aristocratic, and capitalistic privilege-ance more dominates the English Parliament; the Liberal party, long and blindly trusted by so many of our fellow-country. nen, has proven itself to be to-day as treacherous and corrupt as it has ever been in the past, when it succeeded in obtruding the slimy influence across the field of Irish politics the Home Rule party, split up into a dozen intriguing setions, seek by senseless vilification of each other's character to hide their own worthlessness and incapacity; in the country the tenantry seek in vain for relief from the economic pres-sure born of landlord robbery, and in the towns the employing class strive by every means in their power to still further refuce the wages and deepen the misery of their unfortunate employes. On all sides personal vanity, personal ambition, and evermastering greed are seen to be the controlling factors in public life, and truth, freedom, and justice, are forgotten, or remembered only to round off a period or rive a finish to a peroration in the speech of some huckstering politician. Such is the state of Irish politics to-day. Fellow-workers, the struggle for Irish

reedom has two aspects; it is national and t is social. Its national idea can never be realized until Ireland stands forth before the world, a Nation, free and independent. It is social and economic because no matter what the form of Government may be, as

from which all mankind derive their subdistance, that class will always have it in their power to plunder and enslave the remainder of their fellow-creatures. Its social ideal, therefore, requires the public swnership by the Irish people of the land and the instruments of production, distriention, and exchange, to be held and controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the entire community.

But every Irish movement of the last 200 rears has neglected one or the other of these equally necessary aspects of the sational struggle. They have either been sgrarian and social, and in the hunt after me temporary abatement of agricultural listress have been juggled into forgetfuless of the vital principles which lie at the se of the claim for Nations, Independince, or else they have been national and inder the guidance of middle-class and rs. wh inderstand the economic basis of opprestion, and so neglected the strongest apon in their armory, or, understandng it, were selfish enough to see in the Sational movement little else than a means whereby, if successful, they might intercept and divert into the pockets of the trish middle-class a greater share of that plunder of the Irish worker which at present flows across the channel. The failure our so-called "leaders" to grap the grave significance of this two-fold charsoter of the "Irish Question" is the real explanation of that paralysis which at stantly recurring periods falls like a ionstantly recurring periods falls like a blight upon Irish politics. The party which would aspire to lead the Irish people from bondage to freedom must then ognise both aspects of the long coninned struggle of the Irish Nation. s party is the newly formed Irish Socialist publican party. In its resolve to win lete separation from all connection with the British Empire, and the establishent of an Irish Socialist Republic, it empodies to the full the true Irish ideal-un independent nation with a Social Demoratic organization of society-thus adaptthe altered environm the nineteenth century the vital principle of common ownership of the ons of life which inspired the Brehon isws of our ancient forefathers. In its nme of immediately practicable rems will be found the only feasible proposals yet formulated, either for averting from Irish farming the ruin with which it ned by the competition of the n-noth farms and scientifically equipped ericulture of America and Australia, for ming the tide of immigration, or for sing the political power of the Irish people with potent effect in paving the way he realization of a revolutionary ideal. We sk you then to join our ranks, to spread pur ideas, to work for our success, which means your emancipation; to help us to blend the twin streams of national and innetrial freedom into one irresistible torcent, sweeping all obstacles before it and ng grandly onward on its bosom the lions of the Irish race, proudly etic in their desire to join the e under the out are working and hoping for the time when oppression and privilege will be no more: when "every man will be a kaiser, every woman be a queen." Youth of Ireland ! stand prepared. Revolution's red abyas Burns beneath us, all but bared; And on high the fire-charged cloud Blackens in the firmament, And afar we list the loud . Sea voice of the unknown event. Youth of Ireland ! stand prepared For all woes the meek have dre For all risks the brave have dared As for suffering so far de

Stand prepared!

-James Clarence Mangan. James Connolly, formerly of Edinburgh. moved the adoption of the above, which was seconded by Robert Dorman, Dublin, and carried almost unanimously. Hitherto save for branches in Belfast, Waterford and Dublin--in which latter city there is is also a Fabian Society-there has been no distinctively Irish Socialist organization This new movement, born on Irish soil and inaugurated by Irishmen, will appeal to the Irsh people as nothing else has yet done, and the times we believe to be ripe for this development. Not only the land nationalizers, but the fighting men of the old Fenian movement, who are sick of the trivalities of the bome rule movement in these the days of its decadence, will rally round this new standard and carry it to an ultimate triumph. The development of the movement will be watched with intense interest, not only by millions of Irishmen the wide world over. but by all lovers of freedom.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

Their Political Attitude.

There Is No Republic but the Social Republic.

I must protest against the accusation, as faise as it is ridiculous, that we are coryphæi of the Monarchists, instruments

of reaction, vicious marplots. What cause for regard, for gratitude, what bond of interest can possibly bind us to the Restoration party?

Our economic faith places us in opposition to all capitalistic parties; why, then, should we prefer Monarchists to Republicans?

As Socialists, as Spanish citizens, do we not suffer all the misfortunes of our country as well as the miseries of our common lot?, What have we to do with either of the two effete individuals who are struggling for power with the stiffness of a puerile seuflity, barren of ideas, bred in a narrow antiquated political school, who, since the restoration, have led Spain into the sore straits in which she now finds herselfignorant, miserable, shorn of her moral energy, plunged in repugnant clerical reaction; the tribute of the stranger, of whom she is at once the victim and the jest; menaced with denial of her status as a nation; on the verge of dismemberment by the secession of territories which ought to be a source of power and commercial greatness; displaying, in fact, the sad spectacle of a social organism breaking piecemeal, not by outside blows, but by in. ternal corruption.

If a true public conscience existed in Spain it would rise indignant and banish forever without distinction of parties the one and other Government that, from incamoralization. a present so dark and prepare for us a fu-If, then. as Spaniards we condemn them utterly, what shall we say as Socialists or as members of the proletariat? Perchance the Conservative party has always been very busy legislating for the worker. Perchance such a one never dies of hunger in economic crises, but the Conservative party strives to prevent and to palliste or obviate the crisis. The Conservative party has never allowed its officials to trample upon and scatter the rights of labor when the workers have risen in defense of their own interests and against the rapacity of employers. Has not Iglesias just suffered four months' imprisonment for recommending calmness, prudence and discipline to the workers of Malaga? Nice treatment to build friendly relations upon, is it not? No: Socialists are and always shall be progressive. Again and again we have stated our position clearly. As partisans of collective property we oppose all parties that defend individual property. But between the monarchy and the republic, the republic; because it is a more rational form of government, more in accord with human dignity and more open to progress. The monarch is hateful because the political remnant of caste institutions. Keeping to Spain, it is much to be regretted that the Republicans have not given us a Republic, where political rights might be exercised with the greatest possible purity, for, besides the political progress obtained, the workers would then see that the Republic had not ameliorated their condition as wage dependents, and wage-dependency and democracy are hos-tile to one another. Yets these truths, do they oblige us to praise the Republicans or to fuse with them? The Republicans stop at politics; for us the economic transformation is the most essential. The difference is a fundamental one: fusion between us impossible. But, spart from this division which sepavates our respective programmes, w because they were did we fight Republicans Republicans? We fought them because they did not know how to be such. We censured the incapacity of their officials, the impotence of their politics. Rank and file Republicans merit our con-

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

sideration, sympathy, and esteem, their aims and for their resignation. patience and long suffering they have for lowed up for twenty-five years of who have striven only to divide them, dis-gust them, and disillusion them. What have the Republicans done the immense progressive force they have molded and shaped to their ends like was What spark of good government have they extracted from authority since they went The Barbers Will Soon Learn That the Time Is Ripe for NewTactics.

What practical solutions have they offered to National problems?

Does the nation enjoy so many good things under Conservative governme that it would not turn to the Republicans they did not present the sad spectacle hopeless divisions, barrenness, and total failure to grasp the real use and mea of politics?

We Socialists are not enemies of Republicans; it is their own bad politics. It is no fault of ours that the nation loss

upon them as more dangerous than us And this assertion is not ours merely; it on every lip, even the lips of the most all cere Republicans. Amongst those Republicans-who long

real progress, and who are disgusted real progress, and who are disgusted with the inefficacy of so much sacrifice for Republicanism, we hear this phrase repeat-edly: We shall end yet by joining the Socialists.

must eventually come.

The day the monarchy comes to grief in the crowding of events, that day parliamentary or representative Repu might-offer a suitable solution to 1 Conservative party; but, for those seek to redeem the workers from their misery and toil, there is no Repu but the Social Republic-economic fe tion upon the basis of collective prop JAINE VERA.

Socialist Candidate for Spanish Cortes.

Socialists do not care what a man's or creed is, he is entitled to a good her comfortable living and time for recre and education, if he is willing to work procure them. Under the present of society, the workers have been d many of the comforts and enjoym life, but the idle, the vicious and scheming receive in abundance. One the ways in which this has been ac plished has been by arousing rac religious or national prejudice an workers and pitting one against the Don't be dupes any longer. Re scales from your eyes. The fight

workers is not with one another, for the second sec dent upon him. But the fight is with the idlers and robbers who live upon their fleecings from those who work. Workingmenof all countries, unite !-- Syracuse Socialist.

Two ships' crews struck work at Glasgow, Scotland, for an advance of 10s. per month, and their places were promptly filled with non-unionists. The present rate of pay is £4 per month.

In Great Britain, 81,000 workers, chiefly shipbuilders, received an increase of wages averaging 11d. per week, whilst 35,000, mainly miners and tin plate workers, suffered a decrease in wages during April.



TOO SOCIALISTIC.

Comrade Mannery's Article Rojected by a Pure and Simple Editor.

We publish the following from the Syra-Socialist: In the Barbers' Journal of March ap peared a speech delivered by John Swinton on "Organized Labor and Its Accomplishments During the Past Half Century," in which appeared these words: "How can the Trade Union meet the Railway Managers' Association, which has all the power of the Government at its beck and back, and which but recently used that power at the West with deadly effect? How, I ask? How can the Trade Union meet the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, or the other swindling syndicates by which prices and wages are fixed? How can it meet this question of the militia as an agency of these novel and all-controlling institutions? Will any intelligent unionist, who has a proper knowledge of what has been and is now going on And they are right: Socialism is the in the world of industry and of capital, tell place where all true lovers of the people in the world of industry and of capital, tell me how the institution can be met under me how the institution can be met under the old methods of the trade union, with multitudes of workers out of employment, with shiploads of immigrants landed every day, with hunger in the land, with all the old-time American resources cut off, with capital conscious of its power and remorse-less in its spirit, and with Congress, courts and armies ever ready to serve their mas-ters?''

Having scanned the columns of the Journal in vain since for a reply to these vital stions, and at the request of a member of the local union, Comrade Flannery pre-pared a reply. The article was taken to the local union and it was asked that it be and and indorsed for publication. At the squest of President-Secretary Klapetzky, rever, this was veted down, but it was rred to him as editor of the Journal, ad after his perusal, it was rejected bese it was too Socialistic. This, howr, was expected of a Republican politiin, who no later than two years ago oge to a point of order ha the Trades Asmbly and objected to the discussion of a otion to indores a law for adopting the matter and referendant in the State as

"The people who to-day are educating and living off the working class are using the same methods the world over to continue to live off them. It should at all times be the duty of organized labor to relieve the toiling masses of this weight. It should go along some line of action that would uplift the whole human family, because if there is anything wrong with any part it affects the whole. Labor is the creator of all wealth, and the infant should never boss the mother. The question arises do the people who labor get the wealth they produce? A fool, even, would answer, no! Now as labor is organized to get more, and more, and more, I don't see but its object is to get its full value and I cannot see what excuse it has to

distribution and make laws for the interes of the workers instead of putting our oppressors in power. The question come tome to the barbers. Are they ready to enlist in the war that is going on for the overturning of the wage system, or will they continue to be humbugged? There is in the field to-day a party, which appeals to every workingman, no matter how humble his station, to look up and be a man. On its broad foun-

dation there is room for every member of the human family. It draws no lines, cares not for race, creed, color or sex, it

only asks you to strike one blow for humanity and strike it where it will count-at the ballot box. Vote for men who know your wants, your deprivations, your hopes and your cares, and are conscious of your rights and willing to secure them. This fall the two old parties with stump speeches, fool marching and protection-free trade and sound money-free silver will try to mislead you, but show that you are onto their game and play a hand to win by voting the Socialist Labor ticket."-Syracuse Socialist.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Shall the Socialist Labor Party Manage Its Own Affairs Under



Scientific, Economic and Revolutionary Socialism Defined.

Nowadays we are frequently told, from certain quarters, that we must believe in "scientific, economic and revolutionary Socialism," or we are "no Socialists." Precisely so. I agree. But what does it all mean, anyhow? It simply means if we don't believe in Socialism we are not Socialists. There is just as much sense in it as there is in talking about damp, moist, wet water, or about getting a thing free, gratis, for nothing, without paying for it. The term Socialism to-day necessarily in-cludes this long string of modifying terms. At one time Socialism was Utepian. Such was the Socialism of Sir Thomas More, Cabet, Fourier and Owen. It remaine for Karl Marx to place it on a scientific basis-and since his time Socialism, if it is anything, is necessarily scientific, as dis-

tinguished from Utopian. Socialism is also necessarily eco I have never heard any Socialist p ward the idea that Socialism contents

linguistic or anatomical change? Even Christian Socialists recognize that it is an economic question. They know that it is a change in the industrial system which must take place, though they call upon people to bring about that change for love of Christ and their fellow-man, instead of for hatred of the Capitalist class. The end to be achieved is the same, though the motive for action be different.

In "The Co-operative Commonwealth," written by K. Kautsky and "adapted for the New York People by Daniel De Leon," we read: "The conversion of the machinery of production, together with the means of communication and transportation, from private into public property, is the revolution-a revolution that is irre-sistable and inevitable." Very good. Upon make why it don't take some action to that that definition of the revolution I am a Transvaal Miners Can Not Buy its bidding, and says that in the the Christian Socialist. So are the Napolitical field it cannot do the same tionalists. So are all who believe that the machin.ry of production, together with, or including, the means of transportatio and communication, must be converted from private into public property. Upon this definition we are all revolutionary Socialists, and none can presume to say that we are not. This word "revolutionary" is a very ambiguous one, however. If by it is meant an armed uprising, a bloody revolution, it is time we knew it. The rank and file of the party in these United States have no idea of taking up with the outgrown and discarded notions of European counproductive labor, and our object should be tries. Liebknecht recently confessed that he had during his Socialist career evolved from a belief in the necessity of physical force to a belief in the power of an enlightened democracy to bring about the transition. This, too, in the country in Europe most thoroughly imbued with the military spirit.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Gradual Nationalization Would Not Relieve the Pressure.

All We Need to Realize "Socialism in Our Time" Is the Consent of the Workingman

The question as to how Socialism will be altimately established-whether it will be introduced "gradually" or "all at once"is frequently raised, not only by those who attend our propaganda meetings and seem to take special pride in their ability to ask confusing questions of the speaker, but also by members of established reputation in the party, and whose devotion to the cause is unquestioned.

While Socialism cannot, in one sense of the term be introduced "all at once," being as it is, the result of a long train o, circumstances. Yet to suppose that Socialists, after having conquered the power of government, would inaugurate a one-thing-at-a-time policy seems to me to be the very quintessence of imbechity. After having led the people to believe that the success of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls would mean the banishment of wage slavery with all its comconitant evils; and then to disappoint that belief by temporizing with the present system instead of destroying it root and branch would in my opinion, lead to a counter revolution that would destroy the Government and lead society in the throes of Anarchy.

Perhaps our well-meaning friends, who seem to think it foolish to expect to "establish Socialism to-morrow," will disavow anything like this suggestion, yet there is only one other way for Socialism to come—the "one thing at a time," or 'gradual'' way; and that is for one of the Capitalist parties to begin the "gradual" process, a supposition, in my opinion, equally as far removed from the domain of probability as the supposition previously commented on.

