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THE WORLD.

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OHIO.

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

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers
and the National Platform En-
dorsed.

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

The convention was called to order by
Comrade P. C. Christiansen. Comrade
Rembles was chosen Chairman and Com-
rade Gustaves, Secretary.

The Sections represented were:
Cleveland by Comrades Ibsen, Krum-
roy, Dinger, Heidenreich and Gustaves.
Dayton, by Comrades Rempler and Ockel-
man.

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

Canal Dover, by Comrade E. Mune.
The State Committee was represented by
Comrade P. C. Christiansen. There were
also Comrades from New Philadelphia and
Canton: they were admitted with voice
and vote.

The Committee on Platform and Resolu-
tions recommended the adoption of the Na-
tional platform. This was accepted, it be-
ing considered unnecessary for each State
Convention to draft a new and separate
platform and a source of possible confusion.
The following resolutions were also recom-
mended by the committee:

"Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. and the
K. of L. have fallen hopelessly in the hands
of dishonest and ignorant leaders;

"Whereas, The economic and political
movement of Labor should not be divorced
from each other, because both must have
for their object the abolition of wage slavery
and the establishment of the Socialist sys-
tem of production; and,

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

"Resolved, That we commend the con-
duct of the founders of the Socialist Trade
and Labor Alliance as the only successful
course whereby to cleanse the labor move-
ment and bring it in accord with the prin-
ciples of the Socialist Labor Party. And be it

"Resolved, That we applaud the fearless,
determined and uncompromising attitude of
our party organ, The People. Its clear
conception of our aims, the thoroughness

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

The following ticket was nominated:

STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State.

DANIEL WALLACE.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,

JAMES RUGG.

For Commissioner of Public Works,

JOHN SCHUCH.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors-at-Large,

CONRAD EICHMAN.

JULIUS HOESTERY.

The State Committee submitted a report
containing a full account of the develop-
ment of the party during the last two years.
Progress was everywhere apparent. The
report was accepted and recommendations
therein made were adopted.

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

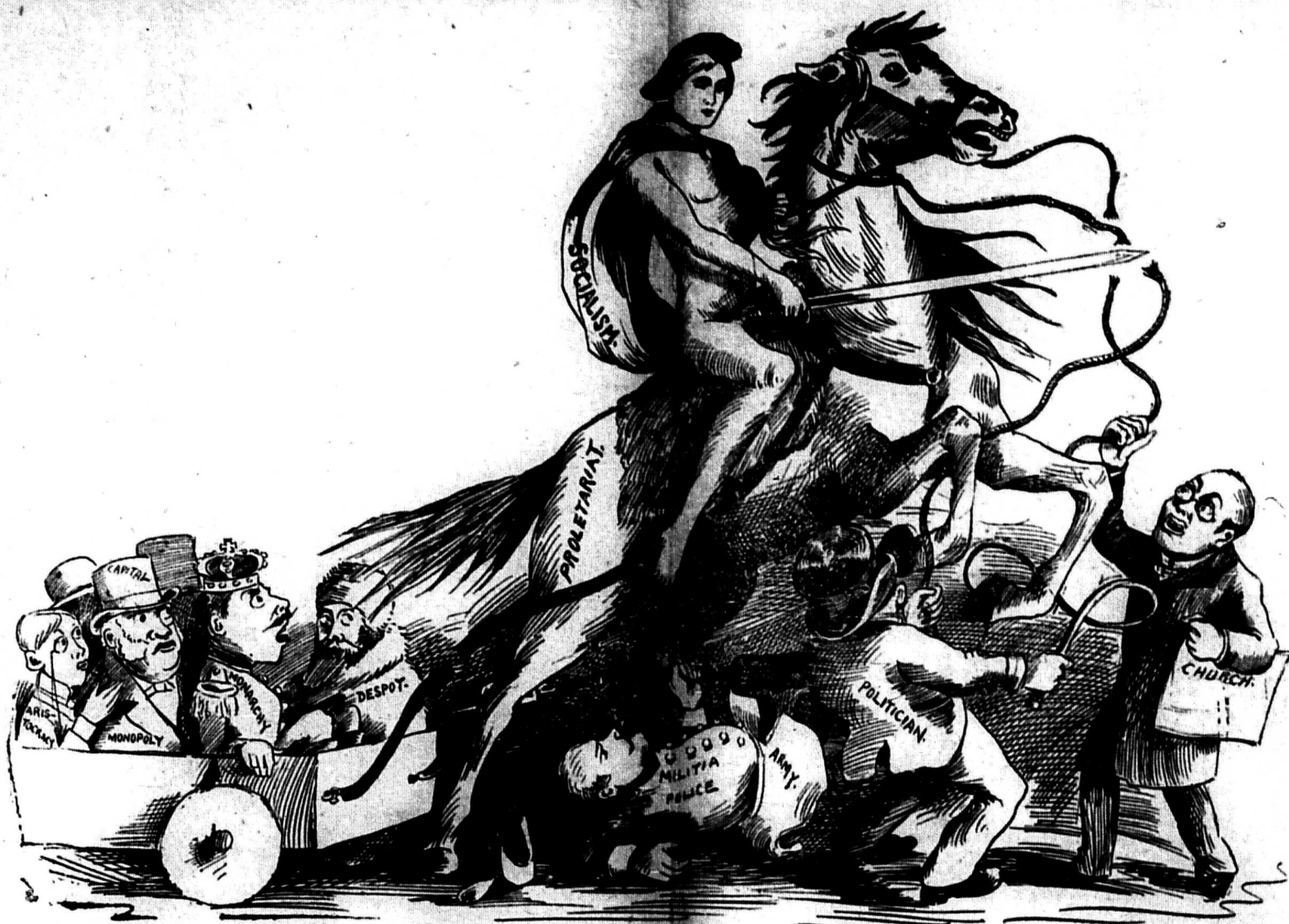
Cleveland—The former numerous and
small sections, whose meetings were gen-
erally without agitational value, and yet
consumed a large amount of hall rent, had
been united into one large section, which
is divided into two language branches—an
American and a German. These meet
weekly and hold good meetings.

The young "Socialist Liedertafel" constitutes
another branch. The Section numbers 100
active members in good standing. In the
Section there reigns a clear understanding
of its mission and exceptional unity of
purpose; hence great activity is possible.
Likewise, from the financial standpoint,
the Section prospers; all old debts are
covered and considerable funds are now in
hand. The Capitalist press, that formerly
attacked the party shamefully, has
changed its tactics, and now proposes to
kill it by silence. But those methods do
not prevent progress; at every meeting
new members are enrolled.

Cincinnati—The former "Independent"
Section has joined the party, and internal
feuds are now at end. There are three
Sections, American, German and Jewish.
The American Section was not able to ex-
ploit the agitation of De Leon to its full
extent for lack of local agitators. The
Sections contemplate to locate there a
Comrade who can agitate. A number of
friendly labor unions were about to join
the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance;
they also request the convention to endorse
the S. T. & L. A.

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

Toledo—It has a very active American
Section; there is also a German Section
which was suspended by the National Exe-



utive Committee two years ago for violat-
ing the constitution. It is financially
strong, but displays no activity. Some
individuals thereof lent energetic aid to
the American Section.

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

Massillon—Complains of the lack of agita-
tional forces. The soil is good; Populism

is well developed. The party has been
pelled to move his paper, "Sound Money,"
from there to Akron for lack of local sup-
port. The Populist club, which began
with eighty members, has long since gone
down; its leaders have returned to the Dem-
ocratic party. An energetic agitation
would yield good results.

From Canton, Comrade Jurgens reported
that he had gathered the "Socialist" Popu-
lists into a club that will shortly join the
party. There also the Populists had lost
all hold. The field was open for the Social-
ists, and should be worked.

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

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

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

Socialism and Walt Whitman.

At the meeting of the Walt Whitman
Fellowship, International, Boston, May
31, in the paper read by Miss Charlotte
Porter entitled, "The American Idea in
Whitman," it was claimed that Whit-
man's philosophy was such that its ap-
plication could be made in daily life only after
the thorough reconstruction of industrial
society, as demanded by the Socialist
Labor Party. This statement was gen-
erally accepted by the members of the Fel-
lowship—and yet it appears that no man
among them belongs to the S. L. P. The
intellectual acceptance of the truths of
Socialism permeates the minds of the pro-
fessional and literary classes, but the moral
adhesion to these truths is still wanting.
Conclusion: None but the workmen can
or will liberate mankind from the multi-
tudinous curse of Capitalism, with its
bullying, chattering, servile supporters.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Boston, Mass.

Section Holyoke at its regular meeting
last week unanimously endorsed the State
ticket by a vote of 19 to 0. The Delegate
to the National Convention was given in-
structions on several minor points of in-
terest, but otherwise he goes uninstructed.

ANSWERED.

A Discussion on Socialism Between
a Prominent Newspaper Man
of Holyoke and Com-
rade M. Ruther.

Our Comrade Easily Wins With Social-
ist Logic.

Following letter from one of Holyoke's
brightest newspaper men.

"I received your note with clipping the
other day and perused the statement with
interest. While thanking you for interest,
yet I must confess that as yet I do not quite
see my way clear to become a convert, nor do
I wish you to understand that I am

"almost persuaded." The theory is ex-
cellent, but the practice! Human nature
is to-day selfish in its make-up, too selfish
sure, and conditions will not change for
ages to come, revolutions, wars and what
not notwithstanding. The Socialistic com-
monwealth can hardly come with talent;
genius, ability or whatever you choose to
use, is as varied as there are human beings.
The man with brain power will be on top
no matter what laws are in force or con-
ditions adopted. Do I make myself clear from
my point of view? The study of econom-
ics has never been a feature of my school
or after life; my schooling ending with the
"a. b. c.'s." of my beloved native land,
and since 13, when I came to America from
Ireland, I have had to "scratch gravel" in
many occupations. While I do not want
you to understand that there is any danger
of my joining your forces, yet, for the edu-
cational part of it, I would like to hear
from you frequently on the subject, or send
me matter such as you sent me the other
day. Truly yours,

X. X. X.

Comrade Ruther's Reply.

In reply to your objections and doubts as
to the immediate practicability of Social-
ism, permit me to say that the best way to
convince a man is to follow his own line of
thought, and show him where he is in er-
ror. You say, "Human nature is selfish—
too selfish." If that were true, then it
would be very easy for Socialists to prove
to their opponents that Socialism would be
the very thing for them, for the reason that
we are striving to make life a pleasure for
every workingman and woman by reducing
the hours of labor, and increasing the op-
portunities for pleasure. The truth is that
the average man or woman is too unselfish
for their own good. They are perfectly
contented at present to wear out their lives
in ceaseless toil and drudgery for the mere
chance of eking out a bare, monotonous
existence. What they ask for is work,
plenty of work, the harder the better, and
plenty of abuse in the bargain, and you are
their man—their benefactor. Selfishness is
not an inherent trait in human nature; if it
was, then the human race would never
have risen above the animal level. Some
people are selfish, as some are cruel or
cranky; many people may become selfish
because of their environments, which
make them selfish, but the human race is,
and never was, selfish as a whole. What
may be taken for selfishness is nothing more
nor less than the inherent instincts in man
or beast of self-preservation. Self-preser-
vation may go a little to extremes and be-
come selfishness.

Man, in his advance from the brute to
his present high standard of knowledge,
had to conquer many brutish instincts, and
it is hardly fair to assume that he will now

come to advance himself still further, on
this line of march, to a higher civilization.

Your second objection—that conditions
will not change in ages to come—is rather a
bold statement and not in accord with
fact. On the contrary it is just because
conditions change so very rapidly nowadays
that it is not safe to predict, even for so
short a period as one year. The proofs for
this statement are so overwhelmingly
apparent that it is only necessary to men-
tion some at random to prove the argument.

In 1874 Massachusetts had 181 chartered
corporations doing business with a fixed
capital amounting to \$35,000,000. In 1894 the number

of these corporations had increased to 350,
661, while their assets amounted to over
\$600,000,000. Now, sir, what does this fact
teach us? It teaches us that a mere hand-
ful of people have amassed immense for-
tunes inside of 24 years, while nine tenths
of all the rest of the people of Massachusetts
are as poor to-day, if not poorer, than
they were 24 years ago, although they
spend the best part of their lives in hard
and ceaseless toil. And so you mean to
tell me that this handful of Massachusetts
millionaires are so much smarter than all
of the other two and one-half millions of
people? No, you will not dare to tell me
that the Vanderbilts, Jay Goulds, Russell
Sages and Mother Mandelbaums are smarter
than all of our Yale and Harvard professors
the thousands of school teachers, editors
and able writers who educate the citizens
of Massachusetts? No you will not tell me
that the imbecile Rothschilds are smarter
than the Darwins, Huxleys, Sumners and
Lancetots, for if you should you would
advance the theory that the Northampton
bank robbers are smarter people than Capt.
Erickson, or that the slick pick-pocket is a
better man than the brave workman who
undertakes to support a family on \$1 a day
by honest labor.

You seem to be of the opinion that
the Socialist Commonwealth offers
no inducements to men of talent,
genius or ability. Aside from the fact that
even to-day the leading spirits of the in-
tellectual world are in sympathy with the
objects of Socialism, it is a fact that talent,
genius and ability can only flourish and de-
velop into full bloom when absolutely free
and untrammelled. At present all these
fine qualities of men are caged and fettered
in the service of Capitalism, and much of
it is crushed out of existence before it has
had a chance to develop.

Under Socialism talent and genius would
have a field so large and fertile as to be al-
most beyond conception as to what the re-
sults will be. You admit in your own case
that you have been obliged to "scratch
gravel" in various occupations. Perhaps
if you had had the opportunity that every
young man or woman ought to have, and
will have, under Socialism your abilities
might have fitted you for something differ-
ent from a "scratcher of gravel." The
trouble with us working people is that we
are not given a fair chance in the struggle
of life. We are thrown upon the world,
and, by force of circumstances, are con-
demned to a life of ceaseless toil, and our
children will be in the same boat. Having
been convinced of these facts we become
Socialists, and, as such, rebel against this
unjust, unreasonable and untenable sys-
tem. Knowing that those upon whom this
system has an injurious effect are in the
majority, we see no other way out of this
dilemma than to vote ourselves out of it.
For every new voter added to our side we
strengthen that side and lessen the power
of the other side; therefore we take great
pleasure in arguing with our fellow citi-
zens as to the necessity of the change,
knowing full well that it is only a question
of a short time when the force of events
will bring about the desired change for our
common good.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

ADOLF STRASSER.

His Attacks on Socialism and His
Misrepresentation of the So-
cialist Movement.

Comrade Adolf Hepner, Editor of the
St. Louis Tageblatt, Calls Him
to Account.

Called himself a Socialist, later on he de-
veloped into a one-sided unionist and be-
came a leader of the so-called pure and
simple Trades Unionists. For this he was
repeatedly "called down" and attacked by
the New York Volkszeitung, but the form
of these attacks made Strasser so angry
that he became not only a bitter opponent
of the paper, but also of Socialism, es-
pecially when the Socialists, twelve years
ago, caused a split among the New York
Cigarmakers by organizing a Progressive
Union, which, however, went back again
into the International Union.

Since those days Mr. Strasser—whose
services for his organization are generally
acknowledged—went continually backward
in his political views, and to-day he has
already reached that point where he also
declares the Socialist movement of Ger-
many a public nuisance.

The Boston Labor Leader of May 30 pub-
lishes part of one of Strasser's articles,
formerly published in the Cigarmaker's
Journal in "answer" to J. Mahlon Barnes.

In said article Mr. Strasser claims that
in Germany, where the Socialists have
been agitating for the last thirty-three
years no Labor laws have yet been enacted.
Furthermore, he asserts that the political
agitation of the German Socialists had side-
tracked the attention of the wage-workers
from their real interests, which lay in the
organization of trades unions.

Now, the fact of the matter is, that the
German Trades Union movement, based on
Socialism, is comparatively sounder and
more solid than the American union move-
ment. Mr. Strasser ought to know this by
the great energy that is characteristic of
the great boycott movements which have
been successfully carried out in Berlin.

Have you ever seen 3,000 American
Trades Unionists sitting in a summer gar-
den drinking nothing but soda water in or-
der to teach the scab beer brewers a
lesson?

Every Labor law in Germany has been
passed by the ruling powers under the
pressure of the Socialist movement. Mr.
Strasser, as a German by birth, and as
journalist, ought to know that the Ger-
man Reichstag is but one-third of the
legislative power of Germany, while two-
thirds rest with the Upper House (Bundes-
rath) and the Emperor.

