

SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD.

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A POLITICAL REVIEW

Comrade Golden on the G. O. P. and the Populist Movement.

The Three Heterogeneous Elements in the People's Party.

SAM STRAIGHT FOR SOCIALISM!

I have not seen anything from Baltimore for some time, and perhaps a few words as to the movement here would not be without interest to the party in general.

We have elected a new government, city and State, and after nearly three months of trial they have got no further than the usual dicker for office.

The Governor of the State complains bitterly of his inability to turn the rascals (Democrats) out before their tenure of office ceases, and more bitterly that the delegations pleading to have these same rascals (Democrats) retained in office take up so much of his time.

Two months of the three during which the Legislature sits have nearly elapsed and not a bill except one private bill has been passed.

The Mayor of the city is up to his ears in a fight with the Council, a majority of whom are those reformers whose only wish in life (prior to the November election was to give the citizens of Baltimore a non-partisan government) we find to be to get their hands into the city's strong box and shove the Democrats away Mayor Hooper himself. Little, mentally, as well as physically, is dealing with the problem of how to save money for the city, or in other words, how to run the Government economically. He has started the crusade like all other men of small minds by discontinuing the services of four wash women in the City Halls whose services cost the city about \$3 per week, each, and making two firemen do the work of three saved about \$600 per year.

No question about his own salary being cut down; oh, dear, no; that is not the kind of economy he wants, and the hundred and one other drones in the City Hall who are drawing from \$1,500 to \$4,000 per year, oh, no; but then, you know, wash and scrub women have no vote and no pull, and this non-partisan Mayor does not want votes or a pull, oh no.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte is the only one of the party now in power who seems to show or feel any shame for the sorry spectacle the G. O. P. is making of itself, and in a speech before the Reform League he scored his party most unmercifully. A part of his speech which attracted much attention and brought down on his head the wrath of his party associates was his description of the Typical Republican Club in this city, and as he is a Republican and ought to know. I quote in full what he said.

Bonaparte said: "The typical 'Republican club' is well known in Baltimore politics. It is one of the many unhappy fruits of our proximity to Washington, and of the long control of Federal patronage by the party here in an evident minority. Its genesis is familiar to us all. A politician, booming himself for some office, 'rounds up' in a room he has hired over a grog shop a herd of shabby loafers, buys for them on the installment plan, a second-hand table and chairs, guarantees them a reasonable credit at the bar down-stairs, picks out one relatively sober as president and one not wholly illiterate as secretary, and behold! The Elijah Pogram Republican Club of the Twenty-third Ward, borne on its brief life and ready to 'resolute' and 'delegate' in its owners' interest. "When these gentry tell us that they detest civil service reform they give us no news. We are as ready to believe this as that they abhor cleanliness and sobriety and honest industry, and well-nigh everything which makes man estimable, or life in civilized society a source of happiness. If the convicts in our Penitentiary or the prisoners in our jail gravely resolved that they didn't like those laws which prevent or punish larceny, no one would question their sincerity. The Australian chorus was doubtless hearty:

"We'll damn that jury every man,
That sent him to Botany Bay."

The workmen who voted for these fellows should be very proud of their action. I would like to ask some of them: What has Labor gained by the change? Is it any easier to get a job now than it was before the election? Do you get more pay? Are there less out of work now than then? Have they made or are they attempting to make any provision for the unemployed? Not much, nor do they desire to do so, in fact they don't dare to because that would be the death knell of their class and mill owner and labor skinner Hooper as well as mine operator and labor skinner Lowndes correspond exactly to those they replaced in office. Labor skinner and Lawyer Latrobe, and Labor Skinner and Railway Magnate Brown, whose only hope



for fat dividends is to keep the people in ignorance, and it seems the idiots are perfectly willing to be kept there.

Every day notes the displacement of labor by machinery; every day sees fresh attempts on the part of manufacturers to reduce the already starvation prices they pay. The Maryland Penitentiary cleared \$300,000 last year, and the report intimates that this year is comfortable.

It's more than the free shoemaker can say for himself or his family. The cry from all over the country is poor work and poorer pay, a constant struggle to get along, and yet convicts come out at the end of the year with money in bank, and last winter when times here were so bad, thousands starving, in fact, the convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary were able to stretch forth their hands from behind the prison bars and save from starvation by their contributions the family of many a shoemaker who had never committed a crime. These convicts by their contributions of more than \$400 shows that the soul of charity was not so dead in their so-called crime-soaked bodies as it was in the leeches of labor who saw in this distress nothing but another opportunity to reduce wages, and they were not slow to take advantage of it.

And yet, with all those things staring them in the face, workmen fresh from the alms of the convicts were to be found voting to perpetuate the system that made their alms-taking possible.

Oh, when will workmen understand that there can be no compromise with capital; that it is necessary to root it out, root and branch. Reform parties do not reform. The Revolutionary party is the only one which has the slightest desire to change the system.

Do not be misled by Populist sophistry into believing in the one thing at a time idea. It is utter rot, and most of the men who advocate it know it.

The whole movement is calculated to discredit us if we bother about it. Of what use would it be to the wageworker or the millions of unemployed if we had free coinage of silver to-morrow? You would not get 1 penny, except just what you earned in the open market in competition with the other wage earners in your particular trade or calling, and the unemployed would be no nearer to a job than ever.

The subtreasury was a scheme which, if carried out in its fullest first conception, would have landed the farmer on the back of the wage-earner, while Uncle Sam would stand aside him to keep him on. Why? you ask. I will tell you the measure, provided that the farmer, if not satisfied with the price of his cereals, could apply to the government of the United States and have it advance him 90 per cent of its then market value, with which he could very easily tide over the dull season, and buy his seed and other necessities for spring in the meantime. When wheat got scarce and flour went up who would suffer? You and I, poor wage-workers of the city and country, who had no grain to send to the government, and when the price was high enough to suit Rusticus he would sell, and, as usual, we would pay the freight. A great scheme, but it won't go.

The government ownership of railroads is a part of the scheme, and would enable the lay-out to send his stuff to market at the smallest possible price. His labor

would in the old manner compete for the jobs on his place as of yore, the other element of the Populist party, the most important by far and the most ardent workers were, or is, the Socialists who believed that one thing at a time would attract to them votes, not realizing that votes so cast are worthless, because cast without a full knowledge of the question. To sum up, the People's party is composed of those diverse elements, who are not fully understood or was in sympathy with the other.

First: The silver men, mine owners and their bond slaves.
Second: Farmers' Alliance men who want the Sub-Treasury plan and Government ownership of railroads, and last, but not least, the misled Socialists who think, number goo of themselves.

These three elements can never coalesce, because they are lacking in the elements of cohesion, and as soon as they begin to understand each other they separate.

It would be, little short of a calamity for this Hybrid to be successful in a general election. Nothing but confusion could ensue and the people would display about as much sense in electing them as did the German Professor when his boat up-set with his wife; the story runs that just as soon as he struck the water he struck out for shore, and left his spouse hanging to the edge of the boat after reaching the shore in safety the Professor pulled off his coat and rushed in again, swam valiantly out and triumphantly brought his wife ashore being besieged by the onlookers to explain his strange acts he said in a knowing manner.

"You can't fool a German. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Save myself first and then go back and save my wife."

And after we save the country for the Populists, we would be obliged to pull off our coats, jump in again to save it from them.

In concluding, I just want to say one word about the S. T. and L. A. U. S. and C. I cannot agree with the tactics of the Alliance, if the work done here is done with their consent, the Furniture Workers Union No. 6 of this city, one of the most progressive unions in the city, has been attacked by men calling themselves Socialists and in the interests, it is understood, of the organization with many initials they have formed another union here of men, delinquents and discontents of No. 6, and whom she was no doubt disciplining for disregard of her laws. Such action will reflect no credit on the party, if it is made to saddle the consequences every true Socialist should hasten to discredit such acts over his own signature. P. B. Golpen, Baltimore, Md.

That the time is ripening for Socialism is evidenced by the fact that our private railroads, after shameless careers of brigandage have dropped helplessly into the paternal lap of the government, until the United States courts are operating two unbroken lines of roads extending from ocean to ocean. The impotency of warring hands of private industries, even to accomplish their own selfish ends, is every day coming to light in the application for receivers.

A million and a half of American farmers, once land-owners, are now tenants; tens of thousands of shopkeepers are now clerks; hundreds of clergymen are now book agents.

"NO TIME TO READ."

Are you working for Socialism?
Are you getting new subscribers for the Socialist papers?
Scientific study has revealed the fact that

The struggle for existence has always been modified by social and ethical conditions. If it is to continue, it should be carried on under higher conditions, suitable to a higher and less animal stage in the evolution of man.

Whenever the people of any country, and particularly the average citizen, make up their minds and desire to effect any legislation for their betterment, there is no power within the confines of the State that can prevent them from accomplishing it.

The wide-spread distress about us need not seem surprising to us. It represents the evils which are always with us in somewhat magnified form, evils which our industrial system creates, and will always create, so long as it is allowed to exist.

The Socialists know that if all men should co-operate to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, that what is now a drudgery, would become but healthful exercise and that the material possibility of the physical energy saved can hardly be imagined.

The capacity of the government to manage well is never questioned. It cannot be questioned in the light of our experience with the postoffice and of the experience of European governments with government railroads and telegraph systems.—Ex.

To tell men that they have a right to life, liberty and happiness, and yet maintain, in triumphant action in society, a system which necessarily makes life to the majority of men, a lingering death of everything that can give to life its supremest value.

The American Federation of Labor "laid on the table" a motion favoring the sending of delegates to the International Socialist and Trade-Union Congress in London. This is not the way to promote the solidarity of the workers.—London Labor Leader.

What can poor, oppressed, ignorant wage slaves—slaves from childhood up—what can these slaves know of life, liberty and happiness? What can they know of the grand capacities of humanity? Literature, Science, Art, Philosophy, are all sealed against them.

The war of economic ideas that is now being waged, and the issue of which is to determine the social status of the future, is not as we often hear, between individualism and collectivism. Collectivism, so far from antagonizing individualism, promises to supply the space it now lacks for proper expansion. The real struggle is between co-operation and competition. Co-operation is only another word for Socialism.

Americans are proud—and justly proud—of their Declaration of Independence. You know, of course, what it says: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal: that they are en-

dowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is a truth equally self-evident that all men have an inalienable right to be surrounded with those conditions, material, intellectual and moral, which can only make a full and healthy life possible, liberty a reality, and happiness an attainable thing.

Let work all the great men are representatives, held a quiet conference in a Superior street office and resolved to restrict this year's output of iron ore. The price of their product will be fixed later. But the capitalists, the Rockefeller, the Carnegies, et al., want it distinctly understood that they are not creating an invincible monopoly—oh, dear, no! They are merely combining to put an end to ruinous competition; and, mind you, these capitalists are in full enjoyment of that "healthful competition" of which your individualist extremist talks so much. Is this combine a public confession on the part of capitalists that competition is a failure, and that the principle of co-operation, or socialism, is the correct one? Um—or—well, yes; but this socialism is limited, and the common herd does not come in on the ground floor.—Cleveland Citizen.

COMRADE.
We have never seen each other, you and I,
Yet our hearts shake hands, my brother.
You and I
Have a bond beneath the skies;
By the light in Freedom's eyes
We are linked like steel together, you and I.
We vowed to end her sorrow, you and I,
When hope she scarce could borrow. You and I
Have loved her all forlorn,
And who'er may be forsown,
We have kept our truth like true men, you and I.
We have lived, and for her solely, you and I
'Mongst the outcast and the lowly. You and I
In the depths without a name
Have felt the blast and flame,
Of the soul-destroying furnace, you and I.
We have known the hunger-graving, you and I;
But scorned the servile slaving. You and I
Have trampled iron-shod,
On the one and only God
Of the slave and money-getter, you and I.
Where Dives crows the loudest, you and I
Could climb: aye 'mongst the proudest, you and I.
But nothing ever vies,
With the light in Freedom's eyes,
And the love we two have for Her; you and I.
In waking and in sleeping, you and I
One hope and trust are keeping, you and I.
When the lurid lightning runs
'Midst the thunder of the guns,
To charge amongst the foremost, you and I.
On that day of Armageddon, you and I
Will show what food we fed on, you and I.
By the records and proceeds
Of the past, know well what deeds
Are wanted in the future, you and I.
Though we've never seen each other, you and I,
We're children of one mother, you and I,
And when wrought her high behest,
She will clasp us to her breast,
For the deathless love we bore her, you and I.

J. LESLIE.

POPULISM.

Is It Founded on Right and Justice?

Socialism Must Be the New Party's Platform.

This question may well be asked, when Dr. Fish, in his paper, "East and West," says, after recognizing the fact that the Populists in New York were on the decline in the November election: "But Populism can no more die than the love of Christ can expire in human breasts."

Is this assertion well founded? Christ taught equal rights as a means of happiness. He looked upon humanity as a common brotherhood who should dwell together in peace.

Does Populism likewise? Not at all. Its aim is to keep the small farmer in existence as well as the rest of "small scale" men, at the same time it upholds the wage slavery system which divides humanity in an owning and a non-owning class, i. e., one class that possesses everything in sight—another that has but its muscular power to sell in the labor market to the lowest bidder. Is this deplorable state of affairs worthy our sympathies?

Has it not caused enough misery on our otherwise so beautiful earth? History and every-day experience proves that sufficiently.

What right has one man to enslave the other? What could he do standing alone in the world?

As individuals we owe to society what comfort and happiness we enjoy? This understood and granted, why would we be foolish to maintain capitalistic oppression though it sits under the name Populism? There is nothing in a name. "A rose, with any other name would smell as sweet," says Shakespeare.

It is about time for the toilers to think and act independently. Then they will sweep away Populism together with Republicanism and Democratic humbug and put in its place Socialism that embodies the ethics of Christ. Help one another, and in so doing enjoy Heaven on Earth.

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

St. Paul, Minn.

FREE DISCUSSION.

Our Party and the S. T. & L. A. of the United States and Canada.

of United States and Canada. I was in accordance with the constitution of the S. T. & L. P. that it is the duty of comrades to join their respective trades unions if circumstances will permit. It is also the duty of comrades to make their respective trades unions up to date, or organize up to date trades unions wherever and whenever opportunity offers. The comrades of New York? I understand, have withdrawn from the defunct K. of L. and organized the S. T. & L. A. of the United States and Canada; and I am not aware that the constitution of the S. T. & L. P. prohibits any comrades of any locality from organizing national or international trades unions. The S. T. & L. A. does not stand in the way of comrades joining their respective trades unions, but offers an opportunity for all trades unions that are, or may be, organized upon the basic principles of Socialism, to effect a greater solidarity by affiliation with the S. T. & L. A. which organization is pledged to support the S. T. & L. P. An organization which is united in its aims and purposes can do more effective work than an organization which is disunited in its aims and purposes. Hence an organization united for the principle of Socialism can do more effective work for the cause of Socialism than an organization consisting partly of Socialists and partly of anti-Socialists. As it is the revolutionary character of the S. T. & L. P., which distinguishes our party from mere reform movements which do not aim to overthrow the present capitalist system, it would be inconsistent and foolish for the S. T. & L. P., or sections thereof, to regard our foes as our friends. Old trades unionism, populism, single taxism, etc., are foes of the S. T. & L. P. Hence the necessity of organizing trades unions based on Socialism—See?

GRANVILLE F. LOWBARD.

Malden, Mass.
Socialists are never afraid to tell the truth. A bitter attack was made on the Kaiser in the Reichstag last week, which has created a great sensation in Berlin. Bebel, Socialist leader, in a speech, in which he referred to the Emperor's pet scheme for a formidable naval increase, called his imperial Majesty "the most dangerous, heedless naval enthusiast in the world, who is capable, by a single phrase, to cause millions of dollars of needless expense, while at the same time German's policy will continue unstable, promising to induce complications everywhere." Bebel's bold utterances shocked even some of the most radical antagonists of the Emperor in the Reichstag, and it is confidently reported that a resolution will be introduced censuring that part of the Socialist member's speech.

Private capitalists are no longer the blind instruments serving the universal good, but the relentless fiends that compel men to think. The class conscious Socialists with the new trades unionists, together with other more or less conscious workers, are now cutting a swath through this civilization which will make smoother the path to pure social democracy.—M. M. Avery.

A ONE-ARMED EXPERT.

**HILDA MAUDE HITCHINGS,
CHAMPION TENNIS PLAYER.**

Won the Title of Champion at the Recent Tournament and Has Entered for This Year's Contests—Lively Playing.

THE last season's tennis tournament in New Zealand one of the players entered was Miss Hilda Maude Hitchings. The appearance of her name in the list of contestants caused no particular comment among those outside her circle of immediate acquaintances, but when it came to her turn to play universal astonishment was expressed at the discovery that she had but one arm. Her first game had hardly been begun, however, before the spectators and all other players saw that Miss Hitchings was a formidable competitor. With three fingers of her only hand she held the racquet, the ball being held with the finger and thumb. A slight toss of the ball, followed by a smart, twisty tap with the racquet results in a fast low service, which the opposing players



HILDA HITCHINGS.
found anything but easy to take. She was easily victorious in her first game, which was followed by a series of winnings, entitling her to the championship. Her success was a most popular one, and was the subject of much comment in view of her heavy handicap through physical infirmity.

Miss Hitchings is of unusual height for a woman—5 feet 11 inches. This commanding stature and long reach, combined with accurate placing and great activity, enabled Miss Hitchings to land the chief tennis honors of New Zealand. This was accompanied by a handsome cup sent to the players of the colony by a London firm. In the coming annual tournament Miss Hitchings will have to contest against a lady well known on English lawns, and great interest is centered in the match. Besides her tennis ability the New Zealand champion is noted for her dexterity in everything she undertakes and especially with her needle. Her victory at the tournament last year was nearly as much of a surprise to the winner as to anyone else. Miss Hitchings had, of course, more than held her own among tennis players of her acquaintance, but hardly expected to be "in it" in the finals.

SHE IS A TRICK SKATER.

Mabel Davidson and Her Way of Earning a Living.

Women have danced or sung themselves into the hearts of the public. Now comes one who has skated herself there. Her name is Mabel Davidson, though most people don't seem to know it, for old and young call her Little Mabel. She closed a two weeks' engagement at a New York rink several days ago, but she continues to go there every day to do a few tricks to keep herself in training, and her appearance is the signal for everybody to get out of the way and give her room to work. This the merry skaters are more than willing to do, for they believe her to be the finest trick skater in the world, and



MABEL DAVIDSON.
think that every exhibition is different from all that went before.