The nationalization of the railroads, tele-graph lines, coal mines by one of the Capi-talist's parties would by no means bring us any nearer our desired goal, than would the monopolisation of all the railroads, coal mines, etc., into the hands of one company or individual. For rest second The nationalization of the railroads, tele

ing classific fact, those outside of the paie of Nationalization would, if anything, be worse off; for it is not to be sup, posed the Government would ran two parallel railroad lines from Baltimore to Naw York when one would be Baltimore to New York when one would be sufficient. Multiply this as many times as such cases would appear in the different processes of nationalization, and it will be readily seen what an enormous number of men would be thus forced into idleness to compete with their already un-derpaid brethren, nor does it follow that those who would thus become Government employee would be greatly benefited by the change, especially in such cases where the workers had had the protection of a flourishing union, because as against the Government their union would be powerle Neither can the present comparatively well employes of the Gove brought to bear against this argument The zenith of their well being has reached, both the letter carriers' and the ostal clerks' bill, for an inciease of salary having failed to pass at the last sersion of Congress, the letter carriers, during the debate, being referred to by Senator Hale as 'that favored class." Aside from the impractibility of the "one thing at a time'' or gradual method, it is bad tacties to go before the public with it. It would be all right if as Ken Hardie says "we could live to be as old as Me-thuselab," but we can't, and having only a limited time to live I prefer trying it "all at once:" and it will be found that men as a rule, that will not vote to free their grand children, and the only hope we have as a party of being successful, is to induce men to believe that it is not only possible. but probable, that those now middle-aged will see the destruction of Capitalism and the institution of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Let the battle cry be: "Socialism in Our Time." The misery, slavery and depravity of the present system are too great to even think of continuing it longer than is absolutely necessary. All we need to "introduce Socialism to-morrow is the consent of the working class." Then to work, comrades; why should we fear? "We have nothing to lose but our chains, and a whole world to gain." Socialism in our time! Fraternally,

Back the Product of Their Toil,

Because Capitalism Is There and Their Wages Do Not Equal the Value of Their Labor's Product.

The course of Capitalism is the same the world over. In Johannesburg, in the Transvaal Republic in Africa, are thonsands of unemployed miners, who are anxious for work and who are suffering because they cannot get it. Such is the case according to recent report in the Capitalist press. Such is the effect of Capitalism of the system of production for profit rather than for the public service; which only goes to show that whenever competition takes charge of industry, no matter whether it be under a monarchy or under a republic. the same condition are sure to spring upglut in the market-more goods produc than the workmen can consume, because the wages they have received is only a fraction of the value produced by their labor, and with a part only as compensation, they find themselves absolutely unable to buy back the total product of their toil. Hence the entire or partial paralysis of the mining industry in the South African Republic, the enforced idleness of the mines, the stoppage of the means of livlihood, the suffiering and the vice and crime amongst all the various sections of society. And all because in what has been regarded the Dark African Continent, the production and distribution of wealth is allow ed or made to proceed on selfish, egotistic, individualistic basis instead of on the Altruistic or Socialistic basis-public utility each for-all and all for each. Just as the ople of Europe and America, of Asia and of Australasia are beginning to learn, so must it be with the people of the Transvaal Republic, that the ownership by society of the gold minds and of all othe sources and forces of wealth production and the utilization of the same by and for the entire body polic, that such is the only way by which the problem of unem-ployment together with all other industrial and social problems can be solved. DAVID TATLOR. Boston, Mass Boston, Mass

thing, the admission of the latter fact kills the argument in favor of organized labor. What causes all the trouble to-day and prevents the man who produces wealth from getting his share is the fact that he recognizes it as right for somebody to make a profit off his production. Profit is something taken from society without any return. By this system of profit-taking it is easy for those who create nothing that is of value to mankind to get the best this world affords. There is no question in my mind that there is more useless labor performed under this system than there is to endeavor to have none but productive

workers, reducing the hours of labor in propertion as the producers of nothing but arguments and profits are turned into producers of utilities.

"We have the same means to secure the power to change these things to our liking as the capitalists, and it is because we have not used that means that we have not secured the fruits of our labor. On election day is the only opportunity we have to get rid of that class which has ridden too long on the backs of the working

"Mr. Swinton, in his review, says 'that organized labor has grown from a mere babe to a giant, and, although hampered and harassed, and in spite of continued efforts to kill it, still lives, and shall live by the strength of its good strong arm. Well, of what use is that arm if it continues to use it in the future as it has in the past? It might as well be paisied. The good strong arm has simply been used to strike. And what good has that brought? Ask the Miners' Union, the American Rallway Union, the Switchmen's Union, the Brooklyn trolley men. the men of Homestead. Isn't it about time we had enough of that kind of medicine and ought to change doctors? Anyone who teaches the old remedy is a quack The time is ripe for new tactics. Hasn't experience shown that the power back of all crushing defeats, of labor is the powers of government which we have voted into the hands of the Capitalists? Then vote to get control of the means of production and Boston, Mass.

I reiterate, if a bloody revolution is what is meant, we, the rank and file, want to know it. If not, and Kautsky's definition is correct, there is clearly no line to be drawn here, no discrimination to be made, because we all believe in it.

There is no use in trying to blind the party to the real issue before it. We are all of us scientific, economic, revolution ary Socialists, if we are Socialists at all. But, all the same, there is much difference of opinion within our ranks. It is not upon any question of the soundness of our So cialism, however. It is a question of whether we shall be self-governing and manage our own affairs according to the Constitution which we have adopted and which leaves the power in the hands of the party through the Referendum, or whether we shall have clique rule-whether the party shall rule or be ruled by its servant, the National Executive Committee.

In either case, whether the Executive Committee or the sovereign people is to rule, the necessity is equally urgent that we make the Executive Committee as efficient as possible by making it actually representative of the whole party throughout the country, and thus insure a National MARGARET HAILE.

WM. A. TOOLE.

Baltimore, Md.

The Mayor of Newcastle (Riley Lord) formally opened a shelter for stray dogs and cats recently. The premises consist of a shed with kennels for dogs and cats, and a lethal chamber for painless destr tion when necessary. One of the asso tion said at present they could only take in a few animals, and those were the homeless, starving and described. They could not deny that there must be su ing in the world, but they must exer themselves to try and minimize it as n as possible. And just the day before, it Newcastle magistrates—siley Lord pr siding—sentenced James Roache. was age is only a few months short of a hun dred years, to one monthe imprisonment for asking alma in St. Mary's Piece.—Lor don Labor Leader.

CORNER. SCIENTIFIC

RECENT PROGRESS IN THE IN-DUSTRIAL WORLD.

as New Investions in the Way of -The Restorative Organs of the Body-About Perpetual Motion-To Join Belts.



openings adjacent to the pintles, a narrow coupling plate with a series of coupling fingers adapted to enter the holes in the main plates from the under side, and which are adapted to be struck down over the pintles, thus forming a secure fastening and at the same time maintaining Sexibility. This device was patented recently

Perpetual Motion.

Reader makes these inquiries: "What gain would a perpetual motion machine be to the world? What would the consequences of such an invention be to the workingmen? Would the army of the unemployed be increased?" Answer: A perpetual-motion machine would be a gain in that it would admit of the use of machinery at less cost, as the items of fuel and water add greatly to the expense of any works. Light machinery could be operated at a dis-tance from coal-fields or water, and could be accomplished that is tow impossible. As to the effect of such inventions upon the workingmen, there is much to be said. It is within the memory of man when laborers de-stroyed what was called labor-saving machinery, because they fancied that it would take the bread out of their children's mouths. Instead of this, labor-saving machinery has made comforts and luxuries possible for indus-trious working people of all classes. Workingmen live better, have more of he good things of life and are more in-ligent with every succeeding gen-ration. It is fondly to be hoped that they will at no distant day realize that every improvement in machinery, every labor-saving device and every new method makes it possible for them and their children to have better food, a more of the necessities and luxur-of life. The great areas and luxurtter clothes, a better house to live in ed is not likely to be increased the invention of any new machines r-saving appliances. Indeed, in bat and glorious country of ours tough and pay shough

at all if they can live upon the ts of the labor of others.

Yellow-Ha

William R. O'Neill of the Pacific vinegar factory noticed a yellow-hammer industriously at work one day recently on the siding of the factory building. Mr. O'Neill watched the bird for some time, and inside of an hour it had cut a round hole two or three inches in diameter through the inch planking. diameter through the inch planking. Mr. O'Neill is not a mean man, and if the hird cared to make its home in the vinegar factory, why, it was all right. Next day, however, he noticed that the yellow-hammer was engaged on an-other hole. "It's for a back door," thought the owner of the building. But after it had finished the back door it charafully went to work on other holes, bably for windows. By the time re were fifteen holes in the side of factory Mr. O'Nelli concluded that relive-hammer was taking like yellow-hammer was taking liber-with his property. So he obtained mission from the chief of police to et it. For a whole day the office d Mr. O'Neill's brother banged at without feasing the little bird, if it was finally necessary to employ expert marksman to bring it down. pert marksman to bring it down. narksman charged 50 cents for his pert of a day nalling boards over toles in the planking.—Portland

of a rod every 60 seconds. He makes an average of 1-6 curves of the pen fo every word written. Writing 30 word per minute he makes eight pen-curve each second or 28,800 per hour. If he works only five hours a day he mus daily give his pen 144,000 twists an flourishes, and if he puts in 300 days : year he makes not less than 43,200,00 curves and turns of the pen in tha time.

The Restoration of Organs of the Body A surgeon had occasion to operate upon a dog that had its spleen injured and the greater portion of the organ was removed. Six or eight months later the dog died of other causes, and the doctor had the curiosity to look over his bit of surgery. He found the spleen almost entirely reproduced. During the several months succeeding the operation, however, the animal suffered severely from indigestion and lack of nutrition, and the utmost care was necessary to keep it alive. As the spleen grew toward its natural size, the animal improved in health, and would probably have lived for some time except for the accident that ter-minated its career. Medical authorities have never been able to decide what is the special office of the spleen. That It has something to do with assimilation and nutrition is evident, but just what or how no one is able to say.

A New Unicycle. An employe in a bicycle repair shop in Brooklyn is working on a new unicycle that he claims will revolutionize cycling. It is easier to balance than a two-wheeled machine, according to his story. The tire is of the ordinary



pneumatic order, made twice the usua weight, to make it twice as strong. The running gear of the model is eight inches, but can be made to suit the rider. The weight of the machine is 23 pounds. It is the patentee's belief that a man or woman can get greater speed out of one of his new machines than those in use, from the fact that there is less friction in a single wheel. -Ez.

der Catches Birds W. J. Rainbow, an Australian natur-

Representatives of this genus abound in tropical and subtropical regions. Their webs are composed of two kinds of silk; one yellow, exceedingly viscid and elastic; the other white, dry, and somewhat brittle. The latter days somewhat brittle. The latter is used for the framework of the web, the guys and radii, and the former for the concentric rings. These snares are at varying heights, sometimes within reach, again 10 to 12 feet from the ground, but always in a position exed to the rays of the sun. The diameter is also variable, from three feet upward. One seen by Graffe in the Fiji islands constructs a web 30 feet in diameter. These snares are strong enough to entrap small birds. In the author's opinion the web is not set for such game, and the spider does not feed on her ornithological victim. In the re she has be her fangs in the body of the ensnared bird it is probable that it is for the purpose of hastening the death of the bird in order to prevent its injuring the web in its struggles to escape. Spiders of the genus Nephila are easily tamed. Although exceedingly voracious, they can exist for many days without food or water.-American Naturalist.

V FAMOUS SWINDLE.

OOTING OF THE NEVADA BANK IS RECALLED.

harles Becker, "King of the Forgers" One of the Defendants-The Operation Was Without Parallel in the History of Great Forgeries.



which they played eading parts. The other two members of the gang were arrested last Februiry in St. Paul and are now awaiting rial in San Francisco. Becker has ong been known as the "king of forgers." A New York banker said hat the arrest of this man alone was worth \$1,000,000 in hard cash to the bankers of the world. "Why," said the banker, "there is no country in the world that this man is a stranger to, ind no bank was safe while he was at targe. In my opinion he is the cleverest forger that the world has ever known."

The Nevada bank swindle was one of the largest operations of the kind that was ever carried through in this country. For boldness and cleverness in execution it is said to have no parallel in the criminal history of America. On Dec. 2, 1895, a business-like looking man of refined and gentlemanly appearance, perhaps 35 years old and five feet eight inches tall, with abundant dark hair, dark eyes and smooth face rented an office in the Chronicle building, San Francisco. Shortly after taking possession of the office he had let-tered on the door, "A. H. Dean, Mer-chandise Broker." A few days after opening his office he told the superintendent of the building that he wished to open an account with a reputable bank. The superintendent told him that he would be glad to introduce Dean at the Nevada bank and did so. The bank officials were captivated by Dean's manners. He was so clearly a man of marked business ability that they considered themselves fortunate in obtaining such a customer,

Dean's first deposit was \$2,500 in cash. On Dec. 7 Dean drew against the deposit for \$400. A few days later he drew out \$700 more. On Dec. 13 he deposited \$700 in cash and a draft on the Anglo-California bank for \$9 This \$95 draft was the next step in the swindle. It was here that the middle man, Cregan, got in his fine work. It was he who purchased the draft from the Anglo-California bank. On Dec. 9 Cregan bought another draft on the Entroit Workand - Vocilizad - Cale for \$12, drawn on the Crocker-Wool-worth National Bank of San Francisco, and payable to the order of A. H. Dean.

This draft was drawn on safety paper, filled out by the cashler in a heavy hand, and perforated on each end with a check punch were the figures 1 and 2, with the dollar sign before them. The Bank of Woodland keeps two accounts subject to check in San Francisco, and on the day the draft was drawn they were drawing on their correspondent other than the Crocker-Woolworth Bank. Inasmuch as the draft of \$12 was to a stranger, they decided to issue the draft on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, because the drafts on that bank were printed on safety paper. The perforation on each end was out of the regular course and was

drove to a house in Valencia street, HEALERS OF VERMONT where Dean got out, telling the office boy that he lived there. The satched

was carried into the house, and Dean told the clerk that he should have no more use for the buggy, but that if the clerk cared to take a drive about the city he might do so, but that he must return the horse to the stable at the end of the time for which it was engaged. That was the last seen of Dean In San Francisco.

The raised draft on the Crocker Woolworth Bank was duly paid through the San Francisco clearing house, and it was not until Jan. 6, of this year, when the Woodland Bank received a statement of its account from the clearing house that the forgery was discovered. Something of the dexterity of the forger may be appreclated by the fact that the draft pass ed through the hands of over a dozen experienced clerks without detection, and that even the grawers of the draft were not certain that it had been raised until they had examined it under a powerful glass.

Seaver, and James McCluskey, another of the Nevada bank swindlers, were arrested in St. Paul last February and returned to San Francisco.

For twenty-five years Charles Becker has been associated with the most noted professional forgers in both hemispheres, and the story of his crimes would fill columns. He is an expert penman and an adept at erasing and rewriting the amounts on checks. He is said to be the inventor of a preparation of pulp, with which he fills up the punched figures in checks and drafts, and, after ironing

all comparatively new men at the



A. H. DEAN. forgery business, and none of them ever in any big forgery schemes until they fell in with Becker.

WHOLESALE KILLING

mielde Occurs Every Two Hours in Vendetta-Aldden Italy,

micide occurs every two hours aly. This was one of the many tiling statements made by Baron Foldio, a distinguished Italian criminologist, in a lecture delivered on "Criminality in Relation to the Education of the People" in the Roman college. His audience included Queen Margherita.

In Italy the annual loss of life by homicide (usually by lethal weapons; numbers about 4,000 souls. Compared with France, for instance, she has 10 homicides a year for France's 1, and 35 for Denmark's 1. The Latin populations, indeed, in both hemispheres have a bad pre-eminence over the Teutonic in crimes of violence, if not in crimes generally, and of these WOTEL

and in mediaeval Europe a laudable repeating, "You've got to do it! You've custom, has lingered longer in Italy got to do it! So sleepy, so sleepy, so elsewhere. To the religious instruction given in Great Britain and the United States of America he attributed the fact that these countries have in forty years diminished by one-half the annual proportion of their delinquents and mendicants, while in Italy the want of similar instruction has resulted in the positive increase of delinquency and mendicancy since 1862. When to these considerations we add the increased hardiness of living in the young kingdom, the strain upon the moral resisting power by a crushing poverty, the squalid dwellings, the defective alimentation, by which the brain is starved, when it is not actually poisoned, by the stimulants in which relief from misery is sought, and the depreciation of life as it exists

AMONG THEM ALL BRADLY NEW ELL IS THE SHINING LIGHT.

Wears Store Clothes Now-Reporter Attends One of His Seances and Witnesses Manifestations of His Power Going to Europe.



of Jacksonville. He had in the few months previous gained a reputation

in a few towns as a person who healed disease by the laying on of hands, but beyond a radius of twenty miles he was unknown. Jacksonville is in the town of Whitingham, and today Newell is the most noted personage that town ever produced, with one exception-Brigham Young. He has visited thirty or more New England cities as a healer, and his fame is such that hundreds of letters are recived by him every day. Not only is his fame

spreading, but a golden stream is runninng into his coffers. Since he went to Brattleboro, in January last, he has received \$25,000 from persons he treated. His income this year will be many thousands of dollars larger than the salary of Fresident Cleveland. The man himself has changed, in keeping with his improved financial station. When he first appeared in

the new role he was a striking personage, in spite of his ill-fitting clothes and long ill kept beard. Today he appears in a tailor made suit and his whiskers have been trimmed to a becoming length. With a figure more than six feet in height, and proportions which bring his weight up to 256 younds, a full beard, which, like bis tair, is jet black, and a face which s lighted by large, lustrous black eyes, he is such a strong, handsome specimen of physical manhood and so individual in character that he would attract attention anywhere.