In America it would be different. Here
a political Labor party, if it controlled the
Congress, could accomplish different re-
sults. In America a political Labor party
could immediately step into the arena of
social-reform legislation, but this kind of
work is opposed by people like Mr.
Strasser. We have heard from that side
many a foolish argument, but none yet that
bore so legibly the stamp of falsehood as
that of Strasser.—Adolf Hepner, in St.
Louis Tageblatt.

Section Springfield, Mass., at its regular
meeting this week will consider the ad-
visability of sending a delegate to the
National Convention or of co-operating with
Section Holyoke and its Delegate, M.
Ruther.

SLAVES, OR FREEMEN?

Vote For the Co-operate Ownership
of the Means of Production.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery Calls
the Workers of Somerville
to Action.

Last week at Bacon Hall, in Somer-
ville, Mass., was organized a section of the
Socialist Labor Party.

The Somerville Citizen published
the following abstract of the lecture by
Comrade Martha Moore Avery:

Socialism is organized democracy applied
to industrial and political affairs.

It has taken mankind four thousand years
to creep up to the conviction and on to the
establishment of political democracy; the
next great stage in Social evolution is to
establish industrial democracy (equality
of opportunity in the field of industry.)

Socialism declares for the co-operate
ownership of the means of producing
wealth, together with the entire list of So-
cial services, that is, the entire capital of
the country—not the private wealth, nor
the individual tools of production.

Socialists are determined on gaining con-
trol of the powers of government that they
may unite in harmony the universal suf-
frage for men and women with universal
and interdependent freedom in the use of
natural resources, labor-saving machines,
and at present (and to be established) So-
cial services, so only, can all advantage of
modern industrial and commercial life be
secured to the whole people with the de-
pendent and servile elements eliminated.

The issues—free trade, tariff and the
money question—are commercial questions
and have no direct interest for wage work-
ers, who are a class distinct and whose
economic interests are in open hostility to
the Capitalist class.

Free trade, tariff and money are issues
which greatly concern one set of Capitalists
in competition with other sets of Capital-
ists, as the process of centralization by
competition, trust and combine goes on.

Wage workers (which class include
high salaried men as well as unskilled
laborers) do not (save as rarely one gradu-
ates out of his class) enter the commercial
world.

It is the wage system that supports the
entire structure of profit-taking, competi-
tion and monopoly—that is, the system of
getting something for nothing. In this
country workmen have not even banded
together in Trades Unions, to any great
extent, so the full force of competition

with the consequence of vast numbers of
unemployed, low and lower wages for those
who are still at work, and, because the
proletariat form so large a factor in the
consuming market, a constant and increas-
ing glut in the market (not because of
overproduction, but because of under-
consumption). Because you produce so
much bread, beef and fruit you must go
hungry. Because you produce so many
goods—beautiful texture—you must go
illly dressed.

Women and children whom you, by man-
hood suffrage, have declared you would
protect, suffer for the necessities of life.
Socialism makes the charge of a criminal
use of your votes. You workmen of Som-
erville—of America—what have you to
answer to it?

The issue is joined between freedom and
slavery in this dear land of our forefathers.
To the high calling of emancipation! This is
your opportunity!

SECRETARY.

Somerville, Mass.

Max Forker in Holyoke.

There was a large audience at the Spring-
dale Turn Hall, Friday night, June 5, to
hear Comrade Max Forker, of New York,
speak on "The Condition of the American
Workingmen and the Future of Their Chil-
dren." Comrade Forker is a powerful and
interesting speaker and handles the subject
in such an easy manner that people cannot
help becoming interested at once. The
novelty of the stereotypical views is a great
help in illustrating the main points of the
lecture. These views are of high excellence
and are well worth the price of admission.
They show up the great contrast in society,
the millionaire palace of the Vanderbilts
on Fifth avenue, and a laborer's ragged
edge of Mulberry Bend. A group of home-
less children in Brooklyn, N. Y., photo-
graphed on the spot, excited much interest,
and the speaker dwelt at length upon the
fact that while the city of Brooklyn had
not money enough to build sufficient school-
houses, they had enough to lavish upon the
militia and their armories. The views
also show the great progress of human in-
genuity in all the walks of life, as can best
be seen in the difference of the means of
transportation between the modest looking
sailing vessels that crossed the ocean fifty
years ago and the floating palaces of to-
day, and in the difference between the
ridiculous appearance of the first railroad
train in New Jersey which travelled at the
rate of 8 miles an hour and the flying
express of to-day, which rushes along at the
rate of a mile a minute. The speaker said
the time was not far distant when electric
motor cars will cover the distance from
New York to Chicago in 8 hours. The
daring ingenuity of modern progress was
shown by the almost perpendicular railroad
leading to the top of Mt. Washington.
The speaker then explained the necessity of
the working people waking up to a realiza-
tion of their own interests and the
interests of their children. This
was illustrated by the last picture,
showing a powerful man asleep on the edge
of a table with a monster vulture sitting
upon his neck while the frail, but beautiful
"Goddess of Liberty," taps him on the
shoulders in the hope of rousing him to
sense his danger. The lecturer was re-
warded with hearty applause throughout
the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

The most successful State Convention ever held by the Socialists of Pennsylvania met in Southwark Labor Lyceum on May 31, at 10 a. m.

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

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

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

Presidential Electors.
Philadelphia—William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Keller, Ernest Uebering, Charles W. Ricker, Gustav Ziegler.

Chester—Henry Broegger.

Allentown—John Lentz, Charles F. Engert.

Scranton—J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

Buena Vista—W. H. Thomas.

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

Patton—John Shmelesky, Michael Bogdan.

Altoona—E. O. Howarth.

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

Kippie—John O. Riley, M. V. Held.

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

Irwin—Michael Klemann.

Luzerne—Adam Kutenberger, Anthony Beckers.

Larksville—James Cook.

Congressional Ticket.
CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Fred W. Long, Philadelphia.

Emil Guwag, Pittsburg.

First District—Harry O. Parker.

Second District—J. Mahlon Barnes.

Third District—Frederick Haacker.

Fourth District—Jules Rosendale.

Fifth District—Ernest Kretz.

Ninth District—Peter B. Herringer.

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

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

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

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

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

On motion, the convention rose in respect of the memory of our lately deceased Belgian Comrade, Jean Volders, and after the transaction of some other routine business, proceeded to the election of the State Committee for the ensuing year. The composition of that committee is as follows:

Frank Marchand, Chairman; George Anderson, 1017 Front street, Philadelphia, Secretary; A. Rehder, Treasurer; Fred W. Long, Victor Lieberman, Charles W. Ricker and Frederick Bertram.

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

Despite the frantic appeals of the old party politicians and all the schemes of the Capitalist class to retain the political power and prevent the spread of Socialism, when the 3d of November rolls round it will be recorded that Pennsylvania is forging grandly ahead to the place where she belongs, both by virtue of her past history in the battle for liberty and by right of her present industrial development at the head of the Socialist column. From many sections of the State most encouraging news of party growth are received. The Populists, especially, are falling victims to Socialist logic and joining our ranks. The split in the Prohibition party, too, has opened the eyes of many to the fact that the liquor question is no issue at all under Capitalism, and that the economic issue, as pointed out for years by the once-despised Socialists, is the only real issue before us. Let us never falter in our faith in the common people. If we sometimes grow weary in our work, let us keep in mind the myriad dead who fused the cannon's mouth for our liberty. If we grow impatient at times at what we think is the blindness and stupidity of the average voter, let us re-

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

Pennsylvania salutes the comrades from Maine to California.

Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS.

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

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The only way to put an end to the economic evils which are upon the people is to destroy the money power by establishing the co-operative commonwealth.

We demand the abolition of the sweating system by the enactment and enforcement of a stringent law prohibiting the manufacture of goods for sale, in dwelling apartments. We emphatically protest against the employment of convict labor, in competition with free labor, and we demand that these unfortunate be accorded humane treatment, for, in most instances, they are but victims of the hellish conditions created by competition.

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

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

The following candidates were nominated:

Governor—Charles Bastian, Chicago.

Lieutenant Governor—Gustav Surber, East St. Louis.

Secretary of State—J. E. Pepin, Chicago.

Auditor—William Schmidt, Chicago.

Treasurer—Charles Heinze, Coal City.

Attorney General—Paul Ehnman, Chicago.

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

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

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

Has Your Subscription Expired?

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

Socialism is the next step in human progress.

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

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

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts

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

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

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

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

Directly to the despotic system of social economics can be traced political corruption and debauchery, prostitution of all talent to the uses of the capitalist, degradation of the sexes, ignorance and misery of children and the manifestations resulting therefrom. Directly to private ownership of capital is due the waste of human power in production of shoddy goods, adulterated food, gingham neither beautiful nor useful, all strife of competition and the prodigious waste of natural forces.

With the present industrial system there can be no true nor compromise. The issue is joined between freedom and slavery, between freedom and capitalism.

In the natural course of industrial evolution through the destruction of the small capitalists, of failures and crises and the constantly decreasing power of purchase of the wage-worker on the negative side, and on the positive, the constructive tendencies of the trust and other capitalist combinations, this system of production for profits, for lack of market must work its own downfall. The class-conscious struggle is necessary to preserve to the race science, art and invention.

Therefore be it resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with the determined purpose to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. We appeal especially to the proletariat, to the intellectual and manual wage-workers and to such persons in the capitalist class who see the inequity of the course of their wealth to turn traitor to the class, that they may become promoters of human welfare, to join with us in demanding the unconditional surrender of the social service and the socialized industries, and in gaining by all practical means the political power of our beloved Commonwealth to that end. Placing ourselves in line with the historic movement of political, international Socialism, we move determinedly on to victory. Our program demands are:

First—Initiative and Referendum.

Second—Municipal self-government.

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

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

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

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

Fourth—Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities.

Fifth—Free public baths.

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

THE PARTY BUTTON.

Comrades everywhere should wear the party button. They can be made great educators. They will break down ignorant prejudice. They are made of celluloid and aluminum, and are strong and attractive. They now cost 5 cents each to manufacture, and are sold for 10 cents each in any quantity. A record is kept of the number sent to each city, and the surplus, after paying postage, will be equally apportioned and placed to the credit of the local P. L. Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of each city entitled to it. Help your local "Labor," and at the same time spread the light by getting several of these Party Buttons, wearing one and selling the others to your fellow workers. They may be obtained at the office of this paper or from the Secretary of the Socialist Newspaper Union, 23 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

KICKING TREES.

Lumbermen Must Know Them and Know How to Keep from Being Kicked.

Very few who have ever witnessed the method of lumbering in the Maine forests realize the danger, with its accompanying fascination, the hard, rugged work with its health-giving results or the enjoyments to be found in camp life in the solitary woods, miles from civilization.

The danger from flying limbs or a "kicking" tree as it falls, lodges, or strikes upon a stump or across a log and swings around or flies back with terrific force, is not noticed by the lumbermen if they are lucky enough to dodge successfully. Another danger that people little realize is that of the teamsters who haul the logs from the stump to the main road. Much of the timber is cut on the mountain sides, which are so steep that a horse team can scarcely climb up. At the top, logs measuring from 30 to 50 feet in length are loaded upon one sled and are dragged down the mountain. In places the road goes down so steep that the ends of the logs are above the horses' hips. The logs with the sled tip down, and away they go down the mountain as fast as the horses can go, with the teamster hanging to the reins and keeping his balance upon the logs as they thrash and roll around beneath his feet. Occasionally the teamster emits a terrific yell that would put a Comanche Indian to shame, to warn his brother teamsters that he is coming, so they can get out of the way. They drive into a turnout, and the loaded team spins past them. It is seldom a horse loses his footing; if he does the team is sluiced down the mountain. Occasionally they go against a tree, and sometimes both of the horses are killed, but they generally come out all right, with a few scratches.

OVER THE RAPIDS.

A Mighty Perilous Trip Made by a Boatman at Niagara.

Niagara Falls special to a Chicago paper: "There he goes," cried hundreds of people in one accord along the bank of the upper river as Fred C. Heine, a German boatman, shot out into the river just above the American rapids and falls to make the perilous trip across the swiftly-running stream to the head of Goat Island. The river was full of ice, which threatened to swamp the daring navigator. The bow of the boat at one time ran into a large cake and it took Heine some time to break loose. He drifted down rather dangerously near the upper breakers in the rapids and the thousands of spectators who had assembled held their breath expecting the man would not be able to keep out of them. He used his paddle very effectively and shot his boat across and into the quiet water above Goat Island. He did not dare land, as the restoration police warned him to keep off the state property or they would arrest him. He hoisted two American flags in the bow and stern of the boat and made the trip back very easily. This feat was a common one with the Indians. However, a mishap or accident means death. Heine had a canoe-like boat, which was very easily handled.

"Mustard and Cress."

A charming young hostess, whose residence is on 81st street, has started a pleasant little fad that is growing rapidly in favor among the younger housekeepers of the uptown set. The fad is nothing less than to have fresh and crisp "mustard and cress" served in puris naturalibus, as it grows, on the breakfast table. Mustard and cress is a favorite addition to the thin bread and butter of English breakfasts and teas, and the young hostess has hit upon the design of growing it in her own dining room. The process is simplicity itself. A piece of clean white flannel is placed in the bottom of a soup plate and saturated with water. It is then sprinkled with mustard seed and a tablespoonful of water night and morning does the rest. In three days the seed sprouts; in a week the plate is a mass of pretty green seed leaves. In ten days it is a forest of crisp and succulent cress, which can be placed upon the table and eaten just as it grows. It seems to freshen up the breakfast table wonderfully and, besides, it is "so English, you know."—New York Journal.

Warning from the Grave.

On an ancient gravestone in the Georgetown, Md., cemetery is found the following admonitory epitaph: Stop, traveler; one moment wait. While I my solemn tale relate. With strong ambition, youth and health The world I followed, grasped at wealth. Madly despised my Maker's frown And broke my constitution down. At length incurable disease Brought death to me by sure degrees. My sins around me wound a chain To drag me down to endless pain. I cried for mercy, but I cried, Perhaps, too late, for when I died My friends had nothing left to prove I ever felt a Savior's love. As then, with my expiring breath So now from the cold house of death I warn you, sinner, turn, beware, Forsake your sins, or meet despair.

The Colonel's Definition.

"The horn of plenty!" repeated the Colonel, pressing his hand to his brow. "That would be difficult to define for any and all circumstances but I should say that five fingers was a good, average figure."

With which he didn't care if he did.—Detroit Tribune.

Darkness cannot be made black enough to destroy light.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

SOME QUEER AND CURIOUS PHASES OF LIFE.

Murphy at the Bat—A Hungry Vulture Gets Away with Carcass of a Cow—A Little Girl Rescued by an Elephant—Clothed Their Cows.



HE crack of the bat and the whizz of the ball. And the umpire's fog-horn about Will soon be heard, and on every hand. Good men will be striking out. The pitcher will tie himself into a knot. With a fendish twist on his face, And the ball will come in with a cork-screw curve, And a batter will fall from grace.

The catcher will stand in his armor of pads, With a bustle strapped over his phiz, And when a foul pops over his head, He will struggle to see where it is. The coachers will hug up as close as they dare

To the base lines, and cheer up the men With hoarse cries of "Go it, Tim!" "Slide, Kelly, slide!" And "Now you're off! Come back again!"

"Way out at right field, with the sun in his eyes, A player will put up his hand; The ball will come sailing along through the sky— He'll muff it—then hear the grand stand!"

While Murphy at short—blest child of the gods!— As a screaming hot liner spins by, Will put out his hand, and, by mere lucky chance, Will gather it in on the fly!

Then, oh! what a howl from the bleachers will rise! And Murphy will take off his hat, As if 'twere the commonest, every-day thing To capture balls hot from the bat.

Yes, the crack of the bat and the swish of the ball, And the umpire's fog-horn cry Will soon be heard. And the champion-shrip?

Well, we'll talk about that by and by.—Somerville Journal.

A Big Hungry Vulture.

Chino Dispatch to San Francisco Examiner:—A bird of prey as tall as a man! Such is the prize just captured by the superintendent of Richard Gird's ranch in the hills south of Chino, San Bernardino county.

The prisoner is a magnificent specimen of the California vulture, without doubt the largest ever taken captive. From the crown of its ferocious-looking, red-wattled head to its strong, scaly talons it measures six feet. Its plucky captor is an inch or two shorter in his cowhide boots. The man has the advantage in weight, for the bird weighs 100 pounds. Still, that is a fair fighting weight to carry through the rarefied upper air. In order to accomplish this feat the vulture is provided with wings that have a spread of twelve feet. Withal, the ornithologists who have seen it say that it is merely a youngster.

Apart from the red wattles already alluded to, the bird's head conveys the idea of a very bald old man of miserly instincts. The back and the upper part of the wings are gray and the tall larger wing feathers are a glossy black. The legs and feet are of a reddish hue.