What a Genius
A genius has invented a contrivance which he calls a tack catcher for bicycles. When a pneumatic tire picks up a tack the tack does not penetrate very deeply at first, but is forced rather into the fabric with every revolution of the wheel, until the inner tube is punctured. The device is a curved, comb-like piece of metal armed with pointed teeth and extending backward from the surface of the tire. The teeth are intended to engage with the tack as soon as it enters the tire, and extract it.

PITCHER FISHER.

Sketch of a New Star in the National League Constellation.

C. B. Fisher, a pitcher, who was loaned to the Indianapolis team, of the Western league, during the past season, by the Cincinnati club, of the National league and American association, was born Jan. 8, 1875, at Anderson, Ind., and learned to play ball at an early age in and around his native place. His first regular engagement was with the professional team that represented Anderson in the Indiana State League during the season of 1890, and his excellent work that season helped his club to win the championship of its league. In 1891 he played with the Appleton team, of the Wisconsin league, and the club finished second in the championship race. In 1892 he joined the Oshkosh club, of the same league. He began the season of 1893 with the Easton club, of the Pennsylvania State league, and out of fifteen games, in which he filled the position of pitcher, he won all except one. This record attracted Manager Chapman, who was then in charge of the Buffalo team, of the Eastern league, and he obtained his release from Buffalo in June, and he finished out the season with that club, taking part in thirty-seven championship games, and his exceptionally good work for the Bisons justly brought him prominently into the baseball world. The major league managers, ever on the alert for promising young material, made a bid for his services, Manager Tebeau, of the Cleveland club, being the first to put in a claim for him. Tebeau went to Buffalo and wanted Fisher to go at once to Cleveland, but the pitcher would not do so until he had seen President Franklin and Manager Chapman. After carefully considering the matter, the Buffalo magnates consented to let him go for a monetary consideration. In 1894 he began the season with the Cleveland club, of the National league and American association, but finished it with the Cincinnati team, of the same league. He was reserved by the Cincinnati club for the season of 1895, but was loaned to the Indianapolis team, of the Western league, taking part during the past season in fifty-two championship contests, and ranking second in official pitching averages of that league. His superb pitching greatly aided the Indianapolis club in winning last year's Western league pennant. Fisher has been credited with a number of noteworthy pitching feats during the past few years. Among the most prominent of these occurred while connected with the Buffalo and Indianapolis teams. While with the former he prevented three different teams from scoring a run in as many championship games. The last of the three took place on Aug. 31, at Buffalo, N. Y., against the Troy club. It required twelve innings before a result was reached. Both teams were blanked up to the twelfth inning, when the Buffaloes managed to get in the only and winning run. The losers made only three scattering hits off Fisher.



C. B. FISHER.

On July 7, at Providence, R. I., the Providence team made only two safe hits off Fisher, but succeeded in defeating the Buffaloes by 4 to 3, although the latter were credited with seven safe hits. One of his best performances during the past season was preventing the St. Paul team from making more than two safe hits off him, June 10, at St. Paul, Minn., yet the latter won by 2 to 1, although Indianapolis was credited with seven safe hits. On May 25, at Indianapolis, the Milwaukee made only four safe hits off him, Indianapolis winning by a score of 12 to 4. Fisher held the Kansas City down to four safe hits July 6, at Indianapolis, the home team winning by a score of 3 to 1.

THE DIAMOND.

Harvey Watkins has selected the Fair ground at Jacksonville, Fla., as the training place for the Giants next spring.

Charley Hoyt admits that he was only in jest when he told the Louisville sports he would buy their club and put Anson in charge.

Tom Brown has sold his saloon at Louisville, and thinks of going to Boston to spend the rest of the winter before reporting at Washington.

Mr. Freedman says his \$10,000 offer for Lange is so little of a bluff, as has been alleged, that the Chicago club dare not call it.

The veteran manager, Jack Chapman, and ex-Umpire Betts are said to be numbered among the applicants for the managership of the Virginia league.

Mr. Freedman asks Anson for bread and Anson offers him a stone. A \$10,000 offer for Lange was simply answered by a proffer of Jimmy Ryan for \$5,500.

Latham will captain the St. Louis team next season. With Arlie and the Republican National convention St. Louis should get a good deal of fun out of 1896.

The Pittsburg Club has obtained Short Stop Ely's release from the St. Louis team, in exchange for players Hart and Cross and a moneyed consideration.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

SEASONABLE READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some Points on Hairdressing—Reviving the Styles of 1830—The Value of a Mother's Advice—Some Notes of the Modes.



HERE is now only one imperative rule of hairdressing, and that is that it must be becoming. There is no longer any excuse for the woman who pugs her hair in the back and puffs it in a forward bunch in front, but she can choose her own style of picturesqueness. If her face lends itself to the sweet austerity of straight locks brushed down over the temples she may wear it without a ripple or a wave, and the locks may pass discreetly back of the pretty ears, too. Of course, only the madonna sort of girl—a wan, sad beauty—should do this, but if it suits her, and she does it, she is in style. The woman with a baby face may comb away her locks from a central parting, hold down their pretty rioting by a pair of love knots of bright ribbon, with, perhaps, a rose tucked in at one knot, and then the fluffy curls can escape over the ears. At the back the hair may be softly coiled, with pretty escaping curls to lie on the shoulder. So it goes through the whole list of types of faces, each sort having its permissible coiffure.

Slide combs are still in favor, and are useful articles, since they assist in adjusting the hair, while the long, gleam-

ing line of the comb's back emphasizes the curves of the head and gives a classic effect to the profile that is desirable with the modern costume. Slide combs are at their best when worn with tiny hats and bonnets, but they are tucked beneath even such large and showy hats as the one pictured here. The gist of the matter is that if a woman has a handsome pair of combs she can be trusted to display them at every opportunity. While they are worn with such hats as this one, they add very little to its general effect, because the hat itself is so big and elaborate. It is made of violet felt, with a wide brim and a moderately low crown, which is encircled by a ruffe of violet satin, headed with a narrow lace frill at the top, banded with narrow black satin ribbon in the center. In back a spreading black bow, with double loops, sets up against the crown, and on either side are aigrettes of fine black feathers. Then a jabot of lace falls over the brim on the right side. This hat may be faced with violet velvet if desired.—Florette in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Value of a Mother's Advice—Deliver us from the smart young miss who considers her knowledge of life its ways and its wickedness far ahead of anything that her mother can tell and who, with a little exasperating, all-wise

stout of pretty wools, in the warmest and cheeriest of clear rose colors. It has a separate skirt, just like a street gown, cut to hang in a soft mass of flutes at the sides and back and gracefully drawn over the hips. The bodice is full and round, with a broad box plait directly down the middle of the front, set all along the edge with small, round, jet buttons. A deep grille of beautifully cut jet, fastened in front under a deep buckle of jet. The sleeves are delightfully quaint and enough to decide any woman at once in its favor. They are after the 1830 mode, shirred closely to the shoulders and then flaring out sharply at the elbow. A dainty stock collar of rose velvet has two big stiff loops directly under the ears. There are smart little boots of bright patent leather, with jetted toes to be worn with it, completing a fascinating tout ensemble.

Then there is the dainty wool frock of soft, dreamy blue, the sort that deepens the color of the eyes. It is cut en princesse, falling in a lot of deep box plaits from a tiny circular yoke, braided richly with black silk and tiny gold braid, in arabesques. Over the drooping, puffed sleeves are flyaway revers of the braided stuff, with a full ruffling of soft chiffon on the edges. A Catherine De Medici collar, also braided, is a smart adjunct and gives a wonderful amount of chic to the rig. An entire gown of black, made from the fresh portions of a worn silk gown, with a lot of black crepe de chine frills and narrow bands of ermine, is exceedingly becoming to a blonde beauty.



A PARISIAN CONFECTION.

look, shrugs her shoulders and declares that "Mother has such old-fashioned ideas." Every woman living can undoubtedly look back upon some period of her existence when she felt that she knew it all. This time is generally from 14 to 18, and if she manages to weather that period with no greater mishap befalling her than a great blow to her self-esteem she is doing well, for experience many times is bought at a much higher price, and the girl realizes when too late that though mother's advice was old-fashioned it was sound and based on a knowledge of the world, the ways of which do not materially change from generation to generation.

Girls, listen to your mothers; they are your wisest teachers, your best counselors. Even though you have received a college education, and the dear one who in all probability has denied herself to give it to you has never gone beyond the third reader, you can rest assured that it is not book learning that will keep your feet away from many pitfalls that she can warn you from in tender, loving fashion that you would do well to heed. The girl who feels herself superior to her mother in education and who shows to the world at large her contempt for a lack that only her superior good fortune prevented her from possessing, is a figure that we are happy to say is not met with often; yet it does exist, and whenever we see a self-complacent young woman openly correcting her mother we feel like giving her a good shaking and telling her that the plain-spoken, ungrammatical and possibly unrefined woman who has never had her advantages is in reality wiser than she will ever be, and that to impress outsiders a little more consideration is necessary. No matter how your mothers may speak, their hearts are in the right place; if their attire is old-fashioned and their manners not up to the frills of a nineteenth century standard, they have had experience of more value than all the schooling and extra accomplishments that you may think of such shining excellence. Heed your mothers—you will never regret it.

Reviving a Style of 1830. For those women who only occasionally don an elaborate house gown

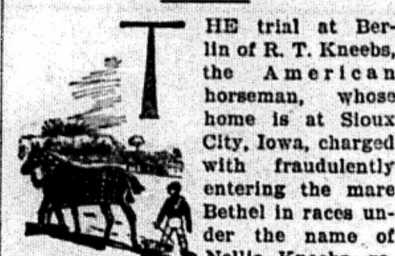


but who always, nevertheless, look as fresh and pretty as can be, there are no end of lovely new models, combining the prettiest of new effects. Among them is one especially apt; so dainty and womanly and quite elaborate enough for any small home gathering. The material is the

MADE A FALSE ENTRY.

R. T. KNEEBS LANQUISHES IN A GERMAN PRISON.

After Bankroting Englishmen with Nellie Kneebes (Bethel), He Started for Germany, Where He Got Caught—His American Record Not Clear.



HE trial at Berlin of R. T. Kneebes, the American horseman, whose home is at Sioux City, Iowa, charged with fraudulently entering the mare Bethel in races under the name of Nellie Kneebes, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Kneebes was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1,000 marks, and to three years' loss of his civil rights. In addition the mare was confiscated.

The misdemeanor for which Kneebes was found guilty was in misrepresenting the mare Bethel, 2:10½, as Nellie Kneebes. Kneebes and O. O. Hefner of Paxton, Ill., shipped some horses to Europe in January, 1894. In the lot was the mare Bethel, a well-known performer on Western trotting tracks. When they left New York Kneebes informed the turf reporters that this mare's name was Nellie Kneebes, and under that name he started her in a race at Manchester, England, Feb. 12, 1894. Just a month later he started her again at Edinburgh, Scotland, and from there he shipped her to Germany, racing her without any further handicap than accrued to her performances since reaching Europe. Her last perform-



R. T. KNEEBS.

ance was a match race with Riga, in which she was defeated. This was under the auspices of the Berlin Jockey Club, and it is supposed that Kneebes pulled the mare. At any rate, the circumstances were so suspicious that an investigation was begun by Berlin turfmen, and Hefner, with whom Kneebes had had some financial trouble, gave the scheme away. On May 5, 1894, Kneebes was arrested and placed in a Berlin jail. A movement was at once set on foot by some of Kneebes' friends in America to secure his release. Out on the Kneebes farm at Wakefield, Neb., the mare Clara Chatham, bearing a general resemblance to Bethel, was cut on the left forearm in imitation of a barbed wire wound that Bethel had sustained on a corresponding limb. Then photographs of the mutilated mare were taken and sent to Berlin. There were also forwarded to Europe a number of affidavits, some of them from reputable citizens of Sioux City, who knew nothing of the case, and others from horsemen, quite as disreputable as Kneebes himself. The Berlin authorities had sent to this country photographs of the mare Bethel, showing the scar on the forearm, and when the photograph of the mare said to be Bethel, showing a similar scar, was received in turn, accompanied by positive statements that the mare could be produced in Nebraska, they decided to admit Kneebes to \$2,000 bail, pending an investigation. At the request of the Berlin Jockey Club the American Register Association investigated the question as to whether the mare Bethel was in this country, and sent several reputable horsemen to the Kneebes farm to look at the counterfeit. Before the meeting of the association, Dec. 5 and 6, 1894, Nat Brown of Omaha and Thomas H. Cullen of Waupun, Wis., testified that the mare claimed to be Bethel by Kneebes' friends was Clara Chatham. Even in the face of this direct evidence of his guilt Kneebes spent several months last summer trying to collect affidavits that would clear him in Germany. During the Northwestern Breeders' meeting in Chicago last July Kneebes was present and talked very glibly about his trouble abroad. Later on in the season he attempted to drive on some of the Western tracks, but protests against his being allowed to do so were made and sustained.

The European market for American harness horses is a most important consideration to breeders in these days, when the supply largely exceeds the home demand. Buyers are always on the lookout for first-class trotters to ship abroad, and the best interest of the trotting horse business demands that even after Kneebes has served his sentence in Germany he should be made an outlaw from all respectable American trotting associations, and be debarred from engaging in the business that he has so seriously injured.

NOTES OF THE WHEEL.

The annual meeting of the L. A. W. will be held in Baltimore on February 17. Among the orders received by E. C. Stearns & Co. last week was one for a machine for the German ambassador at Paris. The air brake for the bicycle was bound to come. The English device of the kind is ingenious and effective, but seemingly too cumbersome and complicated to ever become popular. Gen. Miles, in his annual report, recently filed, speaks in glowing terms of the bicycle, and recommends the addition of one full regiment of cyclists to the regular army. The general's position makes it likely that the suggestion will bear fruit. Sachtleben, who went to the far east to assist in the apprehension of Lenz's murderers, is virtually a prisoner in Ezerum. The disorders in the east make it unsafe for a Christian to venture over the brigand-infested roads, and Sachtleben will probably be unable to return to this country for some time to come.

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BOREAL'S GOOD RECORD.

A Royally Bred Electioneer Colt Who Has Won Fame.

Among the three-year-old trotters none stands higher for superb breeding or individual excellence than Scott Newman, Jr.'s, game colt Boreal, with record of 2:15½. His pedigree may truthfully be said to be gilt edged. He is by Bow Bells (2:19¼), a son of Electioneer, and Beautiful Bells (2:29½); dam, Rosy Morn, by Alcantara (2:23); second dam, Noon Tide (2:20¼), by Harold; third dam, Midnight, by Pilot, Jr. Boreal was bred at the Hermitage Stud, Nashville, Tenn., in 1892, and was purchased by Mr. Newman, proprietor of the Greenland Stock Farm, Shelby County, Ky., in his yearling form. He



BOREAL.

is one of the few colts that has stood the test of racing as a yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old, and had he not been made of stern stuff he certainly would have fallen by the wayside before this. As a yearling he started five times, winning three races, and was placed in the other two.

As a two-year-old Boreal captured the big \$10,000 stake at Terre Haute, Ind. There were eleven competitors, representing the very cream of the country, in this event, and it was a split heat affair. After dropping the first heat to Buffington, the Sable Wilke colt, Boreal went out and captured the second heat in 2:21 and the third in 2:17¼.

Some of Boreal's best races were trotted in 1895 as a three-year-old, and in all he showed that tenacity and pluck which has distinguished his whole career. In one of the most notable races of the year, the 2:17 class, at Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 12, he won over a field of nine aged horses after an eight-heat contest. He landed the first and second heats in exactly the same notch, 2:15½, and the final heat he stepped in 2:17¼. This performance stamped him as a remarkable colt.

HE VANQUISHED ZIMMERMAN.

J. W. Parsons of Australia Is a Marvel on the Wheel.

Zimmerman, that marvel of wheelmen, is now a hero in Australia as well as in all other parts of the world. The more so because Parsons, the Victorian champion, managed to beat the great man in the five-mile championship. Zimmerman's first appearance on the racing track in Australia was at the Adelaide exhibition oval on Oct. 26 last, where he opened hostilities by carrying off the half-mile scratch championship, beating Parsons by two lengths. Later in the afternoon, however, in the five mile championship, Parsons dashed to the front immediately on the start, and hung closely to the rear during the first two miles. Zimmerman then took the lead and maintained it until the last lap, but the Victorian forged past, and in the final sprint kept his advantage, finishing a length and a half ahead of the champion. Never before did such a scene take place on an Australian track as was then enacted. The spectators rushed on to the ground cheering hysterically, and, dragging Parsons from his machine, they carried him shoulder high to the dressing room. Parsons is a native of Sydney, and has



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WOMEN OF LONDON.

AS EDUCATORS OF YOUTH THEY ARE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

A Quartette of Women on the School Board—The Decline of the "Progressive Party" Has Been Marked During the Past Few Years.

London Letter.

HE value of women's work on such a body as the school board is no longer a debatable question. But if one were to judge from the largest and most important of these educational parliaments—the school board for London—it would seem that in this useful sphere the "woman movement" is making no headway. On the board which was elected in 1879 there were no fewer than nine ladies; on that which is now in office there are only four. The circumstance may be partly explained by the fact that for the last ten years the party which is called "Moderate" have been in the ascendant, whilst, with one exception, all the lady candidates have been adherents of that which is known as "Progressive." Nevertheless, with so much public activity observable on the part of women, it is still a matter for wonder that they have not maintained a stronger representation of their sex on a body which is so closely concerned with so many subjects of great feminine interest.

This being so, it must be accounted a matter of good fortune that in Miss Davenport-Hill, Mrs. Maitland, Miss Eve, and Mrs. Homan, women should have representatives whose ability, knowledge, and earnestness give them an influence for good out of all proportion to the relation which four bears to fifty-seven—the total number of the board. Miss Davenport-Hill—the only survivor of the nine lady members fifteen years ago—is now one of the oldest members of the board, where she has built up a reputation by hard work and long experience second to that of none of her male colleagues. When first elected for the city in 1879, those who knew her well fully expected that she would prove one of the best members the London board has ever had. For Rosamond Davenport-Hill comes of a family distinguished by their devotion to the public welfare. Her father was the recorder of Birmingham, and her sister has been a pioneer in the reform of poor-law administration, more particularly as it affects the children. For twenty years Miss Rosamond Davenport-Hill was a manager of a large ragged school in her native town of Bristol, and when she came to London the school board was naturally at once suggested to her as the field in which this exceptional experience could be turned to the best account.