The story of how whispering voices told Newell that he could cure his wife's headache, and, later, that it was his mission to heal, has been told before, but his real power was not revealed for publication until a few evenings ago, when he gave an exhibition before six well known business men of Brattleboro, by whom I was invited to be present.

The company first sat around a table. upon which all placed their hands. In a short time one of the party was visthy affected by some strange power. His arms trembled violently. Two or three of the others said they experienced a pricking sensation, which was more marked when all the hands were clasped, forming a complete, circle around the table. One other person besides myself could feel no effect whatever, even though holding Newell's hand.

Hands were placed on the table again, and, in a short time that of a prominent banker was cramped and rigid. A pencil placed in his hand wrote out a short mersage and several disconnected words.

One of the persons was put into a trance by Newell. The healer fixed his Latin populations the Italian is the eyes intently upon his subject and moved about him with sinuous motious, Baron Garofalo proceeded to give the all the time using his forefinger after reasons why. In the first place, ven- the style of an orchestra leader wielddetta, which in Greece was heroism ing a baton. He talked continuously,

Four watches were held and in a minute to the second after the word had been given the subject opened his eyes. Two of the younger men of the party were treated, but although Newell re-

peated his tactics and even rubbed at the sides of their eyes, he could not put them into a trance.

The man Newell had first treated was brought forward again. The sleep came as before, but the manifestation was more weird than before. The subject not only took the hands of one yonng man and displayed great affection for him, but impersonated his lately deceased father. The impersonation, in movement, expression and voice, was so perfect that it was recognized by all and they were all affected so deeply that for the time all the merriment with which the experiment began vanished.

The subject spoke distinctly, "God bless you, my cont Questions were answered and a great effort was made to impart some information by means of signs and half audible words.

In conversation the healer told the familiar story of how the call came to him to heal, of his success in curing his wife of headache, of his treatment of many neighbors for various ills, often with great success, especially in cases of nervousness and rheumatism. Then a local nespaper described his work. Within two weeks Newell was heralded as "The Vermont Schlatter." He closed his little blacksmith shop, and entered entirely on the work of healing. He had treated more than three thousand cases before he began to receive a regular fee. Now he has a regular business manager, a gentleman formerly connected with several colleges.

Newell's conversation is still in the vernacular of the country folk of the retired Vermont communities, and he abuses English to an extent that would



GEORGE CLARK. amuse any bright ten-year-old lad from a city school.

He said that last year before he began to heal, he one day heard something may to his inner consciousness. 'Go to Lake Pleasant! go to Lake Pleasant." He went to the lake, which is the leading New England resort for spiritualists, and had scarcely entered the grounds when a medium stepped up to him and said: "There is a big brave walking by your side, and he has something to say to you." Newell treated it humorously, but it was repeated. He was accompanied by his wife and sister, and the latter said: "Bradley, don't you remember your talk with Uncle George? Perhaps he has something to say to you." At this moment a young girl who was walking past the group threw up her hands and shouted, "Right, right!" "That girl is unconsciously a medium," said the first medium who had saluted Bradley.

His sister's words revealed a conversation years before when he and his uncle had said to each other jokingly that whichever died first should app to the other, directly if possible; and, if not possible, through some medium. Newell had long forgotten this compact. The medium said a big brave stood by his side; the dead uncle weighed 330 pounds. During his stay at Lake Pleasant Newell says he visted a medium, who told all his past history and predicted nearly all that has since come true. Other mediums made similar predictions. All spoke about a black, heavy box, which was to be of great importance to him; but it has not been found yet. The man's sincerity and evident honesty in telling us these things impressed us all. He denies that he is a spiritualist and says he knows nothing about hypnotism. The impression gained of him was that of a man of strong will and great hypnotic power, although he seems wholly ignorant as to what his power is. Many persons declare that their pains vanished when Newell touched them, but many others felt no effect whatever. Probably one-half think they are benefitted at the time, but the percentage of persons who profess to have been permanently benefited is small. One result of Newell's success has been to bring out a horde of healers. George Clark, of Halifax, a town which adjoins Whitingham, who had been in the Vermont legislature, and there gained the title of the great objector, is now healing. Albert Larrabee, a bumptious youth of the same town, and Manley Rawson of Jamaica, another nearby town, also claim to have the art at command. Instances of cures by each are related. In fact, the woods in southern Vermont are getting to be full of healers, but Newell is the only one of them who is becoming rich. Newell sought to place in a trance another member of the party, but this monther member of the party, but this person was not so susceptible, and he only succeeded in putting his subject partially to aleep. "Take out your it is two weeks old, well devel-and perfect, and weighs 2½ the. The doctors say it will live.

Dean, whose real name is Frank L.

them, punches new figures.

Cregan, Seaver and McCluskey are

Lathet Meyele for Two. A new bloycle is arranged so that we persons may ride side by side in-



m fashion, mays a Nev The apparatus may be that persons of different that persons of differen-keep the machine in bal-it is, a heavy man may ride b, and a small boy on the sily as two persons of equal a ordinary bicycle for one iron arms to the frame of inc. These iron arms have of pedals attrached.-Ex.

Weiding Bot Pen. own fact that a rapid writer words per minute. It has ated that in doing so he his per through the space

The Factor of Safety.

Mechanical engineers lay great stress upon that feature of their work known as the factor of safety. This point ranges from what seems a very wide margin down to the narrowest limit consistent with avoidance of positive danger. For example, while in highpressure guns the factor may be as great as twenty or twenty-five, in the racing bicycle it may be as low as 1.20, and even this is sometimes shaded a little. This means that while guns and such appliances are twenty-five times as strong as is considered necessary to bear the strain to which they are sub-jected, the wheel is often brought down to a trifle more than double its power of resistance. All metals and mechanical appliances have their average of strength, and to bring a machine down to such a fine point neces sitates great care in construction and a very fine quality of material. Boilers are built with six times their factor of safety, bridges with five or six, and in ordinary machines the allowance is at least four or five. From all of which the necessity for careful inspection is apparent.

Releasting Notes. The romance of the east is to receive a shock in the new iron bridge over the Tigris at Bagdad. A Russian medical man has noticed

A Russian medical man has noticed that the human eye naturally winks three or four times less often when reading by electric light than when a ndle is us

en water freezes it expanse ds with u force estimated at thirty thousand pounds per square inch. No material has been found which can withstand this pressure

guard

Eight days later, on Dec. 17, this draft, with the date changed from Dec. 9 to Dec. 13, and the amount raised from \$12 to \$22,000, was deposited by Dean to his credit in the Nevada Bank. At the same time Dean deposited the draft he drew out \$2,200 in currency. This was \$5 more than his balance prior to the credit of the raised draft, and left his account balance in the bank \$21,995, so that from that time, if the fraud should prove abortive, the forgers had none of their own money at stake. On the



CHARLES BECKER.

day that Dean deposited the draft he took a young man into his employment as a clerk in his office. The next day Dean drew a check to his own order for \$20,000. Then, accompanied by his clerk, he went to a livery stable hired a horse and buggy for three hours, drove to the bank and presented the check, requesting that it be paid in currency. The paying teller asked Dean if he would mind receiving the money in gold, and he said he would not. / Thereupon, four sacks, each containing \$5,000 in gold, were handed to him.

The gold was put in a satchel, and, with the help of the new clerk was lift-ed into the buggy that was waiting op in front of the bank, and then the two po

lous Farmers Fight a Duel. A night or two ago a duel occurred on the plantation of L. H. Adams, near Camilla, Ga., between Isaiah Sweet and Ben Cobb. Sweet shot Cobb with a shotgun, while Cobb used a pistol. Both received abdominal wounds. Cobb lived only a short time, and Sweet died next day. It appears that Sweet walked 10 miles with the sole purpose of way-laying Cobb, whom he looked upon as his rival. Both men were well thought of farmers.

under such conditions, we arrive at an

ensemble of causes which quite ac-

counts for these sad statistics.

Bleyelist Was Impaled.

Elmer Poulson, a Fort Wayne (Ind.) bicyclist, was impaled on the broken handle bar of his wheel. He was "scorching," ran into a team and mashed his machine.

The smallest baby in Iowa is at Foster. It is two weeks old, well devel-

than in any other country. Dueling sleepy." The subject soon began to exalso, is more frequent in Italy than hibit symptoms of drowsiness, then closed his eyes, breathed heavily, and in a few minutes was completely unconscious. Then his appearance changed completely, and it appeared almost as if another spirit had taken possession of the body. The subject reached out his hand, patted a young man on the head and made a great effort to speak to him, but although the lips moved the sound was not audible. So great were the efforts to speak that the young man who held the hand of the subject feared some harm might result, and asked Newell to bring the



trance to an end, which he did by clapping his hands once.

The subject opened his eyes and appeared perfectly natural. He said his only sensation was that of sweet, praceful sleep; that he had resisted the healer's will as long as possible, but the drowsiness which came upon him was irresistiple.

Newell sought to place in a trance

150TH ANNIVERSARY.

SERVICES IN NEWARK'S AN CIENT CHURCH.

A Portion of It is the Oldest Piece of Masonry in That City - A Pictur' esquely Situated Edifice, Whose Spire Has Always Been White.

thorough-

reasonably



rangement of its four or five parks, the outcome of commons which were set aside by the early settlers, whose wisdom in laying out the main street was far in advance of their times. Chief among the com-mons was the "training place," afterward named Military Park, where for more than 230 years assemblies, trainings, public meetings, and inspections have been held.

Over 150 years ago half an acre of the northern end of this common was reluctantly given up to worshippers in the Church of England. At that time and long afterward the Presbyterian church dominated in Newark. and in the early days of the century there was a binding law in Newark that none but members of one of the Congregational churches could hold office. Upon the half acre grudgingly given to the Episcopal church was erected the small building which was the tap root of old Trinity, whose pure white spire is now the most pleasing if not the most imposing object which strikes the eye in glancing up or down the thoroughfare. Its ancient quaintness makes Trinity far more interesting than the elaborations which architects have put upon the exterior of bigger and more recent structures in Newark, and it is not in the least dwarfed or deteriorated as an object of attention by its massive and ornate neighbor, the Peddie Memorial church. Trinity stands alone with a public park crowded with aged trees upon either side, and recently its 150th anniversary was celebrated.

The body of the church is homely and homelike. It was built of red sandstone from the Belleville quarries upon its present site in 1743, and three years later it received its charter from the Church of England. The original edifice was sixty-three feet long and forty-five feet wide, and from its front arose a square tower of stone twenty feet in width, upon which rested a white spire of pine reaching ninetyfive feet in the air. Enlargements were made subsequently, rearward and sideways, but the tower with its arched entrance was never changed, and it is now said to be the oldest existing piece of masonry in Newark. New spires topped it at intervals, and each was higher than its predecessor, but all were painted white, and for generations it has been the popular supposition that something in the charter or in a deed of gift to the church imposed the injunction that only white paint should ever be used upon the steeple. Now it would be regarded as something worse than heresy to desecrate the graceful structure with any color.

The portico is supported by four pillars of stucco-covered brick round which were added when the church was rebuilt in 1810, the corner stone of the present edifice being laid on May 22, 1809, when reference was duly made to the fact that Washington worshipped in the church during his march through New Jersey in revolutionary times. Among others who frequently

G. Mercer, who was sent to Newark by Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania. He was a young man, but he had such an influence for good that everybody sincerely regretted his departure to take a charge in Boston. The Rev. Dr. Neville was really the Rev. Mr. Henderson's successor. He went to Newark from St. Thomas's church in this city, and from Newark to Toronto after making a profound impression and countless friends. He was succeeded by the Rev. John C. Eccleston, who was followed in 1862 by the Rev. Matson Meier-Smith, who gave place to the Rev. William R. Nicholson, who in 1871 was followed by the Rev. William W. Newton. Four years later the Rev. James H. Eccleston took the charge and remained until 1883, when J. Sanders Reed began his career in the church and succeeded in making a slight sensation which caused several of the old members to withdraw. The Rev. Mr. Reed was succeeded a few years ago by the present pastor, the

Rev. Louis S. Osborne,. A number of handsome gifts have been made to the church recently, and the interior has been considerably altered and handsomely refitted. One memorial gift from Christopher Richardson is a new altar of antique oak and brass, which is given in memory of his wife. Warren N. Trusdell has given a tall brass lecturn, surmounted by an eagle, in memory of his son, who was drowned last year. Mr. John



REV. L. S. OSBORNE. (The present Pastor.) A. Gifford has handsomely tiled the sanctuary and furnished a new chancel rail..

COURTESY OF MRS. CLEVELAND She Invited a Stranger to Her Private Reception.

A trait that has added greatly to Mrs. Cleveland's popularity is her wonderful memory of faces and names, says an exchange. A woman visiting Washington during the last winter was most anxious to see Mrs. Cleveland. Upon inquiry she found that the only way in which this could be accomplished was to attend the public recep tion. This she accordingly did, but when she found herself in the proces

sion composed of queer kinds of people who usually attend these functions she was greatly embarrassed. Beside her in the line was an old woman fresh from her stand in the market, who had left a basket of produce outside; in front was a cowboy from the prairies in slouch hat and top boots; near by she saw an old woman flower-seller with her basket of half-faded carnations in her hand. When at length she reached Mrs. Cleveland she said a few words of her distress at being one of such company. Mrs. Cleveland was all gracious. "If you will tell me your name and address," she said, with one of her bewitching smiles, "I will send you a chrd to my private reception. You will find that pleasanter, I think." The visitor told her where she was ng and was mu

place was filled by the Rev. Alexander DARKEST BRUSSELS.

BELGIUM'S CAPITAL STARTLED BY MANY MURDERS.

At the Head of a Gang Who Had for Their Object Murder and Plum A Long List of Mysterious Crime Explained.



HE inquiry into the murder of the aged Baroness Herry van Scherpenberg, leading to the arrest of Alexandre Courtols, formerly assistant chief of police, has brought to light one of the greatest criminal conspiracies on

record in Brussels, Belgium,

The baroness, eighty years old, lived at No. 7 Rue de l'Arbre Benit, Izelles, a suburb. On Sunday morning, April 25, she was discovered by a maid servant dead in bed, with a number of bluish marks about her neck and a gaping wound in her head. The closets of the room had been forced and ransacked. The small safe, in which the baroness had 35,000 francs (\$7,000). some bonds and stocks and rare family jewels and plate, had been carried off. Two large watch-dogs were in the yard. They never before had failed to

announce anything unusual after nightfall. 'The baroness' lap dog was in the room when the murderer entered, but made no sound. The servants said that the baroness' son returned home about 2:30 a. m. Sunday. He found everything as usual, except that the lap dog was in the lower hallway. The street door was fastened, the servants had retired and all was quiet. As the appearance of the small dog in the lower hall was not unusual, the young man went to bed. Two men residing in the same street while on their way home about 2 a. m. Sunday, saw two persons standing opposite the house, but their description of those persons was most meager. On that Sunday forenoon a Wall-

dressed, fine-looking man presented himself at the office of a broker on the Bourse (shops are kept open in that country on Sunday morning.) He said he was an artillery officer and gave his name as Lefebvre. He had just decided to go to Ghent, with some other officers, to buy horses. He had six bonds of 1,000 francs (\$200) each which he wanted to negotiate in order to get cash for the prospective pur-The numbers of the stolen chases. bondsnot then having been posted, the broker made the usual advances. On Monday morning a farmer living in the Commune Leeuw St. Pierre found the baroness' safe in a wheat field, broken open and its contents gone That morning the numbers of the stolen bonds were posted on Bourse, and the broker who had made the advances to the supposed army officer told of the circumstances. It developed that there was no officer named Lefebvre in the service, number of photographs of persons answering the broker's description of the "officer" were laid before him and he picked out one as the picture of the man who got money from him for the bonds. It was a photograph of M. Courtols, formerly assistant chief of police in Brussels.

M. Courtois was arrested. He said there must be some mistake. The broker had not previously known him having located in Brussels after the assistant chief had retired from the police service. M. Courtois was mixed up with a lot of prisoners and the him the bonds was among the number. Without hesitation he pointed to M. Courtois.

in Brussels and its vicinity in seven KATE FIELD'S LIFE. or eight years by a band of robbers and assa ssins, of which Ex-Assistant Chief of Police Courtois is believed to

have been the leader.