Altogether, Mr. Gird's pet is a formidable-looking customer. Partly for this reason, partly because of his red poll, partly because of his light weight in contrast to his extreme height and strength, and partly because he shows a vicious inclination to deal knock-out blows to whoever approaches him, Mr. Gird proposes to take good care of his prize and is prepared to match him against any captive wild bird living.

If the match were an eating contest, Mr. Gird would probably be on the safe side. Allured by the palatable flavor of a dead cow, the bird devoured nearly every particle of flesh from its bones which so oppressed him that however vigorously he flapped his wings, he was unable to soar away to his eyrie among distant mountain fastnesses.

In this humiliating predicament he was lassoed and dragged to Mr. Gird's stable. His mood just at present is a trifle morose, as might be expected under the circumstances, but Mr. Gird hopes to convert the bird into an affectionate and interesting household pet. Even in the bird's present untutored condition his owner declares that he would not take \$1,000 for him.

Mr. Gird probably does not exaggerate the value of his acquisition. The California vulture is very nearly extinct, owing to the traps laid for birds of prey by the settlers.

Rescued by an Elephant.

From the Chicago Tribune:—Bessie Rooney, the 10-year-old sister of Michael Rooney, the bareback rider, was about to be hanged to death by a bear yesterday morning at Tatterall's, when Babylon, one of Ringling Brothers' big elephants, knocked the brute down and saved the child's life.

The bear, known as "Growler," had a vicious temper. He was chained near the elephants. The little girl is a friend of the elephants and was romping with some of them when Growler seized her and closed his paws around her slender form.

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bear was stunned by the blow, and released the child, who had fainted. The elephant then picked her up and placed her where the bear could not reach her. Attendants, who heard Bessie's screams, ran to her assistance, but arrived too late to rob Babylon of the honor of saving a human life.

Clothed Their Cows.

From the San Francisco Chronicle: A few days ago the residents of the southern portion of the county had their attention directed to a herd of thirty-five cows which were being driven out Mission road to San Mateo county. On each of the animals was a covering consisting of four ordinary barley sacks sewed together. The blanket was fastened by cords to the legs of the cow and tied about the neck.

The cows belonged to Koostri Brothers, of the Holstein Dairy, near the Five-Mile house. They were being driven to a ranch in San Mateo county about five miles south of Colma, near the ocean shore. George Koostri, one of the owners of the cows, said the idea was common in the cold countries of Northern Europe.

"The ranch we own in San Mateo county," he said, "is situated very close to the ocean. The climate is cold. The breezes which blow from the sea are very penetrating. Our cows would be chilled and we would be unable to allow them to pasture if we did not provide them with some covering to resist the cold. In some of the European countries the cows are blanketed in the winter months and kept in a large enclosure. They are not allowed out, but are fed in a stable. This lasts in some places from the first of November to the first of May. We have thirty-five cows out on the ranch. Every one wears a blanket, which will not be removed until they return to the city about three months from now. The climate here is much warmer in comparison to what it is along the sea shore in San Mateo. The people who watched us driving the herd to the ranch thought that the cows were sick. They were very healthy, I can assure you."

Stabbed With a Hat-Pin.

From Chambers' Journal: A man was stabbed in the back of the right shoulder with a hatpin, such as women use. The pin broke when the blow was inflicted, and only the head with the upper part could subsequently be found. The man suffered no inconvenience from the injury, and, this being the case, he thought no more of the matter. However, some months afterward he suffered a good deal from pain in his right shoulder, and this was ascribed to rheumatism. But no relief followed the treatment adopted, and it was not until some weeks had elapsed that the symptoms entirely passed away.

In the course of time he noticed a long, hard substance under the skin in the region of the lower part of the breastbone, which puzzled him greatly. Suddenly he chanced to think of the stab with the pin which he had received about twelve months previously, and then it occurred to him that the hard substance was the missing portion of the pin. He obtained the services of a surgeon, who cut down upon the foreign body and found it to be exactly as the man had supposed. The portion of the pin extracted was two inches and five-eighths in length, and slightly bent in the middle.

Worms in the Eye.

From London Titbits: This is not so improbable as it may seem, but only people who live in tropical countries suffer in this way. The worm in question is a mere thread—one of the filaria—and looks like a very little piece of vermicide; but when examined under a microscope it is seen to have a round head and a pointed tail. It has been found in the eyes of Europeans who have lived on the Congo and in similar countries. The eye becomes more or less inflamed and swollen until the worm is either extracted or migrates of its own accord. This migration is one of the peculiarities of the "filaria," as it is sometimes called. It goes from one eye to the other, passing under the skin at the back of the nose. It will be seen in one eye for a day or two, then it will disappear; but a few days later reappear in the other eye. It does not always remain upon the surface in the conjunctiva (its usual abode) but occasionally makes a tour of the whole of the organ of vision.

Bicycle-Ostrich Race.

From the London Truth: A queer race was run in South Africa a few weeks ago. For some time the question of the speed of an ostrich has been a subject of some discussion, and a noted cyclist determined to test his speed against the powerful bird. A smooth-course was selected and the chase began. The wheelman drove the pedals around with great velocity and came abreast of the bird. No sooner did it perceive the man than it started at a headlong gait, and although the wheelman was covering ground at the rate of a mile in two minutes, the ostrich swiftly distanced him. A stern chase is a long chase, and no doubt the power of the rider would enable him to overtake the ostrich in the end, but he could do nothing in a mile race.

A Transvaal Penny.

A penny of the Transvaal republic possesses one remarkable peculiarity over all other coins of republics in that the head of its president appears upon its face, as is the custom of monarchies the world over. President Kruger has not an imperial countenance. On the other side of the coin, in the center, is a lion standing, presumably, for African savagery, which the boer at his right has vanquished, while below is shown his primitive "trek wagon."

In the exact center of the design is an anchor, while in the circle about the edge, in English, are the words, "I Penny" and the date.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

CURRENT DOINGS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF INDUSTRY.

An Instrument by Which a Person May See and Not Be Seen—Automatic Lifeguard for Cars—A Roasting Pan—New Army Rifle.

A FIRM of foreign opticians are placing on the market a combined instrument by use of which a person may see and not be seen. It is called a stereo-telescope, and by the illustration it will be seen that two tubes extend at right angles to the eye-piece. When the observer looks through the small peepholes he sees a different field with each eye. The rays of light from the objects which lie in the field of vision are reflected by means of prisms so that they turn the corners at the right angles and become "centered" in front of the vision. Thus one can leisurely study an object while under cover, the head being in such a position as to admit of its not being seen. When the tubes are thus extended the observer may stand behind a tree or a wall and reconnoiter from his concealed position. It may also be adjusted so as to carry the view over an intervening wall or obstruction that is higher than the person's vision. The invention will be very useful in the hands of detectives and the police.

Automatic Lifeguard for Cars.
While the usual line of woman's invention runs in a class of goods that are particularly adapted to their own and children's use, or to household articles, still there are instances where no such "pent up Utopia" contracts limits their powers. Clara M. Beebe of Elmira, N. Y., was granted a patent recently for a lifeguard or fender for street cars which shows a commendable proficiency in the knowledge of the mechanical principles governing this line of invention. The construction of Miss Beebe's fender comprises the combination of two plates mounted to slide longitudinally under the car, and a shelf carried by the front extremities of the plates. A spring is connected with the plates, which is under control of the motorman's foot and adapted to move the shelf forward, when released operating to pick up or remove any obstruction from the track and so prevent its getting under the wheels.

Revolution in Gas Lighting.

The great revolution predicted in lighting systems by the introduction of acetylene gas is somewhat slow materializing. Satisfactory tests, however, have been made on a small scale. A company in New York is now engaged in the attempt of adapting the gas to the ordinary uses of the household by condensing it in small steel cylinders or flasks eight inches long and four inches in diameter, which will contain one pound of the gas and last fifteen hours, and which can be placed in a lamp stand the size of the ordinary kerosene lamp. In dwelling houses with gas fixtures tanks can be attached to the pipes now in use.

New Cash Register.

A new cash register is being introduced by a western firm which has novel features in computing not possessed by other devices of this kind. It is possible, with this machine, to record ten thousand dollars' worth of business, and in more compact form, it is claimed, than by any other register. For instance, by tripping the lever two of three times it will give double or triple the original number. In the accompanying cut the register shows twenty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents. The first is three times nine

Coloring Leather by Electricity.

A new process of coloring leather by electricity is gaining favor. The leather is placed upon a zinc table, which forms the positive pole. The dyeing material is poured over this, and the negative pole connected to the leather. Under the action of the current the coloring matter penetrates the surface of the leather. Patterns may be made upon the leather by covering it with a pattern plate connected to the negative pole. The parts directly beneath the plate will be lighter than those exposed.



and the latter three times seven. No other machine, it is claimed, will compute like this. If you wish to get two dollars and seventy cents, the ninety-cent lever is pulled three times, or if two hundred and seventy dollars, the ninety-dollar lever is tripped three times. Every transaction is also recorded inside the machine. There are also recording disks for "cash sales," "money paid out," "cash on account sales" and "no sale," being worked by rods which show in the center between the levers. Altogether it seems to be a complete automatic bookkeeper.—New Ideas.

New Army Rifle.

A German inventor, Paul Brand, has constructed a new rifle which is attracting a great deal of attention in sporting and army circles. The shooting of the projectile or bullet is caused by the sudden expansion of compressed gas. Among the advantages claimed for the new system of propulsion are, first, the trifling heat generated in the gun barrel; second, the absolute absence of smoke; and

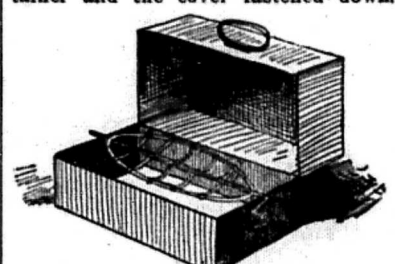
third, the impossibility of "fouling" the gun. Since the cartridge contains nothing but the projectile itself, there is no danger in handling them, and considerable space and weight are thus saved to the hunter or soldier. The reservoir carried with the gun contains sufficient compressed gas for two thousand five hundred discharges. The force of a shot surpasses that of the present repeating rifle one and one-half times, and fifty shots may be fired without interruption. The new gun has been patented in all countries, and its extensive manufacture is being provided for.

Skating with Sails.

A Swedish inventor has constructed a sail with which the skater propels himself with amazing rapidity. This sail is easily managed, and may be large or small, according to the fancy of the user. It is made with an exceedingly light frame and light, strong cloth, and is somewhat in the shape of a keystone. A mast runs through the middle from end to end, and the large end is held in front of the skater. It is possible to tack and turn with ease, and a skillful skater finds a very great advantage from the use of this simple appliance.

Roasting Pan.

A famous gourmand has said that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," and perhaps the bettermost sides of all of us, both male and female, are most easily approachable through the perfection of culinary practice. A Bristol, Pa., dame has patented an improved roasting pan by which a roast is not only "done to a turn," but by a turn. The improvement consists of a wire cage which is swung on a rod passing through the center of the pan. The roast is placed within the wire container and the cover fastened down.



The pan is of sufficient depth to allow of the turning of the cage, roast and all, within the pan, the iron center rod reaching through the outside and one end of which is turned into a handle.

Cinder Guard.

A cinder guard for the relief of postal clerks on postal cars has been adopted by the government and will shortly be placed on all fast trains which take mail from a crane at local stations without stopping. The device is attached to the side doors of postal cars, and protects the eyes and face of the clerk while operating the crane to receive the mail. The device is constructed of heavy sheet iron with a glass front through which an unobstructed view can be obtained while handling the mail catcher.

Wagner at Marseilles.

Wagner's "Tannhauser" was recently produced at Marseilles, and received with even greater enthusiasm than "Lohengrin." From Germany the curious fact is reported that the benighted inhabitants of Worms, a city of over 25,000 inhabitants, never had a chance to hear those two operas till last spring. In America, a city of that size would hardly expect to hear any grand opera, but in Germany, where nearly every town of 20,000 has its local company, the above fact ranks as a curiosity.

Iron Ore Deposits.

The existence of the greatest deposits of iron ore and the fact that the largest portion of the supposed Labrador peninsula is in reality an island of 50,000 square miles, are the largest discoveries of A. P. Low of the dominion geological survey. The ore is composed of quartz, feldspar and magnetite, and grades from ferruginous gneiss into an almost pure iron of high grade. This bed, in great thickness, can be traced for upward of thirty miles, and there is an immense mountain of almost pure metal.

Sunstroke in the Snow.

A Sullivan county, New York, man says that he was at work cutting telegraph poles on a tract of woodland. The woods are thick and there was considerable snow on the ground, which the sun had not melted. His feet, from standing in this melting snow, became very cold and the heat of the sun beating down with all the intensity of mid-summer on his head felt very strange. Fearing sunstroke congestion of the brain or apoplexy, he had to quit work.

Pipes Thawed by Electricity.

Electric heat, it is said, has been applied with success to the thawing out of frozen water pipes in England. A double wire is run into the pipe until it meets with the obstruction, when the current is turned on, and as the current passes it becomes hot and melts the ice.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Current Notes of the Modes—What to Do When the Doctor Is Not Near—Air in the Bedroom—Hints for the Household.

T is so much an easier matter to appear well-dressed in summer than in winter. Materials cost less and are infinitely more lovely, while the dainty, airy styles are more generally becoming than the severe modes of the winter.

Batiste is in high favor for handsome street gowns. In a costume of this material one always may feel perfectly gowned, but not overdressed, even with silken lining, since it always shows in gleams of color through the goods. Plain batiste is used for the body of most of these gowns. It combines so beautifully with the embroideries and lends itself so sweetly to the decoration of ribbons of silk.

A fetching gown is made up of plain batiste over a foundation of sky-blue taffeta. The material of the skirt is plain and quite transparent, showing the color of the silk through. The bodice is in blouse effect, of the plain stuff, with a ripple attachment set in squares of embroidery and caught to the waist by folds of turquoise blue velvet. A huge shoulder collar of embroidered batiste, cut also in large squares, is a handsome addition, with its facings of turquoise blue satin. A high stock of blue velvet sets off the neck.

STREET DRESS.



The sleeves are full bishops, made up of all over embroidery.

Decoration on Outing Gowns.

Severity makes but few gowns, but to these few there is a decided air of distinction, perhaps by way of contrast with their elaborate neighbors. Even the outing gowns are more elaborately decorated about the jacket, the vest or the collar, not in an obtrusive way, but nevertheless elaborate. One, a novel, as well as decidedly chic costume, is made up of a heavy Scotch mixture in shades of brown and scarlet. The



perfectly plain and unusually wide skirt is lined throughout with rustling scarlet taffeta made with a set of foot ruffles. The ripple coat is extremely short, as are most of this season's jackets, and is made up of the Scotch goods, with widely flaring revers, showing a broad vest of brilliant scarlet broadcloth, bordered with a band of tan-colored canvas, and all crossed over with strips of gold braid, ornamented

with flat gold buttons. As a contrast is a severe tailor gown of snuff brown canvas made up over snuff brown taffeta, glistening through its coarse meshes.

The sweeping skirt has a foot decoration of thick brown silk cords set in a double row, several inches from the bottom. The bodice is a smoothly-fitted affair, drawn closely into a belt of brown suede, with a buckle to match. A pointed yoke is simulated by rows of the cord, with shoulder decorations of the same. The full leg of mutton sleeves are finished with a cord of the band.

When a Doctor Is Not Near.

It is very often the case that at just the time one needs a medical man it is impossible to get him. A sick person may take a chill after the doctor has paid his call. Warm the patient at once. Fill strong bottles with hot water, placing them under the knees, at the feet, under the armpits. Give stimulants and cover with blankets. After he warms up, do not sweat him, but gradually remove the extra covering. Be sure to keep an even temperature in the sick room. This is most important at night and in the small hours of the morning. Always have hot water available in sickness of any kind. Anyone with the average intelligence can keep track of the pulse, temperature and respiration, so that in case of faintings or sinking spells he may know when to give stimulants. A bottle of brandy or good whisky, a rubber bag for hot water, and a can of ground mustard are the three first requisites for the family medicine chest. Always be prepared for emergencies.

Fresh Air in the Bedroom.

In the daytime allow plenty of air, light and sunshine into your rooms, for even if it does injure the furniture and

HOT WATER HEATING.

MOST ADAPTABLE SYSTEM FOR THE HOME OF TO-DAY.

Supersedes the Radiator and Steam Heater—New Houses Should Be Planned with This Great Comfort in View—Points to Consider.

(Copyright 1906.)