Miss Margaret Eve was likewise equipped with a good deal of practical knowledge of the work of education



MISS DAVENPORT-HILL.

when in 1891 she was adopted as a candidate for the school board by an Islington Liberal Association. The daughter of a gentleman of Malden, in Essex, Miss Eve through choice or necessity made a vocation of teaching, and for seven years she was a member of the staff of the Girl's High School at Croydon. She was encouraged to enter upon this career by the success of her brother, Mr. H. W. Eve, M. A., who after serving for a period at Wellington College was appointed "head" of the University College School, a position he still occupies. Coming to live in the west end of London, she and her sister got interested in the board schools, and were appointed members of a Marylebone committee of managers. This was about a dozen years ago, and it is hardly too much to say that during this period Miss Eve's principal interest in life has been the welfare of the children who attend the board schools of London.

Mrs. Maitland and Mrs. Homan cannot show so long a record of educational work before their election to the board. But Mrs. Maitland, who was born in South Wales and settled in London shortly after her marriage, evinced her interest in the new era of elementary education by canvassing for the progressive candidates at the first election in 1871. She was also a manager in the early years of the board, and for a good time took a practical interest in the administration of a college for working women. These things stood her in good stead when Mrs. Maitland first sought election to the board at the election of 1882. She lost her seat in 1891. But such was the impression she had made by her work and personality that every old member of the board

missed Mrs. Maitland during the following three years, and Chelsea in 1894 gladly repaired the error of Marylebone by electing her at the head of the poll. Mrs. Homan's candidature for the Tower Hamlets in 1891 was practically her first introduction to public work. She was, moreover, seeking to succeed so remarkably a woman and so excellent an educationalist as Mrs. Besant. But as the daughter of Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mrs. Homan had been trained in a good school, and from the first her school board career has been a brilliant success. To begin with, she not only got herself returned at the head of the poll in a year when no other progressive candidate occupied that position, but also succeeded in polling more votes than any other woman candidate had previously done. It was characteristic of the earnestness with which she entered upon her work that in 1891, and again in 1894, Mrs. Homan left her home at Kensington at the beginning of the contest and took lodgings in the midst of the great east end constituency to which she was appealing.

For the work of the board Mrs. Homan had taken exceptional pains to qualify herself. Having had her interest in its work keenly excited whilst presiding over a girl teacher's club in the east end, Mrs. Homan took the first step toward membership by becoming a school manager in Chelsea. Her experience in this position told her what she ought to learn in order to make herself a useful member of the board. She went through the South Kensington school of cookery, including even the scullery department, as she believes



MRS. MAITLAND.

that too much care cannot be taken in the proper cleaning of pots and pans. On leaving South Kensington, Mrs. Homan went to St. Bartholomew's hospital, acted as a probationer for four months, and attended the medical lectures. In the meantime, the share she took in the administration of the country holiday fund gave her a personal acquaintance with some of the poorest and most unfortunate children attending the board schools.

Mrs. Homan, Miss Eve and Miss Davenport-Hill have given special attention, as members of the board, to girls' subjects, such as needlework, cookery, laundry instruction, and to matters which may be regarded as chiefly of feminine interest. Mrs. Maitland, on the other hand, has spread her work over a larger sphere, so that in all departments of the board's work she could speak from the woman's point of view when the occasion demanded.

To Miss Davenport-Hill is largely due the establishment of as many as 140 centers for cookery instruction, and fifty centers for the teaching of laundry work. The lady members have carried this work an important step further by inducing the board to try whether provision could not be made for practical and theoretical instruction in the whole subject of housewifery. The first experiment was made at one of the Hammersmith schools, and was a brilliant success. Three rooms were furnished and fitted up, one as a bedroom, one as a living room, and the other as a kitchen, the idea being to realize the ordinary conditions of a workingman's home. In these rooms girls who have been taught washing and cooking at the centers, as well as the principles of domestic economy generally, are instructed in such practical, everyday matters as cleaning knives and making beds, lighting the fire and setting the table. As members of the cookery and laundry instruction subcommittee, Miss Davenport-Hill, Miss Eve and Mrs. Homan are constantly visiting the centers in various parts of London, seeing that everything is working smoothly and in good order.



MISS EVE.

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All the Same Thing.

Professor—The accents used palms as an emblem of capture and victory. Smart Student.—I suppose that's why the moderns use them so extensively at weddings.

WEALTH OF RUSSIA.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF OUR GREAT EUROPEAN FRIEND.

The Money in Circulation Is Almost Exclusively of Paper—The Imperial Bank Balging with Gold and Silver—Stimulates Industry.

(Washington Letter.)

RUSSIA and Russian finances are little known in this country, and a nation that generously offers to loan the United States \$50,000,000 in gold and still has some \$300,000,000 left in her treasury is worth becoming better acquainted with. The government institution from which this gold would have been drawn, supposing the United States had accepted the loan, would have been the Imperial Bank of Russia.

In 1844 the Russian government commenced the accumulation of metal, when 70,000,000 rubles were deposited in the St. Petersburg citadel and 12,000,000 more were added in less than a year. This forming a reserve fund nearly half as large as the amount in circulation raised the value of the currency, and when, a little later, Emperor Nicholas ordered 100,000,000 rubles government money to be invested in foreign stock financiers thought themselves justified in considering the printed currency of Russia tantamount to coin. In 1860 the government established the present imperial bank and conferred upon it ex-



IMPERIAL STATE BANK OF RUSSIA TO THE LEFT.

tensive powers with a view to a reform of the monetary issues and a revival of commerce and productive growth. Two years later, in 1862, M. Eugene Lamanski, the director, an able economist and an accomplished banker, published a report on the causes of the disorganization of the machinery of credit in Russia and on the best means of financial reform. He showed that one principal cause of mischief was the instability of the monetary circulation, and declared that so long as the state maintains a forced currency the paper money can have but little stability of value, but that if Russia would renounce forever the policy of using the issue of paper money as a financial reserve all might be remedied. This suggestion was approved by the emperor, and his successor on the throne continued the policy.

To the presentable minister of finance M. Witte, and the governor of the Imperial Bank, M. Pleške, the improved condition of Russian finances is to a great extent due. The Journal De St. Petersburg, one of the official newspapers of Russia, and printed in the French language, recently published a report of the Imperial Bank and its nine general offices throughout the empire, which shows the enormous amount of business passing through the state bank.

This bank is a powerful instrument of administrative finance. Like the old banks of Venice and Genoa, this bank



M. DE WITTE, (Russia's Minister of Finance.)

had for its primary purpose the function of helping the operations of government finance, but, unlike those celebrated institutions, the Russian bank was founded on capital advanced wholly by the government. Its board of directors are a committee of the national treasury, its profits pass directly into the coffers of the government, and its management is carried on wholly by government officials. If the offices of our treasury in Washington, New York, Boston and other cities were to receive deposits and to make loans in addition to their present functions our independent treasury system would very closely resemble the system imposed by law upon the Imperial Bank of Russia.

Beside the state bank, Russia has several hundred commercial banks which somewhat resemble our state banks, and St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Riga, Volga-Kama, Warsaw and Odessa have several joint stock banks each. The bank law of Russia is said to be very stringent in its limitations in the amount of advances. The nature of the securities to be taken, the publication of accounts and the like, and the failure of a banking institution is the cause of a most stringent inquiry by the government and severe punishment is meted out to all defaulters, as in the case of Dr. Strauberg, who, as one of the depositors in the Moscow Commerce and Loan Bank, was convicted of wrecking this institution in 1875 and was banished for life from Russia.

The financial system of Russia offers not a few points of similarity to our own. It is more than a century since the issue of the Russian paper money was begun. Previously the trade of the country was in a very undeveloped condition, and the exchanges were carried on by means of a copper circulation. The heavy copper copecks previously in use were so inconvenient that the paper currency soon became quite popular.

The system of popular banks in Russia is comparatively a recent introduction. The first was established in 1866 in the department of Kastrama by a great landed proprietor, M. Zouguin, who supplied it with money to begin business with. Many of the other banks that were founded received aid from the elective municipalities, which have the legal right to borrow and lend money. The progress of the new banks was at first slow. The ignorant peasants had but just been emancipated, and, being well-to-do and jealous of their new freedom, they mistrusted

that the new banks were a contrivance invented by the nobles to re-establish slavery. An association was organized by the efforts of Prince Vassiltchikoff to combat this prejudice by means of public meetings. This expedient was successful, and during the last thirty years banking institutions have become popular with the Russian people, but of course not on a scale compared with the number of banks in the United States, when it is considered that Russia has a population of over 100,000,000. The rate of interest at which these popular banks lend money is, on the average, 12 per cent, and to an American must seem high, but it is not so in Russia, where the interest charged on loans to the peasantry is often as much as 100 per cent.

In a review of the popular banking institutions of Russia a writer in the American Bankers' Magazine says: "In these views there is considerable plausibility. It appears to us to argue as if the popular banking system was incapable of modification, and could not be liberated from the mechanism of the unlimited liability, which unfits it for large communities where people do not know each other. But this is an error. The Italian banks have already cut loose from this obstructive mechanism, and their success is manifestly the result of the reform. If a like improvement could be adopted in Germany a new impulse would no doubt be given to the popular banking system, which would thus be raised to the level of the new imperial institutions with their spirit of enterprise, progress and industrial organization. There is another aspect in which the popular banks may be regarded. They put capital within the reach of skillful, steady and frugal mechanics. They thus facilitate the rise of these men from the ranks of journeymen and their promotion to the ranks of masters and employers of labor. The tendency of modern credit organizations has been to check this promotion, by facilitating the concentration of capital in large masses. Under proper conditions the popular banks are capable of supplying an antidote to this industrial evil. If the workingmen's unions had devoted part of their large funds during the last half century to the establishment in Europe of popular banks on an enlightened system adapted to the spirit of the age and to the wants of each country some of the difficulties which surround the question at issue between mechanics and their employers would long ago have disappeared."

The popular banks of Russia present a trait of the Russian character—conservatism and economy—by their large deposits, remarkable for the contrast it shows with the state of banking in most if not all of the continental states of Europe. Thus in the Bank of France the deposits (including those of the government) are but little more than two-thirds the discounts and one-fifth of the circulation. The leading banks of the other continental capitals have even a smaller amount of deposits in proportion to their discounts and circulation.

The Tiber is only 230 miles long.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

The Railway Tricycle to Carry One or More Persons with Tools and Appliances—The Newest Thing in Wheels—Age of Trees.



THE Chinese sundial embodied the usual principle, but was crude, indeed. A rod or needle set upright reflected a shadow on a flat surface as the sun moved. On this were characters indicating the hours of the day. The Chinese also used a water clock called clepsydra. It was a dish of copper or other material, with an extremely small aperture, from which the water trickled, drop by drop. The clepsydra of Canton is thus described by a traveler: "It is a vase of copper; it is situated in a pavilion built on a double arch that crosses a street leading from the great south gate of the city to the palace of the treasurer of the province. Like that which existed, and perhaps exists still, in the Peking observatory, it is composed of four copper vases, whence water runs from one to another by little tubes fixed at the base. The vase that rests on the floor has on its wooden cover a kind of handle, crossed by a rule mounted on a float and covered with characters representing the hours. When the water has run out, that is, in the morning or evening, it is poured again into the uppermost vase. There is a little brick staircase by which the attendant ascends. In the temples there are attendants whose business it is to hang up a placard, with a white ground, on which is indicated the hour. They strike the hours of the day on a drum, and at night they beat a gong. The attendants who thus look after the flight of time occupy the intervals between in making sticks of incense, on which are marked the hours. These are sticks so arranged as to burn a certain length of time for every hour, and these are used by peasants and others. The stick is lighted when the gong sounds, and in this way the private individual can keep very tolerable account of the hours as they pass."

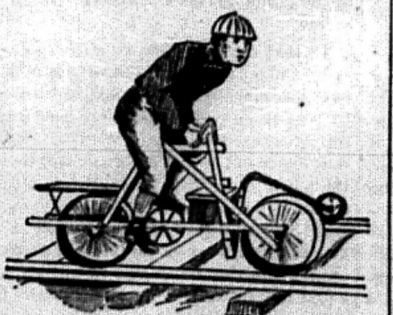
The First Water-Works.

Benjamin F. is interested in the methods and machinery of water supplies, and asks where were the first water-works in the United States located? Answer: Doctor Southwick in one of his books gives the following: "On the best authority available, it is believed that the first water-works were constructed by John Christopher Christensen in 1762, at Bethlehem, Pa. The machinery consisted of three single-acting force-pumps, four-inch caliber and eighteen-inch stroke, worked by a triple crank and geared to the shaft of an undershot water-wheel eighteen feet in diameter and two feet clear in the buckets. The total head of water was two feet. On the water shaft was a 'wallower' of thirty-three rounds gearing into a spur wheel of fifty-two cogs attached to the crank. The three piston rods were attached each to a frame or crosshead working in grooves to give them a parallel motion with the pump. The crossheads were of wood as well as the parts containing the grooves or guides. The water was raised by this machinery to the height of seventy feet and subsequently to one hundred and fourteen feet. These works were in operation as late as 1832. The first rising main was made of gum wood as far as it was subject to pressure, and the rest was pitch pine. In 1796, lead pipes were put in, and in 1813 they were exchanged for iron."

A Railway Tricycle.

The illustration represents a light, strong, and inexpensive tricycle, adapted to carry one or more persons, as well as tools and appliances for repairing electric lines and railway tracks. The front and rear main wheels are journaled in a frame, on which is a crank shaft and sprocket wheel to rotate the rear wheel. The other track rail is engaged by a flange guide wheel on a short axle clipped to a transverse bar whose other end is bent to the form of a post and journaled in the middle portion of a U-shaped bracket attached to the frame.

On the post is a collar engaged by an eye on a rod carrying the handle bar, the collar being adjustable to raise or lower the handles to suit the rider.



From the lower end of the post a stiffening rod extends to an eye on the transverse rod, which is also further strengthened by a detachable brace rod, connecting it with the frame, but, by disconnecting the latter, the guide wheel may be folded upon the frame so that the machine will take up but little room, and may be conveniently moved about when not in use.

A brake is arranged in the rear of the front wheel, and on the frame, in front of the sprocket wheel, is carried a tool box, a platform at the rear affording space for another passenger or for fixtures and appliances to be carried. By the movement of the handle bar the rider keeps the guide wheel in a proper forward or rearward position on curves,

preventing any binding of the wheels, and readily balancing the frame where there is considerable difference in the elevation of the rails.

The Age of Trees.

As there has been more or less discussion about the ages of trees, it will be gratifying to know that a German forester, who is considered as authority, says that the oldest trees in Germany are known to have lived nearly 600 years. The silver fir has flourished for upward of 400 years, and the evergreen oak has been known to live 410 years, while other varieties of oak are from 315 to 320 years old. The larch has stood the storms and shines of 275 years, the red beech 245, the ash 170, the birch 200, the aspen 220, the mountain maple 225, the elm 130 and the red alder 145 years.

The Latest in Wheels.

Over in London they have a new cycle—whether to give it the prefix uni or bi has not yet been determined—which is altogether different from the models seen on the streets and boulevards of Chicago. Instead of being on the wheel the rider is inside. As shown in the picture, there are two wheels, one inside the other. The inner wheel maintains a stationary position, which is necessary because it has fastened to it the rider's seat. Around it revolves the outer wheel, with which it has three points of contact, three grooved wheels, that form a runway. The power is obtained by the simple action of a



spring attached to the treadles, and it is promised that great speed will be made when the wheel is properly used. Lightness and simplicity of construction seem to be its best points. The rider, being suspended below the machine's center of gravity, maintains a level seat whatever the seat or grade. No machine of this sort was on exhibition at the cycle show, but local experts who have seen it unite in the belief that it never will amount to anything here.

One of the Offices of Snow.

The first snow should never be used to melt into water for drinking purposes. In its journey downward it takes out of the atmosphere all of the disease germs and impurities that float therein and for that reason is highly charged with injurious particles. A microscopic examination of water from the first snow reveals millions of germs of various sorts, many of them as extremely dangerous to human life. Taken into the system, they increase with startling rapidity and cause diseases that physicians are ordinarily unable to account for. The not uncommon practice of gathering snow from window-sills to eat is one attended with very grave dangers. The first rain-fall after a long period of dry weather is subject to the same conditions, and the rain-water should either be filtered or boiled or allowed to go to waste and not turned into the cistern. Many people shut off the cistern supply pipe until the roofs are washed, imagining that in this lies the danger, but the water that washes the impurities from the atmosphere is quite as much to be guarded against.

Economy in Copper Mining.

The prodigal waste of ore in some of the more primitive methods of mining is in striking contrast to the new way of doing things. Even the water flowing from copper mines is drawn into tanks and by precipitation through the use of chemicals seventy-five to eighty-five per cent of copper is collected. This was discovered by accident. A miner without knowledge of chemical action remarked that tin cans or pieces of iron thrown into the waste water soon became covered with copper. From this simple incident came the possibility of securing a large amount of pure metal. The water is now drawn into tanks, treated with chemicals, then let from one tank to another each prepared with a precipitating solution. When the last tank is reached the contents are allowed to settle, when the copper is removed and prepared for shipment.

A Simplifying Process.

The preparation of ramie fiber for manufacture has been attended with a great deal of troublesome detail. Of late, there have been marked improvements in the machinery used for this purpose. The new inventions reduce the power required and increase the capacity of the machines to such an extent that eight or ten tons of green ramie stalks may be handled in a day. There is a tenacious gum in the stalk, however, that has been an obstacle in the way of its successful preparation. This is now being neutralized by new processes, and the latest machines claim to be able to prepare the fiber and make it ready for spinning at a cost not exceeding seventeen cents per pound. This includes the cost of the raw material, the bleaching and cleaning.

As Sung by the Cleveland Trio.

Many people have a notion that our papa knows a lot, about the cost of living, the tariff, and such wares; but he doesn't cry free wool, you can wager your last penny, when we grip our chubby fingers in the rootlets of his hair.

OUR PRESS.



Up With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

EDITORIAL.

Push the good work.
Our motto must be: War with the wage system! Socialism in our time.

Are you working for the cause of Socialism? If not, what are you doing, anyway?