It is thought Courtois planned and helped carry out the robbery of the Countess of Flanders. It is recalled that he re-detailed certain police officers on the night of that famous robbery, which occurred during a fete when policemen had been detailed to guard the palace. The theory is that Courtois and his accomplices, among them his present wife, had so arranged matters that the robbers gained acces to the secret passage leading to the palace, and that Courtois then so redetailed the policemen not in his confidence that the robbers were able to leave the palace without detection.

The murder of Mrs. Bockel and her children is also re-called. They had gone to visit "Venice in Brussels," a Midway Plaisance on a small scale. It is believed they took a cab after the concert to drive back to the city. They were evidently driven in a wrong direction. At an appointed spot accomplices took them from the cab, murdered them and threw their bodies into the canal. Mrs. Bockel was known to carry all her money and jewels on her person. No money or jewels was found on the bodies. The magistrate who conducted the inquiry now claims, modern languages. She became anit is stated, that every effort to apprehend the guilty parties was frustrated by Courtois.

months, charged with a jewelry robbery at Ostend. It is now claimed that they are innocent of the latter crime, but that members of the Courtois gang for it. The American minister, Mr. in the country. Ewing, applied for the extradition of these post-office robbers, but this was time given them for this robbery. The tions of Courtois and his accomplices may result in turning these post-office robbers over to the American authorities.

The gang with which Courtois surants in rich 'amilies, who kept the houses and the actions of their masters.

One of the late baroness' maid servants has suddenly disappeared. She announced that her father had fallen from a building and she must go home to see him before he died. Investigation proves that the accident never happened, but thus far the detectives have been unable to locate her. It is One plan of robbing residences at



ADOLPH COURTOIS. tributed to Courtois was as novel as I

THE FAMOUS WRITER A GENIUS FROM CHILDHOOD.

fer Efforts in Behalf of Womankind Have Been Bleased With Good Resuits-Her Washington Paper Was a Free Lance.



ige Landor was attracted by her talent when she was a slip of a girl and he at ince assumed her tutelage. He taught ter Latin. He never forgot the assosiation and, at his death, bequeathed ter a valuable portfolio of drawings, nscribed with these words:

Modest as winged angels are. And no less brave and no less fair. She was sent to Florence very young, and there she acquired music and the quainted with George Eliot, and took her harmony lessons from the best

trated by Courtois. The postoffice robbers, who escaped vantage in Miss Field's latter days, the Ludlow Street Jail in New York, the association with the great English have been in jail in Brussels for woman forming the basis for a keen analysis of the character of George Ellot and her works. She also met the Brownings there, and, from all sources received impressions which committed the deed, and, recognizing helped to put her into the midst of the these American crooks, ran them in brightest critics and literature makers

This was, however, not the only way in which she became distinguished. She refused until the men had served the was a lecturer of note and ability, a politician of the shrewdest and best finding of further evidence of the ac- type, a philanthropist, an editor, a leader in a half-dozen ways, the brilliancy of any one of which would have made her name a monument among the most brilliant of American women.

Her life in Washington was of hisrounde. himself was in the habit, it torical moment. She labored there for proves, of making sweethearts of serv. years in an effort to establish a paper which she called Kate Field's Washgang posted as to the contents of the ington-a manner of free lance which was nothing more and nothing less than Kate Field. She used the col-

umns for the furtherance of views which were sometimes radical, but always in favor of the greater good of the people. It cost plenty of money to keep the plant going, and, after a long, hard, conscientious fight, she was compelled to give up the enterprise. She even went upon the lecture platform thought that she either made it possi. to get money for the paper, but the ble for the assassin to secrete himsell strain was finally more than she could in the baroness' room or to enter the house unobserved.



herself equal to the task of mind which might be the lot of man. One of her memorable editorials is very plain upon this point, and ran as follows: If it so happens that a good deal is said in its columns about women, it is because women are an interesting study; not because they are angels in the pin-feather stage on one hand, or poor crushed worms on the other, waiting for somebody to turn them. Woman is a human being, seeking, like man, to find her level. Next to shutting her out of occupations and enjoyments for which nature has manifestly fitted her, simply because she is a woman, the worst thing you can do for her is to pat her on the head for her success, simply because she is a woman. The sensible course is to treat her just as you would a man. Some things she can do better, some she does worse. Don't praise her secondrate work any more than you would treat conspicuously that which is first-

London Lunacy.

than her friend."

rate. All she needs is a fair field and

no favor. Anyone who demands more

than that of her is her enemy rather

In London one may see strange things. Almost everybody knows about the bare-headed academicians, but the sight of a pug dog with clothes, boots, and even an umbrella to protect him from the sun or rain is something new. London ladies are carrying the pet dog matter to extremes. There are dog boots for wet weather--nice little rubber galoshes with black studs and buttons. There are fancy boots, worn at dog parties, of soft brown Russia, with pretty silk lace to match. These dog boots are more expensive than human boots, for a set of them, tiny as



WHILE CHILDREN STARVE they are, costs 2 guineas, or \$10. The rubber shoes are worn by rheumatic London's climate is favorable dogs. to the development of rheumatism mong dogs and many of the animals have a foot trouble peculiar to London Dogs are received in society on equa terms with human beings. They makes morning calls, elaborately dressed, with their mistresses, and the dog's card is always left with that of the

s at her own folly. T making very expensive dog baskets quite prettily lined. Where it will all tve dog top who knows?

These May Be English Readers

It seems an impudent thing to say, but we believe that the majority of proprietors of daily papers are stil derfully unaware of some of the conditions of their own trade, They never, for example, realize the found ignorance of the mass of their readers but go on publishing telegrams and even, strapge to say, accounts of battles without editing them, without notes, without explanations, even of geographical references. They are un-able to believe that nine out of every ten of their readers do not know wh Armenia is, are wholly ignorant of the connection of Spain with Cubs, and are not sure that Venezuela is not a dependency of British India. Nor are they ever aware that among their audience there are thousands who, though not ignorant, never keep up with the news, who miss intelligence for a week or two at a time and who are utterly puzzled when they take up the threads to understand what the last turn in the kaleidoscope may mean.-The Spectator.

passed through its portals were Robert Morris, Robert Livingston, and Gen. Lord Livingston, and there is a legend



TRINITY CHURCH, NEWARK. (Built 150 years ago.) that the old church was used as a hospital for the care of wounded Continental soldiers.

When the present edifice was built the pastor was Rev. Joseph Willard, who succeeded Uzal Ogder who took charge in 1788. Mr. Willard was sucded in 1813 by the Rev. Louis P. Bayard. The Rev. Henry P. Powers followed in 1827, and ten years later came Matthew Henderson, under whose charge the church made great progress. He remained until 1852, and while Grace church and the House of Prayer were founded by him. He sched the first sermon in each. Mr. preached the first sermon in each. Mr. Henderson preached at the centennial relebration of Trinity in 1846, and three en who were members of the church at that time are now officers of Trinity. They are Cortlandt Parker, James D. Orton, and John A. Gifford, all of whom have been active in preparing for the 150th anniversary. While the Rev. Mr. Henderson was

organizing the House of Prayer, Trinity's most eloquent preacher took his piace. This was the Rev. Samuel Southard, Jr., a son of United States Senator Samuel Southard. In the Rev. Mr. Henderson's declining days his

pleasant reception but it did not occur to her as possible that the president's wife would remember the card. What then, was her astonishment to receive the card next morning! When she attended the private reception her cup of bliss was quite full when Mrs. Cleve-land recognized her and called her by name.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The world's railroads reach 407,566 miles.

One hundred new words are annually added to the English language.

More than one-half of the vapor in the atmosphere is within six thousand feet of the surface of the earth.

The sacred Bo tree of Ceylon is said to have sprung from a slip of the tree under which Buddha was born.

Lenenhock and Humboldt both say that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.

A dealer says there is more steel used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

The bones of the skull are arched be cause in that form the greatest strength is combined with the least weight and quantity of material.

The Saxon village of Eisleben, famous as the birthplace of Luther, is falling into decay as the result of con-tinued earthquake shocks, which began in 1892.

Some workmen in a Gorham (N. H.) carpenter shop have a queer pet. It is a handsome butterfly, which have stayed in the shop all winter and is very tame.

A cow has been known to recognize the picture of a calf, and the tiger is said to be drawn to a trap by the picture of a companion. The timid horse, however, takes no notice of a picture, and a cat will not spring at a painted bird.

The ex-assistant chief's house was searched, the plate was found and a coat which contained the balance of the stolen bonds. Its sleeves showed spots of blood and saliva. In other clothing were found many pawn tickets, and in the cellar a large quantity of pawn receipts, issued by brokers in cities remote from Brussels, which were regarded as evidence of other crime

Finally he admitted having been concerned in the negotiating of the conds, but denied complicity in the murder. When it was known that the ex-police official was in jail, persons whose mouths had been sealed began to give



ALEXANDRE COURTOIS.

information. It was recalled that he had been accused of the robbery of the Countess of Flanders, and had been connected, as a police officer, with elearing up the mystery of the murdered Bockel English family. He had married a former servant of the Countess of Flanders, and his peculiar actions at the time the English family was murdered apparently frustrated the efforts to detect the murderers. With the arrest of two men, named Restlau and Smits, the brother of

Courtois (also a former police officer) and three women, came the sensation-There is much of the devil's work al report that this last murder was cles into his harem is that can only be done by the hypocrits.

that he would send some pals to make a feint at robbery. These feints usually consisted in sawing out the lock of

the front-door entrance or leaving evidence that robbers had tried to ge in through lower windows or cellarways. The head of the house naturally reported the case to the police. Courtois would go to the house, the family would show him where the valuables were, he would fell how to guard then and in a short time the house would be robbed.

Courtois' parents, who live Bruges, were soon to celebrate theil the house committee. The major rediamond wedding, but the aged father on hearing of his son's arrest and the quest. She then moved with great glee details of the crimes accredited to him and his gang, is said to have fallen ir a fit of apoplexy and is now supposed to be dying.

The laws of Belgium prescribe the death penalty for murder and some other crimes, but King Leopold has declared that no human life shall ever be taken for the commission of crime while he is king. The courts pass sentence of death, but it is not executed.

A very strong effort is being made to prove that Courtois is insane, and this in connection with the announce ment that the government is to be ask-ed to explain why he has always been given protection, has caused considerable comment in regard to the course of the magistrate, who acted, as was thought at the time, somewhat hastily, in sentencing three men who informed upon Courtols when the palace of the Count of Flanders was robbed. These men were each given a fine of 1,000 francs and one year's imprisonment for attempting to defiame the character of a trusted city and government official. People are asking why this man, when accused by reputable citi-

and innocent men were punished.

Sultan some time ago introduced bicy- ation possible. cles into his harem for the punishment * Miss Field had her own views about



paper until she had secured for each and all new po sitions.

It was during this eventful period she began the crusade for free art. She labored with the house committee to have importations of this kind placed upon the free list that the collectors of her country might not be embarre in trying to establish worthy galleries in this land. Major McKinley listened

at to her eloquence, as did the balance of commended the granting of the reto the senate, but did not meet with the same success in the upper house. Art was inserted in the bill as a dutible product, but she never gave up the fight. She argued that it went there

only as a compromise, which was in itself a half confession, to her mind, that it had no right there.

Miss Field urged a vigorous crusade against polygamy. She has probably spoken in every large city in the union against this evil, and was a perfect encyclopedia of facts in relation to it. She went to Utah long ago to study the institutions existing there, and then wrote about them with a fierceness that did most effective service. She stopped in Salt Lake City while on her way to the Hawaiian Islands, and her observation of Mormonism's latter day aspect were read with lively interest. It was part of her creed never to frop a campaign until she was fairly beaten, which was very rarely, or had won a decided victory. This spirit was slearly manifested in her work in the west. She was the pioneer in the fight against Mormonism's evils. Her stirring talks first aroused the people to its phases, which had been hidden by zens, was screened by the authorities, distance and inaccessibility, and it is not more than fair to give her most

of the credit for the public sentiment According to the Lady Cyclist, the which aroused, made subsequent legis-

the position of her sex. She believed

Heiress to Baron Hirsch's Millions

The Baroness Hirsch, who is no nally the legates of the Hirsch mil-lions, was instructed by her late husband to make their grandchild, Lucienne, her heiress. Lucienne is the



BARONESS HIRSCH.

daughter of the baroness' only son. She is' a handsome girl, in her teens. The future heiress is being educated in Belgium in royal state. She has her own chapel, a private chaplain and all the appurtenances of a princess, and a very rich princess at that. She is be ing educated as a Catholic, out of deference to the wishes of her mother, who was a French governess. Lucis will be the greatest heiress in the w when she is in possession of the late Baron Hirsch's millions.

If you are a business man, be a shrewd business man. You will find that it is the motive that counts m in the end.-Bishop W. X. Ninde.



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

5

5

The International Miners' Conference at Aix-in-Chapelle is a big success. The resolution for a legal eight-hours' day was carried unanimously, the North of England delegates dissenting.

In England, Northumberland miners have agreed to take a ballot on whether or not the Conciliation Board should be continued. After the decision in Durham the men in the neighboring county are almost certain to follow suit.

dispute is brewing among the driver's firemen on the N. E. Railway at Hull, England, owing to the time allowed for petilog out the engine and cleaning and putting away at night being reduced from our to forty minutes.

The light of Russia! While the Czar and caying class spend \$40,000,000 for the stion festivities in Moscow 50,000 arians in St. Petersburg go out on te for better conditions. This is a sign arrike for better conditions. This is a sign of the times. The historic mission of Capitalism can be read in full grown letters even in the annals of the capital of darkest Russia. The spirit of Bocialism is alive. The St. Peters-large arrites is a projectarian rebellion of the

RANK AND FILB. CALIFORNIA.

Comrade Biddle's Happy Thoughts. I have just got through reading my last LABOR, and a very interesting number I found it. The cartoon is great. 1 long to see the day when LABOR will cut itself free from the traces and haters of everything that oppresses it. Well done, Ohio! I feel a great interest in the work of Ohio; it was there in Cleveland in 1877 that I got my first lesson in Socialism, from Paul Skarda, at a public meeting held to resist the cut of our wages on the C., C., C. & P. Ry. Bob Schilling was there and made a Greenback speech, Paul Skarda made a Socialist speech, and the result was a section was organized which lapsed soon after the great strike of '77. I, however, joined the German Section, although unable to understand the language. I continued to work and was soon able, with the assistance of our German and Bohemian comrades, to organize another Section. Of all the old comrades I see the name of P. C. Christiansen, the only one I can remember. I am glad to see him still in the front rank. I still have the letter sent to me, notifying me that the State Convention held in Cincinnati in 1879 had nominated me for the office of Governor. I did not accept, because our Section was too poor. But I still prize the letter. Cområde M. Ruther certainly did answer

the newspaper man, and Comrade Martho Moore Avery's call to action is a call not only for Somerville, but for the nation.

Let every comrade, especialty the young, read Wm. Liebknecht's agitation in Eng-

land and his biography. I wish I could mention all the good things, but they are there and ought to be read. must, however, mention one more, "Wished Figures, No. II," by Courade M. Winchewsky. 1 am waiting patiently for his next article on "The Labor Fakir." Last Sunday night Comrade Bechtel spoke on "The Political Outlook," and stirred up the Populists.

Some complaints were made about our antagonizing other movements and that we ought to try and harmonize, etc., etc. It put me in mind of the negro preacher

(Chestnut). When about to read his text a fly came buzzing about bim. He read "and the Lord said unto Moses" (and with a wave of his hand) shoo fly! "And the Lord said unto Moses, shoo fly! This was said in a very mild, sweet tone of voice, "and the Lord said unto Moses," damn that fly! While the Pops were only ordinary flies, we could say shoo fly, but now that they have got a silver wing I say damn that fly. L. BIDDLE.

Los Angeles, Cal. CONNECTICUT.

The Trinks of a Local Manager I find that my friends are all or osed to Hartford LABOR, and that the same state of affairs exists among Socialists as in of attairs exists among Socialists as in trades unions—that they are as bigoted and creat-bound as any other people. They do not think for themselves and are hyparitised by the thoughts of others. I was surprised to find when I spoke of our Labon at a recent Section meeting that those whom I expect to support it were against it. I have also discovered that to be generous is almost as bad a fault as to be selfish. It breeds ingratitude and contempt. 1 intend to make an effort to build up the subscription list of Hartford LABOR, for, although I am greatly handicapped, I do try to, and mean to do my own thinking. I am a Socialist all the time and believe in making Socia'ists any way we can, and don't recognized any special brand of Socialist.

I believe in bearing all sides. The Section, they tell me, paid over \$70 to maintain LABOR after I gave up the manment. I don't know how it could be but had as the outlook is I shall be age greatly disappointed if it will not pay expenses, even now; but it beats all how slow people generally are to pay, even when they can do so. One poor fellow who has read Hartford LABOR since it started gave it up because it criticized. Father Sheedy. Several others gave it up because they said they did not care to be reminded of their misery. I find that some of the Comrades, who are afraid that Lanon will hurt the circulation of the People, do not themselves read or buy the

WHY ARE THE **MANY POOR?**

Because the Machinery of Production and Distribution is in the Hands of the Few.