Scarcely a day goes by that does not witness some new application of electricity to the needs of mankind. By common consent the present is called the "Age of Electricity" and so it may not be too much to expect that very shortly this most powerful, but still least understood of natural forces will be utilized to heat our houses as well as to light them. There has already been a limited application of electricity to heating purposes in some trolley cars, and electric cooking stoves have been made and used. But all of this has not yet passed the experimental stage.

With the above exceptions in mind, what may be called the latest of heating apparatus is that which makes use of hot water or a combination of hot water and hot air. The use of hot water in one form or another to raise the temperature of a room is by no means new. Many years ago every improved conservatory or greenhouse was equipped with large open troughs in which hot water circulated; later, the troughs were supplanted by large iron pipes, and this system still remains as the best for the purpose. But it was manifestly impossible to use such an apparatus for a dwelling, and only in comparatively recent years has the hot-water system been perfected by the substitution of radiators for troughs and pipe of large diameter.

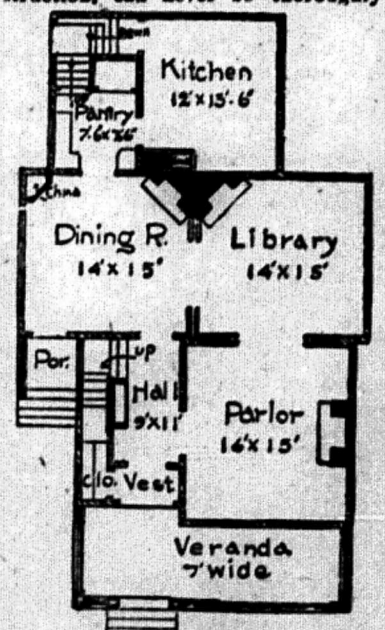
Hot-water heating for dwellings has some prominent advantages that have done much to establish it firmly in favor. It is the safest, for one thing, and it provides the most equable temperature, as it can be carried a long distance horizontally. It is very easily regulated, and the matter of attendance is reduced to a minimum, which is no small consideration. There is no circulation of dust, which is the inevitable concomitant of hot-air heating. To get the very best results a hot-water plant should be installed in a new house, planned with this in view. Hot-water heating is estimated to require one-fourth more radiating surface than steam, and of necessity there must be more and larger radiators; these can be placed where they will not be obtrusive. They can be adjusted beneath the windows and enclosed, and arrangements can be made



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

for the passage of a current of fresh air over the radiators, thus contributing admirably toward the ventilators of the house. The very latest application of hot water to heating is in combination with hot air, and in many ways this is the most perfect system of all. Both sources of heat are in the same furnace, which need be no larger than if either system was used by itself. The furnace is like the ordinary hot-air furnace, except that a hot-water drum occupies the central part of the dome.

Those rooms that can easily be reached by a direct current of hot air, are heated by registers, while those further away from the furnace are equipped with radiators. This system is particularly well adapted for large and rambling country houses, which, from the very nature of their construction, can never be thoroughly



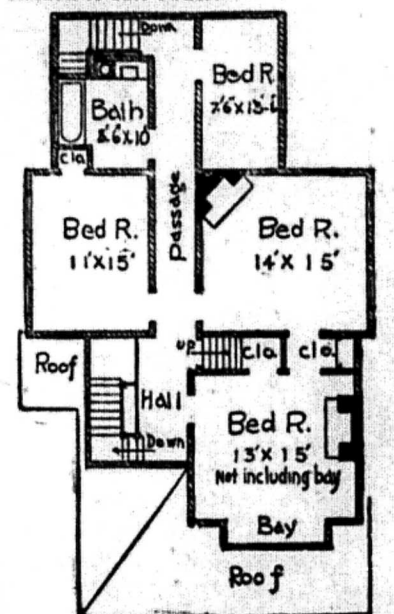
FIRST FLOOR.

heated by hot air alone. In so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, the combination system is as economical as any other; perhaps, indeed, a greater amount of heat can be obtained from a fire of the same size. With proper care on the part of architects in arranging inlet ducts for fresh air to accelerate the draught, any desirable degree of ventilation may be secured. Such arrangements should, however, be studied in advance, from principal elements in the design of a building instead of being wholly subordinated (as is commonly the custom) to less important architectural features.

The design presented with this is arranged for the use of the combination system (hot air and hot water). A brief description we make as follows:

General Dimensions: Width, through library and dining-room, 31 ft. 10 ins.; depth, including veranda, 52 ft. 10 ins.
Heights of Stories: Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 10 ft.; second story, 9 ft.
Exterior Materials: Foundation, brick; first story, clapboards; second story and gables, shingles, roof, slate.

Interior Finish: Hard white plaster; cellar ceiling plastered on heavy coat. Soft wood flooring throughout. Trim in hall and bedroom, oak; in library and dining-room, cherry; elsewhere, soft wood. Main staircase, oak. Picture molding in principal rooms and hall of first story. Panel backs under windows in parlors, library and dining-room, bath-room and kitchen wainscoted. Front entrance doors, oak. Interior woodwork finished with hard oil; soft wood stained to suit owner.



SECOND FLOOR.

Colors: All clapboards and sashes, buff. Trim, including water-table, corner boards casings, bands, rain conductors, also front and rear outside doors and outside blinds, Tuscan yellow. Veranda ceiling and floor, oiled. Brick-work, dark red. Veranda columns, all moldings and balusters, buff. Pedestals of columns and top and bottom rail of balusters, Tuscan yellow. Wall shingles dipped in and brush-coated with sienna stain.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. Laundry under kitchen. Furnace cellar under library and dining-room. Vegetable cellar under parlor and hall, separated by brick partition walls. Attic floored but unfinished; space for three rooms and storage. Sliding doors connect parlor, library and dining-room. Open fireplaces in parlor, library, dining-room and two bedrooms. Hat and coat closet off vestibule.

Three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars is the actual cost to build this house, not including heating apparatus, and a fair estimate for a system of hot-water heating giving indirect radiation downstairs and direct radiation in the second story would be about \$450. Radiators should be placed as near the windows as possible in parlor, dining-room, library and hall down stairs, and in the three larger bedrooms and bathroom in the second story. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

WHY THE MAN WAS MAD.

Six Cents Damages Awarded Him Without Cost.

He came aboard at 84th street. His lips quivered, his eyes blazed, his breast heaved and it was clear that there was murder in his heart, says the New York Mail and Express. Everybody noticed him, but he noticed no one. He sat down near the door and looked out of the friendly window. It was day. Had it been night none could have seen him under the miserable lamp lights. The train crawled into the 76th street station, while the passengers held their breath in silence. Silence is golden on the "L" road. The conductor called out the station in an unknown language. That caused the unhappy passenger to look up. His lips moved. He made a forcible remark. Then he took from his inside pocket a typewritten paper. He tore it into small pieces. The star in the melodrama never slashed a paper as that one was. He cast the debris on the floor of the car and it looked as if a snow-storm had brushed through the door. Then he arose and went out on the platform. He quaffed the fresh air of the morning and his eyes brightened, but only for an instant. The guard spoke to him, but he beat his hand in the air and said:

"Go away, go away. I shall go mad if you do not."

He looked it, too.

"To think," he remarked after a pause, "to think that my hopes should be ruined thus! Lawyers are dogs and the courts are their kennels. I shall leave that to my heirs that they may take warning. Oh, the brutes!"

Now that it is all over, it is no surprise that the man was mad. He had just been awarded a verdict of six cents damages without costs, and who would not be mad under the circumstances?

Not Out.

"John," said his wife, "you were out last night playing poker." "No, I wasn't," he replied. "I was in—just \$6"—New York Herald.

OUR PRESS.



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

Socialism is truth.

Socialism and falsehood cannot dwell under the same roof.

"These are the times that try men's souls," said Thomas Paine. We may add: "These are the times that try many Socialists' Socialism."

Chauncey Depe, the ideal of the American millionaires, was most active in nominating the Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket whom the stupid wage-workers will be called upon to elect in November. "Bah for stupidity and starvation!"

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

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

The St. Louis Republican Convention was a swell affair. The delegates had all the gold and silver and sound money they wanted. The local business flourished and thousands of starving wage-slaves were paraded and hurrahed until the last drop of beer and whisky had gone down to the bottoms of their proletarian stomachs. God save poor old America! Her citizens seem to be drunk with the spirit of false freedom.

It is only by co-operation that the Socialist Labor Party can carry on a successful Presidential campaign. Up to date our agitation throughout the country has shown a lack of co-operation, and one city or state was quietly looking on while the other was fighting a battle for life and death. By proper co-operation in our agitation, and in the publication of our party press we could have saved thousands of dollars, and much of our valuable time could have been employed more advantageously. These are facts, and when Socialists refuse to deal with facts, then their Socialism becomes a farce and a lie.

It is true the Labor movement is a class movement. There is hardly a Socialist paper in existence that has so persistently and earnestly advocated the principles of the class struggle. Yet we have never lost sight of the fact that feeling and sentiment run within every human heart. To bring these feelings and sentiments into harmony with the wage-workers' consciousness of his class interests must be our main object. Remember, that the poorest wage-worker may be the most fanatical capitalist at heart. Before you can make him conscious of his class interests you must become acquainted with his heart, with his feelings.

The publication of Gen. U. S. Grant's memoirs enriches our Socialist arguments with another valuable paragraph. Speaking of the causes of the war Gen. Grant, says: "For some years before the war began it was a trite saying among some politicians that a State half slave and half free cannot exist! All must become slaves or all free or the State will go down. I took no part myself in any such view of the case at the time, but since the war is over, reviewing the whole question, I have come to the conclusion that the saying is quite true."

Yes, and it applies most powerfully to our present conditions under the rule of plutocracy, which makes helpless wage-slaves out of the masses of the people, so that the privileged few may live in idleness and luxury just like the slave barons of old. If the State can not exist with chattel slavery it can never exist with white labor slavery. Therefore we say, down with the slavery of plutocracy. The existence of the nation demands it.

RANK AND FILE.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles Labor Congress.
In a previous letter I mentioned that "The Labor World will find out what 5 to 1 means, if it don't mend its ways and tell the truth." I am pleased to record that the necessary correction has been made by its proprietors and the truth has been told. It came about in this manner. A call was issued to all Labor organizations to hold a Labor Congress and prepare a platform of principles. Of course, the Socialist Co-operative Store Association sent its delegates along with the rest. I had been elected by the American Railway Union, but when that organization pledged its delegate to support the principles of the Populists, I refused to serve. I was, however, elected by the Farmers' Alliance, of which I am a member, and being there, I know whereof I speak. Well, all delegates were seated by the self-constituted Committee on Credentials, except the International Educational Labor Association, the Labor Exchange and the Socialist Co-operative Store Association, which was referred to the Congress. The International Educational Labor Association was denied with a most emphatic no! The Labor Exchange was admitted. The Socialist Co-operative Store Association was refused by a vote of 21 in favor and 41 against, and not 5 to 1, as reported to the San Francisco Call. The International was admitted to the second meeting of the Congress on account of having endorsed the platform of the Labor Congress. I was one of the Committee on Platform and presented the Preamble and Platform adopted by the San Francisco Labor Congress, which was refused by the committee and one adopted covering the ground of Government railroad initiative and referendum, free coinage of silver and Postal Savings Banks. I, however, presented a minority report, which was read and rejected by the adoption of the other. I mention this to show that the Labor organizations of Los Angeles are making slow progress toward industrial freedom, and it is not to be wondered at, when its official organ, the Labor World, says "It is not a Party Organ," and in the same issue, and in connection with the 5 to 1 correction, it says: "What we desire above all things else is unity of action on the part of laboring men; this and nothing more."

Unity of action for what? To put somebody in a good political job? It has got three now. Who's next? Ask those who propose to use the Labor Congress for the party who favor their platform. And yet the Labor World does not propose to "resort to epithets" (Labor Fakirs.) It says, "Let us be charitable, manly and true, and act up to our convictions as God gives us the light." If he would read the Los Angeles Labor and the People he would not have to look so far off for the light. His looking for light is as bad as the man who could not see the woods for the trees. He says he knows the Socialists of this city to be staunch friends of the trade union movement. Right you are, Captain! We would like to take off its swaddling clothes which it has been "censured and abused" in, and put on a New Trade Union suit, when it will be feared and respected alike.

L. BIDDLE.

Los Angeles, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Notes.

The English and German Branch will have a picnic at Stadler's Park Sunday, June 28. Come with your wives and children, all!

The German Branch cleared over \$15 on the prize drawing. This will give them a good start. We are proud of our comrades. They are good, earnest workers.

We shall have an outing soon, so let our friends gather together and help us make it a success.

The Reform Club Picnic takes place at Avon Park, Saturday, July 25.

We hope soon to have a Bicycle Corps. Comrades who can obtain a wheel should do so. It will be a good medium for agitation.

Above all let us remember that now is the time to agitate and educate, in order to be successful at the hustings next November. Let Bridgeport be pushed to the front.

CHAS. JAMES.

Bridgeport, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Holyoke Items.

The city government has raised the wages of several of its pets, and this is doubly vicious in view of the fact that the city is badly in debt and all sorts of devices have to be resorted to to get the money wherewith to pay current expenses. If any workmen should dare to ask for an increase of wages at this time, what a howl would go up from these same liberal-minded politicians! Of course, election is coming on again, and wires must now be laid. "The early bird catches the worm" is an old adage, but it is true in this case.

The city printing ordinance, making the use of the Printers' Union Label compulsory upon city printing, was defeated. This ought to be an eye-opener to those Union men who would not vote for a Socialist, but prefer to cast their votes for those uncertain specimens of politicians known as "Friends of Labor." Those good fellows, you know.

The Editor of the Holyoke Transcript has not yet forgotten the boycott whipping he got some two years ago for being a bull-headed opponent of trade unionism, and he casts dirty slurs at the unions whenever an opportunity offers itself. It is true that the unions are down now, but some day they will be in a position to clear up the ledger of memory, and Editor Dwight will not be forgotten, you can bet on that!

Max Forster's lectures in Holyoke, Springfield and East Hampton have been very successful, and although a price was charged for admission, the receipts more than covered all expenses. Max Forster is a powerful and interesting speaker, and the lectures are artistic and impressive. The National Executive made a great hit with this new method of agitation.

Holyoke, Mass. M. RUTHER.

WORCESTER NOTES.

The Carpenter's Union which has so long been practically dead, is being newly organized with a view of demanding shorter hours.

At a special meeting of Section Worcester, held June 11, Comrade Chas. E. Willey was elected Delegate to National Convention with Comrade W. J. Hoar as alternate. The delegate was instructed to support the Socialist Newspaper Union and to work for a "Broader Organization." A committee was chosen to draft resolutions in favor of the same to be forwarded to Socialist papers, and the meeting adjourned to June 21, when additional instructions will be given and resolutions endorsed.

The street car men will get no raise. That is settled. As long as the company is besieged by a host of men willing to work at the old price no strike could succeed, and the men are without hope. If they would apply three months' dues to the distribution of good Socialist literature they would hasten the day when their raise will come.

The molders have been very successful in organizing their Union but the bosses have the strongest organization. They are united on politics, too, for the benefit of their class! Are the workers equally smart? If so, they will do their striking at the ballot box and vote for their own class interests.

Comrade Gordon will be in Worcester this week which means a jump in our circulation and the increased usefulness of our paper.

Worcester, Mass. A. W. BARR.

MARYLAND.

Notice to Jewish Comrades.

We wish to inform our Jewish Comrades through LABOR that the resolution of the Jewish Section, Newark, N. J., after being carefully read and discussed at our meeting held June 12, 1906, met with our full approval and we resolved to support same in all its details. B. CLINE, for the Jewish Section, 421 North Howard street, Baltimore, Md.

MISSOURI.

Meeting of Section St. Louis.

Section St. Louis held its special meeting Tuesday, June 16, and passed the following resolutions to be acted upon by the National Congress.

1. Resolved that private co-operation be not encouraged by the party.
2. Resolved, That the nationality and race lines be abolished in naming Sections and Branch.
3. Resolved, That the National Executive Committee violated the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party in refusing to submit to a general vote the resolutions of Section Baltimore, passed by more than the three Sections required by the Constitution.
4. Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be organized on a broader basis, as per original resolution of Section Syracuse.

Comrades Albert E. Sanderson and G. A. Hoehn were elected Delegates, and Comrades Lewis C. Fry and Louis Kober, alternates, to the National Convention.