The younger elements in the trades union movement are slowly, but surely moving toward Socialism.

Merrie England! The naval programme of the Government is likely to involve an outlay of \$50,000,000 for four battle ships, ten cruisers and sixty torpedo destroyers.—Civilisation.

As soon as the Socialist-Labor party is thoroughly organized in the industrial centers throughout the country it will be easy work to reach the farmers. It is a deplorable fact that we have not a single Section in Kansas.

"Human intelligence and the competitive system have come to the parting of the ways. . . . Humanity will take the broad and generous route—co-operation and commercialism will be side-tracked forever."—Benham.

The number of men who refrained from voting this year is significant. They are the dissatisfied who refused to vote the old party tickets, but were not yet ready to vote with the People's party. These abstaining to two main classes: Pennsylvania, 300,000; Kentucky, 100,000; Massachusetts, 200,000; Ohio, 180,000. We will get there.

The progress of science is marvellous. This has been strikingly shown by Prof. Roentgen's recent photographic invention. At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy a science lecturer showed two photographs of a woman who was suffering from atrophy caused by tuberculosis. Her condition was fully revealed, as also was the case in the photograph of the bones of the same woman's knee showing inflammation of joints.

As though the formation of a gigantic coal and railroad syndicate were not enough of a misfortune to the miners and railroad employes, more trouble is in store for them. Electric engines are to be introduced on the New York 'L' roads. The skill requisite to run such engines is not greater than that which the gripman needs on the cable roads to make the grip grip the cable, and is even less than that which the trolley man needs to put on the trolley.—New York People.

The New York People prophesies that Henry Weismann is quietly hunting for some kind of a political job. This is no surprise to us. During the last few years we have seen a great many of these radio! fire-eaters jumping right into the cradle of the old party nurseries. Just think of the red-hot Anarchist, George Schilling. Socialist labor politics was too conservative for a man like him—and then he rolled right into the lap of the Democratic party and accepted the job of Illinois State Labor Commissioner. We always knew who Schilling was, and we never took Henry Weismann for anything better. What's the use to make so much fuss about them? What else can you expect from such people.

A London cablegram of Feb. 14 says: "The new of the wonderful instrument invented by Prof. Salvioni of Perugia, Italy, has puzzled the whole continent of Europe, which has been led to understand that human eyes were enabled to use the rays of light from the Roentgen photographic apparatus. Scientists were puzzled because they knew the Roentgen rays are not light, but more like electric currents. Now it turns out that Salvioni's instruments, called the cryptoscope, actually throws a shadow on the fluorescent surface visible to the eye. In the process of instantaneous formation, the human eye witnesses it thus, instead of seeing the negative afterwards."

Socialism was never attracting so much thought in the world as at present. It is making rapid progress in most European countries. Intelligent Americans, too, are giving thoughtful heed to its claims. And well they may, for in it is the potency of a stupendous movement among men. What gives it potency is the fact that it is in the nature of a new form of civilization, the foundation of which is to be justice and equality of opportunity for all men. It is the first time in the history of the world, that I who want the right give it hearty welcome.—H. F. Smedley.

A SERMON.

To the Poor and Exploited.

Workmen everywhere, and in America especially, deplore the existing conditions of to-day, the conditions that say to labor: "You, and you only, must produce all the necessities and luxuries that are essential to all human beings to consume and enjoy. All workers admit that luxuries as well as necessities are produced by their labor alone, by applying their labor to the natural resources, the land and the raw material. All producers admit these fundamental facts; they admit these facts, because they are truth itself. Therefore, discontent is the lot of the worker, because he sees that the exploiter enjoys more of the necessities than he can really consume. Without injuring his health, beside having more necessities than he can enjoy. He, the exploiter alone, enjoys the luxuries, whereas, the workers, the exploited class, get so little of their own production that in many cases it causes extreme poverty, with it starvation, prostitution, crime, in fact all the social ills that mother earth is groaning with.

Yes, the workers admit all this, but they cannot; as yet understand why we Socialists apply the term.

Exploits, to those who live by profit. I can account for this in this way only, that the workers as a rule think but of the present, whereas were he to throw his thought back a century instead of confining his thought to the present only, he would soon discover that the term exploiter applied to capitalists is a befitting term, because when the worker looks back to the year 1840, but 56 years, what does he discover? He finds that the classes were not divided as they are to-day, simply because the machinery of production had not been developed to the proportion that it is to-day. There being much less machinery it was necessary to produce by hand almost everything to be consumed.

Where hand production is necessary there is little to fear from being unemployed. And where hand production is necessary, the worker is master of his craft. He also got more of the wealth he produced, but the law allowing interest, rent or profit was in vogue at that time, and with the introduction of more machinery those exploiting factors made themselves ever more and more felt to the producer. As each new machine threw more workers into the ranks of the unemployed, thereby making a surplus of workers, the outcome of this being the lowering of wages. But note this, that although the wages are being constantly lowered, the interest remains as high as ever (and instead of balancing the production of labor by lowering the prices, so as to make it correspond with the low wages, thereby making both a little more equal).

The capitalists in many instances raised the price of labor's own products to such an exorbitant degree that many who did own a little home soon lost it by mortgaging the same so as to enable them to buy the mere necessities of life. Is this not plain enough to any workman? Is not this sufficient to justify Socialists when they term capitalists exploiters? Every country has its laws and its politics. If the laws and politics of our country do not please us it is our own fault, because it is within the power of the workers to have the laws they wish by expressing their wish with the ballot. So workmen unite, and with the intelligent weapon, the ballot, dethrone all parasites, exploiters. And also expose those who pretend to preach the gospel of the first Socialist, as they are also exploiters, because, for nineteen centuries these preachers have prostituted the teachings of Christ.

MATT HEARNE.

Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR OLD CHILDREN.

A Little Socialist Lecture.

I was talking with an American workman about our present brutal system, and he also agreed that something was wrong, but believed it would always be so, I suggested Socialism as a remedy and he flew in a rage at me for advocating foreign revolutionary ideas. I informed him that it was not only foreign, but truly American as well, and that Socialism was nothing new, it is an old idea, that we have Socialist ideas in every city and town in the United States.

That if he objected to Socialism he should stop sending his letters through the United States mails as that is Socialistic; and if he objected to Socialism he should not send his children to the public schools, as that was also Socialistic; and if he did not want anything that was Socialistic that when his house caught fire for him to put it out himself, if he called out the Fire Department, that was Socialistic; and if he objected to Socialism, he should keep out of the public parks and streets.

All that the Socialists wanted is an extension of what we already have that is Socialistic, everything to be owned and controlled by the people for their own good and not for private selfish gain. Well, he believed that Socialism meant violence, and that was the whole thing in a nutshell. I even referred him to Webster's Dictionary and see what the word Socialism meant. I told him that is what the capitalist press had taught him that Socialism meant violence. I told him he should read Socialistic literature.

I handed him a few copies of our papers. He went off saying he would be back and prove to me that Socialism meant violence. I have not seen him as yet. Chances are that he will be a Socialist when he finds out what Socialism is. If workmen would only find out for themselves, and not believe the capitalist papers, our movement would grow very fast.

Yours for Socialism,

Boston, Mass. H. E. WENFELD.

When Christopher Columbus showed the Spanish lords how to set an egg on its pointy end, they felt chagrined in not knowing the trick before. That is exactly the way the American workmen will feel when they find out what Socialism means. The only trouble is, they have not yet tried to find out what it means.

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

[Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

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

CHAPTER XV.

FREEDOM'S VOICE ON NEW CHICAGO PLACE.

"When wealth ceases to be a means of living by the labor of other people, and especially when an honorable and easy living is within her reach, we may suppose that a woman will rarely consent to marry for anything but love, will no longer consent to be bought to be a piece of furniture of any western Turk."—Gronlund.

It was 9 o'clock when we returned from our ride through the city. Accepting my invitation to breakfast without any conventional ceremonies, Lily accompanied me back to my family villa, where my father and mother and my younger sisters had already been waiting for us for some time. "Welcome, Lily!" greeted my mother, seemingly very much delighted to meet her future daughter-in-law. "Come right in, children," she added. "Breakfast we'll take at home, but for dinner we shall go to Hotel Bellamy, where we meet all our neighbors and their families." "Yes," smilingly remarked Lily, "and from the perspective of Bellamy Hotel we shall be 'looking backward' to the housewife-drudgery on the Graveyard Alley of Capitalism. Just think of it! In old Chicago alone it took over 100,000 stoves, with 100,000 fires, with 100,000 housewives to cook a single dinner—and what a dinner, at that! A soup-bone boiled in the polluted fluid from the Democratic and Republican waterworks! And many 'free-born Americans' did not even have that much of a dinner."

The bells were ringing. Many thousand children were gathering at the public squares, accompanied by their teachers and by their parents, sisters and brothers, ready to take part in the grand parade and the demonstration on New Chicago Place. The juvenile bands played; soon the processions moved towards Commonwealth Boulevard, and thence to New Chicago Place. Here, in the midst of the fine boulevards and squares, with the magnificent public buildings, the tens of thousands of people amused themselves with all kinds of exercises and sports of a highly cultivated character. Semi-barbarism, as, for instance, John L. Sullivan-Corbett-Maher prize-boxing, dog-fights, or horse races are things of the past, and our young people would consider it a crime, a means to brutalize and outrage mankind, to revive these savage sports which characterized the Capitalist era. As long as the masses of oppressed wage-workers could be interested in dog-fights there was no possibility that they would ever think about ways and means for the amelioration of their miserable condition. Thinking men and women were horrors to the Capitalist class. "Rather 1,000,000 admirers of the brute John L. Sullivan than 100 students of social economy." This was the opinion of the average bourgeois.

Of course I cannot give you the entire programme of this Fourth of July celebration. The programme would fill a book as big as our New American Civil Law Book, which, however, is not as voluminous as might be supposed, for our laws are but few in number, and these few laws are so plain and explicit that any child can understand them.

The large hall of the Museum of Fine Arts, which contained over 20,000 seats, had been selected as one of the lecture halls for the Fraternalization festivities. Arrangements had also been made so that a number of speakers could address thousands of citizens on Commonwealth Boulevard, right in front of the Museum of Fine Arts. This principal thoroughfare of the city presented a fine, impressive appearance. The large plaza was surrounded by numerous statues of great men of various nationalities. Here were the statues of Washington, Paine, Jefferson, and other heroes of the American Revolution; of Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, Lincoln; of Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, Saint-Simon, Marx, Frederick Engels, Keir Hardie, Hyndman, Burns, Bebel, Lafargue, Gronlund, Bellamy, De Felice, Jean Volders, Tchernychewsky, Sophia Perovskaia; of Shakespeare and Goethe; of Haydn, Beethoven and other men and women who, by their genius and sacrifices, contributed to the advancement of true civilization, to the welfare of mankind.

It was here in front of the Museum Building, on the central platform, where I was to lecture. I shall give a synopsis of what I said in my closing addresses, hoping that this will be satisfactory to all who are anxious to know how the greatest social revolution of all ages was accomplished without the usual bloody encounters that characterized the American and French Revolutions of the Eighteenth Century.

At the end of the Nineteenth Century America, Europe, Australia and those parts of Asia and Africa where Capitalism held the reins of power were in a state of permanent civil war. The labor question was discussed in all national parliaments, but these parliaments being composed mainly of Capitalists and their henchmen, there was very little legislation done for the betterment of the people's condition. Scientific discoveries and inventions of labor-saving machines were more numerous than ever before; within a single year entire trades were almost wiped out of existence, as, for instance, the trade of type-setting. Tens of thousands of men, fathers of families, were forced to the verge of starvation at a single stroke.

The situation reached alarming proportions. The concentration of capital went on more rapidly than ever before, and with the concentration of wealth came new labor-saving appliances. By the millions the small business men and middle-class farmers of the country were thrown into the Capitalist furnace of bankruptcy. That the condition of the farmers had become very desperate could best be seen at the Presidential election of 1892, when the middle-class Populist Party polled over one million votes—the voices of a million expropriated citizens.

In the industrial centers the fight went on as before. Strikes and boycotts were the natural results of the struggle between Capitalism and the labor forces. The forces of Capitalism were well organized, and to carry a strike to a successful end had become almost impossible, unless the workmen had an absolute monopoly of the work in their respective trade and could dictate the terms of peace to their employers. These, of course, were exceptional cases. Even such experienced men as Eugene V. Debs, the

leader of the great Pullman strike, warned the working people against strikes in the economic field. Of course, he added, sometimes strikes cannot be avoided, but at any rate, if strikes there must be, he continued, then strike in the political field, strike on election day.

In the trades union movement of those days were two factions—the Socialist and the anti-Socialist factions. "We must have our own independent labor party, a party with a purely Socialist platform; we must recognize the historical nature of the class struggle; we must organize the wage-workers politically in opposition to the old Capitalist parties; we must aim at the control of the political power in national, state and municipal affairs in order to bring about the needed social reorganization, based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution." These were the arguments of the Socialists, and any child ought to have come to the conclusion that they were right.

"We are opposed to politics," said the old-time trades unionists. We must continue to use the strike and boycott weapons. We must not meddle with Socialism. Let us use our 'influence' to get reforms. Let us send our lobbying committees to the Capitalist legislatures and beg our masters to better the conditions of their law-abiding Democratic and Republican employes. On election day we must vote the tickets of the Capitalist parties, and we'll surely get our rewards."

Undoubtedly they voted for Capitalism on election day—and they received all the reward they deserved—low wages, long hours of labor, militia, Pinkertons, police, etc. This was the most critical period of the labor movement. To adhere to the methods of old-time unionism was reactionary. This could not be done. Capitalism forced the working classes to fight for their very right of existence. But to carry on this fight new weapons were absolutely necessary. And these new weapons were of no account unless they were cleaned and sharpened on the magnetic grindstone of Socialism.

Slowly but surely the process of revolutionizing the minds of the masses went on. Unfortunately the popular ignorance was a great help to those trades unionists who were opposed to Socialism and the Socialist movement, at least for the time being. The old Capitalist press song of "foreign ideas" was even repeated by the so-called "pure and simple" unionists. However, new ideas, based on economic facts, cannot be repulsed for any length of time. You might just as well try to prevent the rising of the sun.

The question of Socialism was discussed more than ever before. In the meeting rooms, in the public press, in the scientific magazines, everywhere Socialism became the subject of discussion and investigation. One of the good signs of those days was the fact that many highly educated men and women, outside of the labor movement, made Socialism the special subject of their work. During the industrial crisis in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century the general ideas of Socialism spread in a marvellous manner. Good Socialist literature sold like hot cakes. And right here I cannot help making special mention of three books that have worked wonders in revolutionizing the public opinion in America—"The Co-Operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Gronlund; "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, and "Merrie England," by R. Blatchford. These books were the means that induced millions of people to study true scientific Socialism, because they contained the striking refutation of false prejudice created by the Capitalist press against the noble ideas of Socialism.

Meanwhile the social revolution was in full progress all over the civilized world. In Italy, the cradle of modern civilization, the Capitalist government waged a "war of extermination" against the Socialist Party. Within five months the Court-Martials of Palermo, Trapani and Caltanissetta sentenced 654 Socialists, men and women, to imprisonment for the total number of 2,745 years. A few weeks later seventeen Socialists were elected to the Chamber of Deputies. In Belgium the working people compelled the government to grant universal suffrage, and a few months later elected thirty-four Socialists to the Chamber of Deputies. The growth of the Socialist movement in France can best be illustrated by the following figures: In 1889, eight Socialistic candidates stood for the Legislature in eight departments. In 1893, 141 candidates stood in fifty-nine departments. The Socialists received 73,124 votes in 1889, and in 1893 they received 473,241, or six and a half times as many as in 1889, and elected about sixty of their candidates to the national legislature. In Germany the record of Socialism must fill with pride the heart of every true patriot, but with dismay the hearts of monarchic rulers and their Capitalist class.

Here it is:

Election in	Total Number of Social Democratic Votes.	Members Elected.
1871	124,655	2
1874	351,952	9
1877	493,288	12
1878	497,158	9
1881	371,961	21
1884	549,900	24
1887	763,128	11
1890	1,427,298	35
1893	1,876,738	44

And in 1896 the number of Socialist Deputies was forty-seven!

In England and other European countries the Socialist movement grew in gigantic proportions. While the governments of America and Europe were desperately fighting for the "world's markets," and while preparations for bloody wars were made by the armies and navies of all the "civilized" and uncivilized nations, the Socialist workers held their international congresses in Paris, Brussels, Zurich and London, and peacefully prepared the way for the great Co-operative Commonwealth.

"No war. Proletarians of all countries, unite! Peace on earth and good will to men"—this was the Socialist motto.

In America the Socialists were also active. They went on strengthening their Socialist Party. At every election new gains were made. In 1895 hardly 50,000 votes were cast for the Socialist Party. During the following campaigns the Socialist vote grew with the rapidity of a cyclone. The best sons and daughters of Uncle Sam followed the banner of Socialism. The small business men and the middle-class farmers, seeing the futile attempts to save themselves from bankruptcy by the means prescribed by the various middle-class reform parties, joined the Socialist Party. The strength of the Socialist Party, however, came from the working people. They were the backbone of the party, the very foundation of the movement. The Capitalist parties, being afraid of the growing strength of the Socialist-labor movement, granted various reforms. Of course this was done for the purpose of taking the wind out of the sails of the labor party. However, the working people were, by that time, too well educated to be caught by such means. The Capitalists went even so far as to municipalize the street railways, gas and electric light works, and other branches of transportation and production. Of course the Socialists favored these reforms, but they never lost sight of their main object—the abolition of the profit or wage system, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

(To be concluded next week.)

World of Labor

THE RAVIN'.

Once upon a morning dreary,
Sat a typo worn and weary;
Pondering o'er a dusty case of type he held
In days of yore;
And he sat there deeply thinking,
With the incandescents blinking,
While his heavy heart was sinking—
'Twas a Thorne, his heart strings tore—
Only this and nothing more.

To the window curtains flapping,
He fell suddenly to napping;
Nodding, napping, napping as he never did
Before;
Cruel fate, his life is sapping,
And he hears the keyboards tapping—
'Tis the Thorne and nothing more.

He remembers—just last Monday
After resting all day Sunday
He 'put on' a seedy tourist who came
Walking in the door;
And all day that sub stood grabbing,
And kept up a steady nabbing,
At each little letter dabbing,
And when the work was o'er,
Talked machine—and nothing more.