Let Capital Be Socialized, That Justice May Be Done to All.

We live in a competitive society, with capital in the hands of individuals. What are the results? A few are very rich, some well off, the MAJORITY IN POVERTY, and s vast number in misery. Is this a just and wise system, worthy of

humanity? Can we or can we not improve it?

Hitherto it has escaped condemnation only because we are so ready to accept established custom, and because such general ignorance prevails both as to the evils to which our industrial disorder inevitably gives rise and as to our power to avert them.

The competitive system, which leaves each to struggle against each, and enables a few to appropriate the wealth of the Canton: they were admitted with voice community, is a makeshift which perpetu-

ates many of the evils of the ages of open violence, with an added plague of tricks of trade so vile and contemptible that words cannot adequately denounce them, What can be said in favor of a system

which breeds and tolerates the leisured 'masher,'' who lives without a stroke of useful work; the wage-slave workers who toll for the mere mockery of a human life: stant a three-cornered duel of dishonesty between the producer, the middleman and

the consumer? What is capital?

It is the sum of our instruments of production, and of the advantages of the work of former years. Its use is to be found in F. of L. ignere this fact, keep the pelitical devoting it to the benefit of all; its abuse in leaving it in the hands of a few to waste its revenues in their own personal gratification. The present system gives to the few the power to take from the workers a huge portion of their labor-the labor which alone makes fruitful the capital bequeathed by generations of social industry. What does it give to the many?

Their portion is poverty. This is the inevitable of their competition for wages, av.. none know so well as the workers the full burden of that terrible and lorg-continued demoralization which is rought about, not merely by the poverty of a generation, but by generations of poverty. With the smallest of chances the poor are expected to display the expected wages oor are expected to display the greatest of they must struggle to maintain the inpendence, self-respect, and honesty of

men and women, and to put by something for a rainy day that is sure to come. Let the least depression take place in the Labor market, and the worker is pitted against his fellow. The poverty of one is underbid by the greater need of anoth and the competition for work reduces the highest wage of some and the lowest wage of all occupations to a pittance just above the starvation point, at which the least failure of health or work leads to pauperism.

This happens to nearly every worker; whilst the Capitalist often retires with a fortune on which he, his children and his children's children live without useful industry. Here is one out of many instance The son of an owner of iron works is now in the House of Lords; he has a fine town house and two or three country mansions his children are brought up in case and luxury. But where are the children of those whose work made the fortune? They toll from morning to night for a bare living as did their fathers before them.

This ceaseless labor of the workers con-

OHIO.

The State Convention Convenet Massillon, May 30, 1896.

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

On May 30 the State Convention of the alist Labor Party of Ohio was held at millon.

The convention was called to order by Comrade P. C. Christiansen. Comr Rembles was chosen Chairman and Comrade Gustawes, Secretary.

The Sections represented were:

Cleveland by Comrades Ibsen, Kramroy, Disger, Heidenreich and Gustawes. Dayton, by Comrades Rempler and Osha

Toledo, by Comrade W. Meyer Cincinnati, by Comrade Pandolf. Massillon, by Comrade Charles Bragge-

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

and vote. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions recommended the adoption of the National platform. This was accepted, it be-

ing considered unnecessary for each State Convention to draft a new and expansion 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 the abject pauper and the Ishmael minded K. of L. have fallen hopelessly in the hands criminal-which makes inevitable and con- 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 sys-

tem of production; and, movement separate from the economia. oppose the former and conduct the latter in the spirit of Capitalism; therefore be it "Resolved, That we command the orn. duct of the founders of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only successful course whereby to cleanse the labor move-

ment and bring it in accord with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. And be

**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.

Fer Commissioner of Public Works, JOHN SCHUCH. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors at-Large, CONRAD EICHMAN. JULIUS HOESTERY.

The State Committee submitted a report ing a full account of the developat of the party during the last two years. Progress was everywhere apparent. The sport was accepted and recommendations win made were adopted.

ticularly interesting were the reports of the delegates. It became evident that wherever the Socialist fought for the prinuncompromisingly progress was The following were the reports in

Cleveland-The former numerous and small sections, whose meetings were gened a large amount of hall rent, had been united into one large section, which

Massillon-Complains of the tack of agits tional forces. The soil is good; Populisi is there played out. Coxey is feeling pelled to move his paper, "Sound Mopey, from there to Akron for lack of local sup port. The Populist club, which began with eighty members, has long since goes down; its leaders have returned to the Dem-ocratic party. An energetic agitation

would yield good results. From Canton, Comrade Jurgens rej that he had gathered the "Socialist" Pop-uists into a club that will shortly join the party. There also the Populists had lost all hold. The field was open for the Socialists, and should be worked.

From Glouster, Athens County, a writen 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 Glouster recommended to join in the sending of a delegate to the National Convention, with the aid of a small loan by the State Committee. Every Section shall in future send quarterly reports to the State Committee. List to collect funds for the campaign will be issued, and every Section is urged to do its utmost to set on foot a strong agilation. Cleveland was again chosen the seat of the State Committee. The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned after a few words M warm encouragement.

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

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

The Largest Aggregation of Labor Newspapers in the World.

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Buffalo Labor News-B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Clucinnati Labor-Henry Antoni, 2 E. Liberty St., Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland Labor-George Ellmann, 20 Burton St,, Cleveland, O

Covington Labor-Bichard Elster, \$75 Pike St., Covington, Ky.

East St. Louis Labor-Gus. Surber, 1126 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Holyoke Labor-M. Ruther, 455 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.

Indianapolis Labor News-E. Vie-wegh, 70 Morton St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City Labor-George Ludwig, 614 College Ave , Kansas City, Mo.

Lawrence Labor-Charles A. Walte. 216 Prospect St., Lawrence, Mass.

Lincoln Socialist Labor-Dr. H. S. Aley, Box 1015, Lincoln, Neb.

Louisville Labor-H. Moorman, N. E. or. Preston and Caldwell Sts., Louisville, Ky. Manchester Labor-F. G. R. Gordon, 410 Massabesic St., Manchester, N. H.

Milwaukee Labor-Oswald Schubert, 152 Allen St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New Orleans Labor-Chas. Topmann. 1936 Chip pewa St., New Orleans, La.

Omaha Labor-Theo. Bernine, 1024 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.

Fueblo Labor-August Granting, 913 E Seventh St., Pueblo, Colo.

Quincy Labor-Albert Buttrey, 1084 Third-Public school and university education, compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals and clothing, when necessary. Broadway, Quincy, Ill. Rochester Labor-J. E. Enton,1 Church

MASSACHUSETTS.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts

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

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED. In convention assembled:

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

That to-day, with industrial freedom, with inter-dependent operation of all resources, with the free and equal use of the knowledge of science, the labor-saving machinery, all means of rapid transit and communication could be secured to all perons-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, degredation of the sexes, ignorance and misery of children and the manifestations resulting therefrom. Directly to private ownership of capital

s due the waste of human power in production of shoddy goods, adulterated food, ginghams neither 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 caritalists, 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, conscions struggle is necessary to preserve to the race science, art and invention.

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

First-Initiative and Referendum.

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

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

First-Reduction of hours in proportion to the progress of production. Becond—The municipalities to obtain pos-session of the local railroads, ferries, water work4, gas works, electric plants and all industries regarding municipal franchises, but no employe shall be discharged for po-litical reasons.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis German Typographia Calebratos Its Twelfth An-Diversary. The German Typographia, No 14, cele-brated the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the Union on Sunday, the 5th et July, in Mozart Hall. All members of the Union were present. Also a great many of the members of the English-speaking Union of the typos. Member Adolf Baner was in the chair, and with his unitring wit and humor he added greatly. to the success of the festival. Mr. Hugo Miller, Secretary of the National German the success of the restival. Mr. Hugo liker, Secretary of the National German merican Typographical Union, was the incipal speaker of the event. He re-red the following financial benefit the don No. 14 has extended to its members ring the twolve years of its existence:

a the aid to hold the Union together, and de it the solid body it now repre-ts. Further, he paid a high tribute to eight hour work day, which the Union suppred now for ten years. In con-tion of his able and well received speech aid: "At every election, and especial he presidential election, the politicia to befor the mind of the workingman ily stog the mind of the workingman of mitry with different issues so as to a away from voting for his own in-Being at the last presidential elec-trariff issue, so it is to day the money which they try to force upon the Commens, do not allow yourself aided by such manceuvers of the set aireling, but keep always your terest and that of your fellow-is mind. Because as long as our wage system exists will the work-by receive a small portion of what incom, the larger portion going into of the contractors, manufacturers igman of Therefore it makes a to in what kind or money paid, the is: "share of is stains for in, suy-r compositive, system of Threaten, filos-work-up is accut fail and yote, but the party which has a banner the alcolition of

People. Funny, isn't it? JAMES S. POWELL. Hartford, Conn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester Items. Eugene V. Debs lectured in this city

June 27, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. Debs boldly advocated the Co-operative Commonwealth. Debs is truly one of "God's noblemen." His speech was for Socialism. We had an immense crowd,

Comrades being turned away. Comrades Payne and Smith did good work distributing S. L. P. literature at the Debs meeting. John G. Crawford, a lawyer, thinks Debs

John 5. Crawford, a lawyer, thinks bees and his kind should be arrested and locked up. Crawford is a Republican. Mark Hanna and the rest of the Republi-can besses are the enemies of the working

The men who attended the Debs meeting and indersed what he said can not be con-sistent and vote against the Socialist Labor Party. Manchester, N. H. F. G. R. GORDON.

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Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, Branch Greenville, N. J. Tax for June, 1803: Nomen arterly meeting July 1, 1896.

ne wealth enables a privileged minorextrep ity to live in careless luxury, undisturbed by the struggle for existence that goes on beneath them

Have laborers no right under the sun but to work when Capitalists think fit, and on such terms as competition may determine? If the competitive standard of wage be the true one why is it not applied all around? What, for instance, would be the competitive value of a Duke, a Bishop, or a Lordin-Waiting?

Do economists, statesmen, and sociologists stand hopeless before this problem of poverty? Must workers continue in their kill it by silence. But those methods do misery whilst profe-sors and politicians split straws and wrangle over trifles?

No! for the workers must and will shake off their blind faith in the commercial god competition, and realize the responsibility of their unused powers.

If Capital be soc alized Labor will benefit by it fully, but while Capital is left in the hands of a few poverty must be the lot of the many.

Teach, preach and pray to all eternity in your schools and churches; it will servily on friendly labor unloss were about to join nothing until you, have swept away this the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; silnd idel of competition, this misnee of they also request the convention to endorse capital in the hands of individuals. the S. T. & L. A.

You who live dainty and pleasant lives, reflect that your ease and itxury are paid for by the misery and want of others! Your superfinities are the parents of their pov-very largely sitended. The meeting held You who live dainty and pleasant lives, erty. Surely all humanity is not burnt out of you by the gold your fathers left you. Come out from your case and super finitios and help us!

You who suffer, think of this also; and selp forward the only care for these evils. The time approaches when capital can be made public property. no longer at the disposal of the few, but owned by the community for the benefit of all. You can help to do this; without you it cannot be done. The power is in your hands, and chances of using that power are constantly within your reach. Neglect those chances and you and your children will remain the victims of competition and Capitalism-ever straggling-ever poor !-- Fabian Tract.

C. E. Sebbens, 11 Vine street, Worce Mass., desires large or small collections of old postage and revenue stamps for cash. Particulars for stamp. Part

is divided into two language branch American and a German. These meet weekly and hold good meetings. The young "Socialist Liedertates" control in the section numbers 100 another branch. The Section numbers 100 standing. In the Section there reigns a clear understanding of its mission and exceptional unity of pur-

pose; hence great activity is possible. Likewise, from the financial standpoint, the Section prospers; all old debts are covered and considerable funds are new in hand. The Capitalist press, that formerly

stiacked the party shamefully, has changed its tactics, and now proposes to

not prevent progress; at every meeting new members are enrolled.

Cincinnati-The former "Independent" Section has joined the party, and internal fends are now at end. There are three otions, American, German and Jewish The American Sec ion was not able to exploit the agitation of De Leon to its full extent for lack of local agitators. The Sections contemplate to locate ther Comrade who can agitate. A number

by De Leon and also the one of Forker were large. The Sections easily paid the

Section: there is also a German Se which was suspended by the National N. Free ing the constitution. It is financi strong, but displays no activity. Some individuals thereof lent energetic aid to the American Section. Canal Dove --Both sections-Am

German-have been consolidated into one nd now work well. Among the American es 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.

St. Louis Labor-Albert E. Sanderson, 515 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul Labor .- C. Gaefke, 212 Bunker

St., St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

Worcester Latior-A. W. Barr, 1 Eden

Fredericksburg Labor-R. T. Maoumber, cor. Charles and Dizon sta .. Fred-ericksburg, Va.

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

Bridgeport Labor--Charles Mercer, 63 Hough av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Chicago Labor-John Glambeck, Morgan st , Chicago, Ili.

Concord Labor-F. G. B. Gerden, 410 Massabesic st., Manchester, N. H.

Greenville Labor-John A. Morhart, 2 Girard av., Greenville, N. J.

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

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

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

San Diego Labor--M, J. Kingsbury, 377 Tweifth st., San Diego, Cal.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE. Philip Kaufman, Secretary, Dr. Lonis Grusius, Cartoonist, G. A. Hoeku, Exchanges, Peter Wordes, Kagraver, Albert E. Sanderson, Managing Edit Central Office, 515 Elm St., St. Louis.

Subscriptions for a y of the above news papers may be sant to their local manages or else direct to the Socialist Newspape 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 So We have known many a prominent Socialist, so long as our party was "theorizing" only. The moment we went into the po-litical fight, the gentleman in question dis-

if anyone don't know what Socialism means let them find out as soon as pos

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

READ "MERKIE ENGLAND."

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

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

When it is borne in mud that Socialism is not an invention hatched in the brain of utopians, not a catholicon compounded to cure the ills of society; but that in the .ogical conception of the great founders of Socialism, which is adhered to by all intelligent Socialists, society, the capitalistic state, with all its ranks and classes, is 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 propagands will be apparent.

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

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

expenses. Interest in the mo Toledo-It has a very active Americ

World of Labor

The Workingmen's Marselliaise Ye sons of toil, awake to glory! Hark? hark! what myriads bid you rise Your children, wives and grandsire

boary Behold their tears and hear their cries! Behold their tears and hear their cries! Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding! With hireling hosts, a ruffian band, Affright and desolate the land. While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

CHORUS

.)

15

To arms, to arms, ye brave! The avenging sword unsheath! March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd On liberty or death!

March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd On liberty or death !

With luxury and pride surrounded, The vile insatiable despots dare, Their thirst of pow'r and gold unbounded, To meet and vend the light and air, To meet and vend the light and air. Like beasts of burden would they load us, Like gods would bid their slav's adore; But man is man, and who is more,

CHORUS-To arms, etc.

O! Liberty, can man resign thee. Unce having felt thy gen'rous flames? Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee? Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehoods dagger tyrants wield; But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

CHORUS-To arms, etc.

I LONDON, ENGLAND.

Brilliant Fighting of Capitaliam.

Have Englishmen lost all sense of shame? asks London Justice. / One would think so to look at the placards, with the heading, "Brilliant Fighting in the Matabeland and in the Soudan." So low have the descendants of the heroes of Poitiers and Agincourt sunk that they do not blush for their countrymen to see the above epithet applied to the dastardly massacres under conditions of perfect safety to the slaughterers of brave tribesmen fighting to maintain their independence and their homes. We the great popular orator. Formed like an all know, of course, that barbarians and savages are simply in the position of a flock of sheep in the face of repeating-rifles handled by Europeans, and, above all, of in the heat of action, and his great blue machine gans. It takes much "brilliant eyes, which helped his pleasant smile to fighting," truly, to shoot down sheep! By the way, do not these cold-blooded massacres, designated by the modern Englishman "brilliant engagements," tend to sap his quality even as a fighting-man? Far be it from us to assert such a blasphemy; but the fact remains that on the only recent occasion when the man ac- its semi-success; and then had to withdraw customed to this sort of military prowess (guaranteed perfectly safe) came into conas such a tip-top fighter as the music halls would have led us to expect. He seemed to wish be had got Matabele to deal with.