Resolutions were passed condemning the action of pure and simple trades union leaders in keeping the tolling masses from striking at the ballot-box; appealing to all Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and agitate therein for the education of their fellow-workers; and condemning the tactics of Socialists organizing unions in direct competition with trades organizations already organized. The Delegates were instructed to act in accordance therewith.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, Albert E. Sanderson; Recording Secretary, Edward Heitsig; Financial Secretary, Emil Lochmann; Treasurer, Fred Ahrend.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Broader Organization and Our Socialist Newspaper Union.

The "Broader Organization" has got to come, I think, soon. It may not this year, but as Sections increase we will have States that will favor it. I love our cause and I mean to do what is right, as I see it. I have not seen the objections to such a National Executive Committee, but it looks as though the "Broader Organization" would surely come.

Here is a point, Comrades! Let us devote a large part of our energies to building up the most powerful Newspaper Union the world ever saw. We can do it and then our party will be the power. Now the Sections in New England are just beginning to come to time. I have taken Hartford and Bridgeport LABOR in tow and will go to Lawrence and see if I can help them. Next winter I can go to the Middle and Atlantic States and help Rochester, Baltimore and others and get a page of ads for each and also look after the general ads. I believe I can do enough business for this enterprise in one year to pay for a part if we could only have the plant to start with. Now that the Sections are beginning to understand what there is in this business for us all, it will be a great calamity if anything should happen to the S. N. U. We must not allow the S. N. U. to fail. I'll do my part. I was going to Exeter to take a job, but now I will not, but will put in my work on the newspaper business. I can manage the local advertising for forty newspapers if local managers do the collecting.

F. G. R. GORDON.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

NEW JERSEY.

Section Essex has unanimously applied for and received its charter from the S. T. and L. A.

The Essex County Socialist Club is an assured success. It's large hall, 75 and 78 Springfield avenue, is open every evening. The comrades drop in to chat and read, whilst others play pool. It's grand Weber piano is used generously by both the comrades and their wives. The Club has about 125 members, and expects to have almost double that number on its books within the coming year.

The dues will be reduced by one half after July 1st. It's first Monthly Social was enjoyed by all present. They did not carry out any set programme, as on their opening night, but had volunteer numbers

interspersing the dances. Our Swedish members are A No. 1.

Our first series of five lectures were well attended and appreciated. We open our lecture season early in the fall, when we will try to run a series of lectures every Sunday night right through until next June, 1897. We have a Board of Management of eleven members. We sell teas, coffees, tobaccos, cigars, and soft drinks (beer to members only) by a system of checks.

We will have to arrange a bulletin for our meetings very soon. Section Essex, State Committee, American Branch No. 5, Swedish Branch No. 7, Hungarian Branch, Shoe Workers, S. T. and L. A. and others, soon to form, will fill the meeting room up, while the front or large hall must be reserved for lectures and the use of the club members. We hear of other sections about to adopt our plan for club and agitation headquarters.

Well, the general paralysis of business we forswear is almost here. While the workers in the building trades, who are generally idle all winter, are now fully employed, there has been been as many more from the factories to take their places in the ever-increasing army of the unemployed, and we think it will be a short season for the B. T.

The factories of general merchandise are but skeletons of their former selves so far as their output and pay-rolls are concerned excepting a few rolling mills for construction and the bicycle works which are fairly busy, but look out for a big collapse soon.

Why? Well, we have reached the impossible in this system of knavery and theft, and when your eminently respectable middle-class business man, the bulwark (so-called) of your American (?) commercial institutions, feels it a little more he will see it. Then look out! Oh my! won't they squeal. It's simply this: First, private property as a sacred thing must be sacred in general, not in part. Second, interest or investments of property for interest returns must be held sacred by the whole fraternity, "or the rogues fall out." But see the facts. Labor pays all interest, but to do so, up to a certain point it must be employed, and it must consume. Then, our great financiers can and do bond the future labor of the laborers to pay interest on the gilt edge non-producing investment. But most labor is now being done by the non-consuming machine, by private invested property. With Labor unemployed, who or what will pay the interest now? The machine? How-by confiscation? Yes, but that ends in repudiation. Yes! and that means the collapse of this whole damnable robber system.

Newark N. J. F. W. WILSON.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

II. Wicked Figures.

We had been waiting for a summarized statement of the party's vote for more than a month. The delay was probably unavoidable, but the impatience on our part was nevertheless natural, considering that the various local reports, scattered over several papers, could not possibly convey any clear idea as to the actual position in which the elections had left us. At length, in its issue of Dec. 15, our official organ came out with something like a general statement.

The first column of the first page of the People contained an article cut up in short paragraphs, and made to look like a series of notes. The whole was headed "The Vote" in appropriately large type. The subheading was: "Net Results of the Last Twelve Months' Labor." Then followed a line proclaiming to the world: "Our Swelling Tide." After this came the usual contents "bill of the article in small square fat type wherein the reader was told that "double as many States" voted that year as compared with the previous one, and, besides was promised an "Analysis of the Vote by Counties," winding up with the charmingly musical line:

"Clad de way for we am comin." The ill-tempered fault-finding Emeth uttered an unmistakably loud grumble at the perusal of that statement. It ran somewhat as follows:

1. If we are told that eighteen states were polled in 1895 as against nine states in 1894, and we are then also told that our vote has increased by some 9,800 it would not have been superfluous to point out how many votes were given to our cause in those nine "virgin" states in order that we may really know the approximate net result of our twelve months of labor. Surely the Socialists voters in those states were not all new converts, and at least some of them might have come into the count had there been S. L. P. candidates in the field the year before.

2. "Analysis by counties" is a sad misnomer for a set of paragraphs containing "honorable mentions" of nine counties where we gained in the aggregate 1,023 votes, and passing over in silence the fifty odd others whom we lost. The fact is that while the cities of New York and Brooklyn, together with those "honorable mentioned" nine counties, increased their vote by 6,785, the State as a whole only shows a total gain of 5,948. The obvious inference from this is that we have some how, somewhere lost 837 votes. Where? Why? We ask, and echo answers: Where? Why? One would have thought that though cackling over new-laid eggs is a perfectly legitimate amendment, an investigation concerning old eggs which have got crushed would not be amiss. Who knows? Perhaps they would not only have proved useful in themselves, but also fraught with the germs of new life, had they only been preserved. True, "the People" just faintly, vaguely hints at the "smallness of the Socialist vote in the outlying counties," but it keeps absolutely quiet about the fact that smallness in this case means a considerable falling off against the previous years.

3. When we tell ourselves that we gained in New York State 5,948 votes as against 1894, why not point out that this means a gain of 1,823 and the recovery of those 4,116 votes which we lost in 1894 as against 1893? Why deceive ourselves? Such a proceeding is childish, to say the least of it.

But the Emeth hardly went far enough. Let me engage the reader's attention to the following curious set of figures: Our poll was,

In	N. Y. and State	Rest of State	Total
1890	6,724	6,980	13,704
1891	7,153	7,496	14,651
1892	8,064	8,992	17,056
1893	10,736	9,238	19,974
1894	10,504	5,364	15,868
1895	16,073	5,533	21,605

Now, does it not strike you that while we have, since 1893, increased our vote in what is some day going to be Greater New York by 5,346, we are still actually behind that year to the extent of 3,705 votes (40 per cent) in those "outlying counties" of the State.

Why not give a satisfactory explanation of so sad a state of affairs? Why not call on the comrades of those somnolent, retrogressive outlying places to account for their moving in the wrong direction? Is it because such a proceeding would tend to spoil the delight of dwelling in a fool's paradise, or is it because this God-forsaken country would, from ocean to ocean and from Maine to Florida, become overrun with labor fakirs if we were to give them a week's breathing time? In the Emeth I took the former view. I now incline to the latter. I really believe some of us have the fakirs on the brain.

It is a disease, and I mean to show in the next article some of the mischief which that fakir-hunting mania works.

New York. M. WINCHEVSKY.

VERMONT.

Comrade Danahy a Candidate.

Comrade Philip V. Danahy, President of Cigarmakers' Union, 264, has been nominated by his Union as delegate to the Cigarmakers' International Convention. Union 264 has voted to combine with Union 18 of Brattleboro. Comrade Danahy is a fearless Union man and will be a credit to this section of the country if elected, which is assured, if the members of Union 18 stand by him as they ought to do.

Rutland, Vt. R.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

The Central Press Committee of the Socialist Newspaper Union met Tuesday, June 16 and received the report of the General Manager for the three months, ending March 28, 1896.

It was ordered that the wholesale price, recently reduced, of the local LABORS be again increased from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents each, as it has been found that the reduced price will not meet the present current expenses.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Financial report for the three months ending March 28, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

From Local Managers	\$ 545 87
Sundry accounts	18 90

Total.....\$ 564 77

EXPENDITURES.

Advance payment by local managers:	
Louisville LABOR	\$ 8 98
Holyoke LABOR	3 12
East St. Louis LABOR	2 94

Total.....\$ 9 99

EXPENDITURES.

Western Newspaper Union	\$ 297 33
LABOR	78 00
Advanced money returned	60 50
Second-class mail	45 36
Postage	26 48
Socialist Album	20 00
Sundry expense	13 96
Western Photo. Eng. Co.	10 00
Stationery	6 45
Commission	72

Total.....\$ 500 02

RESOURCES.

Due from local managers	\$1,124 81
Newspapers	80 54
Party buttons	8 70
Office fixtures	31 65
Cash on hand	4 75

Total.....\$1,209 45

LIABILITIES.

Due bills (balance for services of General Manager)	\$ 510 60
Advanced by St. Louis Comrades (loan)	325 50

Due bills (balance for services of Secretary).....104 00

Western Newspaper Union.....85 16

Western Photo. Eng. Co.....43 20

Socialist Album.....66 25

Co-operative Printing Co.....22 25

Advance payment.....9 99

Total.....\$1,166 35

Resources.....\$1,209 45

Liabilities.....1,166 35

Net resources.....\$ 43 10

Notes by the General Manager.

With this week we begin the publication of Concord (N. H.) LABOR and Lubec (Me.) LABOR, the former under the management of Comrade F. G. R. Gordon, and the latter managed by Comrade George W. Saunders. On behalf of the Sections in the S. N. U. we welcome these new "Lights of Socialism" and trust they will have the wide circulation that the energetic character of their respective managers seems to promise.

Congratulations over the escape of the "center of publication of the S. N. U. papers" continue to be received.

The ever present, pressing duties of the office have prevented the preparation of any Financial Report of the Socialist Newspaper Union during the present year, until now. Herein we publish the report for the three months of 1896, ending with March 28. It will be noted that \$1,124.81 is due the S. N. U. by Local Managers, also that, in consequence thereof, \$325.50 is still due to those St. Louis comrades who advanced \$470 one year ago to pay pressing bills; also that there is still due \$614, balance for services of the General Manager of the S. N. U. and the Secretary of the C. P. C.

In order to give our valued cartoonist, Comrade Louis Crasius, a needed rest, we shall hereafter and until further notice, publish a cartoon every alternate week.

More Cyclone.

Comrade Mary A. F. Gunning, Waltham, Mass., writes: "I watched anxiously for news of the St. Louis Comrades

after the cyclone. Poor St. Louis, or rather, the poor of St. Louis!"

Comrade Martha Avery, Boston, Mass., writes: "As LABOR was late in Boston on the week of the tornado, I could not but think it possible that you shared the fate of less worthy enterprises. Please accept my sincere congratulations that you were not visited with disaster."

Comrade Margaret Halle, Boston, Mass., writes: "Our LABORS have not come to hand this week. We are anxious. I am almost afraid to ask if something has happened affecting LABOR directly. So much now seems to depend on the St. Louis Comrades and LABOR that we are very solicitous."

Comrade S. S. S. San Francisco, Cal., writes: "I am glad that all the St. Louis Comrades escaped the terrible disaster that befell the city."

Comrade E. Sandford, Nokomis, Ill., writes: "I have not heard from you since the cyclone, so I fear you have been injured. I have had time to read but little about the great storm."

Manager F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, writes: Papers for last week have not come yet. Suppose its your terrible cyclone."

Comrade Julius Hammer, New York, writes: "I am in great anxiety as to your welfare and fear that the misfortune that befell St. Louis affected you more or less."

Manager H. Moormann, Louisville, Ky., writes: Our papers are full of the news of the terrible cyclone. I feel sorry for the unfortunate poor. I hope you are safe and that the publication of the S. N. U. papers can go on as usual."

"New America."

Comrade J. Rummel, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: Enclosed please find express order for \$1.20, for which send me fifteen copies of New America.

Comrade Chas. Topmann, New Orleans, La., writes: Enclosed you will find an order for \$1.25, for which send me fifteen more copies of New America without delay.

Comrade O. B. Chandler, West Manchester, N. H., writes: Seeing your advertisement, in Manchester LABOR, of the book, New America, should like a copy, for which find 10 cents enclosed.

Comrade Robert Glaser of the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, writes: You will remember the fact that at the time I inquired about our "add" in New America I requested you to send us a number of copies of the book as soon as it was ready. We have repeatedly been asked for "New America," therefore I request you to send us, without delay, fifty copies and enclose bill. We intend to sell a considerable number of the books.

Reports by Local Managers.

Comrade Geo. W. Saunders, North Lubec, Me., wrote, May 18: I would like to know the general plan and conditions under which the Socialist Newspaper Union is managed. Would it be possible to establish a local branch here? If so, what is required? If not, would you furnish me with about a dozen copies per week for our news-stands in this place? Send your terms per copy."

Comrade Geo. W. Saunders, North Lubec, Me., wrote June 1: "Your letter and subscription blanks, in answer to my inquiry, reached me a few days ago. Your offer has induced me to take hold and make an effort to manage a local LABOR here. I have already, with little exertion, succeeded in securing one-half the number of subscribers required. I think the rest will be easily secured. Shall do my best. Question: To subscribers outside or our postal locality shall I be obliged to remail, or will you mail the paper to them directly? Also, I understand that it is my duty to keep the subscription list good. Am I correct? I have succeeded in working up quite a movement in the line of Socialism within the last six months. Previous to that time very few, if any, knew what Socialism meant. Now things are much changed. The light is spreading quietly and rapidly. There are several intelligent comrades here who are with me in the movement and who will be a great help. We believe that the paper, which will be known as North Lubec LABOR in these parts, will attract attention, and therefore increase the interest as well as the agitation. Laboring people here are generally quite poor, especially as this is the dullest season of the year. The busy season is about to begin, and when it does, no doubt the subscription for LABOR will be greatly increased. Please send me a few subscription blanks, that I may send them to different localities for subscriptions."

Manager George W. Saunders, Lubec LABOR, reported June 8: "I have succeeded in securing the number of subscribers necessary to establish our local LABOR, and a little better, as you will see by the list enclosed. You will please carefully note each man's address and see that it is correctly copied. You will receive herewith by registered mail \$2.10, the amount of subscriptions less 25 per cent. We have decided to call the paper Lubec LABOR, instead of North Lubec LABOR, as was previously suggested. Times are hard, but we think we can greatly increase the subscription later on. Please let the paper loose here among us as soon as possible. I shall work hard for its success."

Manager F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester LABOR, reports: I enclose another ad. and \$5. Will send you \$5 for Concord before we start Concord LABOR. If you need help, make a strong personal appeal to all Managers, and I am sure you will get it. If 11-4 cents won't pay expenses, go back to 11-2 cents for each paper. "One year," as you say, "with a plant of our own we can astonish the world."

Receipts From Local Managers

During week ending June 18, 1896:

F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester LABOR.....\$ 5.00

H. Moormann, Louisville LABOR.....4.00

Julius Arlt, Lawrence LABOR.....1.00

A

World of Labor

Who Will Write the Songs of Labor?
[Written for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

Who will write the Songs of Labor—
Write in burning words of fire;
Write to rouse the Sleeping Giant,
Free its noble sons from hire?

Who will write its wrongs in song—
Write to break the horrid spell
That will free its sons and daughters
From the modern factory hell?

Who can write, tell true the story—
Centuries of wrong and crime;
Write to cause the Sleeping Giant
Erect to stand—godlike, sublime?

Who can write to rouse to action?
Who can touch the hidden spring?
Charge its soul with aspiration;
Crown the lowly one as king?

Whose pen that deep can dip
In its frotful streams so wild;
Wake the parent from its sleep,
Right its wrongs and save its child?

He it is who'll win the glory,
High up in a world of fame,
When the erstwhile Sleeping Giant
Stands erect its own to claim.

Who will sing its Songs of Freedom?
Who will its hosannas sing?
Who but those now held in bondage—
Children of this uncrowned king?
Newark, N. J. F. W. WILSON.

LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wm. Liebknecht's Agitation in England and His Biography.