Now, I guess the old hand-printer
Might as well take up his splinter,
Or for a joblet search in a corner grocery
Store;
For most of all us are out-let;
Boys, we're going up the spout-let;
Of this there is no doubt-let
'This the machine that is the bore,
The machine and nothing more.

GAIL HODING.

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Keir Hardie on Mine Explosions.
Keir Hardie writes in the London Labor Leader:

A terrible colliery explosion occurred at Treorchy, Wales, on Monday, by which fifty-five lives were lost. There will be the usual inquiry and the usual verdict of no one to blame. But all the same fifty-five men are dead, and every mining engineer and every practical miner knows that colliery explosions are no more defensible than would be an outbreak of cholera on our shores. If it was the public and not merely working men whose lives are being thus sacrificed, explosions would not be heard of much. And whilst brave men are thus being slaughtered, their living comrades in Fife, Scotland, are balloting on the question of opening the union funds for the relief of those miners who, being at work, are unable to earn sufficient to keep them alive.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The Misery Among the French Peasantry.

The French Socialists are actively pursuing their propaganda among the rural population. Chesquiere recommends the agricultural laborer to claim a legally-fixed minimum wage, the appointment of laborers as arbitrators in rural matters, the letting of certain lands by the parishes to working families, and the formation of a rural pension fund. "In the olden days," he says, "it was only in years of harvest failure that the peasant felt the pinch of hunger, but now good harvests and bad are to him evil alike; machinery turns him from the soil; and competition starves him in the towns. In parts of Brittany salaries remain as they were fifty years ago, though much of the produce being now exported to England, the remainder has in consequence doubled in price. The land-owner, of course, thrives by this change, but the laborer starves. Many laborers have to emigrate as they do in Ireland, to supplement, far afield from their hamlet, their meager and uncertain wage. On the other hand, there are in France certain Socialist parishes where parochial lands are worked by tenants who live a happy, frugal life upon the fruit of their labor. 'The men of our land,' exclaims Chesquiere, 'have but to will it and it will be theirs.'"

ROME, ITALY.

The Result of Capitalist Law and Order.

Another famine demonstration is reported from Italy, this time at Rieti, near Calanissetta. Three thousand workers paraded the streets, exclaiming: "We want bread and work." Some promises which the authorities made, and the intervention of the troops, have temporarily calmed the situation.

IMOLA, ITALY.

Victorious at the Bye-Elections.

Andrea Costa, the well-known Socialist deputy, was elected last summer for both Ferris and Imola. He has opted for the former seat, and a bye-election has just taken place for the latter. This has served to prove the continued hold of the cause in the Romagna, Badoloni the Socialist candidate being elected.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The General Strike Movement.

The German strikes are still spreading. The male tailors have struck against starvation wages and bad treatment generally, and the government has taken the side of the strikers, male and female, the female tailors and seamstresses having gone out several days ago. The employers of these workers are mostly sweaters. The German authors, Sudermann, Wildenbruch, Spielhagen and others have made appeal for funds to support the striking seamstresses. Seven mass-meetings were held in various parts of the city last Sunday. The Vorwärts, in an article on the strikes, cautions the strikers against committing excesses, which, it warns them, will weaken the public sympathy, which they now have almost unanimously.

We look confidently forward to a time when the wage-system will be just as much a thing of the past as slavery and serfdom are things of the past.

MEN VS. MACHINERY.

The Most Powerful Printers' Union in the World

In the Midst of a Critical Period.

LONDON, England, Feb. 7.

The engineers' dispute appears to be practically settled, and in its place up-rises another difficulty in the London printing trade. For some time past the Executive of the London Society of Compositors have been engaged in discussing the economics of labor-saving machinery with the Employers' Association, with a view of coming to a satisfactory settlement as to wages and conditions of employment. It is scarcely necessary to say there has been friction and delay in the endeavor to come to a mutually satisfactory agreement—which need not surprise us, seeing that the interests of the contending parties are so far removed from the identity our politicians delight to dwell upon.

The men take the common-sense view regarding the introduction of machinery, and would wish it to be clearly understood that they are not opposed to the principle of its introduction. The trouble lies principally in the question of wages. The employers seek to reduce the scale of piece-work for machine operators mutually agreed upon in 1894 by a joint conference of representatives of employers and employed—which reduction the men are determined to oppose.

The scale in dispute involves the consideration of a large number of separate charges, and bristles with uninteresting technicalities. The scale agreed to in 1894 nominally expired at the end of 1895, a new scale having been arranged during the latter part of last year by the joint committee, and upon which a provisional agreement was arrived at—the provision signifying the requisite concurrence of the members of the L. S. C., to be obtained by a ballot of the trade.

The Employers' Association, through their secretary, have since been pressing for an early and definite reply to their proposals, as it was intended the new scale should come into operation at the commencement of 1896.

The men, however, were deterred not to be unduly hurried into the agreement. Several meetings were held, which carried the negotiations beyond the time of the proposed settlement. An extension of time was asked for, to allow of a final meeting before the ballot—which extension was granted by the Employers' Association.

This meeting resulted in two questions being submitted to the ballot: Shall the executive sign the scale provisionally agreed upon? Shall an extension of time be asked to allow of a more complete discussion of the alterations submitted? By a large majority the trade refused permission to the executive to sign the new scale and declared in favor of further time for consideration of the proposals in detail.

A further extension of time the employers are evidently not disposed to grant, and more than one newspaper proprietor has since endeavored to persuade the men to contract out of the union scale, with specious promises of high wages and comfortable situations. Needless to say, these insidious proposals were received with the contempt they deserve.

Following the ballot, which left matters at a deadlock so far as positive action was concerned, a special general meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 25th January, to consider the situation; but the Employers' Association not having met since the ballot had been taken, no reply was forthcoming from them to the request for a further extension of time, the meeting thus being unable to take any particular course of action. The general feeling was indicated during the reading of the report by the approving applause that greeted any reference to the upholding of the scale as at present in operation and resistance of any encroachments. As a further sign of the spirit pervading the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to ballot the trade on the advisability of raising the subscription to 2s. 6d. per week for six weeks.

That is the situation as it now presents itself. What is in store for the Compositors' Union is as yet an open question. The dispute directly affects many of the daily newspapers, as well as some large book houses, where machines have been introduced, and it may be expected, as happened in the recent shipping dispute, to evolve into an open fight—if fight it is to be—between the Employers' Association and the L. S. C.

As to the injustice of the proposed reduction there can be little doubt. It would appear that the Linotype machine is not the economic success anticipated by the employers, hence the proposed reduction of prices agreed upon in 1894. The men contend that they, as a class, already suffer from the displacement of hand labor by machinery, and claim that the use of labor-saving machinery ought not to involve a reduction of wages.

Whether they are strong enough to fight against this phase of industrial evolution remains to be proved. Economic forces have more than once proved stronger than trades-union effort. If the London compositors stand firm, determined without being obstinate, and the employers show themselves more amenable to reason than the shipbuilders of the North there is no reason why the storm-cloud should not pass over without the disturbing elements of lockout or strike.

TOM NAYLOR.

Individual liberty and collective liberty are one and inseparable.

Free discussion does not mean free personal fight.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

The framers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution may have been led by the best of intentions; they all may have been men of undoubted integrity; the Constitution may have been in conformity with the actual condition of society at the time of its adoption; it may, have insured, at that time, to every citizen the freedom and happiness it promised.

But the conditions of society to-day differ essentially from those prevailing 130 years ago. From an almost exclusively agricultural state, as the United States were at that time, in which every one was in possession of land, or could obtain it very easily, in which the methods of production were of a very simple nature as compared with those of today, and in which production was carried on upon a small scale—a few working together—we have developed into an industrial society in which the means of production are highly perfected and multiplied, where thousands of employes work together, each one making only part of an article; where land, as well as everything else, is monopolized by a few to the exclusion of the many, and wherein the mode of agriculture is radically different from the one in vogue 100 years ago.

The hoe, the scythe, the spade and the flail were formerly the implements of the farmer. To-day the steam plow, cultivators, reapers, binders, threshing machines, and other complicated agricultural machinery have taken their place. Farming has thus assumed an industrial character, and is subject to the same politico-economic laws as other industrial enterprises. In farming, as well as in manufacturing, capital dominates. G. METZLER, M. D. DRESDEN, SAXONY.

What the Capitalist Lawmakers Intend to Do.

The Lower House of the Saxon Diet, after a debate of two days upon the measure, has referred the electoral bill to a special committee. The bill proposes to abolish the present electoral system and to substitute therefore the system which prevails in Prussia of indirect election in classes. The first of these classes comprises those having incomes of 10,000 marks a year; the second those receiving incomes of not less than 2,800 marks per annum and the third composed of workmen and rate payers. Each class elects one-third of the college of electors which selects the deputies to sit in the Landtag. The result of this system would be that all of the workmen and rate-payers comprising the third class would be in a two to one minority in the Electoral College and would, of course, have no representatives in the Landtag. In the course of the debate, Herr Metzger, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, avowed that the bill was especially directed against the Socialists and Liebnicht, a deputy of the latter party, made an attack upon the Government, charging them with aiming to establish a system of class despotism and persecution which would surely lead to a revolution of popular feeling, endangering all of the institutions of the State. Prince Bismarck, in an interview with a member of the Saxon Diet, this week advised a modification of the electoral bill and expressed his strong disapproval of the arbitrary provisions of the measure in classifying the Saxon electors. The ex-Chancellor suggested a system of open voting. He believes the workmen would then be afraid to vote for the Socialist party.

CARMAUX, FRANCE.

A Glorious Victory of the French Labor Party.

The city of Carmaux was to be at last wrested from the Socialists. The Paris Temps was getting ready to chuckle. Another local election for a seat on the General Council was down for Sunday, Jan. 26, and there were two inseparable facts—the natural ill-feeling connected with the very proper decision of the Labor Party to build the new glass works at Albi instead of Carmaux itself—and a combined, determined and unscrupulous attack by every anti-Socialist influence—the Administration, represented by the new Prefect, all the Reseigners and Reclies, all the Reaction, all the Clericalists, all the Opportunists, the Glass-works, the Coal-mine, the Castle—all the local capitalist forces, in fact, being pitched against the Socialist candidate for the triumph of the discreetly chosen Dr. Sudre, who is a man of consequence in the region. But Carmaux is Carmaux still, and figures were:

Sudre, Socialist... 1907: elected.
Sudre, Opportunist 1897.

An enthusiastic meeting was held the same night, the Socialist leaders being much applauded. Gerault-Richard and Chauvin, also, on the 26th made an attack on Angin, the mining town from which the contemptible ex-President, Casimir Perier, draws his millions. The latter's company had made every attempt to prevent the meeting. Owners were induced to withdraw permission for hire of their assembly rooms, bills were torn down, the noise ran that Gerault-Richard would not come out of the place alive, etc. At last an abandoned building was found and secured, and when the day arrived an almost unanimous meeting of near 2,000 men gave the Socialist deputies a splendid reception.

Mr. Gompers, the new president of the American Federation of Labor, has been giving an interviewer his impressions of this country, among which is the statement that the Trade-Union Congress, which he attended, rescinded the Socialist resolution by a majority of 411,000 votes. At the question was not voted upon at all. Mr. Gompers must have been drawing upon his imagination for his 'facts.' The remainder of his statements about Socialism in this country are equally far-fetched.—London Labor Leader.

Our comrades should keep in mind that the space of a weekly labor paper is very limited, and that it is impossible to publish so many long articles. We have received several articles each over five columns long, but for want of space we could not publish them in this week's edition.

CAPITALIST FARMING.

The Biggest Farm in the World Is in Louisiana.

Farming as an Industrial Enterprise.

The largest farm in this country, and probably in the world, is situated in the southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends 100 miles north and south, and twenty-five miles east and west. It was purchased in 1883 by a syndicate of northern capitalists by whom it is still operated.

At the time of its purchase its 1,500,000 acres was a vast pasture for cattle belonging to a few dealers in that country. Now it is divided into pasture stations or ranches, existing every six miles. The fencing is said to cost about \$50,000. The land is best adapted for rice, sugar, corn and cotton.

A tract, say half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each side. The engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows. By this arrangement thirty acres are gone over in a day with the labor of only three men!

There is not a single draught horse on the entire place, if we except those used by the herders of cattle of which there are over 16,000 head on the place. The Southern Pacific Railway runs for thirty-six miles through the farm. The company has three steamboats operating on the estate, of which 300 miles are navigable. It has also an ice house, bank, shipyard, and rice mills. This is industrial farming. Where does free competition come in? Who will compete with such a farming monopoly? In view of the fact this monopoly can produce at the lowest possible rate of profit, it is easy to see that there is no hope for the small farmers under the present capitalist system.

PATRIOTISM AND SOCIALISM.

This must be made a country for the people.

I do not ask you to endorse, but to apprise yourself as to the truth.

Of the beauties and resources of these United States I am sufficiently aware, and as fully aware of their disfigurement and prostitution by our present methods of business and of government.

Patriotism is defined as 'love of country; a desire for the welfare of the people; the highest characteristic of the citizen.' Patriotism is to me an intangible curiosity.

The Constitution, our highest law, and fondly called the bulwark of our liberties, is disregarded and sneered at by upholders of commercialism, both in and out of court.

When a foreigner complains, or brings distasteful facts regarding this country to your notice, it is usual to say, 'Well, if you don't like it, go back where you came from.' But what are you going to do with me? I don't like my environments and I am not going anywhere else.

The German Turners of Boston, unaccustomed to our American ways of upholding Constitutional rights, took upon themselves the protection of Wendell Phillips when his life was threatened for advocating the abolition of slavery. Who threatened Phillips' life? Americans, egged on by the clergy and the municipal authorities, and for the heinous offense of speaking freely for personal liberty in Boston—the Boston famous for a tea party.

G. B. BENHAM.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Viewed from the position, of the middle-class Populist Senator's recent speech in the United States Senate was a masterly piece of oratory work. We respect Senator Tillman as a courageous, fearless man, but the Senator is the product of his surroundings. Naturally he represents the interests of the middle-class to which he belongs, the forlorn hopes of all the small farmers and business men who are rapidly swallowed up by Capitalism. Tillman is not in favor of changing the fundamental laws concerning the ownership of the country's wealth. He does not favor the collective ownership of the means of production, without which the present miserable conditions cannot be ameliorated.

Tillman tells the truth as he sees it, and he sees everything through the middle-class telescope, that fails to show up the fundamental principles of capitalism. We admire Tillman's energy. There is plenty of such solid material among the American people, and the time will come when these people will push the cause of Socialism to victory and success.

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Suggestion to All the Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

From our comrades in Philadelphia appears in Labor of Feb. 1 an appeal to the members of the party to select Philadelphia as the place of holding the National Convention this year, at the same time offering the best accommodations and a hearty welcome. Comrades, we believe that every section of the party would like to have the convention held at their respective city and would do all in their power to accommodate the convention. We did not expect any discussion on that subject, but had rather seen the place selected without any agitation. But as it is we desire to take part. As stated in the appeal, Philadelphia is nearer the center of the American Socialist movement, so far as development. Granted; but, comrades, that is no reason why the convention should be held on one side of the continent. Remember the expense it would be to the Sections in the far west, California, Colorado and others. This is a national convention and a national campaign we are going into and every Section in the country should, if pos-

sible, be represented at that convention. Socialism is universal and must not be confined to the eastern states alone. You can not always get along without the west, 'and we are coming,' and we assure you that Chicago, Omaha or St. Louis is fully able to accommodate the convention, and these cities are geographically central and would therefore give an equal opportunity to all parts of the country to be present. We should not be selfish at the expense of our fellows. Comrades, we do not wish to create any friction inside the party, but this is what we believe is to the best for our great cause and therefore we submit this suggestion to all members of our party for their most careful consideration. With fraternal greetings to all our comrades throughout the Union, we remain yours, Scandinavian Section, St. Paul, Minn. E. CARPENTER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Comrades, attend your ward club meetings.

Do not forget the grand entertainment and ball given by the Academy of Social Science at Liberty Hall on Feb. 23.

Everybody should attend the meetings of the Academy of Social Science. Their lectures are very interesting and educating to the public. Every one should attend and also bring his friends along. Meetings every Sunday evening at Hoppe's Hall, corner Seventh and Walnut streets.

The Milwaukee Comrades are very busy collecting signatures for the nomination papers of our candidate.

Comrade Berlin from Chicago was in Milwaukee for a few days, speaking at several mass meetings, which were arranged by the section of the S. L. P.

Comrades, united we stand! Our mission is to emancipate the people. We have many enemies. We have not only capitalist parties to fight against, but also a so-called reform party to oppose, who are trying everything for the purpose of obtaining power; principles they have none. The different factions which their party is composed of, everyone representing different interests, will soon become stagnant. The Populist party is a party that represents the interests of the middle class, but they need the people to put them into power to maintain their interests; for this reason they propose to promise reform to the tolling masses. Comrades, it is our duty to preach the good cause of Socialism. Wherever we go we must awake true class consciousness in the tolling masses. The interests of labor will never be represented by a capitalistic or middle class party. Labor must be represented by their own party, the Socialist Labor Party. The principles of this party we will propagate in spite of all attacks of the State street fifth mongers, the Scientific Socialists, as they call themselves. The filthy and rough expressions used by the editor of the Wisconsin Vorwärts (?) against some of our members and the party in general, deny the scientific knowledge which these individuals claim to possess. They snuff us with their kiddish attempts, and do us very little harm; the barking of a puppy will never cause us to change our tactics or deny our class consciousness. 'Socialism in our time' is our motto.

R. G. BARTSCH.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

There Is But One Workingmen's Party.
A young man in this city being driven from his poor home because he could find no work, committed suicide.

What think you, my friend, of a system that drives honest young men to suicide for the want of work? This is the damnable system the workingmen continue to vote for. The above case is only one of our multiplied thousands of miseries. Workingmen of the world, unite and bring about a better system.

One of our local populists has been sounding the praises of Senator Ben Tillman. Don't forget, Comrades, that this Tillman is a middle-class defender. It's only a few weeks ago that Tillman put through the so-called disfranchising property laws in South Carolina. Tillman is fighting for the silver barons and employing farmers of the South, a class that hate Socialism with as deep a hatred as the modern capitalist.

There is only one workingman's party in this country. There is only one Socialist party in this country. The duty of every workingman everywhere is plain. Join your party, the Socialist Labor Party.

The difference between a goldbug and a silverbug is O!