The Amnesty Association.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Holborn Town Hall under the auspices of the Walsall Amnesty Committee to demand an amnesty for all political prisoners in England. Jas. Mac-Donald, Serr stary London Trades Council, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Tom Mann, H. M. Hyndman, J. H.Wilson, M. P.; C. A. Gibson, L. C. C.; W. on, I. L. P.; Mrs. Thornton Smith, and others. The following resolution was carried unanimously:

This meeting calls upon the Government to grant a complete annesty to all political prisoners, and is of opinion that the time has arrived for a full and careful inquiry by the Home Secretary into the case of the three men, Calles, Charles, and Battola, condemned at Stafford in April, 1892, by

concern, relaid and extended the lines, built new cars, erected workshops, adopte a uniform fare of one penny throng the whole system, and spent £42,000 on the venture. Not only has the Plymouth Corporation done all this, but it has also paid interest and sinking fund, and succeeded in bringing the enterprise to paying point.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Jean Volders, the Lamented Leader of the Belgian Socialists.

At half past eight of the evening of Monday, 11th May, 1896, passed away one of the grandest men of the Socialist movement.

Jean Volders was born at Brussels in 1856. Son of a master carpenter, he at first served in his father's workshop, but after some years became a clerk at the National Bank. Thence he embarked in journalism and labor agitation. After some work on the National, and contributing to the downfall of the Liberal Frere-Orban, he founded the well-known journal Le Peuple, the present great mouthpiece of the Belgian Socialists, and of stily greater importance, he, in 1885, initiated (with Anseelee) the Parti Ouvrier, which is now so triumphant in all its undertakings. The Maison du Peuple and the successful Co-Operative Bakery soon followed these beginnings. Volders' strongest pe-Then shall they longer lash and goad us? | riod was in 1890, when he gave the suffrage agitation a decided impulse. Within four years of this date a band of thirty Socialists had been elected to Parliament as the first fruit of that agitation, but Volders was not one of these. His health, undermined by excess of work for the people during his public career of fifteen years, had commenced to decline rapidly, and cerebral anœmia supervened. A voyage to Algeria last February failed to re-esta blish him, and he returned home worse.

> The present Socialist movement in Belgium dates from 1880. It started in the Flemish country. Auseele, a hawker cf newspapers, improvised himself as a printer and created the Voornit, at first a weekly. then a daily journal. He himself distributed this paper at the factory doors of Ghent, and the spinners rapidly became the propagandists of labor emancipation. Van Beveren, almost at the same time, began to agitate the dock laborers of Antwerp. After that arose two men-Louis Bertrand, marble worker, now deputy, who created the Voice of the Worker, and Jean Volders-These men became the propagandists and apostles of the socialist idea. Volders was athlete, with the neck and shoulders of a Danton, he impressed the people by his appearance even. His countenance lightened express sweetness and good will, lit with ardor and profound faith during his improvisations of warm and vibrating eloquence He endured his part in the terrific struggle of 1886, the time when the suffrage strikes became nearly universal-suffered all the stress of the movement up to the point of from his great life of devotion.

A description of the lamented orator on A description of the intended orator on whimpering Jameson had so pathetically to bog for mercy at the hands of the outraged Boers-your Englishman did not show up cravat tied round his Herculean throat. I see him still: his fire blonde head radiating an intense effect of intelligence and life: his blue eyes flambouyant."

Thursday the 14th was the day of the funeral, and a magnificent popular tribute was rendered to the former leader of the great People's party. The large vestibule of the Asylum had been transformed into a chapelle ardente, and the coffin, placed on a catafalque, was covered with flowers, palms, and wreaths . Thence it was transported to the Brussels Maison du Peuple, from which the removal to the cemetery took place on the following day. The rooms resembled a vast conservatory.

The building was covered outside from top to bottom with an immense black and red curtain. . Most of the houses in the Rue de Baviere also displayed red flags tied with black crape. The body was viewed rope awaited a near collapse of Russian by an endless throng of people from a despotism under the Nihilist bombs. No quarter past eight in the morning till a wonder, therefore, that Warynski and his quarter to twelve. Speeches were then made by numerous representatives of the party. The procession, marching down the avenue facing the cemetery, is said to have been an impressive sight. A hundred and fifty flags of Parti Ouvrier groups were carried in two parallel lines. Children and women bearing innumerable wreaths and sprays of flowers also formed two lines behind the flags. The broad avenues of the burial ground were speedily filled with Anseele and other well known Socialists dead friend. The crowd displayed much emotion. The funeral is described as worthy of the man and of his much-loved CAUSO

WARSAW, RUSSIAN POLAND.

Development of the Polish Labor Movement.

Already amongst the numerous Polish refugees, whom the insurrections of 1830, 1846, 1848 and 1808 scattered throughout all the world, there were Socialist currents and even Socialist organizations. They in every case influenced our National revolutions, gave to them often very advanced and Democratic programmes, but they unavoidably accommodated themselves to the then retrograde economical condition of Poland and lost their uncompromising attitude. At that time there could be no Socialism in the proper sense of this word, as there was yet no modern proletariat. Nevertheless all national insurrections of Poland were commenced and carried on by

popular democratic elements. If we meet in these movements with such overwhelming proportion of "nobility," must bear in mind that the nobility, the class in the nation endowed in the former Polish Republic with the largest possible political liberties and rights, was very nuerous, so numerous caat, for instance, Ruggini, a papal nuncio, wrote, in 1568, that 'amongst the three classes of the Polish nation (nobles, citizens and peasants) the nobles are the most numerous. This statement is, of course, exaggerated; but in any case it shows that, economically, such large nobility could not be an equally privileged class. The rich nobility, the large landowners, sold the independence of Poland for the foreign help against the Polish reformers of the end of the eighteenth century, and they were always hostile to all insurrectionary patriotic movements. But every time when an insurrection had already gathered some strength they came, and by means of their economical power and of their class organization they got the reins of revolution in their hands and led it successfully-to ruin.

Such was our history and the part in it borne by our possessing classes since the dismemberment of Poland till last insurrection of 1863. This insurrection was strangled once avain by the Russian barbarism, but at least it has swept down the last vestiges of the medizval mode of production in the most important part of our country-in Russian Poland. The field was free for the birth and development of capitalism. And it has arisen in its full "glory." The Austrian and Prussian parts of Poland were drawn under the millstones of Capitalism already sooner since the insurrection of 1848. The beginning of modern Socialism in our

country coincides with the first large industrial crisis (1877 in the weaving industry); but the conscious idea of Socialism has arisen originally in the circles of our university students. There are some countries-as, for instance, Italy and Belgiumwhere the mental workers, especially the university youth, take a prominent part in the Socialist movement. I will not expatiate upon the causes of it: it is enough here to state that Poland, too, belongs to such countries. In 1877 in Warsaw came into existence the first Socialist circles founded by university students. But these first Socialist organizations were at once filled by manual workers. The movement, theo retically based on the scientific Marxist doctrines, was, therefore, from the beginning, a purely proletarian class move-Nevertheless, five till our isolated ment. years elapsed propaganda circles united in a compac party and decided to take part in the political struggles. For both steps we have to thank Louis Warvnski-a man (sentenced in 1885 to sixteen years' penal servitude in the dreadful dangeons of the St. Petersburg fortress where he has since died) whose memory will always be sacred to our proletariat. But although the fight against Czardom was proclaimed, its aims were still not definite enough. The party founded by Warynski was called the "Proletariat." came into existence when the Torrist activity of Russian revolutionaries was at its highest pitch. All democratic Eu-

cal measure as being a way out of the present impossible state.

There was only one political claim even cherished by Polish people, understood and felt by millions in the remotest corner of our country as well as in Warsaw-it is the claim for an independent democratic Polish ablic. Moreover, the establishment of a Polish republic is possible only by means of a victorious popular revolution, which will spread revolutionary flames through ont all the Russian Empire-this big stock of "stolen goods," as Engels called it. Russia itself can not be free till it remains within its present frontiers and dimen-

In fact, the claim for the Polish Republic nabled us to unite ourselves at the conference held in Paris from the 21st to the 28th of November, 1893. A new party, called simply the "Polish Socialist Party, was created; and to help it a "Foreign League of Polish Socialists" was founded, consisting chiefly of refugees, and, since February, 1803, having its headquarters in London. The program of the "Polish Socialist Patry'' does not differ in the slightst degree from any other program of the International Socialist Parties of the various countries

PARIS, FRANCE.

More Socialist Victories Reported. Additional municipal results: Isere Deartment, Montalieu-Nercieu, eleven out of sixteen Parti Ouvrier candidates elected La Motte d'Avsillans, two Parti Ouvriers elected. Loire Department, Le Couteau, four Socialists elected at second ballot. Oise Department, Meru: The Socialist party penetrates the Hotel de Ville for the first time, with seven successes. Saone et-Loire Department: In the agricultural commune of Saint-Gengoux-le-National five Socialists were elected. Guard Department: At Alou the Socialist list obtained 2,100 votes at second ballot, but was beaten by 400 owing to an infamous alliance of Opportunist (?) Republicans with the successful Royalists. The Guard Department has in addition to others reported already, eleven councils completely Socialists, four with half of the councillors Socialists, sixteen with Socialist minorities, and fifteen where important Socialist votes only well obtained. For the most part Socialist defeats were secured by Opportunist-Reactionist alliances. The rural nunes have been very favorable to Socialism.

The Total Socialist Vote in France. It is calculated by the Petite Republique that about 1,200,000 votes were cast for Socialism in the provinces at these municipal elections, making, with the 166,000 of Paris, a total of nearly 1,400,000.

The Paris Municipal Council met on the 3d of June, and proceeded to the election of its principal officers. Pierre Baudin was chosen as President by fifty-four votes, nine only being given to other candidates, and Landrin and Paul Brousse obtained the two vice-presidencies with forty-one votes each, twenty-two being distributed among four other candidates. These three new chiefs of the Council are all Socialists. The last President was a

The Trades Defense Association of Scot land has issued a circular - against the movement misnamed co-operation, which sims at the destruction of all individual trading and private enterprise;

What the traders fail to see is not cooperation competition they are suffering from. And the competition is growing. Already in London the leading drapery and grocery businesses are owned by huge comcanies with unlimited capital. How will the private trader stand against these? In the coal trade the same thing is going on. and the shopkeeper feeling the pinch and not knowing the canse can think of nothing save co-operation as the cause. Were the co-operation movement extinguished tomorrow it would not bring more than six months' relief to the worried trader. Experience will teach him that not in the

BOSTON, MASS.

National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes

The Executive Board of Local No. 11, with headquarters at 673 Washington street, address this circular to the public: The following are a few of the reasons why organized labor have agreed not to patronize B. F. Keith's New Theater, and they most respectfully ask their friends to do the same:

While in the employ of Mr. B. F. Keith, the men attached to this Local have been treated in a very unjust and un-American manner. It became the custom of said theater to work these men an unusually long number of hours, and also to work them overtime for which they received no compensation; for instance, in one month they worked 168 hours overtime for which they received the enormous sum of \$2.00 each. Another instance of the justice and fair-dealing practiced by Mr. Keith's manager, Mr. E. F. Albee, who represents Mr. Keith: Six weeks ago Sunday, previous to the visit of the committee from this Union, the men reported for work at 9 o'clock and continued all day; when at 4 o'clock one of them asked if he might go out and get some dinner, he was told. "Yes! you may go out and stay out, as we have a number more to take your place." The Executive Committee of this Union visited Mr. Albee to confer with him, and were received by him and told very forcibly that he would not recognize or allow any interference from labor organizations in his dealings with his men, as he would engage whom he pleased and they should work when he called them, and as long as he wished them to, as he engaged them by the week for \$12, and that week was seven days, and he won'd make them work all of those days when he required it.

A committee from the Central Labor Union visited him and had an interview. He said to them: "I am not the authority here; I am governed by rules laid down by Mr. Keith, and until ordered by him I cannot deviate from them." He said he would correspond with Mr. Keith, who is away, and state the case plainly to him, and requested time to get his reply; the commite so reported to this Union.

The following proposition was then sub mitted to Mr. Albee: "The Union will put the men back into the theatre, at the old terms, and await Mr. Keith's answer." Mr. Albee would not accept this proposition, thereby affirming his antagonism to Labor Organizations. The Union has exhausted all means to get its side of the controversy before the public, having been denied that privilege by a majority of the Boston newspapers, and has now taken this means of reaching the citizens of Boston and vicinity, hoping that they will

give it the consideration it deserves and also voice the sentiments of all true workingmen and women, that "The Laborer is worthy of his hire."

Give this circular your careful and unbiased attention, and we are safe in assuring ourselves and all Organized Labor that your decision will be favorable, and that you will grant the request to refrain from patronizing B. F. Keith's New Theater until he recedes from his unjust and un-American stailude toward the working people of this city and vicinity.

BLOSSOMS OF CAP ITALISM.

Modern Civilization Illustrated. Servant girls won their strike at West Superior. It was easy.

The brassworkers have demanded a 25 per cent increase in wages.

The Press Feeders and Job Pressmen held convention at Chicago June 27.

Powderly won his suit against the K. of L. and got judgment for \$4, 225.78. The International Congress of Metal

Workers will be held in London, England, July 25 and 26.

Chicago tailors may start a co-operative shop to provide employment for blacklisted members.

Wages of union tailors have been reduced 35 per cent in the last two months, and 3,000 men are idle.

Socialism and the Trades Union Move

Section St. Louis will hold a special general meeting on Tuesday, June 16. Among other things the following resolutions will be discussed and acted upon : RESOLUTIONS.

We, the members of Section St. Louis, S. L. P., in special general meeting as sembled, hold, in accordance with our platform, that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whele 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.

We hold that the time is fast coming when, in the natural course of Social evolation, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tender of its trusts and other Capitalistic combina tions on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We recognize the fact that the Trades Union movement is the natural outgrowth of the present Capitalist system of production, and that the Trades Unions, no matter how conservative they may be, must take up the fight against their natural opponent-Capitalism-for their own salva tion.

We hold, however, that the Trades Union movement, on the pure and simple basis, is a failure in view of the fact that it fails to recognize the necessity of reconstructing the present economic system on a Socialist Co-operative basis, and to abolish the profit system.

We hold that, without the recognition of the principle of the historical class-struggle, a radical social reconstruction as proposed by the International Social Democratic Party would be impossible.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., therefore oudemns the action of the pure and simple trades nuion leaders, whose main object seems to be to keep the toiling masses in the cesspool of Capitalist boodle politics and prevent them from striking for their emancipation at the ballot box.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., appeals to all the Socialists of America to join their respective trade unions and there to strive, by sincere and uncompromising agitation, to educate their fellow-workers in the light of Socialism. We hold that this is the most effective way to get rid of the "Labor fakirs."

We condemn the factics of Socialists organizing unions in direct competition with trades organizations already organized on a purely Socialist platform. Such tactics will, in the long run, become dangerous

and disastrons to the Socialist Labor Party. We hall the promotion of New Unionism, on strictly Socialist lines, but we cannot and will not sanction the organization of ization of unions in direct opposition to other unions whose leading members are counted as active and trusted members of our ewn party.

In conclusion Section St. Louis leave to warn the Socialists not to an tain too sanguine views about New Un term in ground. "A New Union" necessarily avail itself of the strin boycott weapons; if not, what is the t organized fort For political action a Why, for that purpose we have the Social-ist Labor Party. And in case of a strike we very much fear that the stomach of the "New Unionists," will feel the pangs of hunger as quickly and as painfully so the "pure and simple" stomach. We hold that it is a waste of time for the Socialists to spend 90 per cent of their free time in building up "New Unionism" and thereby neglect the main work-the building up of a strong Socialist Labor Party. G. A. HOERN.

St. Louis, Mo. AN APPEAL.

To Sections, Comrades and Friends of

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

Radical Socialist. GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. Boycotting the Co-Operator.

condemned at Stafford in April, 1893, by Justice Haw ins to ten years penal servi-tude for being in possession of explosive substances, with a view to their speedy

A similar resolution was moved by Wilhelm Liebnecht at the conclusion of his farewell address in Eugland, held the same afternoon in the Mile-End Assembly Hall.

Injunctions Against Picketing.