Herr Liebknecht has warm friends in England; many who are strongly opposed to him in views, sympathize with him keenly as a man. He is younger by some years than Prince Bismarck, his great antagonist—the fates in honor of his seventieth birthday are hardly ended—and, whereas the Iron Chancellor has already thrown aside his arms, he is still in the midst of the fight, dealing out hard blows and receiving them. He is as full of life and vigorous as a man in his prime; his brain has lost neither in subtlety nor in power; and when he speaks he still, as in the days of old, carries all before him by the sheer force of his eloquence.

Wilhelm Liebknecht's career has been one of singular interest. By birth he belongs to the middle classes, his father, who died while still a young man, being a State official, and many of his relations university professors. He started life well equipped with this world's goods, and with far more than his fair share both of ability and good looks. Although he was only sixteen when he went to the Giessen University, he took a high place there from the first; and he was equally successful later in Berlin. He was educated with a view to his entering the service of the State, but by the time he was twenty he had made up his mind that the social atmosphere of Germany was too stifling for his taste; he had been reading St. Simon, and his head was full of new ideas. He determined, therefore, to emigrate to America; but while on his way to Hamburg, where he was to embark, he made the acquaintance of a professor who told him roundly that there was work better worth doing to be done in Europe than in America. Under the influence of his new friend he turned his steps to Zurich, and began to study for the bar. What leisure he had he devoted to going about among the working classes and trying to get in touch with them in the hope of being able thus to help them.

He was only 23 when that year of high hopes and wild dreams, '48, came around. On the 23rd of February the news reached Zurich that Paris was in revolt, and within two hours he was on his way there; but although he traveled night and day he arrived too late; as he entered the city the barricades were being removed. This was a disappointment, of course, but before many days had passed he was working heart and soul with the poet Herwegh, who had a scheme on foot for carrying the revolution across the Rhine. Neither Herwegh nor Liebknecht doubted in those days that, if the Republic were once unrolled in the empire, Germans would rally around it in their thousands. They found out their mistake, however, before long, and would have paid for it with their heads if the Wurtemberg soldiers had caught them. Liebknecht does not seem to have profited much by his experience; for when, only a few months later, Struve tried to raise a rebellion in Baden, he joined him, and after the defeat of the rebel force was taken prisoner. He was kept in the Freiburg fortress for some months; then, fortunately for him, when the day of his trial came, all Baden was in an uproar, for the soldiers had mutinied, and the Grand Duke was on the point of fleeing. The Public Prosecutor was evidently one of the wise of his generation, for, knowing full well that Liebknecht, if convicted, would be rescued, he asked for a verdict of "Not guilty." And this, of course, was given at once, to the regret of the young rebel, who desired nothing better than the chance of defending what he had done. He had, however, one consolation; for the populace, hailing his acquittal as a victory, led him off in triumph. During the days that followed he played quite a leading part in Karlsruhe, where, after the flight of the Grand Duke, a provisional government was proclaimed, with Brentano at its head. But Brentano's desultory opportunistic ways were maddening to a man who knew it was no time for dallying, and the result proved that he was right. Before anything was done the Emperor, William I., then Prince of Prussia, marched into Baden with a large army and made short work of the rebels.

Liebknecht was fortunate enough to escape to Geneva, where he at once began a regular propaganda among the German workmen; for he had lost all faith in the Emperor, and was firmly convinced that if the Vaterland was to be freed, it was the masses who would free it. By this time he had developed strong Socialist views, and was as much bent on securing economic freedom as political; the one, indeed, seeming to him to be impossible without the other. His influence among the people increased so rapidly that, in 1890, the Prussian and Austrian

Governments brought pressure to bear on the Geneva authorities, with the result that he was expelled from Switzerland. As both Germany and France refused him a shelter, he made his way to London. Here he stayed for thirteen years, and a hard time he had; for, as his property had been confiscated in 1849, he had not a penny beyond what he earned, and he had a wife and child to support. By teaching and journalism, however, he made money enough for the bare necessities of life, though for nothing much besides. While in England he formed a close friendship with Herr Engels and Karl Marx, and took an active part in the propaganda they were carrying on.

In 1863, the late Emperor William having granted an amnesty, Herr Liebknecht joined the staff of the Norddeutschen Allgemeinen Zeitung in Berlin. There all went well with him at first; for once in his life he had an assured income, work in which he delighted, and a free hand in it, too, since his editor was an old comrade of the days of 1848. But this state of things did not last long, for Bismarck, who was just beginning to make his power felt, "captured" the journal and its editor. He tried his best, too, to capture Liebknecht whose popularity among the workers he hoped to turn to good account. Through his agents he brought cajolery of all kinds to bear on him, assuring him that, if he would but remain on the staff of the paper he might advocate in it as strongly as he chose not only Socialism but Communism. But Liebknecht, who resented this offer as an insult, threw up his post, and with it his daily bread. When Bismarck was once convinced that Liebknecht would never help his plans, he resolved he should have no chance of thwarting them, and set to work, therefore, to harass him in all possible ways with a view to driving him from Berlin. Liebknecht, on his side, denounced the Ministers' State Socialism as a fraud, as a scheme for using the working classes as a tool wherewith to crush the bourgeois and with them whatever freedom there still remained in the country. Soon there was open warfare between the two leaders; and at length, in 1865, Bismarck expelled his opponent from Prussia.

Herr Liebknecht then went to live in Leipzig, where he met Herr Bebel, and with him threw himself heart and soul into the task of educating the workers and forming them into a strong and united party. He went about teaching, lecturing, and trying in every way to rouse the people from the state of apathy into which they had fallen. He soon made his influence to be felt among them, and in 1867, in spite of all the efforts of the Government, he was elected member of the North German Constituent Assembly. There he protested against the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, just as three years later he protested against that of Alsace-Lorraine. In the latter case so strongly did he both speak and write that Prince Bismarck telegraphed from Versailles orders for his arrest. Both he and Herr Bebel were brought to trial for high treason in 1872, and were condemned to two years' imprisonment. But this action on the part of the Government served only to increase their popularity, and Liebknecht while still in prison was chosen member of the Reichstag.

In the Reichstag he began at once a regular crusade against Prince Bismarck, attacking him with a ruthlessness that made men stand aghast. He denounced him face to face as the demoralizer of the whole nation, taunting him with lavishing public money on his "reptile press," and with sending to prison every journalist who spoke the truth, with opening private letters, and with having in his pay spies by the dozen. Above all, he attacked the prince's militarism, which, as he maintained, is eating the very soul out of Germany, and his high-handed fashion of ignoring the constitution. There is no more freedom in Prussia to-day, he declares, than there is in Russia or in Turkey. Again and again he has been imprisoned for his speeches. At the present time a sentence of four months' imprisonment is hanging over him for one in which an ingenious courtier thought he detected a lack of due reverence for the Emperor—whose name, however, was not mentioned. When he was working hard as editor of the Journal that is to-day the Vorwarts, and was doing his utmost to bring about a reconciliation between the two sections into which the German Democrats were then divided. In 1875 he succeeded in forming a united party, to the bitter anger of Bismarck, who, fearing its power, promptly introduced his famous Socialist laws. But the Reichstag refused to pass them, and never would have passed them if it had not been for the attempt on the Emperor's life in 1878—a crime for which Liebknecht was no more responsible than Bismarck himself. During the twelve years the laws were in force his life was one long struggle, for he was harassed at every turn; but no sooner did they lapse than he was back at his old work again.

It is just fifty years now since Herr Liebknecht threw in his lot with the working classes, and during the whole of that time he has given himself up heart and soul to their service. He has suffered persecution of every kind for their sake, has spent years in prison, and has been brought face to face with starvation. He has made mistakes, of course; again and again he has misled those who trust him, but always involuntarily; for from first to last his only thought has been how best he could help them, humanize them, and lessen the hardships of their lot. And he has certainly good reason to be proud of the work he has done. So well has he trained and educated his followers that they, who when he espoused their cause were as helpless as sheep, are now a strong political party, one which bids fair before long to have a dominant voice in the affairs of the empire.

Decadence of the British Workman. The British workman is indeed sinking very low, says the Labor Leader. Socialism is steadily breaking down that sturdy independence of which he is yet so proud. Even now he despises the beggarly foreigner who comes over to this country at all, and scorns with an infinite scorn the "pauper alien," who comes here and underdells him. What are we to make of the sturdy British workman who leaves his native country to "blackleg" the Rotterdam dockers who sink lower in the social scale than the "foreigner" he so despises?

To such a pass has it come! Recently about 300 men were called on at the Royal Albert Dock, Silvertown, dispatched to Stratford by special train, where, it is said, the Continental express from Liverpool Station stopped specially to pick them up. This method of dispatching reinforcements to the harassed employees of Rotterdam was adopted, no doubt, because considerably less attention was attracted than would have been the case at Liverpool Station. Alas, what a falling off is there! When the London dockers struck, the Rotterdam men had hearts strong enough to keep away. But the sturdy Britishers, probably the same Britishers who had faithfully served the Shipping Federation, allow themselves to be made the tools of the employers. Isn't the great British nation playing it a bit low down?

The Building Trades Strike. The building trades, says the Labor Leader, are coming well out of their fight with the employers. An advance of one half-penny per hour has been conceded all round, all questions as between trade unionists and free laborers are to be referred to a joint conciliation board for settlement. These terms, however, have not been accepted by the plasterers, who desire an agreement which will prohibit the free laborer from being employed on a union job. The laborers, on the other hand, make no bother about the free laborer, but demand the same advance as the skilled tradesmen. The employers have offered one farthing an hour, but this the men won't accept. On May 30 a great demonstration of close on 100,000 people met in Trafalgar Square to back up the laborers in their demand. The skilled workers turned out en masse, and by their presence and through the lips of their officials and delegates pledged themselves to stand by the laborers. This, logically carried out, means that builders will refuse to work at a job where the terms have not been conceded. The demonstration was very enthusiastic. It is a significant and cheering sign of the times to find the tradesman making common cause with the laborer.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Municipalization of the Liquor Traffic. The result of a most interesting experiment in the direction of the municipalization of the liquor traffic has just been ascertained after a trial of many months. The experiment has been made by Mr. Lees, Secretary to the water department of the Birmingham Corporation. According to the instructions of the corporation a public house was opened in September, 1894, at Elan Village, for the purpose of catering for the wants of several hundred men and their families. The rules of management were decidedly stringent, and the success of the public house is therefore more important. The public house is opened daily between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m. for one and a-half hours only, and for the whole time in the evening between 5:30 and 9 o'clock. On Sunday it remains closed all day, but on Saturday it remains open from 1 o'clock until 9 o'clock. Women are not allowed in the bar at any time under any pretext whatever, men only over 18 years of age being permitted to drink in the bar. No woman under the age of 21 years or boy under the age of 16 years is served with beer at the jug department. No person is supplied with more than one quart of liquor at the morning hour, whilst but two quarts may be consumed on the premises in the evening. Only village inhabitants are allowed to freely enter the public house, but strangers may do so with a written order, which is easily obtainable. It will be at once conceded that the municipal public-house was started at a great disadvantage, there being an ordinary establishment conducted on the usual lines a few hundred yards off. Mr. Lees conferred with men of experience in the "trade" before the house was duly established, and a qualified public house manager was appointed to conduct the business on behalf of the corporation. He has fully entered into the spirit of the municipal experiment, and quite understands that he is thought no more highly of if his sales are high than if they are low, whereas, should there be any drunkenness or disturbance, he is held responsible for it. There has, however, been no difficulty at all of this description, and publicans themselves even admit the satisfactory nature of the undertaking. The takings, of course, have varied very considerably, from £20 to £70 a week. The trade of the other public house has fallen off very considerably since the establishment of the municipal public house, by far the greater part of the drink now consumed in the village being purchased from the corporation house. The net profits for the first half-year were as high as £140, and they have since been increasing. The profits are devoted to the maintenance of a reading and recreation room, which is distinct from the public house, and this has proved to minimize the drinking—one of the principal objects of the experiment. There are bagatelle tables and various methods of amusement to be had, and the public house is now regarded with considerable friendliness by almost every inhabitant of the village. Much good has been done for the social benefits of the inhabitants out of the profits, which is greatly appreciated. The public house is being conducted on lines similar to those advocated by the Bishop of Chester, and is the only one in the country. In concluding his report on the result of the experiment, Mr. Lees says: "Individually I am a total abstainer, but I am perfectly certain that we are serving the interests of temperance far better in providing wholesome liquor, under proper regulations, than we should be did we attempt to prohibit the traffic altogether, leaving it to be conducted in the usual way."

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. The Need of Eight Hours Illustrated. One of the features of the recent eight-hour procession here was the protest against sweating. One of the cars had a number of sewing machines on it, with emaciated-looking females at work on various articles of clothing. Another float had miserable-looking families at work, whilst a corpulent individual with a top hat and a great display of jewelry was standing by saying, by means of a placard: "In my service." The masses who thronged the streets were frequent in their expressions of approval and sympathy.

LOWESTOFT, ENGLAND.

The Cornish Fishermen.

For generations these hardy toilers of the deep have plied their calling in such a way as to preserve the Sunday as a day of rest, and this custom prevails both in Scotland and Ireland, and wherever the men own their boats. Where, however, as at Lowestoft, the boats are owned by an employing class, and the men are paid a wage in lieu of the ancient custom of co-operative sharing of the haul, there the Sunday work is expected and, when possible, enforced. The Cornishmen have agitated for years against the East Anglians fishing in their waters on the Saturday and Sunday nights, but all without avail, and now they have taken the only method open to them—that of throwing their rivals' fish back into the water, as the Americans throw the British-taxed tea into Boston harbor. Technically they may have broken the law, but they have called the attention of the nation to their grievance, and the fault will be their own if they allow the matter to rest until a proper settlement has been effected.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Enthusiastic Liebknecht Demonstration.

An enthusiastic audience crowded the Odd Fellows' Hall to welcome the grand old soldier of the International Labor movement, Wm. Liebknecht of Berlin, Germany. Dr. John Glasie presided, and welcomed Herr Liebknecht, who, he said, deserved the respect of everyone. He called upon them to take example from Liebknecht, and to vow that they would not rest from their labors until they had banished starvation and oppression from the land.

Comrades D. Blackburn and Paterson, ex-President and Vice President respectively of the Trades Council, moved and seconded a resolution extending a cordial welcome to Herr Wilhelm Liebknecht, testifying to the splendid service he has rendered on behalf of the workers, and trusting that his visit would be the means of strengthening the forces of the International Labor movement.

This was supported by S. D. Shallard in a spirited and eloquent speech.

Liebknecht, who was received with tremendous enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering vociferously, then gave a masterly address on International Socialism. Referring to the vow of which the chairman spoke, he said that for his own part when he was very young he took a vow to fight for the liberty of the people. He had tried to keep that vow; he had done his duty as well as he could. The other day he had crossed the border between England and Scotland. For hundreds of years that frontier had disappeared. So would disappear the great frontiers that separated the countries of the world under Socialism. Socialism was the same everywhere; it was international as science was international. Its essence and aim was to change the present method of production; to put the instruments of labor out of the possession of a minority into the possession of the State, of the Commonwealth; to abolish the exploiting of men through men, and to abolish wage labor. Even such a powerful nation as Great Britain, which commanded the world's market, could not become Socialism by itself. Socialism must be brought about internationally. At must be as international as Capitalism was, and the Capitalists of the world were united against the working classes. Every honest man who studied the principles of Socialism became a Socialist, and those who were not honest did not care to have them. Our comrades then gave a fascinating account of the history of Socialism in Germany, how oppression under the common law was first tried. Then in 1878, by the Socialist Laws, the whole working class of Germany were outlawed, and their press put out of existence in one week. The struggle with Bismarck continued for twelve years, till 1890, when the Socialists polled 1,540,000 votes, and the man of blood and iron was vanquished and forced to go. Since the Socialist law had been given up the party had grown as steadily as before, and he confidently predicted the ultimate triumph of Socialism. After speaking for an hour and a quarter Liebknecht sat down amid loud and prolonged applause.

Leo Malliet, another old veteran in the fight, and likely soon to be a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, followed Liebknecht. He said that that day twenty-five years ago the Communards made their last stand in the streets of Paris. But Socialism had risen from the tomb of the Commune, and Socialists were now fighting for the solidarity of humanity.

Dr. Aveling, in a three minutes speech, spoke of the Transvaal problem. He understood Dr. Jameson was born in Edinburgh and he had been warned not to speak against him, but he characterized Jameson and Rhodes as two infamous adventurers, a statement which was loudly applauded. Then with three rousing cheers for International Social-Democracy the meeting, which will certainly mark an epoch in the history of the movement, came to a close.

The Shop Girls.