'Wise men change their minds, fools never do.' Socialists have become socialists by reading both sides. Most workingmen read the same paper their boss' reads.

Our State Committee has been organized. Comrade A. B. Colby one of our best workers, a true Socialist, has been elected Secretary of the State Committee.

Comrade Frank P. Collins, a true worker in the cause, one of our hardest workers for a nobler civilization has been elected treasurer.

The circulation of 'Manchester Labor' is growing fast. At the prices for advertising it the best and cheapest medium in New Hampshire. Comrade, push this paper.

The Central Labor Union has prepared a set of resolutions which will be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen at their next meeting, in which it advocates a reduction in fares on the lines of the Manchester street railway. A member of the union in speaking of the matter said: 'The control of the street railways should be by the municipalities in which they are operated and not in the hands of private individuals. The individual or corporation at present comes to the city, secures a franchise to operate cars in its streets, to the inconvenience of the street travel

and the peril of pedestrians and property. This franchise which they secure is absolutely free and they go to work and ruin streets, which the city has paid out money to make equal to the travel required.

'The municipalities about the country are beginning seriously to consider this question of municipal ownership of street railways, and electric light or gas plants. This thing is an old story in Europe, where it acts as a direct benefit to the tax-payer. The fares are lower than here but still the municipalities make money. There is no reason why the citizens should not derive benefit from the electric cars here, by a reduction in the fares now charged and that is the object of the resolutions.'

The resolutions which are to be presented were signed by Wm. E. Bailey and F. G. R. Gordon, the committee appointed by the union to draft them.—Daily Mirror.

People starving in a land of plenty; is this the best you can do for a civilized nation?

If you would like to ride across the continent for \$1 vote for it.

Read 'Government Ownership of Railroads,' 10 cents a dozen. Address, F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, N. H.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Interesting Notes and Comments.
If this should strike the eye of any German or anyone who knows a German, we shall be pleased if they will tell them that the Socialists of Bridgeport intend to form a German Section and will hold a meeting March 1, in the Workmen's Political Reform Club, 219 1-3 East Main street, for that purpose. A German speaker from New Haven will attend. Let all Comrades get a 'C. C.' (Co-operative Community) gait on and we'll launch the boat.

It is sometimes difficult to drive home cold, economic truths, but me thinks the following will illustrate by the force of 'fact' why there is a 'class struggle,' and why capitalism and labor are not brothers. That noted institute of extortions and reductions, the Plush shop is the scene where this incident occurred. A woman weaver on arriving at her work one morning found that rats had eaten nearly one hundred warp ends and so she was obliged to go home until it was repaired. Now for some time the 'brother' manager of this firm had been looking out for some plan whereby they could skin the workers a little more, but though they knew the ordinary 'per cent reduction' was the most simple and satisfactory plan they feared their 'brothers' might kick and again attract public attention, which though a good thing to do when making an advance is not at all pleasant when making a reduction. So the 'brains' of the establishment were employed in concocting a scheme that would lower the wages without making a 'reduction' in the ordinary open-handed brotherly way. And so one bright morning it was observed that the 'brains' of the establishment paraded the factory with a large crocodile smile on their callous visages—in fact, a real 'brotherly' smile.

But on the toll-work faces of the weavers was to be seen no look of joy at the 'brotherly' action of the bosses, for a notice was posted telling them that a series of tests would come into force, and they saw clearly that no matter how skilled they might be they would be fined. As an illustration of how low the fines are, let me here call attention again to the young woman's case mentioned above. She was told that as the piece was damaged she would come under the 'fines' and it would cost her \$3! This is not the only case, but illustrated how easy it is for the capitalist to rob the workers.

This 'fine' method of making reductions goes further still. Should it be thought necessary to get rid of a man the 'fine' screw can be applied to suit the case.

Now, boys, don't be fools and yell about the brotherhood of labor and capital.

Learn, as alas! so many have learned that so long as the private ownership of the land and the machines and the factories exists the workers will be compelled to submit to these conditions; but remember that when you own in common the land and implements of production and distribution you will be your own boss receiving the full product of your toil. Join the S. L. P. and vote for liberty.

Just read the following:

The Trade Union, then, by the increase wages, the reduced hours, and the great security of the workers' life it has effected, is regarded by the socialist as an obstacle to the realization of their pessimistic predictions. This is the cause of the socialists' bitter attack on the Trade Union, and of their advocacy of a 'new Trade Unionism; a would-be political and industrial monstrosity powerless to relieve its members in misfortune or to defend the wages and other conditions of labor already won.—The Carpenter.

Mr. Maguire, this is a bare-faced lie; and you know it, too. You also know that the Socialists are the very backbone of the Trades Union movement. You know that some of the strongest unions in the country would go to pieces to-day if the Socialists would back out. Old, rotten windmill! How long will you continue your nefarious work? Your days are counted. All your talk about the 'good wages' your union men receive is a fata morgana. We know hundreds of carpenters who make a big howl about their union scale of wages of 45 cents an hour, while the same people work below the scab scale at about 25 cents an hour, and less.

General Weyler just arrived in Cuba and immediately his work of saving 'law and order' began. Spanish papers now claim that General Weyler was a 'foreigner' and 'Gen. Maceo was a 'nigger.' Poor Cuba! The Cuban revolution shows the British nature of capitalism in its worst form. A feudal capitalist government in the death struggle with Republican Capitalism.

The French Government is hurrying forward plans for representation at the Congress at Moscow in May which will eclipse anything on record in such matters and the French Governmentalist still calls themselves Republicans! Capitalist republicanism—what a farce!

Socialism is the true patriotism.

THINGS TO KNOW.

Tobacco statistics prove that two-thirds of the grown male population of the globe either smoke or chew the "weed."
An authority on cats says that blue-eyed cats are always deaf and that pure white ones are afflicted in the same manner.
Very Awkward Indeed.
This is precisely the kind of mistake a man makes if he "turns out" on the wrong side of the road when a vehicle comes toward him.

The South, whenever Lee's name is mentioned turns hero worshiper. This is why Longstreet's book is getting hit below Mason and Dixon's belt.

A feather box out of curl is not lovely, even though its original cost was \$30.

Scrofula
Manifests itself in many different ways, like galls, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions.
A single large poppy with its leaves placed on the skirt of a ball gown about a foot from the hem is considered ultra-moosh.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills
act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE EARLIEST POTATO IN THE WORLD FOR 5 CENTS
That the finest vegetable in the world are grown from Salzer's seeds? Why? Because Salzer's seeds grow rapidly and produce the earliest potatoes.

DO YOU KNOW...
That the finest vegetable in the world are grown from Salzer's seeds? Why? Because Salzer's seeds grow rapidly and produce the earliest potatoes.

POTATOES IN 28 DAYS!
Just think of that! You can have them by planting Salzer's seed. Try it this year!
LOOK AT THESE YIELDS IN IOWA.

THE ARBORVIT CO. does half the world's seed raising in 1.5 million acres. It has the most complete, and supplies its goods and repairs in your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than any other seed house.

Is there a blot on your health?
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
will remove it.
We will refund the purchase money to any person who takes Brown's Iron Bitters and directed and fails to be benefited if suffering from any of the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache and Neuralgia.

A Perfect Food
That is what Baron von Liebig said of good chocolate. All of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoas and Chocolates are good, — the best, in fact.
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

The Modern Way
Comments itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectively what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeable as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

Coe's Cough Balsam.
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than any other. It is always reliable. Try it.

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

A genius has invented a cane containing an electric light contrivance warranted to burn two hours. Handy on a dark night.

Notice.
Drs. H. H. Green & Sons of Atlanta, Ga., are the greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Cure more patients than the entire army of physicians scattered over this beautiful land of ours.

There are now 1,155 miles of street railway in Massachusetts, and they paid a handsome profit of nearly \$1,000,000 last year over all expenses.

A New Postoffice.
The United States Government has established a branch office in the great seed establishment of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. Solange and extended is the trade of the Salzer Seed Co. that the government for their own convenience to promptly expedite mail matter, located an office in their mammoth buildings.

Keep a careful account of your household expenses. You will find it invaluable for reference.

Florida Facts.
February and March are two of the best months of the year to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to go there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner.

Beverly has brought her bicycle with her. Unlike Sarah, it is not tireless.—New York Mail and Express.

Merrah for Pennsylvania.
The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 207 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win \$200 in gold!

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above cuts, free.

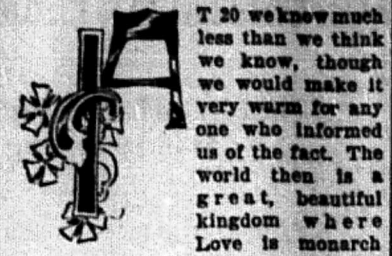
A gentleman in Tacoma, Washington, is said to cherish as a pet a shark. But it is a good shark and weighs 200 pounds.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed.

THE DREAMS AT TWENTY.
I was not literary. But I was fairly well off in this world's goods, and amply able to support some one who was literary. Then, besides I was 20. So the idea took sudden and violent possession of me to have for a wife a woman who wrote things for the papers, and who, placed beyond the necessity of scribbling for her daily bread, might yet follow her bent and make the name of "Jones" famous.

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VIVIAN MEREDITH.



T 20 we knew much less than we think we know, though we would make it very warm for any one who informed us of the fact. The world then is a great, beautiful kingdom where Love is monarch and we his ministers. We think better of ourselves in these days than we ever thought before or ever will think again.

I was just 20 when I met Vivian Meredith, and as full of all the foolish and romantic notions that are common to that adolescent period as I could be. She was indeed a lovely girl. I met her first at a party given by my dear friend, Mrs. Horace Habberton, and on inquiring who she was was told by my hostess that she was a "poor young woman of good family, who wrote for the papers."

I was not poor and I didn't write things for the papers, but I liked people of that description, especially when they looked like Miss Meredith, so I sought and secured an early introduction to her. She was as charming as she looked. Everything she did was well done. She dressed well, she talked well and she danced well.

I have before intimated to you that



THE DREAMS AT TWENTY.

Was I elated? Well, I was 20. Just then occurred the great Thornton reception, which we had all been looking forward to for a long time. I had hoped very much that Vivian would accompany me there, I had even presumed on her doing so, and my heart sunk when she regretted that she had made other arrangements.

She came with Halliday in a miserable hired coupe, and she wore only a few inexpensive flowers. But I could not help remarking, as did every one else, how well Vivian and Halliday looked together.

Well, I suppose I was looking very dejected when Alsbury found me, but I had reason. He laughed at me and told me that I must expect some reverses, that I could not hope to carry off such a prize by one triumphant sweep; why, it was worth some few defeats to win such a girl as Vivian, and he prophesied that all would come right.

I had great faith in Alsbury's good judgment. He knew the world better than I, and I could depend upon his observations. But to me there was a look of most discouraging content upon Vivian's face when she danced and chatted with Halliday, and the total absorption in him which she displayed did not seem to indicate that any thought of me had any place in her life.

al. He laughed at my apprehensions and said: "You are rich are you not? Halliday is poor. Everything is in your favor, for money will buy anything from a man's honor to a woman's love." And—well, on the whole, I believed him and thought he was very clever, and, in fact, felt rather sorry that I myself had not made the remark—it bordered so nearly on the epigrammatic. The spirit of it permeated the subsequent course which I pursued with the occupants of the house on Tenth street.

I brought my trap around to her door, drawn by a spanking team of grays, and took Vivian driving. I put at the disposal of her and her mother my box at the theater. I sent her, out of season, flowers that in their season were enormously costly. Sometimes she protested; at other times she received my attentions with a quiet grace that made my heart bound and then fall back twice the distance it had leaped.

Meanwhile the strong-faced and earnest Mr. Halliday was still in positive evidence. One couldn't help liking the fellow. He was such a man. He looked like one who might break steel bars with his hands if he only wanted to do so, and, what was more, he looked as if his life were clean, and I liked him in spite of myself.

But because he was decent and noble and likable I couldn't consent to let him carry off Vivian, so I consulted Alsbury again, but he told me to keep up heart; that I was getting on swimmingly, and that my course was the talk of our whole set.

conclude with me. He merely said: "Well, these things often happen in life. You'll get used to them by and by. You are young now, but after awhile you will be cynical."
I very much suspect that he had had a disappointment in his own life.
Well, "I am not dead and I am not wed." I am 40 now and well fixed. But I sometimes wonder what the outcome would have been, what new ambitions for achievement I might have developed, had God given it to me to realize the dreams I had at 20.

Watch Chains of Narrow Ribbon.
The watch chain is again in favor. No longer is the jeweled watch fastened to milady's corsage. Instead it is tucked securely within her bodice. The chain is a most inconspicuous affair of narrow ribbon. The chains have a small silver or gold clasp to hold the ribbons together, and a catch at the end, to which the watch is fastened.

The Stomach, Not the Heart.
Nothing is more common than for persons to imagine that they have heart disease, and they often make themselves dreadfully uncomfortable in consequence. In the overwhelming majority of cases, more particularly in young, nervous, fanciful people, the heart is as sound as a bell, but the stomach is out of order.

MUCH IN LITTLE.
Mme. Jeanne Hugo, the granddaughter of Victor Hugo, who was recently divorced from her husband, Alphonse Daudet's son, is about to marry a young doctor of Paris.

When Mme. Christine, the two-headed colored woman, rides on the European railroads she has "heaps of trouble" with conductors who try to levy two fares from the freak.
Among Dr. Donaldson Smith's discoveries in the region of Lake Rudolph is that of the existence of fifteen new tribes of Africans—one of them dwarfs, none over five feet in height.

Mrs. Mercy Thorndike of Rockland, Me., has been a pilgrim here below for ninety-two years. She has moved her place of residence fifty-seven times, and isn't permanently settled even now.

A good deal of interest is manifested just now in an old document on exhibition in Bucksport, Me. It is a commission, signed by Thomas Pownall, governor of Massachusetts, appointing Jonathan Buck first Lieutenant of a company to invade Canada, and bears the date of March 12, 1755.

Emperor William, of Germany, received from the empress several Christmas presents of great appropriateness. She gave him a set of porcelain plate with paintings on them of naval scenes, six drinking cups, each holding a golden spoon, and two large landscapes painted by a German artist.

Miss Heba Stretton, the English authoress, spent some years on the borders of Epping Forest. Her house there was given up because the "nightingales warbled so vociferously as to spoil her night's rest." There is a story about the late Mr. Robins, a famous English auctioneer, who, in offering an estate for sale, said the only drawbacks to the desirability of the property were "the litter of the roseleaves and the noise of the nightingales."

There can be no secession.
Ex-President Harrison declares that it would be an impossibility.
"Our government is not a confederation of states, but as strictly a government of the people as is any state government," writes Ex-President Harrison discussing "This Country of Ours" in Ladies' Home Journal. "It is true that the vote upon the adoption originally and the vote upon amendments is by states, in state conventions or in state legislatures; and that in various other ways the states are recognized and used in the administration of the national government. It could hardly have been otherwise. But the construction of Mr. Calhoun and of the secessionists that our Constitution is a mere compact between independent states; that any state may withdraw from the Union for any breach of conditions of the compact, and that each state is to judge for itself whether the compact has been broken, has no support either in the history of the adoption of the Constitution or in the text of the instrument itself.

The Constitution and laws of the United States take hold of and deal with each individual, not as a citizen of this or that state, but as a citizen of the United States. Each of us owes allegiance to the United States—to obey and support its Constitution and laws; and no act or ordinance of any state can absolve us or make it lawful for us to disobey the laws or resist the authorities of the United States. We owe another allegiance, each to his own state, to support and obey its Constitution and laws, provided those do not conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The question whether an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or whether an act of any officer of the United States, done officially, is unauthorized, must, of course, be decided by the courts of the United States—in the last resort by the Supreme Court. A power in a state court to finally declare a law of the United States invalid would be destructive of national authority, and, indeed, of the national existence.

There can be, in a proper Constitutional sense, no secession and no war between a state and the United States; for no ordinance repudiating the national authority or organizing resistance to it can have any legal sanction, even when passed by a state legislature.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedsmen's earliest, his are 20 days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc! He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc!

A "prominent society man" of St. Paul kissed a lady two hundred times. A jury in awarding damages to her husband assessed the kisses at 75 cents each. This is certainly cheap.

A cough should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. Avoid imitations.

The Belgian Government has let a contract for digging a canal from Heyst to Bruges, which is to cost \$7,500,000. The canal will be only six miles long.

Prosperous Farmers.
Yankton Press and Dakotian: In Yankton County, South Dakota, there are at least one thousand farmers who came here as poor as the proverbial turkey of Job and who to-day count their worldly possessions by thousands. Many of them started in with a house built of sod, and almost empty handed so far as horses and cattle go. Today they occupy fine dwelling houses, have large barns, fine horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, granaries filled with grain, fruit orchards and money in hand. We mention this to show that South Dakota farmers are the prosperous class. Prosperity is the rule—not the exception. With fair prices for grain and live stock they would be 'olling in wealth. Prices, however, have nothing to do with the fertility of the soil and the favorable character of the climate. These natural advantages are here to stay and assure prosperity to the farming classes.

A copy of an illustrated pamphlet on "Irrigation in South Dakota," just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, can be had by addressing W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The line as soon as its duty is ended, should be rolled up and placed in a bag until next time.

How's That?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAM & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, setting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family PILLS, 25c.

Andy Jackson's came served as a weapon for whacking people who violently and with force disagreed with him.

Isn't it expensiveness to wear a rainy-day sign for shopping and have the sun come out brightly before you are out from home an hour?

The D. V. Shales Investment & Mining Co., of Cripple Creek, Col., can furnish you strictly reliable information concerning mining properties in the Cripple Creek district. We always have options on some choice properties that are bargains and handle no others. Local and eastern bank references given on application. Correspondence solicited.

Rechester is contemplating the expenditure of \$1,500,000 upon a new sewer system; New Orleans will soon expend \$8,000,000 for a similar purpose. As the city is so low, the sewage must be pumped.

Windercoers is a simple remedy, but it takes out the corns and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 15c at druggists.

Although a girl may be bright enough to know that "kiss" is a noun, she's frequently unable to decline it.—Philadelphia Press.

Colored pastor in Texas, when demanding his salary, gave as his reason, "Brudder, I can't preach heah and board in heb'n."
Artist—I painted this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door. Dealer (after inspecting it)—Well, hang it on the knob where the wolf can see it.—Tit-Bits.