The Trades-union_ Congress Parliamentary Committee has, issued what is marked a "very important" circular to the the people, and Defuisseaux, Demblon. officers and members of all trade societies concerning the decisions recently given by grouped themselves to speak over their the judges in the law courts and Court of Appeal, granting injunctions restraining officials of the London compositors, the plate-glass bevellers, and the amalgamated fancy leather workers from picketing. In each of the above, cases civil actions are pending and damages claimed against each of the defendants. The P. C. regarding this as a matter of the greatest importance to the whole trade-union movement, and as threatening the very existence and constitution of all trade societies, has placed the following questions before the trades of the country: 1. Shall these proceed ings be taken to the House of Lords appealing sgainst the decision already given in ower courts? If so, will the trades be ared to defray the expenses of so doing. which will be very considerable? 2. Shall steps be taken to secure fresh legislation that will make more clear and definite the picketing clauses of the "Conspiracy and Protection of Protecty Act"? 8. Are there any other suggestions relative to this ques-tion which the trudes desire to offer? 4. If your trade is in favor of No. 1 question, what amount will your trade be willing to- contribute towards such prongst At the delegate meeting of the London Trades Council, held on 14th May, it was decided to recommend all London trade societies to say "Yes" to the first question and agree to No. 4.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Tramways Manicipalized. mouth has followed the example of Plymouth Glasgow and municipalized her tramways. of Tailors says an effort will be made by In private hands, the tramways were the 10,000 tailors against the attempt of their reverse of fiourishing, and the plant was employers to force them back into the reverse of floatishing, and the plant was

· PALERMO, SICILY.

italy's Glory Abroad and Her Misery at Home. Statistics recently published show how

little Italy can afford to squander money in the search for military glory in Africa. Out of 8,254 communes, 1,454 have a defective water supply, and 4,876 are as yet undrained. Some 100,000 persons are dwelling in 87,243 cellars. In 4,965 localities meat is reserved for the rich, and in 1,700 bread itself is considered a luxury, the peasantry living principally on maize. This maize is affected by a parasitic fungus and is the cause of the disease known as the pellagra, which is said to attack 100,000 persons in Northern Italy yearly, and to carry off upward of 4,000. Perhaps this excessive mortality is not unconnected with the fact that in 1,427 communes no doctor is to be found.

The great building trades stike in London is proving anccessful. Bosses concede increase of one-half penny per hour all around, and favor settling the dispute relative to non-union labor by arbitration The common laborers have rejected the advance of a farthing an hour, while the plasterers demand that no non-union labor be employed on unions jobs.

The Secretary of the United Brotherhood

comrades decided simply to help Russians, and, while reserving to themselves total independence of action after the victory, did not much bother themselves about "concrete" political forms, which were to be attained by means of this straggle.

The "Proletariat" existed from 1882 to 1892. During these ten years it has sacrificed to the cause of Socialism more than a thousand of its members-imprisoned or deported: the years of imprisonment and deportation inflicted upon them amounted to about 3,000 years of ordinary imprisontated to ment, 230 of penal servitud e, 6,000 of deportation to Siberia and Northern Russia, about 50 died in prison, and five were hanged by courtmartial! Nevertheless it has fought many brilliant battles with despotism; has victorously defeated some of the worst "Russian atrocities:" it has created a political life* amongst large masses of the working population; by its clandestine organ (The Pro

letariat, published in 1884 and 1885,) by incessant issues and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets (printed at home clandestinely, or printed abroad and then smuggled into the country) it has led and organized many big strikes: finally, it has introduced the First of May Celebration into Rùssian Poland. Its members have founded the Socialist movement in Austrian and Russian Poland, where, till 1890, it was practically conducted by refugees from Warsaw. (Louis Warynski was the first apostle of Socialism in Austrian Poland, too!)

The First of May is celebrated in Poland especially in Russian and Austrian Poland -with zeal almost unknown in other countries. Its importance for Russian Poland is unparalleled anywhere else. It is true, the Russian Government does all in its power to prevent the celebration, but against the way of celebration usual in Russian Poland-consisting in merely leaving work on the 1st of May-the Russian despotism is comparatively helpless. It is the only demonstration possible there without incurring a bloody encounter with military forces

And to keep in our ranks the masses awakened by the May Day celebrations it candifates of was necessary to indicate a practical politi-

overthrow of co-operation, but in the adop tion of Socialism, lies the remedy for his grievances. Meanwhile the co-operators tean to show fight, and have voted £1,000 as the nucleus of a war fund.

MADRID, SPAIN.

Notes Frem the Iberian Peninsula. The town of Estrada has its building trades' strike. The joiners and stonecutters want to work from 6a.m. to 7 p.m., instead of from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. as at present, but the masters will not be dic-

Comrade Antonio Paz, of the Bakers' Union, has just been liberated from prison after eight months' incarceration without trial for alleged intimidation during a strike in this city. Two other comrades are still there in connection with same strike.

The cotton factory workers held their third congress at San Martin, Provensals, on the 24th and 25th nit. A letter was read from the cotton spinners of Lisbon desiring the co-operation of the Congress to promote the solidarity of labor, and proposing a textile workers' union for the entire Iberian Peninsula.

ROME, ITALY.

The Movement in the Sunny South. It is reported that six Socialist prisoner have escaped from the Island of Fariguana en, in Tunis, where they have been to Solim arrested by the French police at the instigation of the Italian authorities. It is thought that extradition will not be granted. If these men are surrendered a great scandal will be created, for their ofses were purely political and directed against Crispi.

A Socialist congress for the Provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, and Forli has taken place at the town of the latter name. Thirty-seven sections were represented by fifty-five delegates. Two political prisone were elected nominal presidents. The question of electoral tactics was the chief matter for discussion, and certain proposals from Brescia were carried, minus a paragraph admitting that Socialists could, at the first ballot, vote in certain cases for candifiates of the shade nearest to the

The American Agents' Association meets in convention at Schloss' Hall, Cleveland, next Saturday, July 4.

A large number of A. R. U. men have begun damage suits against Western railways for blacklisting them.

Hackmen of San Francisco won a strike last week against the reduction of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day.

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

In England, out of eighty-four trade disputes in April, thirty-nine were won by the men, eleven by the employers and seventeen ended in a compromise

Woodworkers of Rockford; Ill., have sent an appeal to organized labor of the country to boycott the products of the Royal Mante and Furniture Company of that city.

The cry of bread for the masses fills this latter part of the Nineteenth Century. At no period in the world's history were the ontrasts between the rich and the poor so decided, so prominent as at present.-Max Nordau'

There are half-fed millions in Russia, but the country spends \$20,000,050 to put a crown on the head of the Czar. There are half-fed thousands in America, but the Capitalists keep on crowning themselves .-Farmers Voice.

Remember that the children of the othe classes in society are well-fed, well-clothed well-housed-all at the expense of the workers. It is only the children of the workers who are starved and tortured with want .-- London Justice.

The stonecutters of Dayton, O., quit work rather than accept a cut in wages. Work is scarce at present and the employers are not making any great effort te keep the yards running. The strike has, so far, had no effect on the other building trades.

Hundreds of clerks in the cities are underpaid who yet must keep up social ap-pearance or lose their positions. Many a responsible employe receives \$10 where he ought to get \$25. Many a sewing girl, that she may be virtuous, is living on the fifth floor of a tenement house and making shirts at 45 cents a dozen.-Rev. Appleton Bath, Pittsburg.

communications and remittances to B. T. MATCUMBER, Box 103, Fredericksburg, Va.

A Strange Voyage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVERY Socialist should consider it his first daty to get young people interested in the Socialist movement. "Merrie Eag-land" is a good work to reach and convers young people.

FOR HOME BUILDERS. should never be left to the carpenters;

SOME ADVICE AS TO INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

Pine Is Becoming Popular with These Who Like an Artistic Finish-For the Flooring and Walls-Out of Date Materials.

(Copyright, 1896.)

The wood finish and joiner wors of a house puzzles many a man who con-templates building. The estimates for the various styles of finish differ quite materially, and yet the matter is one that cannot be settled off-hand by the question of price, as the owner wants to be sure that he will get satfactory results, for this is the one part of the house that is abiding. He may change his outer walls, he may build additions, he may alter his system of heating and plumbing, but it is quite impossible to tear out the woodwork and replace it with another kind; so it behooves the man , who is about to erect a house to give this subject the most careful attention and "be sure he is right before he goes ahead." If the matter of money does not cut any figure, of course the problem is sim-ple. There are the rich and valuable hardwoods that produce the most beauticl effects when finished by competent cabinet makers, such as mahogany (both San Domingo and white), butternut, sycamore and quartered oak, which can be used approprintely in the different 100ms, and the results will be a constant pleasure to the eve and a gratification of the astic sense.

here luxuries, however, are imposble to most house owners, as the lestion of cost must dominate most ans, so that the choice is restricted to the cheaper hard woods and the few soft woods that are used for the purpose. Chestput and ash are satisfactory in certain cases, but the result is rarely pleasing if they are used for all the joinery work, having little beauty grain and lacking in warmth of of color. Cherry is immeasurably better than either, but it should always be used in its own beautiful soft color, with rich satin effect. Cherry that is stained to imitate mahogany deceives no one, loses all its natural beauty and is always an abomination.



PERSPICTIVE VIEW.

It is only within the past few years that one of the best American woods, with fine color and effective grain, has been used for interior finish. This is pe, and few woods yield a better eft. Time was when pine was freely but was always grained to imi-te the various hard woods, the t of the grainer being wonder-ity periected. Lisby panels the doors of the old-time are marvels of misdirected art he height of philitinism -which he happily fallen into desnetude. Ifter graining came the return to the minting of woodwork in solid colors, and in some few cases this is not to be sondemned at present. Houses that from their situation are bound to be lark sometimes gain from the woodwork painted in light warm toncs. But paint will not long remain fresh, becoming scratched and grimy, and then nothing can be done save to paint it all over sgain, at considerable sost. On the contrary, wood that is oiled, waxed, shellaced or varnished can be touched up in spots whenever it is needed, and at comparatively no

axpense. For cottages and all iner

contractor or builder, but be shown and selected before by the arcuitect. We show here a house that can be built for about \$12,000, together with the interior view of hall and staircase from the first floor.

General Dimensions: Extreme width, 62 ft. 6 ins.; depth, including verands, 78 ft. 8 ins. Heights of stories: First story, 10 ft. 6 ins.; seeond story, 9 ft. 6. ins. ; attic, 8 ft. Exterior Materials: Foundation piers; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roofs, shingles. Outside blinds to all windows except



those of parlor, library, dining and drawing rooms.

Interior Finish : Hard white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, library and dining room. Eard pine flooring in hall, dining room, kitchen, servants' hall; soft wood flooring elsewhere. Red baywood trim in first and second stories, except in kutchen and pantry, where soit wood is used. Ceiling of hall and dining room paneled to imitate open timber work. Panels under windows in parlor, main halls, library and dining room. Wainscoting in kitchen and bath woodwork finished in hard oil.

rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans. No cellar. Billiard room, hall, two bedrooms and tank in attic. Hall, ten feet wide,

cific rallway, a personal friend, request-GENERAL SFORTING.

RECENT DOINGS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF SPORT.

Tom Eck and Ray Macdonald in Paris-Bicycles Coming from Japan-Rush, Iowa's Great Sprinter-A spring Seat at Last,



subject at a former visit; that is, there are no bicycles manufactured as yet in Japan. He went on to say that while labor in Japan is very, very cheap, yet his country does not pro-OM ECK, the bleyduce the material necessary, but as his cle impressario, is people were quick to observe, at some time they perhaps might imitate our a clever advertiser in a way, but his way advertises himwheels, only by getting material from either Europe or America. This, he claimed, was really compulsory, in self more than it does the wheel made by the firm that pays the freight of his present expedition

through Europe. Victory has not perched often on his banner, and the men in his party seem to be meeting defeat in almost every race they enter. Johnnie John-son and Ray Macdonald are the stars and Antoine Johnson the "plugger" of the expedition. Johnson was beaten repeatedly, but Macdonald has been more fortunate. He has won a race or two. It is probably for that reason the Paris blcycle papers print his pictures under the line, "Champion class B. rider of America." Macdonald is notnever has been the class B champion of America. That's where the "clever advertising" comes in, and Tom Eck, having taken Macdonald under his wing, has to boom him properly. He has missed no opportunity so far. In fact the little fellow is now sometimes facetiously called "Tom X Ray Macdonald," and his connection with the Eck expedition explains how he happens to be called in Europe the "Class B Champion of America." Johnnie of the whole American continent and the 'cycling world in general. Johnson has had to lower his colors on various occasions in Paris to Mar-

which event they could not afford to place them on our market for \$25. He informed me that he received many letters saily on the same question." There is a strong contingent of American wheels in London, Eng., at the present time, notable among them being the Columbia bicycle. Its riders include the Countess Cairns, Lady Spencer Churchill, Lady Hay, Lady St. Leonards, Lady Dunleath, Mrs. Ber-ens, Lord Willoughly de Eresby, the Earl of Dunraven, H. Rider Haggard and Henry Norman. The Columbia is a machine which yields to your every call, and your command over it is complete. Weighing but 23 pounds, it is nevertheless, as strong a machine as any one could wish for, and that is because it is made of the finest nickel steel, the sort of which our cannon are made. The Columbia bicycle has taken its makers nearly a quarter of a century to bring it to its present perfection. Its peculiar features are its new crank shaft, the fitting of which on the '95 machine caused such wonderment among the mechanical experts

The great mare Yo Tambien is dead.



RAY MACDONALD.

ion and Jaap Eden, the "flying Dutchman" of European cycling. Eck maintains that his men are not yet in as good condition for racing as they will be later on when they will take races from Europeans right and left. Trainers in America declare, though, that the best riders on the other side are tricky for Johnson, if not too too speedy. Johnson is a phenomenon against the clock, but he has not the best head in the world for racing tactics. It may be, though, that he will "take a brace" soon and do what American cyclists wish he would. It is too

It is noticeable, however, how little

She was taken to the McGrathlana Stud, near Lexington, Kk., a couple of months ago and bred to Hanover, and on the afternoon of May 20, while romping in the paddock with Hessie, she ran into a fence, the end of a splintered rail penetrating her abdomen on the right side near the fourth rib and piercing the diaphragm. She lived but fifteen minutes. Yo Tambien was by Joe Hooker out of Marian, and was the property of Chris. Smith.

If J. Harland Rush, the young sprinter from the Grinnell College, does not prove to be another John V. Crum in the athletic world he will sadly disappoint an entire state. Iowans are sure the handsome fellow who created such a sensation before one of the biggest crowds ever assembled in Marshalltown recently will prove to be one of the fastest sprinters America has ever produced. There seems to be good ground for the confident expectations reposed in the boy from Waterloo. At the state championship meeting at Marshalltown he performed with great credit to himself, winning the four sprinting events handily in time th: ! stamps the new man as having brilliant future on the cinder path. H ran fifty yards in 0:05 2-5, 100 in 0:10 200 in 0:20 3-5, 220 in 0:22 3-5, and closed the day by romping away fron his field in the quarter mile event it 0:53. This is a day's work that even the wonderful Wefers might well be proud of. Rush has been in training for running less than one year. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds in good condition. He has a perfect style, which comes natural to him, and in action on the track looks like a runner who has been in the spor: for years. This is all the more re-markable from the fact that he has never had the advantages of being handled by a trainer of experience, who could advise the young man of his faults. He is exactly 21 years old, and what he knows about sprinting he picked up by seeing others perform. The interest in the coming of Rush is widespread among the colleges of the west.

Shirt-Waists.

ing that the Japanese consul at San The newest shirt-waists are tucked Francisco be shown the clipping. This cross the fronts the depth of a yoke, and have a corresponding number of tucks running round the tops of the was done, and a reply received as follows: "In accordance with your in-structions, I called upon the Japanese sleeves in a direct line from those in the yoke; and a very novel one has the consul. He said that he could only rewhole sleeve tucked upside down in half-inch tucks every tuck falling out tterate that he had remarked upon the slightly, from its own weight. There s a new lining called ribbon-cloth, which has a pretty gloss, and comes in all the delicate colors, and is very sult-able for using under organdles and lawns, when taffeta is too expensive.-July Demorests.

An Appeal for Assistance. The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the glands that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam --as the case may be--is what you require Hasten to use, if you are troubled with heart-burn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin cr the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

Sand and grit will win the day in bat-ling 'gainst lite's hardest knocks, but they never ought to have their way as factors in the strawberry box.

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

As might bo inferred from his name, Mr. Bean, the new Chief Justice of Oregon, is a native of Boston.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYNUP for Children Teething

"She gets her complexion from her nother's folks." "Ah, indeed; are they ornggists, then?"

of Beauty. Beauty's bane in the fading or falling of the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose casket of charms is yet unrifled by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or fading hair is unknown to those who use

The

Bane

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Sparkling with liferich with delicious flavor, HIRES Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink. Best by any test. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphis. A We wachage makes 5 gallons. Bold every wat. 5.

DENSION JOHN W. MOHRES, Successfully Prosocutes Claims, Late Frinchski Bölümitrer U.S. Franslow Rursau Jyrain last war, išgeljudicating cirins atty surse. W. N. U., St. L.-'96-991--28. When answering advertisements kindly tention this paper.

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 regetables in abundar ce. North Arkansas apples are noted. The elimate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to home-load entry of 160 acres each. NOW IS THE TIRE TO GAT A HORE. For further in-E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark-Ellasione 10 cents in Bilver.