There has been recently distributed among 2,000 shopkeepers in this city a representation by the ladies of Edinburgh and neighborhood drawing attention to the evils arising from shop girls having to stand continuously during business hours. The representation, which has received about 6,000 signatures, including those of 300 medical men, asks the shopkeepers to provide seats, and give encouragement for their use as far as possible.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

The Family Home.

A straw shows how the wind blows. A notable experiment has been begun here in the opening of the Family Home—which is an attempt to solve, in some measure, the "housing of the poor" problem. The Home is a large building, where each family has a private apartment and shares the use of the dining hall, recreation rooms, etc. There are nurseries and play rooms for the children, who, in the absence of their mothers at work, are taken care of. At present the house is only open to widows and their children, but the scheme will by and by be extended to widowers. The rents are cheap, and the rooms, which are furnished, are comfortable and healthy, so that if properly managed the Family Home should prove a real boon.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Progress of Public Ownership.

The British Consul here, in his annual report to the Foreign Office, states that the past year has been an exceptionally interesting period as regards the negotiations of the municipality for the acquisition of the properties of the companies supplying the city with gas and water and the telephone company's wires, etc. Notice of the withdrawal next year of their concession has been given to the gas company, and this undertaking will probably pass into the hands of the municipality. The purchase of the tramways is also reported to be in contemplation. A majority of the Town Council is in favor of the acquisition of all similar undertakings, and the tones of their debates was adverse to all concessionaries. To all appearances, the experiment of municipalizing all such public undertakings will be thoroughly carried out.

LEIPSIC, GERMANY.

National Convention of Printers and Their Employers.

The National Printers' Union of Germany and the employers of the country have held a joint convention here and agreed to inaugurate a nine-hour day and wages were increased 6 2-3 per cent. on piece work and 3 1-3 per cent. on time work. The agreement is to endure three years. A committee was also appointed to readjust wages in localities where rates of living are above the general level.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

Capitalists Will Soon Have It All.

The Worker publishes a striking diagram, showing the distribution of land within the borders of Queensland. Of the whole area of land in the colony—an area more than three times as great as that of France—not one-twentieth is under cultivation; while the concentration of the pastoral lands in the hands of the banks, or of the great companies, is remarkable. The Bank of New South Wales, for example, holds mortgages over 300 runs, an area of nearly 30,000 square miles; a territory that is twice as great as Switzerland, and nearly three times as great as Belgium. The Bank of Australasia follows with 231 runs, a territory twice and a half as great as the Netherlands. Eight companies, according to the Worker, hold an area of 146,853 square miles, a territory greater than Turkey in Europe, and nearly as big as Spain.

BUENOS AYRES, ARGENTINE.

The First Socialist Campaign.

The Socialists of this city have just completed their first electoral campaign. They excited not alone the animosity of the orthodox parties, but direct jugglery with their votes on the part of the election officials. Electoral impurity seems to be as rife, if not more so, in this blessed Republic as under the Spanish Monarchy. In many booths Socialists were denied the right to vote at all; in others they found the puppets of orthodox Republicans had already voted for them without redress. At the counting of the votes many more were passed over altogether, or added to the total of other candidates. La Vanguardia reckons the Socialist vote at about 300 each candidate on an average. In spite of so many, and such disheartening illegalities that afflict, indeed all the capitalist-ridden Republics of South America, the Socialists are so far satisfied, and intend to renew the struggle in order to educate the workers politically, and give election contests the vigor and independence they so much require.

HOTIKITA, NEW ZEALAND.

Shearers Treated Like Cattle.

In a recent speech here the Premier of New Zealand said: "In the past land has been given to a select few to the detriment of the many. These questions had gridironed and spotted the land so that the small settler should not have a chance. Past governments had borrowed money for which we were now paying interest and principal, and absentees were receiving the profits of the land. The squating classes were at the present time refusing to give the unemployed work, but it would be found that the working classes were not to be starved into subjection as was being tried. The Government had been accused of harshness by the squatters because they refused to allow shearers to be housed in worse places than the horses, cows and pigs, on the stations."

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The New Loom.

The new Hopdale or Northpole looms have been introduced into several New England mills. This is a wonderful invention, being almost entirely automatic in its action. One person can tend from 17 to 20 looms, whereas one person formerly tended only four or five looms. This new loom has two features which are novel. One is a stop motion, the other an arrangement whereby, when the filling on a shuttle runs out, another is substituted automatically. Often the loom will run an hour with no attention. It will result in displacing something more than 20,000 weavers in the Eastern States. What are they to do? Did you ever stop to consider what a blessing these labor-saving machines might be if the working class could receive the benefits of the vast amount of work they do? Under our present competitive, grab-all, monopolistic system every such invention is a curse. Under a true industrial system it would be a blessing to labor. Can we secure what we want by the pure and simple Trade Union? Not much.

We can only secure industrial freedom, justice and wealth for all by uniting at the ballot box as a class, voting the "political power into our own hands." Why don't we do it? Just because we listen to the same old song of the old party fakir and believe what the capitalist papers feed us on. The Socialist Labor Party is the true working class party of the world. All trade unionists of Germany, France, Belgium and many in all other countries, are enthusiastic workers in this grand world-wide movement for the emancipation of the working class. I was a Democrat for many years but I find that there is no difference between the two old parties, and hereafter I will vote for the only Labor party, the Socialist Labor Party.

F. G. R. GORDON.
Secretary Central Labor Union, Manchester, N. H.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

Municipal Dwellings for the City's Employees.

The city has decided to provide dwellings for men employed on municipal works. These number 600 heads of families and 300 single men. The latter are to be accommodated in the town itself, but for the married men dwellings are to be erected on land recently acquired outside the town. The Common Council of Venice has also set aside 500,000 francs for that purpose. Socialism continues to spread.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Japanese Competition in the American Market.

Hon. Robert C. Porter, ex-Superintendent of Census, returned from Japan last week. Mr. Porter's trip to the Empire of the Mikado was for the purpose of investigating the industrial conditions of that country with regard to the effect of Japanese competition upon American prosperity, being the continuation of trips he has made to various countries of the world in the study of Labor problems and tariff systems.

After investigating actual conditions in Japan, he deems the question of Japanese competition one of momentous problems that the American Nation will have to solve; but he thinks its danger lies not so much in the present competition in the undeveloped state of Japanese resources as in the enormous rapidity of the growth of the Japanese output in all lines of manufacture which they enter.

"The whole Japanese trade," said Mr. Porter in a recent interview, "including bullion and everything, ten years ago, amounted to \$78,000,000. Last year it had increased to \$300,000,000. The exports of textiles alone have increased from \$511,000 to \$23,000,000 in ten years."

"Where do they send these goods?" "They supply the home demand. Formerly they bought yarns in India. Now they do not. Some of the finer wools they still have to buy in England. They supply the home demand for cotton cloth, and they also send some to England. Of course, that business can increase largely without interfering with us."

"Last year they bought \$2,500,000 worth of American cotton. As they improve in manufacture they purchase finer yarns; and as they make better cloth they must use our cotton. In order to get any portion of the trade that England now has with China they must use more American cotton."

"In view of this there was a Japanese syndicate formed while I was there with a capital of \$5,000,000, to run a new line of steamships from this country, from Philadelphia, New York and Portland, Ore. They hope to ship cotton from Philadelphia, but they may start a line from San Diego. They must have our cotton."

"It is not a mere question of tariff, but a question of the future. Here is a trade increased from \$78,000,000 to \$300,000,000; textiles, \$500,000 to \$3,000,000. Ten years ago they made \$60,000 worth of matches, and sent very little out of Japan; last year, \$4,700,000 worth, nearly \$5,000,000, and all went to India. We did not receive more than \$20,000 worth."

"The same with matting and rugs. Two years ago the amount was infinitesimally small—only \$885—of mattings exported. Rugs were not mentioned in their reports. Last year these two items amounted to \$7,000,000."

They do this with a combination of modern machinery and the most docile labor in the world. They have no factory laws, and can employ children at any age. Children work at 7, 8 and 9 years of age all day long, for from one to two American cents per day.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Union Label Strongly Endorsed by a Minister.

What can be more sacred, more holy or more deserving of the reverence of men or angels, says the Journal of Labor, than the Union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of commodities than the mere profits sought for by greed. The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment or on a box of cigars or a loaf of bread, you can be sure that neither was made in a sweat shop; that no little children's fingers were compelled to sew or sort tobacco in the hours of the night intended for healthful, childish sleep. When you see this label on any commodity, you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in so doing you are not becoming partner in any institution that degrades humanity for private profit. You can sleep sound also and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, small-pox and leprosy, which are often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweat shops, where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods that the poor, unsuspecting public buys unknowingly and from which the same unsuspecting public suffers all manner of foul and loathsome diseases.

The Rev. Walter Vrooman of Baltimore says: "The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy goods to which this label is attached, an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven, while it is a sin to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without this label, for then you do not know but what you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant who is extracting a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellows at the risk of public health. God bless the label, and I hope that all of you, as you leave this house to-night, will carry indelibly impressed upon your minds the pictures of the Union label, surrounded by angels, and that you will always know that the favorite banner in heaven is the banner which represents justice to Labor, fresh air and sunshine and healthful conditions for those who toil, and the truth that human life is of greater moment than the gain of gold."

Six or eight years ago, 800 girls were employed in the Amaseek Mills, Manchester, N. H., on beaming, dressing, etc. To-day 100 girls and a few machines do one-third more labor.

I DON'T CARE.

GIRLS and boys, I wish to tell you of a foe you entertain; I have seen you with him often, and the fact has caused me pain. For he only seeks the ruin of your lives so young and fair—He's a foe, cool, sly and cunning, And his name is "I don't care."

Have you ever thought dear children, That "I don't care" is a thief, Taking from you time and order, Candor, friends, and all save grief? Don't you notice the bold falsehoods That he daily tells to you, And that makes you say "I don't care," When at heart you really do.

Break the habit, children, break it; Do not use the common phrase; Smaller things than this have started Many a life in reckless ways. Guard your words, your thoughts, your actions, To yourselves be true and dare Not let the good life slip by you With a reckless "I don't care." Flow Schoonmaker Armstrong in Pittsburg Press.

TWO FAILURES.

He was not much of a man to look at as he leaned back in the chair opposite the city editor in the dingy little newspaper office. His rough, sandy beard showed several weeks' growth; his blue eyes had an uncertain, vacant expression in them that verified the story told by his breath; his clothes were shabby, and his old overcoat, even in the warmth of the office, was buttoned up close under his chin in a way that suggested a dearth of other clothing. He did not look like a gentleman.

The city editor opposite, even in his shirt sleeves, with the ugly green shade pulled down over his eyes, had a patrician bearing that was unmistakable. They were not at work. They were waiting for the telephone to ring up the account of the hanging down at Scoop. The office was dark except for the one incandescent light that swung over the city editor's table, and the figures of the two men on either side stood out in bold relief, showing sharply the contrast between them—a contrast so decidedly in the city editor's favor. Yet there had been a time, ten years ago, when Mrs. Marvin, the social leader of the town, then a mining camp, had refused to allow Hetherly, the city editor, to lavish his attentions and affections upon her pretty sister and had smiled on Sherwin.

Hetherly and Sherwin were friends. They had been chums at college, where Sherwin, the more brilliant of the two, had coached Hetherly all the way through, and solved his problems, translated his Greek and written his daily themes. A few years after they graduated they had met in the west unexpectedly and had renewed the friendship. For more than a year they worked together on a daily paper. It was not strange, after having learned during his college course to believe that Sherwin was all-powerful, that Hetherly should turn to him when the course of his love affairs failed to run smooth. Sherwin was equal to the emergency. It was a comparatively simple arrangement. Mrs. Marvin favored Sherwin and Elsie, the pretty, little hazel-eyed sister, favored Hetherly.

The scheme by which Hetherly and Elsie profited everything and Sherwin nothing was first put into execution the night of a fireman's ball, to which



"**READ THE MAGAZINES.**" Sherwin took Elsie. There was little resemblance between the Sherwin in the tightly buttoned overcoat and sleek hat and the Sherwin in dress suit who called for Elsie that night at Mrs. Marvin's. While he waited for her he sat in the back parlor and talked to Mrs. Marvin with as much composure and good-fellowship as if he had not been plotting to deceive her. Elsie came downstairs in her fluffy white gown and long white cloak, her dark hair piled high on the top of her head, her eyes sparkling, her cheeks flushed, and bringing with her the fragrance of the roses Sherwin had sent her. And Sherwin, looking at her as she stood a moment in the doorway, did not wonder at Hetherly's desperation. They went to the hall and Sherwin danced the first dance with her and then left her, not only to dance with Hetherly, but to walk home with him after the ball.

That was in the spring, and all summer the little drama went on. Sherwin took Elsie to parties and Hetherly took her home. Sherwin took Elsie to drive and they drove out of town into the open pine forests, where Hetherly was waiting for them. While Hetherly and Elsie drove Sherwin lay on his back on the pine needles and kinne-

brought with him, until they returned. Then he drove the young lady home and Hetherly returned by another way. After awhile Sherwin seemed to lose interest in the stories and topics of the day. His magazines lay uncut on the ground beside him while he watched the disappearing carriage until it was lost to sight on the farther slope of the hill. Then he would throw himself down with his face toward the sky that seemed scarcely higher than the tops of the pine trees and philosophize on life in general. As the summer waned his philosophy grew bitter.

One day he reached out for a little cluster of the gray-blue Oregon grapes that grew close to his hand, half-hidden under their rich crimson and dark-green foliage. He studied them for a moment, noting their artistic beauty, and then put them in his mouth, finding a keen relish in their bitterness. "They're like everything else in life," he mused. And Elsie found him cross and unreasonable as they drove back to town. He had no sympathy with her enthusiasms and he expressed his lack of it sharply and abruptly. He saw no beauty in the scarlet sumach against the gray cliff; he saw nothing remarkable in the chipmunks that hurried across the road and along the fallen trees by the way; he had no desire to get out and dig ferns when they saw them, tall and luxuriant, by the roadside. And the view of the town as they saw it first from the top of the long road cut out of the lime rock—the scattered little town encircled by mountains, some in the shadow and some glorious in the fast-vanishing sunlight, stretching away till the far-off peaks were blue and hazy against the sky—he had seen it hundreds of times, so had she. What was there to rave about?

Sherwin's part in the affair Mrs. Marvin never knew, but she did learn enough to know that opposition in the matter of her sister's love affairs was useless. And early in the winter Hetherly and Elsie were married. Elsie was just 18, and childlike, frivolous and light. Most of Hetherly's friends doubted the wisdom of his course. He was young and had his way to make in the world, and Elsie, with her pretty face and irresponsible, inconsequent ways, seemed the last woman in the world to be the making of a man.

Sherwin was not present at the wedding. He was called out of town a few days before on urgent business. So said the note which brought his congratulations and accompanied the little Dresden clock. He did not come back. Some one heard from him a few months later in Kansas City, where he was doing police reporting on a daily paper. Then his friends lost track of him.

Hetherly and his wife went east, the Marvins moved away, and they, too, dropped out of the life of which they had been a part. People are not long missed in those western towns that have so little that is permanent.

It was nearly ten years after that Hetherly returned and got a position on his old paper. A few months later Sherwin, his life wrecked by the weakness that had always stood between him and success, drifted into town and applied for work on the old paper. No one else would have given it to him, but Hetherly had never been in a position to refuse Sherwin anything. "You can go down and do the hanging, if you want to," he said, but Sherwin didn't want to go. His inborn refinement revolted against such a scene. So Hetherly sent a young fellow from the office to get the notes and kept Sherwin to write it up.

The whole office was waiting. Out in the composing-room the printers were having lunch. One was working leisurely on the last little "take." Hetherly and Sherwin smoked and talked of old times—of college days and the days of the early gold excitement in the hills, when they had worked together on the paper. Hetherly talked freely of his business and financial affairs for the last ten years. He had worked for awhile on a paper in Chicago, then in New York, but he had not been very successful, either from a business or a professional standpoint. He talked rapidly and then plied Sherwin with questions. But Sherwin was reticent. "And you never married?" Hetherly asked, and Sherwin shook his head. "Why didn't you?" Sherwin laughed. "Wouldn't any woman have me?" he said. His lips framed themselves for a question, but the door opened and some one came in with a want "ad" and interrupted him. When the man went out Hetherly rung up the telephone and asked if there was no word from Scoop yet, and when they told him "No" he sat down, anathematizing the world in general and Scoop in particular. Once again Sherwin tried to put his question and was interrupted by the foreman with some proofs. They read them silently and when the last one was hung on the hook Sherwin knocked the ashes out of his pipe and asked in the most matter-of-fact way: "And Mrs. Hetherly? How is she?" The telephone bell rung sharply and Hetherly sprang up to answer it. "Come here, Sherwin," he said; "it's the hanging." He turned the receiver over to Sherwin and walked out into the composing-room.