"No, Willie, dear," said mamma, "no more cakes to-night. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?"
"Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."—Harper's Round Table.

Magistrate—If you broke into the house with honorable intentions, as you say you did, why did you take off your boots in the hall? Burglar—I was told by my mate that the master was lying ill in bed. (Six months.)—Dorfbarker.

"My darling, I love you," said a masked man to a masked lady at a masked ball the other evening.
He felt sick when she said to him in a low voice: "Don't be a fool, John; I know you by the wart on your thumb."

It was his wife.
A gentleman once asked a lawyer what he would do provided he had loaned a man \$500, and the man left the country without sending any acknowledgements.

"Why, that's simple; just write him to send an acknowledgement for the \$5,000 you lent him, and he will doubtless reply, stating it was only \$500. That will suffice for a receipt and you can proceed against him if necessary."

Come West for Your Seed.
That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedsmen's earliest, his are 20 days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc! He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc!

If you will cut this out and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c postage, including above cuts, free. W.A.

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A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
MR. EDITOR:—I read how Mr. Jones made money. I have a better job taking orders for the new Fireproof Deposits—Case for storing deeds, mortgages, notes, policies, receipts, money and valuables from fire. Every family or farmer buys. I sell for World Mfg. Co. (P. O. Columbus, O.) sends for first week, \$5 second, \$5 third, \$5 fourth. (Last week \$5) send check National Dish Washer for same sum. Light, easy work, honest firm, always can make money by writing them. J. C. BAKER

"OLD STATE OF PIKE."

THE HOME OF THE STARK BROTHERS' NURSERIES.

One of the Biggest Institutions in the World—Its Trade Extends to Nearly Every Civilized Nation on Earth.

(From St. Louis Republic, Jan. 7, '95.)

One of the biggest institutions in Louisiana is the Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Company. The trade of this firm extends not only throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and other foreign countries, but it has a number of customers both in New Zealand and Australia.

Eighty years ago there came from Kentucky to Pike County the late Judge Stark, then a young man fresh from Old Hickory's New Orleans campaign. He started the nursery and planted the first grafted orchard in the state, having brought the scions on horseback from Kentucky.

The business has descended from father to son, and is now conducted by the third generation, assisted by the fourth. This firm has more than 1,000 traveling solicitors on the road, and employs more people in its offices than would be necessary to run a large manufacturing concern. The extensive packing-houses of the company are adjacent to the city, connected with the railroad by special track. From these packing-houses hundreds of carloads of trees are shipped annually. The nursery grounds embrace a number of farms convenient to the city, and even extend to Rockport, Ill., where there is a plant of several million trees.

The peculiarity of the concern is the establishment of large orchards. These orchards in 24 states aggregate nearly 50,000 acres, and more than 3,500,000 trees on the partnership plan. The firm is also interested in about as many more trees on the co-operative arrangement. The nurseries have been beneficial not only to their home, but Missouri owes no little of her prestige as a fruit-growing region to the progress and work of development of this firm. The exhibits of this firm whenever made, attract great attention, and do much to advertise the state. The firm pays large amounts for new varieties of fruit, and conducts the largest business of the kind in America, if not in the world.

Louisiana firms have more traveling men upon the road for them than travel out of any other city of the world of its size. This, of course, is largely due to the large number of men employed by the Stark Bros. Nurseries.

A piece of nursery ground a few years ago was purchased for \$2,000. It was platted not long ago and sold for over \$14,000. This is but a sample of return upon investment that is made by a solid, substantial Missouri town such as Louisiana is.

The manager of the Duluth Gas and Water Company has been indicted for manslaughter because a death from typhoid fever was caused, as supposed, by polluted water furnished by the company.

starving children

There are children without food. They cry for it, and are not answered. The pity of it! But often nature cries out in other ways that her children need nourishment. Is your child thin; actually poor in flesh? Does it get no benefit from its food? Then give something which produces flesh and makes rich blood.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites does more than this. It changes the unhealthy action to one of health, thus removing the cause. It acts on the nervous system, which controls all the processes of the body, toning it up into sound and vigorous activity. It is food for growing bone and brain. It makes the thin plump; the pale, ruddy; the weak, strong; it feeds and cures.

JUST AS GOOD IS NOT SCOTT'S EMULSION.

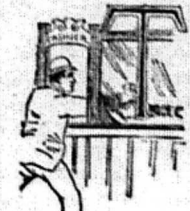
25c. SAMPLES FREE.

Write direct to SWANSON CURE CO., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TOLD BY A BIG THIEF.

BILL VOISBURG CONFESSES TO HIS STEALINGS.

With Dick Coleman He Cleaned Up \$133,000 in One Week in Wall Street. New York—Sixty-Nine Years Old—Last Trick Turned.



HE first trick I turned and how I happened to do it," said William Vosburg, the famous bank sneak and confidence man, to the writer the other day, was the funniest thing that ever happened to me.

There was a neighbor of ours in Albany by the name of Thompson. One day when I was 13 years old he saw me on the way down town and asked me if I wouldn't stop in at the tobacconist's named McPherson, and hand him a package he gave me. On my way down town I found out that it was \$375 in money. As young as I was then I was crazy on gambling. I went down to McPherson's place and started to give him some money, but I suddenly thought what a snap it would be if I could use it first to win a little money gambling. You see I began just as thousands of boys who have gone wrong. Well, I went into a gambling house in the old Broadway hotel, where everything went in those days, and those darned scoundrels let me play, as young as I was. It didn't take



BILL VOISBURG.

them long to skin me out of Thompson's stuff. That night I and a crook named Fleming visited a grocery store and nailed \$900. We divided it and I gave McPherson the \$375 out of my share, and Thompson never found out that I lost the money. The first time I was ever arrested was for doing a fellow what I thought was a great kindness. One of my pals among the young fellows about town was a fellow named Hank McCutter. Well, he got married and I made him a wedding present of a gold watch and \$200 in coin to start housekeeping with. They got onto the watch and he thought he could save himself by squealing on me. I was pinched, but I had two of the best lawyers in Albany, Henry G. Whatley and W. G. Hadley, and they got me off. Only a few days after that two very slick thieves, named Billy McClinchy and Ed Hickey, came up from New York and I fell in with them. We worked two nights together, and I was pretty bold about it. The result was that I got for my bit of the two night's work \$1,000, and then I left Albany. By this time I was about 16, strong and active, and with no end of nerve. I went to New Orleans and worked the boats for about nine years, and was only pinched once in all that time; but that was not for boat work. It was in Louisville. I fell in there with some 'strong-arm' men, or bank robbers. I only wanted the experience. Well, the mob were all caught, and I got my first conviction. Thieves call that getting 'settled.' I got three years, and they were the three longest years of my life. I used to run a good deal with Dennis Troy, who was one of the greatest second-story workers that ever lived. He turned some of the finest tricks ever known in that line of work. We made money very fast in those days. We got \$67,000 in 5-20 United States bonds that were worth \$1,200 to every \$1,000



DICK COLEMAN.

of the face value, out of the house of a man named Moore, on Madison avenue, New York city. The best working pal I ever had, I think, was Dick Coleman. We worked together about eighteen months. We cleaned up in one week \$133,000 in Wall street. We didn't do it by speculation, but by just plain, every-day sneak stealing. About the only time I got a little rattled was one day when I was working with 'Dutch Heinrich,' who was a brother-in-law of John Davis, the green goods man, who was killed by a sucker a few years ago. He nailed \$35,000 in one bundle and got away with it. I saw what it was and he didn't have the tenth part

of a second to get out and away. I thought they had him nailed sure and I didn't want to lose all the stuff. But he got away all right. I was in on the biggest sneak trick that was ever turned in New York. That was when 'Peppermint Joe' sneaked \$235,000 from King & Sons. I think old King could have nailed us that time if he hadn't been afraid to squeal and scare his customers. I have worked every bank on Wall street and up along Broadway as far as the Chemical National in one day, and "fetched" on an average of a hundred in every one of them. Lord, what a racket it used to make! Ten times as much as if we had got \$100,000 out of any one of them. I used to be desperate when I worked that turn. I am an old man now—in my 69th year. I have stolen into the millions, and all I have had for it is some little excitement and seven terms in prison. I have been locked up for fifteen years altogether. For my part, I will never talk with another reporter about my career. My word has always been as good as my bond, and you all have my word that old Bill Vosburg has turned his last trick."

BURNED THE BRIDAL VEIL.

A St. Louis Bride Is Wondering If the Omen Is a Good One.

Mrs. Mary Coleman Barnidge, who was married a few days ago in St. Louis, is wondering if there is anything in the old saying if a bride's clothing catches fire at the altar, without resulting in bodily injury to the wearer, she will "live happily ever after." She was the well-pleased victim of just such an accident, and ever since she changed her name her friends have been showering congratulations upon her. She is the daughter of Dr. Edward E. Coleman of 4163 Manchester avenue, and was married to Frank J. Barnidge at St. Cronin's church. Just at the conclusion of the mass that followed the marriage ceremony the bride's veil, of white tulle, which enveloped her whole figure, took fire from a lighted candle on the altar and burned up in a flash. Father O'Leary, who was conducting the ceremony, was at her side in an instant, and before anyone could make a move he had torn the veil from her head and extinguished the flames with his hands. The church was filled with relatives and friends and interested spectators. The blaze was of momentary duration, but as all eyes were turned upon the bridal pair it was witnessed by nearly everybody in the church, and it created a very exciting scene. The bride's father was standing about ten feet away, and although appalled by the sight of his daughter in flames he sprang forward to smother the blaze. Father O'Leary, however, had effectually checked its progress by the time he reached her side. A lady who was standing near screamed, others prepared to rush forward, and except for the prompt action of the priest a panic would have ensued in the church. The audience was dismissed in proper form and the bride



MARY C. BARNIDGE.

party wended its way out of the church, the guests and spectators with difficulty restraining themselves from cheering the cool-headed clergyman. Father O'Leary followed them to the door, however, and when he showed himself there, the cheer was given with a will, being renewed more than once.

Evangelist Broke Up a Dance.

The society people of Latham, Ga., had gathered at the home of Col. Anderson for a holiday frolic and dance. The sets had just been formed for the opening dance, when the door was suddenly opened and in walked a "boy evangelist," named Albert Budd. He asked all present to get down on their knees while he prayed for their salvation. Some demurred, but finally all did as he asked. The boy preacher prayed earnestly and eloquently for the dancers, and then bade adieu to the party. After he had gone there was an effort to resume festivities, but the spirit was gone and the party broke up.

A Noted Crook Captured.

J. H. Livingston, one of the cleverest swindlers and burglars in the country, was arrested in Chicago a day or two ago. He is wanted in Boston for an express robbery, in Pittsburg for burglary, in New York for diamond robberies and in Cincinnati for similar offenses. Livingston admits his identity and that he has been engaged in crooked enterprises, but defies the police to prove anything on him. The principal mark of identification had been the letters "J. H. L." that were tattooed on the man's arm. These have been taken out with chemicals and only a blur is left.

Swallowed a Diamond Ring

The 7-years-old daughter of George A. Carpenter, of Egg Harbor City, N. Y., swallowed a diamond ring belonging to Charles Broadhead. The ring is valued at \$500. Physicians think it has lodged in the child's stomach.

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE LAUGH MAKERS.

A Few Choice Jokes and Jibes Which We Heartily Recommend to Our Lean Readers—The Festive View of Things.



THE SUN ALWAYS shines when we can't go out. When we're out it always rains; When we've plenty to eat we have the gout To torture us with its pains.

The air that we breathe is full of germs, The water is full of snakes, The fruit that we eat is full of worms, Existence is full of fakes.

The moon always shines with a yellow light

That's enough to make you weep; And worst of all, it shines at night When you want to go asleep.

The earth turns round from west to east.

Oh, horrors! must we stay Upon it, when we know at least It should turn the other way?

The north star's always in the north, It ought to change around.

Oh, why were mortals e'er brought forth Who have such troubles found.

Alas! and would that we were dead, We're failures through and through; We live along until we wed— And that's a failure too.

Sympathy for Two.

Mrs. Jones stepped in to see her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Smith.

"There is something on my mind that I wish to speak to you about," said Mrs. Jones, "and I feel that you will treat the matter confidentially. I wish to ask if you heard my husband come home about 3 o'clock this morning?"

Mrs. Smith admitted that she had. "Well," continued Mrs. Jones, by way of apology, "I am very much disturbed that such a thing should have occurred, especially as his condition, as you know, was deserving of the severest censure; but I am free to confess that this is the first time he has conducted himself in such a manner, and I can say with reasonable certainty that it will be the last. I know you will sympathize with me, Mrs. Smith, for I certainly deserve it."

"Of course," replied Mrs. Smith, nervously, "you have my sincerest sympathy, but I feel that I am also to be pitied on account of the affair."

"Why so?" asked Mrs. Jones, with some degree of wonderment.

"Because," answered Mrs. Smith, confusedly, "my husband and yours came home together."—New York World.

The Original One.

From Life: Adam had slept too long. He felt sure of it as he stretched himself, yawned and rose, with a heavy sensation in his head and a lightness round his stomach, to take a turn about the garden.

But suddenly he doubted whether he was yet awake.

There in front of him was an animal he had never seen before. He thought it was an animal. But it was strangely like himself, yet strangely different. His surprise increased. For some moments he was speechless. Then:

"What are you?" he gasped.

The unusual creature smiled. She picked a loose hair off one of his shoulders, compared it with his wild, unkempt locks and smiled again.

"I am the New Woman," she said.

Why, Indeed?



"Mamma, didn't the Vicar say that the natives of Gongalooloo wore no clothes?"

"Yes, darling."

"Then why did papa put a button in the box?"

Murmurs from the Museum.

The India-Rubber Man gazed inquisitively at the Girl Giantess.

"You're here pretty long?" he said.

The altitudinous lady nodded affirmatively.

"Well, I'll be here," he smiled knowingly, "quite a stretch myself."

On the next platform the Dog-Faced Man emitted a smothered growl.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18.—Robert Williams, the negro who killed Police Officer Suggs early yesterday, was caught last night. While a deputy sheriff was bringing the prisoner to the county jail a mob took him and hanged and shot him to death.

Pure California Wines.

I will deliver Pure California Wines and Brandies, for household and medicinal purposes, two cases (34 quart bottles) assorted wines—FREIGHT PREPAID—for \$6.50; \$7.50; \$8.50; or \$9.00, according to age. L. APPEL, Los Angeles, Cal. All wines guaranteed pure and free from any adulteration. Eastern shipments my SPECIALTY.

A good hot-air furnace gives the best means for warming the ordinary home; a poor apparatus gives the poorest results.

Mothers who have used Parker's Ginger Tonic for years insist that it benefits more than other medicines; every form of distress and weakness yield to it.

A smart Chicago contractor has just been raising and moving for a short distance a brick church weighing 6,632 tons. It didn't hurt it a bit.

W. N. U. St. L.,—971—8.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

Battle Ax

PLUG

As good as can be made regardless of price

5 1/3 Ounces for 10 cents

Other Brands Only 3 1/5 Ounces for 10 cents

Don't take our word for it, but buy a piece and see for yourself.

CLAIRETTE SOAP

Above All Others

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

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

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

McFREE'S Wine of Cardui

(PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—NOT INTOXICATING.)

CURES FEMALE DISEASES!

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Sincerely Promoted Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, city since.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water. score eyes, use.

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIMUM

WE PAY You to Sell Fruit Trees. MERID, Louisiana, No. 1 Rockport, Mo.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KANSAS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SALT. CURED FOR CIRCU LAR. E. KANSAS A BIRD MATTER.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide," or Book for Yarns. PATRICK O'BRIEN, Washington, D. C.

LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

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COMING BACK.

Comrade Albert E. Sanderson Will Return Again to the Aid of Our Glorious Cause.

COMRADES, GREETING:

After a years absence I am able to return again to the aid of our glorious cause and you, Socialist Newspaper Union. I beg of you not to undervalue the work done during the last three years by the 41 local English party organs published as the property of the party by our comrades of St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Troy, San Antonio, Milwaukee, Pueblo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Paul, Cleveland, East St. Louis, Red Lodge, Holyoke, Toledo, Covington, Quincy, Waterbury, Kansas City, Bridgeport, Peoria, New Orleans, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Adams, Camden, Rochester, Ohio, Lawrence, Savannah, Hartford, Lynn, Worcester, Lincoln and Manchester, and think how this list can be increased, especially during the coming presidential campaign.

They have spread the grand truths of Socialism, thanks to energetic and self-sacrificing comrades, while hundreds of the local organs of the "pure and simple" have sunk in their merited oblivion. But, comrades, the party and its members lack wealth, hence economy in the administration of its affairs and especially of its newspapers, is an imperative necessity, and we are just beginning to realize the economy and usefulness of the Socialist Newspaper Union. While the Union has accomplished considerable good in overcoming the prejudice of ignorance, the comrades charged with its management have experienced considerable loss in paying the bills, in most of the cases, and the most urgent economy has been practiced and the former organizers and managers drew but \$4 per week for his work, while its present secretary the over-worked comrade who is now doing the same work, is drawing but \$5 weekly, and its general editor, together with its excellent accountant, are serving without charge. Truly these comrades are not Socialists "for revenue only" and their efforts in behalf of the movement should be appreciated by all comrades who have the good of the cause at heart. The low cash charge made to each local paper for its share of the expense of publication has been overlooked by some local managers and they have lost too much on subscribers who did not pay. Of course this loss falls on the Union and prevents the payment of its bills unless the local section rises equal to the emergency and votes the necessary money to pay its just debt, which it is hoped all delinquent sections will do without delay. Comrades, help your local manager in collecting subscriptions and in getting subscribers and advertisers. It is neither just nor possible for one comrade to do the whole work. He needs your help, and it is your duty as Socialists to help him. At the next meeting of the Central Press Committee I shall offer my services for the extension and development of the Socialist Newspaper Union, intending to give special attention to the establishment of new papers and securing advertisements for all the local papers of the Union, hoping thereby to raise the funds necessary to enable the Union to buy its own publishing outfit, and thus become free from Capitalist control. Comrades, push your local papers. They are the best propaganda you can have, and at a very small cost, give your local movement an importance that cannot be otherwise obtained. We must not rest on past victories. We still have a great work to accomplish. As Socialists we must free ourselves from local prejudices, and stand forth in the bright light of the sun of Socialism as true citizens of the world.

Forward our Cause!

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
Late Manager Socialist Newspaper Union.