LF Refore to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.





SECOND FLOOR.

runs through house from front to rear, with very handsome recessed stair-case. Sliding doors connect hall, parlor, library and dining room. Open fireplaces in parlor, dining room, sit-ting room, library and three bed-Two bath rooms in second rooms. story, and two independent water

Cost: \$8405, not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less. The Co-Operative Building Plan Association, New York.

ANIMAL FRIENDSHIP.

soon yet to say that he will not win. la made of the wh

houses, perhaps the best results are obtained by the use of cherry and pine, th in their natural colors. Both ods harmonize well, and there are n violent contrasts where the two are compelled to meet. The use of hard woods, like oak, chestnut, or ash, for a law rooms, finishing the rest of the house in any soit wood, makes a con-trast that will always be displeasing to a critical eye. Whitewood and bass-out are sometimes used, but these have no grain at all to speak of; when stained, they are always vile ; in natu-



HALL AND STAIDCASE. ral finish they are not displeasing, but they are not to be commended on ac-count of their lack of durability. A single dig from a carelessly used rock-ing chair will gouge out a piece as effectively as a chisel.

The one prime caution in the use of my wood is to avoid as much as pos-the mechine work. The state with shine work. The stair rail ould be large and worked with sim-e curves. The balasters should be irm, of good size and plain. Most bouses sin mainly in their man-generally being monstrosities leap milt up of cheap machine moulding tawdry turned spindles and stes. The line of a mantel should simple, the general design should severely plain, and if the size of the om will warrantit, it should be mas-The artistic eye of the architect re be shown in the careful seion of design in mantels and taste-drawhting of detail in stairways interior woodwork. Such details

abba and Her Chickens

Animals form very strong and very strange friendships, says the New York Journal. Thus, for instance, a lionese from Somaliland has recently taken of it. Which furnishes another illusunder her most tender protection a youthful bull terrier, which she treats as well as if he were her own son and heir. Curiously enough, she will have nothing whatever to do with her young friend's affectionate brothers and sisters, and, while the favorite reposes securely under her protection she has nothing but a very suggestive snarl for the rest. Again, there is a young Maltese cat, which, on finding out in some mysterious manner that a nestful of tiny chickens were left motherless, took the orphaned family at once in hand, or, rather, paw, and the fluffy party made themselves immediately at home in the warm fur coat of the strange foster-mother. If we are told, one of the bables ever happens to stray too far afield, the furry foster-mother recalls it at once with a plaintive mew. An equally cu rious case is told by M. Bellet of a terrier and a cat, both of whom wert altogether might have a tendency to the mothers of happy families in the reduce the cost of wheels to the indisame stables, exchanging their progeny and nursing and tending their

adopted children with the utmost care. At the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, s lioness and a hound live in the same cage in perfect peace and friendliness and in a corner in north Germany a gamekeeper has recently reared s mixed Htter of pups and fox-cubs.

Conversation

The tone of conversation is the keynote of the moral influence. It is no necessary to be as learned as Aristotle or sage as Diogenes to be instructive in conversation. The wit which handles instruction winningly and honestly is the conversationlist . ad mired. The frivolous buffoonery to its place void unless covered by nettles -Rev. W. A. Colledge.

rides, the wheel whose makers pay Johnson's car fare and hotel bills. It is "Eck's team" that is heard of, with Johnson and Macdonald as members tration of the small value of racing teams for advertising purposes. The same amount of money spent in legitimate advertising channels would bring far greater returns or if saved



J. H. RUSH.

vidual purchasers, who really "pay the freight" and do not care what wheel Johnson or anybody else is paid to ride.

There has been a good deal of talk in regard to the possible importation Japanese bicycles, which are to be of sold at \$10 or \$12 each. Representative Newlands of Nevada recently presented a resolution in the house of representatives, adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, calling the attention of congress and of the country to the invasion of manufactured products from oriental countries, particularly Japan. He made a short address at the time, and spoke of the sales of bicycles at \$12 each, which were imported from Japan and sold in San Francisco. A. R. Burr of Washwin a laugh only is soon forgotten and ington sent a copy of Mr. Newlands' remarks to A. J. Posten, the Pacific coast passenger agent of the Union Pa- as coming marvels.

Sporting Briefs.

St. Louis has loaned pitcher Wood to the Columbus (O.) club. Ethel and Lottle Rinker of St. Louis

are two young ladies who handle a shot gun well, Among the New York polo cracks John E. Cowdin is said to have some clinking green ponies.

At this early season all polo ponies, like 2-year-olds at the race tracks, get the benefit of the doubt and are tailed

Standard of the World

For nineteen years we have been building Columbia Bicycles, constantly improving them, as we have discovered better materials and better methods, until today they rank, not only in America, but in Europe, as the handsomest, strongest, lightest and easiest running bicycles made.



are made in the largest and most completely equipped factor world, and every detail of their manufactore is carried on upon thoroughly scientific lines, thus preventing mistakes or imperfectious. If it is is 00 to all alike.

nbia Art Catalogue, telling fully of all Columbias, and of Hartford Bicycles, trustworthy ines of lower price, is free from any Columbia agent; by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias a represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

The Journal of Organized Labor.

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NOW BEADY.

Tow America," by G. A. Hochn-Published by the Socialist News-paper Union.

this book will recommend Comrades, this book will recommend self. It is, in my humble opinion, one of the best means of agitation our party over ad; it is a literary production 'that will be f anoulant service to our party during the meant national campaign. The author is nell known to every reader of our Socialist rest according to his own statement ha is graduate of "The Great College of the

The R. L. P. And Designed any 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., snooseded ja winning meover to Socialism." The anthor has, by his "New America," done a great marging to any come the

The author has, by his "New Americs," done a great service to our cause, to our party. "New America" is especially adapted for the agitation among the Amer-tean people, whose minds, unfortunately, are still full of that prejudice against our put that is being so carefully nursed by the press, the pulpit, the politicians and other hirelings of Capitalism. The intelligent reader of "Merrie Eng-land" will be convinced of the justice of Socialism-but he may still be far from be-coming 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 Bo-cialism, but of the fusite and necessity of

alism, but of the justice and necessity of strong Bocialist Labor Party, organized the lines of International Social Democ-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assem bled, reassert the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit 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 de-tructive of life, of liberty, and of hap piness

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 indrustrial devolopment 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 despotie system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politios, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchis es and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

Again, through the perversion of denocracy 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 necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their incomitant 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 fun-damental declaration that private property in the natural sources of produo tion 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 des tractive action of its failures and prime on the can Mand, and the con-structive 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, in ustrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his foculties, multiplied by all the moders 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:

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

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

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

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

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. Adminitration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishtent

ATTENTON.

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 So

cialist paper cannot be published on wind. It takes money to pay the bills. Our weekly expenses have to be paid, and in 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 wall 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 Bo lalist 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, 1886, 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

Don't wait; pay up your sub 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 SO-CIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

THE SOCIALIST VAN.

Comrades Fry and Primrose Conduc-

tors. Socialist Sections and Comrades:

GREETING-Comrades L. C. Fry, In General of the Industrial Army, has pro-posed to the S. N. U. that if the union will furnish him the use of a van and team and stock of literature, he will travel continuously throughout the co

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, Chomas C. Brophy of Boston. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Moritz Rather of Holyoke. FOR SECRETARY.

L. D. Usher of Worcester. FOR TREASURER, John Larvin of Lawren

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL. J. C. Chase o' Haverhill.

FOR AUDITOR, Rufus H. Phinny of Lynn.

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

Second District-F. A. Nagler of Springfield Third District-A. W. Barr of Worces-

ter. Fourth District-Herman Keiser of Fitch-

urg Fifth District-Louis Gens of Lawrence. Sixth District - John F. Crabtree of Haverhill.

Seventh District - Louis Wolfson of Lynn.

Thirteenth District-Frank Blauentein of New Bedford.

MARYLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

William Toner FOR FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST ... Oliver Jackson Allenbaugh. ELECTORS. William R. Wade. Elias Jacobson Charles Brown. Charles Becker.

Aug. Bueggemann Charles Backman. Bernhard Cline. David Paulson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presidential Electors. Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Man Keller, Ernest Duering, Charles W. Ricker. Gustav Zeglin. Chester-Henry Broegger. Allentown-John Lentz. Charles F. Eng

Scranton-J. H. Dreher, S. Segal. Buena Vista-W. H. Thomas,

Jeannette-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur rows. Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Bog-

gan. Altoona-E. C. Howarth.

Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B

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

Larksville-James Cook.

Ninth District-Peter B. Herringer.

ILLINOIS.

Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin, Ohioago. Presidential Electors-at-Large-Michael Britzius, Chicago; John Coleman, East St. take what I offer you without a word A system that say to labor, "Tou shah



How to Organize Sections. All persons dissatisfied with pro-

political and economic conditions, and who

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

with all their appurtenances and equip

ments; all the mills, mines, factories

machinery, means of production and agen

cies of distribution, created by the efforts

of the laboring class through all the cen-

turies of the past, ought of right to b

nationalized, and operated for the benefit

vinced that the disinherited producing

class can and must transform the capital-

istic methods of production and distribu

tion into a social and co-operative system

are hereby invited to identity themselves

with the Socialist Labor Party, which

alone goes to the root of our social and

1. Any ten persons may organize them

selves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L.

P., and sever their connection, absointely,

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

2-Recording and Corresponding Secre-

8. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

4. There shall be no initiation fee

charged. Amount of monthly dues is

fixed by each section. A monthly re-

mittance of 10 cents per member shall be

made to the National Executive Com-

5. A full report of the first meeting, in

cluding a list of members, with inclosure of

10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain

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 exce

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 dis-

cussion or lectures on political or economic

8. Quarterly reports of the numericaj

strength and financial standing of mem-

bers, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive

9. Any person residing in a city or

with all other political parties.

S-Financial Secretary.

1-Reading of minutes.

6-Chairman, each meeting.

5-Literary agent.

2-New members.

3-Correspondence.

4-Financial report.

8-New business.

5-Report of organizer

6-Reports of committees. 7-Unfinished business.

economic evils.

1-Organizer.

4-Treasurer.

tary.

mittee.

a charter.

questions.

Committee.

of collective humanity, and who are con-

nercial highways on land and sea

"The phenomenal success of 'Merris England,' the Socialist book that is sell ng like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be "first aught to think" by cultivating the errors hey hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novi, but a series of articles on economics nd sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

the hard facts of Socialism. This not withstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven, it has already distanced all books pubished in the English language during the att ten years."-The People.

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

Socialism is a science which treats of the develoyment of civilization, but more es-pecially of the evolution of the means of production, i. e., all that is required to enable the individual to sostain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfore 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 gleamed from the science of Socialism, that land the basis of all life, mills, mines, factories, machinery, railroads, tolegraphs, telephones, etc., should be the common property of the working dasses

The days have passed by forever whenthe propounders of Socialism were necessitated to beg the question. We have eached that stage in the development of rogressive evolution that now demands t all times a positive affirmation of its nanswerable arguments.

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 Sosialist. She has been a prime moves with pen and voice in the bona fide invesigations and azitations going on in the artter of the public schools of Boston for uliy a year and a half. She applies Sotalist principles to the education of the haotic conditions at present existing in loston public schools. She will organize Socialist Sunday Schools, making specialties of music and pature studies of botany, nineralogy, etc. She may be addressed at 36 Liberty street, Waltham, Mass.

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 admiral tion society, destined to die a natural death and make om for true luter. Democracy.

Levangood. ohn Conley. Irwin-Michael Klemann. Luzerne-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

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

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago. town where no section of the party ex-Lieutenant Governor - Gustav Surber ists may make direct application to the East St. Louis. National Secretary, inclosing one month's Secretary of State-J. R. Pepin, Chicago. dues, and will thus be enrolled as a member Auditor-William Schmidt, Chicago. at large. Treasurer-Charles Heinze, Coal City. For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chicage. University Trustees-Mrs. Belle Sayles, Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

ies, it is our duty to give to "New America'' a rousing reception and put it no the hand of every wage-worker and in-alligent citizen we can reach. 1. ''New America'' may be sold by sec-tons and clubs at 10 cents each if the com-miss are estimated with the set profit of \$

ants per copy. 3. The bookstore price of "New Amer ice'' is 25 cents.

sections, clube, newsdealers or com-onn get "New America" at the rate tents a copy (we pay the postage), fed they order not less than fifteen of 8

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

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 expanse of about \$500. 6. The Central Press Committee of the S. N. U. having decided that Comrade Hoshn manage the sale of "New America," we kindly request you to send all orders to G. A. HOEHN, Care Socialist Newspaper Unice,

EHN, SIS-SIT Elm street, B. Louis, Mo. refes everywhere shashin hoot and the Commutes Street She only of this valuable with flockalist proc ing. Alastin E. Ranning Recision Rev

Vote for a united party !

our id-al must be to b Tabor Party that will be to build up I labor Party that will be the all foculate, the pride of all hannaity and programs, the pride instant of all ages. In order to in Masi, let us always be true to brue to conseives, true to our i, above a² true to truth.

cial De 1. Reduction of the hours of labor

in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain asion of the railroads, canala telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and mmunication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchses; but no employe shall be discharged for political rea-

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.

p. 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 provid-ing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. Inventions to be free to all; the

inventors to be remunerated by the

a. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exem

10. Sebool education of all children School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, pretuitous, and soccessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
Repeal of all pauper, tramp, sonspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-shridged right of sombination.

13. Official statistics tes of labor. Prohibition of the

Socialist literature, obtaining sub tor Socialist papers and organizing Socialist Sections. That he will, in company with Comrade Primrose, General of the first detachment of Industrials to enter Washing-ton, take charge of the Socialist Van and in themselves by the profits from the sale of Socialist literature and com 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 equip-ment, I believe it to be the chaspest method of propaganda. At all events, the system has been used with success in Eng-land and there is no reason why it should not work here as well. The Socialist Van will reach people that we can not by other neans. 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:

harles Nelson	1	00
. Schmoll	1	00
A. Hoehn	1	00
. Lochmann,	3	00
dward Heitzig	5	00
barles Klots	1	00
az Loudig		00

ALBERT E. SA General M

What is Socialism? Is is the so hat teaches the human family how every man being can become a us me a useful m appiness by the very root of the ky hat produces great millionaire als-all the natural products of und m riminals-all the natural products scessive wealth on one side and extre ovarty on the other.

OHIO.

STATE TICKET.

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

VIRGINIA.

STATE AGITATION FUND. Statement to June 1, 1896, of receipts by the Committee from :

jeorge F. Rogers	
R. T Maycumber	0.15
A Socialist	0.10
W. S. Friend	0.05
. K. Friend	0.10
d Walker	0.05
. De Sharler	0.10
P. D. Q	
	1
Total	

dalists must never be straid to tell the truth. To denounce our enemies is easy snough. But to criticise the actions of our friends requires a considerable amount of is requires a considerable an ourage. Never shut doors and win over for any great length of time. It is dangerous. Let freeh air come in during all hours of the day. To close our rooms to the freeh air of free discussion is suicidal 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 wind, and the wind sometimes changes into a storm, but it is all right after all; it puri fee the air. Fresh air, light-more light

Sara If you know what es and hear the good news again. At -1, by all means, and till a sent; it will urage others to do likewise

+ ---

of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hunired miles before you earn e dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North of any of the Southern States, for the mas is utterly unable to resist the circum stances .- Wendell Phillips.

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

There is no time to luss. 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 Nationa Executive Committee," in the interest of harmony and progress.

The coming Presidential campaign wil give the Socialist Labor Party a grand op portunity to agitate for the coming Co operative Common wealth.

The workingmen begin to feel that then tandard of life is rapidly decreasing and as sirendy reached the European level. fbey begin to know that their misery is aused by the present unjust conditions of society. Every thinking man is looking for ne remedy. Now is the time to spread the doctrines of Bocialism

Let not the average man expect that how who are either above or below the av-rage are going to help him to botter condi-dons. There is an old adage which is that "If you want anything well done you must to it yourself," and so long as the average nan is stupid enough to let other folks do is thinking for him, so long will he be made a categow of for the bonefit of the other folk.-Brisbane Worker.

Why should the Socialist Labor Party not have a ticket in every State of the Union in the National campaign?

Are you all at work for the cause, Comrades? If not, why not? No time? This is no excuse. You should always find some time for doing needed good work.

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

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

Socialism is the anchor of the ship of human life on the wild seas of Capitalism

Every Section having been attached to the party for three months prior to the Na-tional 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 .-- Constity tion.

When a man drops sway from Socialia use he does not like some m of the party or their ways, he is not a Socialist, and, nine times out of tan, he had never read our platform or Constitution.

1. 1. A. C. A.