Freedom, in fact, which is its highest effect, is self-sacrifice, and of the wise, is chained to the earth in the question of necessity, as certainly as the soul is chained to the world in the body. It is only occasionally a political affair, a civic affair; it is essentially a social affair, a pecuniary affair, an economical affair.—Wm. D. Howells.

Fifteen candidates were nominated for delegates to the London Congress. Of these the following 7 received the nomination: Comrade Morris Moore Avery, Matthew Naguib, Emmaus Pellens, William F. New, E. F. Maciver, Morris Rother and Harry Carlson. The comrades who declined are: De Leon, Matchett, Vogt, Jones, Hosh, Fisher and Kuhn.

Reverberating the public opinion. Distribute literature, hold public meetings, spread the gospel of Socialism wherever you can.

What are you doing? Are you at work for the cause of Socialism? If not, why not?

The Kaiser is very much in need of 500,000,000 marks for the increase of his costly playing called Navy. Our comrades in the Reichstag will see to it that this robbery on the German people will not be committed.

Socialism has become the general topic of public discussion.

Our comrades should make it their special

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Charter Revision and Reform.

Holyoke's city charter is to be revised in order to bring about municipal reform. By the way the whole thing has been engineered, and the persons who done the steering and who are posing as political reformers, suspicion arouses that the whole object of this reformation is nothing short than an attempt to concentrate the present political power into fewer hands, the hands of a privileged few for the better security of their individual interests.

The city government of Holyoke, as compared with local governments of other cities in the United States shows off fairly well with the best of them. There is, however, a cancer gnawing on all of them and the symptoms being the same it is safe to assume that the nature of the disease is identical with them all.

The thoughtful citizens of Holyoke, who are not deceived by superficial appearances know full well that the corruption of our local government is due to outside corporate influences rather than of the corruptible nature of the city fathers.

People who are posted on inside facts know that a tremendous pressure is brought to bear upon the cities representatives upon every issue of importance and even upon minor ones and they are often compelled to vote against their own convictions. If our city fathers have been wanting in knowledge or moral courage to do the right thing it is because it suited certain corporate interests to have just such pliable material in office. To blame them for alleged wrongs done is the old stop thief cry. The blame is thrown upon somebody else's shoulders and the real thief goes his way unmolested.

Holyoke is a rapidly increasing proletarian city with a good sprinkling of intelligent workmen who are not to be bamboozled. This independence of political power is feared by the corporations and they wish to put up their political barbed wire fences so high that these independent voters will refrain from attempting to gain admission into the political paradise of the parasites.

With a mayor who has almost absolute appointing powers, that office will be open only to men who can afford to pay a fortune for its possession. A board of three years aldermen to be elected at large will make a good bodyguard for this supreme mayoralty ornament and only men of means may afford themselves this luxury. We will then be ruled by a king in dresscoat instead of a representative citizen.

The plea put forth by the would-be reformers that the change will bring about desired reforms are all fake.

There are hundreds of cities who have just such governments as is proposed for us through the new charter and their tale of woe is even more miserable than our own. Patterson, N. J., has a one chamber system of three years' aldermen and the reports of their deliberations are of a most scandalous nature. New Haven, Conn., has a board of public works and the doings of their Big Four have caused no end of wrangling and ex-Mayor J. B. Sargant has stated on more than one occasion that the trouble with New Haven is the big corporate interests which defeat popular legislation. New Haven has also a non-partisan board of public commissioners but their doings have disgraced the City of Elms, since Rev. Dr. Smyth lanced that cancer.

The facts of the case are that under our present beautiful competitive industrial system of production and exchange, everybody wants to make a dollar without doing much work for it but have no objection if others have to kill themselves by overwork. Consequently there is a scheming and scrambling for best positions, every resource is tapped to get within reach of the coveted almighty dollar.

Statesmen, National, State and Municipal are bribed and corrupted to gain privileges and favors.

The form of government, whether conducted by a Kaiser, Queen, President, Governor, Mayor or Alderman is no hindrance to the disciples of Mother Mandelbaum and shylock. It's the dollar they are after, to make money, make it honest if you can but for dollar sake make money or you are a great big nobody.

You can change your form of government every day if you please but you will never get rid of the privilege beggar, the man after the cheap dollar. The present system of our local administration may be faulty, but it is the best under existing conditions. Through it you are nearer the people and can appeal to them far more readily than under the revised plan. The nearer a government stays to the common people the safer it is against the onslaught of the greedy money-power. Instead of making it harder to elect men from the rank and file of the citizen a knowing government should encourage the election of men from the common people, that being the best counter-balance against the corrupting influence of capitalism. Therefore, citizens vote down this new wrinkle of the political schemers. Vote No.

M. RUTHER.

Omaha, Neb.

The only issue out of the present economic condition is concentrated collective industry under the control of the new democracy, i. e., Social Democracy.

One of the weak spots of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States is—we are sorry to say—that our leading members are too much afraid of free discussion and free criticism concerning our own party affairs, especially in our party press. Some comrades may deny this, but it is true, nevertheless.

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MANCHESTER.

Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance

For years Socialists have pleaded with pure and simple unions to unite on political grounds to end this miserable system. Have they done it? No, they have fought us at every turn, and turned down every honest man who had the brains and courage to boldly advocate the emancipation of the wage class. The labor fakirs like Gompers and Perkins profit from this worse than foolishness. It is the labor fakirs that have been at war with us all these years. The great mistake the Socialists made was that the S. T. & L. A. was not started ten years ago. Trade unionism, pure and simple, has been a failure in America for 100 years. Since the organization of the K. of L., 36 years ago, labor has been compelled to accept only about one-half as much on each dollar it produced as it did 36 years ago. And out of 23,000,000 workers pure and simple there has succeeded in organizing into trade unions less than 1,500,000. Is that success? Not a single trade has 50 per cent of its members organized. Not one in six of the brewery workers in New England are organized. I believe the S. T. & L. A. is a good and grand movement—that it will be the great trade union of the future. Trade unions may work with Socialists in St. Louis, but they don't vote that way. Boys, let us have harmony. If the Socialists and trade unions can't agree, let us have our own trade union and let us pay our dues where they will count for something. The trade union dues in the New York C. L. F. bring in votes 16,000 in New York and Brooklyn, if Chicago and St. Louis had a C. L. F. like the New York one I believe the vote in those two cities would be four times what it is. Let the good work go on, Comrades but above all just now let us make the effort to fight the common enemy no matter in what disguise.

TRY IT, AT LEAST.

Could We Not Manage to Go Along Without Our Numerous Millionaires?

In the North American Review for this month Prof. Young under headlines: "The Newest Telescope," eulogizes Mr. Yerkes of Chicago because of being the founder of the largest telescope, as well as Lick and Carnegie, etc.

The Professor says: "Mr. Yerkes has established for himself a place upon the roll of honor along with Lick, Carnegie and others who, by their munificent gifts to learning, science and art, have secured a perpetual and grateful remembrance." "Honor to him who deserves it." Is an old saying that well may be applied in this case.

Yerkes like the rest, is nothing but a legal robber, who gives so much for the building of a telescope which very few among the common people are benefitted by merely the rich be they inside of the halls of learning, or somewhere else—all themselves of the opportunity, while the bulk of humanity never saw the telescope though they, by their labor in reality furnished the means. What is said about Mr. Yerkes' applies equally true to the rest that have donated to the furtherance of learning science and art. They have all given out of their plunder to establishments that benefits simply their own class, who praises them for doing so, while the toilers are made to believe, that without this gentry we would be simply barbarians.

No man can give away any more than he possesses.

As labor creates all wealth, and idleness none, it stands to reason that our capitalists, who never perform useful labor could have nothing to give, if the labor got all they produced.

Supporting the people sees into this matter, and ask for their own, what will become of our non-productive capitalist class! It can exist no longer the expense of the lower strata of society, the working bees, but must help to produce in order to live.

After things has taken such a turn the nation has assumed the dignity of employer and employe, of producer and owner, of labor products. The people then will instruct their industrial managers to use the surplus wealth in a manner that benefits all.

Academies and other means of learning will not be reserved for a certain class, but be within the reach of all.

Every community will have their share of whatever tends to the ennoblement of the individual, and can well afford it, too. Telescopes will not be lacking, either, when the public mind is cultured enough to appreciate them.

More people of to-day would like to gaze at the stars by means of telescopes, but they lack the opportunity.

Why should they? Are not all human beings of the same origin and the same destiny? Who can deny it? What is good for one must also be good for another.

When Socialism rules supreme these facts will be recognized. Life's aim to be happy, by means of useful exertion, will first then apply itself to everything and everybody.

Mankind will not look beyond the skies for happiness. Happiness or heavenly bliss will be had right here—not for nothing, as the clergy says the state of affairs is in heaven above, but as a reward of useful and pleasant work.

Brethren, let us work for the noble cause—the happiness of all. Then when our earthly existence is ended, we will be better prepared for a higher life, as we have cultivated ourselves for it by living a just and noble life—something that very few can do under our cut-throat, capitalist system. The clergy, who has a hot and sulphuric place in reserve for all who fall to tread the path of virtue, would do well to help down-trodden humanity to rid itself of the causes that lead to degradation—yes, crime—by recommending international co-operation instead of industrial warfare.

They would go down in history as forerunners of a higher civilization, and as performers of a duty which they, as leaders of good morals have a better chance to carry out, than the rest of the people! Will they conscientiously do it? They may lend a hand, and they may not. In past times they have stood in the way of progress, and little better may they as a class be hereafter.

CHAS. Y. DAVIDSEN.

St. Paul, Minn.

Section Philadelphia S. L. F. At a meeting of the Socialists of Philadelphia, held Feb. 8, the following preamble and resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Reaper Death has removed from our midst, Comrade Jno. Vivien, and Heaman Seims, we feel that a fitting recognition of their sterling characters and splendid manhood should be made; therefore, be it

Resolved, be it: Resolved, By Section Philadelphia S. L. F. that in the deaths of John Vivien and Herman Seims, we mourn the loss of Comrades who were ever alert to the call of duty. Brothers whose heart beat in constant sympathy with efforts to help humanity, whose utmost endeavors were always to be relied on in every crisis. Tried and valiant soldiers in the Socialist Army of Emancipation.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to their families. That these resolutions be spread on the records of this meeting and that copies be transmitted to the families of our deceased comrades and to the Socialist newspapers.

Your fraternally,
ED KUFFNER,
Recording Secretary.

MANCHESTER.

Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance

For years Socialists have pleaded with pure and simple unions to unite on political grounds to end this miserable system. Have they done it? No, they have fought us at every turn, and turned down every honest man who had the brains and courage to boldly advocate the emancipation of the wage class. The labor fakirs like Gompers and Perkins profit from this worse than foolishness. It is the labor fakirs that have been at war with us all these years. The great mistake the Socialists made was that the S. T. & L. A. was not started ten years ago. Trade unionism, pure and simple, has been a failure in America for 100 years. Since the organization of the K. of L., 36 years ago, labor has been compelled to accept only about one-half as much on each dollar it produced as it did 36 years ago. And out of 23,000,000 workers pure and simple there has succeeded in organizing into trade unions less than 1,500,000. Is that success? Not a single trade has 50 per cent of its members organized. Not one in six of the brewery workers in New England are organized. I believe the S. T. & L. A. is a good and grand movement—that it will be the great trade union of the future. Trade unions may work with Socialists in St. Louis, but they don't vote that way. Boys, let us have harmony. If the Socialists and trade unions can't agree, let us have our own trade union and let us pay our dues where they will count for something. The trade union dues in the New York C. L. F. bring in votes 16,000 in New York and Brooklyn, if Chicago and St. Louis had a C. L. F. like the New York one I believe the vote in those two cities would be four times what it is. Let the good work go on, Comrades but above all just now let us make the effort to fight the common enemy no matter in what disguise.

TO THE BOSTON COMRADES.

Old Partyites Who Will Never Become Socialists.

Sir: I would like to call the attention of Boston Socialists to a place which I don't think they attend very much as I don't see but one or two there, that is (Parker Memorial) corner Berkley and Clarendon. It is a small place but it is well attended, meetings are held every Thursday evening at 7:45 p. m. Seats are free, all sorts of subjects are discussed. I never heard socialism discussed much only once in a while some of our comrades would bring it up. Then the democratic defender of capitalists, Mr. Greenwood jumped up and in a patriotic way misrepresented socialism either intentionally or because he does not understand what socialism means. I am inclined to think the latter. Last Thursday the subject was (should government restrict wealth) he said let all the millionaires get all the peoples money then we will all become socialists and take it away from them. Now anybody that knows anything about socialism knows well that socialists do not want to take away the rich man's money he can keep his stolen dollars and eat it if he wants to but what socialists do want is to stop them from robbing the people anymore. Mr. Greenwood also believes in interest as he says if two men are getting \$50 a week and one spends his \$50 the other borrows his savings of \$25 a week and speculate and win and then pay back the man's savings with interest he says is there anything dishonest about that. I say yes, it is getting something for nothing, it is robbed from somebody. Mr. Greenwood is very sore on Socialists and says it is expected that Socialists will pop up at those meetings as though they had no right to attend them. Mr. A. A. Wordell who is chairman of these meetings took offense at the above remarks of Mr. Greenwood and quickly rapped him to order and gave him to understand that socialists were welcome at these meetings as well as anybody else as he believed the socialists should be heard as well as capitalists or single taxers. Mr. Wordell is no socialist but believes in fair play, he was applauded. When Mr. Greenwood attempts to misrepresent socialism Comrades Seley, Lynch and Splaine always smash his arguments to pieces and still he never learns a lesson. This simple democratic capitalist defender, Mr. Greenwood, agrees that labor is oppressed, but when I tell you his remedy you will have to take a day off and have a good laugh. His remedy is stop immigration and then we would all be rolling in wealth. Now there is Mr. Webster, a single taxer, is sometimes used to think well of the single taxers, but when Comrade Seley would object to the millionaire storing up his money Mr. Webster would get up and say that a Socialist don't believe in making fortunes he would not talk to Comrade Seley but would address the rest of the audience, so you see the single taxers would rob the people as well, as fortunes cannot be made honestly. Swindle, schemes, oppression and legalized thievery are ways for making fortunes. Then again there is a kind of a religious lady that never fails to make herself heard, and in my opinion tries to be honest as what she says as she never fails to rap President Cleveland for starting a war. Well we can all agree with her on that I think, but at one previous meeting she said that when beggars came to her door and ask for a few pennies she would ask them if they would do a little work and when they refused to she said they ought to be horse-whipped and made to work. I don't blame them for not wanting to work when they want get decently paid for it, they might just as well go to the one that will give it for charity's sake, but I don't approve of begging, that is just what this present system of ours teaches to do if we can't make money honestly make it dishonestly. She never said anything about the capitalists who do not ask the people for money but take it away against their will and give nothing in return, that to this pretended Christian was alright. Now this is all I have to say and I hope Boston comrades will attend some of these meetings more than they do as the chairman, Mr. Wordell, I am sure will give them fair play.

C. L. WARREN,
29 Canton st.

So long as we place cash before character, wisdom before manhood, wealth before money, we are barbarians.

PLATFORM

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, 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 destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

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

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

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

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

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

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

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

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

Social Demands.

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

and of the employment of female labor

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

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

3. Municipal self government.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Comrades, Give a Good Lift Right Now.

Co-operate and Good Results Will Follow.

COMRADES: Read this and act promptly. Do your duty as Socialists and co-workers in the great cause of humanity.

To-day the Socialist Newspaper Union is as solid as a rock. Thousands of brave comrades gather around one banner. Remember that this paper was started right in the turmoil of an industrial depression. In spite of the hard times the little Socialist cruiser forced its way through the raging, roaring waves and to-day it is anchoring safely in the harbor of success. True, a hard struggle it was, but the harder the fight, the more glorious the victory.

At the time when the storm raged most fearfully, a number of our comrades appeared on deck of the little cruiser "S. N. U." and poured oil in the "roaring sea"—but, comrades, this oil was very expensive for our friends. You will remember that it cost them \$470.

This was the sum advanced by a few St. Louis comrades to the Socialist Newspaper Union. In this way these comrades saved the Socialist Newspaper Union \$600 in the ensuing year, as we secured a rebate and cheaper rates for printing and press-work.

According to receipts under Socialist Newspaper Improvement Fund about \$100 of the money advanced have been returned to the comrades. This leaves a balance of about \$500.

Comrades, we beg leave to inform you that some of the comrades who furnished the "oil" are very much in need of money at present. Indeed, they have given their last nickel to the S. N. U. They do not trouble us, but we know full well in what embarrassed a situation they are and for this reason we are very anxious to return the money to them.

Three hundred and sixty dollars! What is this amount for thousands of subscribers? We request every comrade and reader of this paper to make a little donation. If you cannot give \$10, or \$5, or \$1, why give a dime, or a nickel, and within a few weeks our brave St. Louis comrades will have their money.

And how about the sections? Comrades, too long have you looked upon this paper as a "fatherless" child.

Would you consider it a crime if every section connected with the Socialist Newspaper Union would donate or advance the little amount of \$5, \$10 or \$20? Have you ever spent your money for any better purpose?

Look at this in the proper light. We, the members of the Central Press Committee, are simply your servants. We are sacrificing our time and money for the cause. Our editors and co-workers have never asked for a single cent for their work; they never will, because they are cheerful volunteers in the Socialist army.

And right here mark you that the very men who do most of the work have advanced most of the money to the S. N. U. and thereby put themselves into much trouble in their private affairs and in their families.

Comrades, give a good lift right now. Don't wait. Don't postpone the matter. Do your duty. Be assured we will do ours. Co-operate! Co-operate! Remember that twenty nickels make one dollar.

Yours for the noble cause of Socialism,
DR. LOUIS CRUSIUS,
E. LOCHMAN,
PETER SCHWITZE,
G. A. HOEHN,
J. SCHEIDLER,
CHAS. NELSON,
FRED. GIESLER,
CHAS. KLOTZ.

Central Press Committee Socialist Newspaper Union
Send all money for S. N. U. Improvement Fund to Philip Kaufman, 311 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Voting blanks have just been issued by the National Secretary of the S. L. P. for a general vote on the place and time of holding the party's National Convention, and on a delegate to the Socialist International Labor Congress that is to meet in London, England, this summer.

Fourteen towns have been nominated and are submitted for the meeting of the National Convention: New York, Cleveland, O., Pittsburgh, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore and American, N. Y.