An hour later, when the pressman, alone in the office, was turning out the morning papers containing the two-column account of the hanging of Red-Fisted Jim, the murderer, written in Sherwin's easy, flowing, descriptive style, Sherwin was walking down street with an old friend. It was his first night in town. They spoke of Hetherly and Sherwin asked his question again in a different form: "Is Mrs. Hetherly here?" The other fellow looked startled. "Haven't you heard? She ran off with another fellow nearly three years ago. Hetherly's here for a divorce."

Pole on tricycles is the latest Paris novelty in sports.

IDEAS FOR STOUT WOMEN.

Keep Flesh by Dieting and Wearing Certain Garments.

Some one has said of matrimony that "it is a sort of cage which all who are in desire to get in and all who are in desire to get out." This sentence may be applied to stoutness, for all thin people want to be stout, at least moderately stout, while all stout people ardently wish to be thin, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. It must be confessed, however, that the thin people are by no means as eager for a change as their fat friends, who loudly groan and complain under their burden. Undue embonpoint ages a woman. At 28, if she weighs fourteen or sixteen stone, she looks to be over 40. Her step is heavy, she can no longer dance or walk or exercise with pleasure. Her clothes wear out more quickly and she is more difficult to dress to advantage. All this she feels and murmurs at despite the smoothness of her unwrinkled countenance and despite the fact that it is far easier for the stout to get thin than for the naturally thin to get stout. All sweets and farinaceous foods must be avoided by the stout woman if she wishes to grow thin and the daintiest and lightest dishes indulged in. I know it is a very trying ordeal to be present at a good dinner and allow the most tempting and appetizing plates to pass untasted but think of it—it is still worse to grow positively fat, isn't it? A stout woman must dine on a mutton-chutney and slice of dried toast, a little soup and drink claret and water, for whatever her searchings of heart, whatever her leanings, she must force herself to recognize that plain food taken sparingly and exercise will reduce weight. Self-restraint must be her motto and if she casts it aside she does it at her peril. The ambition of the stout woman must be to have her size attract as little attention as possible, and if she wears dull stuffs the eye, so to say, glances off and is not fixed by any unusual brilliancy. Stripes are advantages for the skirt, but not so much so for the bodice. Broadly speaking, however, all pekinie materials worn in their length are becoming. The bodice should be cut all in very sloping V's, with downward points. If she consults her interests she will be careful to have the underarm seam long, and to do this, will, if necessary, have to bring it more to the front of the armhole than is usual. The basque must be cut away on the hips and the sleeves droop slightly as is the mode. For street wear short mantles will be found best; jackets are rarely suitable, but if adopted should be of the reefer shape.

Beneath the Sod.

I saw the mortal laid beneath the sod, With carven cross above her breast. I knew the immortal spirit was with God, A bright, pure soul had gained eternal rest. First of a band of friends to pass away, Her busy, useful life on earth is done; Ended forever is her toilsome day, For her the promised rest has now begun.

I stood and heard the solemn accents fall, "I am the resurrection and the life." God, whose great mercy watches over all, Had 't'en my friend from out our earthly strife. We left her lying in her peaceful bed, Until the dawning of that last great day, Trusting in One who long ago hath said That He will wipe all bitter tears away.

—The Academy.

Women Advised to Eat Apples.

Doctors say that if women would eat plenty of apples they would not need any other spring tonic. There are medicinal properties in the acid of the apple that are not found anywhere else. They cleanse and tone the system at the same time, and the habitual apple eater experiences a peculiar exhilaration that is almost unknown to those who abstain from the fruit.

SIGNS OF COMING RAIN.

When the cat washes her face look out for rain. Rats and mice are generally very active and noisy just before a storm. Crickets sing much more sharply just before a rain than at other times. The falling of soot from a chimney is a tolerably sure indication of approaching bad weather. Parrots are good barometers. Just before a rain the most talkative and gabby parrot becomes silent. When bad weather is imminent swallows fly low, because at such times the insects which constitute their food keep near the ground. Spiders always come out of their holes shortly before a rain, being advised by their instinct that insects then fly low and are most easily taken. It is a curious circumstance that the skin of the abdomen of frogs changes its hue on the approach of bad weather, and from clear white becomes a dirty yellow. Ducks are more than usually noisy on the approach of a storm, and their loud quacking is considered by farmers to be an almost unfailing sign of rainy weather. Many persons are so sensitive to the changes of weather that they are themselves natural barometers, and can foretell a change, though unable to explain the manner in which they are affected by it. Shepherds say that the wool of sheep furnishes an excellent indication of weather changes. When it is crisp there will be no rain. When it is limp and feels very soft to the touch a storm is imminent.

HUMORISTS' CORNER.

JOKES AND JIBES FOR TORRID JUNE WEATHER.

Prospective Condition of Society Under Woman's Rule—How Casey Got It—The Policeman's Sleep—Fistam and Jettam from the Tide.

A STATELY forest monarch Is this huge nut-bearing tree, Beneath whose wide-spread branches Lies the home so dear to me; And fairer far than palaces Of gilt and stone, and jade, Is the age-browned wooden cottage, Just in the walnut shade.

On either side an arbor With rich grape vines covered o'er, A honey-suckle trellis Embow'd the low front door, The narrow brick edged pathway, With sea beach pebbles laid, Winds its way towards the threshold, Across the walnut's shade.

And as from toll returning, I walk slowly along the road, Dragging weary footsteps To the place of mine abode; Comes running 'cross the grass plain, A brown-eyed smiling maid, Who greets me with winsome grace, Beneath the walnut's shade.

—Percie W. Hart in To Date.

Modern Primer.

"Do you see the man?"
"Yes, I see the man; he is in yonder doorway."
"Is the man dead?"
"No, the man is not dead; the man is asleep."
"Is not the man afraid to sleep in the doorway?"
"No, the man is not afraid to sleep in the doorway; the man knows he is safer when asleep."
"When will the man awaken?"
"The man will awaken at 5 in the morning."
"Will not the man take cold?"
"No, the man will not take cold."
"Why will the man not take cold?"
"Because the man is used to sleeping in the doorway."
"Who is the man?"
"The man is a policeman."

Love's Eccentricities.

She—Darling husband, look at our sweet baby; ain't he sweet? Which do you 'pose he loves most, his papa or his mamma?
He—Why, his mamma, to be sure.
She—No, he don't; he likes his papa best.
He—Well, have it your own way; I really think he does myself. It was then the trouble began.

The Real Article.

Visitor (to freak in museum)—Why are you exhibiting yourself? There's nothing uncommon or strange about you.
Freak (proudly)—I am an ex-railway station agent who frequently gave travelers civil answers to their questions.

As Usual.

Kind Lady (to mendicant who has seen better days)—And how did you come to lose all your money, my poor man?
Mendicant (sadly)—Pushing my book, "Success and How to Attain It."

The Dog Tutor.

Willie Gay—I love dogs. I had one once that I taught a number of tricks. Miss Lovem—Won't you please teach Fido something?
Willie Gay—if you will permit me, I will show him how to kiss you.

Prospective.



Judge—What's the charge, officer?
Officer—Manslaughter, your honor.
Judge—Whom did he kill?
Officer—He didn't kill nobody, be- gorrah; he laughed at me; sure if that's not manslaughter Ol'd like to know what it is!—To Date.

Blushed Like a Lobster.

Gussie—Look at Mary Mashem blushing. I bet her mother is giving her fits for flirting with young Poorleigh.
De Cynicus—Yes, that girl always reminds me of a lobster—turns red when she's in hot water.

Noted.

Song Writer—Did you receive my letter containing manuscript of my latest song?
Musical Composer—I did receive your letter and its contents were noted.

No Risks Taken.

St. Peter (to applicant with umbrella)—You can come in here, but you will have to leave that umbrella outside. No one in here is permitted to be un- duly tempted.

Solid Consolation.

A late settler in a thinly populated place in the west had just returned from the funeral of a near and dear relative and was silently weeping alone in her darkened parlor, when one of her new neighbors, a plump, good-natured and kind-hearted woman came bustling in.

"Now, now, this'll never do," she said. "Cryin' won't do a bit o' good. Now, you just open up the shutters and I'll help you straighten things out some, and then you go home with me an' I'll cook you up as nice a mess o' string beans as ever you et."

The Railing Passion.

The reporter lay on his elderdown couch, slowly breathing his life away. It was evident that the end was very near. Suddenly the luxuriously furnished room was filled with a phosphorescent light, and a pale shade appeared, standing at the bedside, grim and inscrutable.

"I am the Messenger of Death!" he said.
"One moment, please!" gasped the reporter, reaching feebly for his notebook and pencil. "How do you like America?"

Beats Him to Death.

"Did you ever see anything lie deeper than the snow this winter?" the passenger from Canada was saying. The passenger from Maine toyed reflectively with the corkscrew in his pocket.
"Not unless we except the oldest inhabitant," he replied, after a thoughtful pause.

A Skin Game.



Donahoo—Whin yez informed yer wolfe about yer determination to resint the enroachment av ther new woman, Casey, did she come to the scratch?
Casey—Did she? Jist yez take wan look at me countenance!—To Date.

No Wonder the Teacher Was Puzzled a Country schoolmasters have peculiar experiences sometimes. A rural pedagogue relates that one day he received from a small boy a slip of paper, which was supposed to contain an excuse for non-attendance of the small boy's big brother.

He examined the paper and saw thereon the word: "Cepatontagataturing." Utterly unable to make out the puzzle he appealed to the small boy, who explained that it meant that his brother had been "kept at home to go tatur-ing—" that is, to dig potatoes.

Capacious.

Jenks—If America had the Mayflower, now, we could sweep England off the seas.
Hanks—What makes you think so?
Jenks—Because, according to the millions of people claiming their ancestors came over on the Mayflower, the ship must have been as big as the state of Illinois.

Scientific.

Magistrate—Prisoner, you are charged with striking this man with a piece of iron tubing and robbing him of ten dollars. What have you to say for yourself?
Prisoner—Yer honor, I was jest tryin' a scientific experiment.
M.—How was that?
P.—Makin' an X raise with a crook's tube.

Not Ready to Swear to It.

Wiggles—What church does your family attend?
Waggles—The Ninth Unitarian.
Wiggles—That is the one out 13th street, isn't it?
Waggles (hesitatingly)—I—I believe so.—Somerville Journal.

Unpleasant.

"I never met a more unpleasant fellow to play poker with than Jones."
"How's that? Does he get mad when he loses?"
"He never loses. That's what is so unpleasant."

Ever Thus.

Jim—I hear that Dutch Society is going to have an excursion on the next full moon.
Jams—Yes they go out on the full moon and come home on the last quarter.

Zana's Dream.

Zana ate a little stewed kidney Which she could not digest, And she dreamed that twenty Abyssinians Were waiting on her chest.

—J. T. J.

A Forecast.

Boston Mamma—Suppose you have four bunches of grapes, Willie, and eat three, then, what do you have?
Boston Boy—Appendicitis.

Absorbed.

The missionary thought he could Free the cannibal chief from sin, But his majesty was too smart for him, And finally took him in.—L. B. C.

It's Magnificent.

The romance of the East is to receive a shock in the new iron bridge over the Tigris at Bagdad.

Bicycles are baggage in Little Rhody, but you can't make any railroad carry a wheel very far, on account of the State line.

A Sinking Fund.

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly replenishable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh stamina into an enfeebled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies malaria, and subdues bilious, kidney, dyspeptic and rheumatic ailments. The nervous derive great benefit from its use.

A great-grandfather, grandfather and father and son, all working together digging a cellar, was a rather unusual family gathering in Eastport, Me., recently.

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

A man has little eyes to see with, middle-sized arm to work with, and great, strong legs to gad about on. His soul awaits a larger microscope for discovery.

Mr. F. E. Cosgrove of the C. B. & Q. R. R., Buda, Ill., writes May 21st, 1896: "I have been sick for eight years with kidney and liver trouble and malaria. I have been taking Patent Medicines and Doctor's Medicines for eight years and spent \$3,000 and got no help until I took Dr. Kay's Renovator. I had poor appetite, indigestion, sour stomach, constipation, yellow skin and eyes, tired feeling, pain in back and side, nervous and wakeful, headache and dizziness, bleeding of bowels and limbs, short dry cough, chills and fever. Dr. Kay's Renovator has removed these symptoms and I feel new again. God bless Dr. Kay's Renovator." It is sold by druggists at 25c. and \$1.00 or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for large sample and booklet.

The skull of a mammoth beaver was recently dug up in South Bend, Ind., near the Michigan lake line. The live animal must have weighed about 400 pounds.

Three for a Dollar.

Three what? Three charmingly executed posters in color, drawn by W. W. Denslow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky has a negro "new woman" bricklayer and mason.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

A great new German company has been formed, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to establish iron works and a railway engine factory in Southern Russia.

Hageman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender Feet, Chubbiness, Piles, &c. C. C. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Next autumn the bones of James G. Blaine will be removed from Washington and placed beside the grave of Walker Blaine, on Winthrop Hill, Augusta.

FTB—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first use. Cures Epilepsy, Trunk and Struck by Lightning, Fits, &c. Send to Dr. Kline, 153 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

La Crosse, Kan., is a dead town. When any one living near wants a house, to go to La Crosse, buys one for a few seconds and hauls it off.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine for us since 1865.—J. B. Madison, 2109 Forty-second avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The crank who tried to shoot Jim Corbett evidently prefers a quiet world to live in.

Only Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.
Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents

RECEIVERS' SALE Union Pacific Ry. Co. Lands

950,000 Acres Farm Lands, 4,000,000 Acres Grazing Lands, in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah.

Excursion Rates for Homeseekers. Fare Reduced to Purchasers.

REDUCED PRICES—TEN YEARS TIME ONE-TENTH DOWN.

B. A. McALLISTER, Land Commissioner, OMAHA, NEB.

DANDERINE

IS The only remedy known to medical science that will produce a full growth of hair on bald heads. A purely vegetable compound, marvellous in its effects—the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to diseases of the scalp and hair. A permanent cure for Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color, Eczema of the Head, and kindred diseases. Absolutely guaranteed. Affiliates and testimonials free. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle or sent on receipt of price.

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Guthrie, Okla.

WE PAY each WEEKLY and want you EVERYWHERE to sell GOLD (\$5,000.00) PLUM and ALL other FINE TREES.

Send, FREE, No Money to Invest. No Risk. STARK BROTHERS, Louisville, Ky., Rochester, N. Y.

OPIMUM Habits Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. FREE TRIAL. State case. Dr. HANCOCK, Quincy, Mich.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Root and FREE. Dr. E. W. WOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

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Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

The Journal of Organized Labor.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—BY THE—
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

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515-517 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Manager,
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The right is reserved to reject advertising arrangements made by agents, if, in our opinion, they are not suitable or proper.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.



UNDER OUR FLAG.

Labor has come!

Concord Labor has come!

Comrade Martha Moore Avery spoke at Somerville, Mass., June 16.

Section Holyoke is having all its friends to a pleasant outing June 21 at Eger's farm.

Johnston, Rhode Island, Section has nominated candidates for its coming town election.

Comrade Patrick McGarry spoke, June 2, at the Second Assembly District Mass Meeting in New York.

Section Worcester has elected Comrade Wiley delegate and Comrade Hoar alternate to the National Convention.

Financial Report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the week ending June 18, 1896: Receipts, \$37.94; expenditures, \$40.92.

Financial Report of the Illinois State Committee for March, April and May, 1896: Receipts, \$73.35; expenditures, \$30.30; balance, \$43.05.

Financial Report of the Massachusetts State Committee for April and May, 1896: Receipts, \$103.94; expenditures, \$170.94; balance on hand, \$31.60.

Financial Report of the National Executive Committee for the week ending June 18, 1896: Receipts, \$30.05; expenses, \$33.55; balance for week, \$18.10.

Massachusetts held its State Convention at Holyoke, May 17; Illinois, at Chicago, May 30; Ohio, at Maestlin, May 30; Pennsylvania, at Southwark, May 31.

Financial Report of the Pennsylvania State Committee for May, 1896: On hand May 1, \$18.87; receipts, \$40.80; expenses, \$9.77; balance on hand, \$49.90.

Lawrence German Section held a successful mass meeting May 30. Comrade Max Forster delivered a "stereoscopic lecture" on the subject: "Barbarism at the End of the Nineteenth Century."

Comrades Charles Matchett, S. Lissner and I. Phillips spoke at the Summer Agitation meeting, Sunday, June 7, at Fort George, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth street and Amsterdam avenue, New York.

The following additional delegates to the National Convention have been reported by the National Executive Committee: Holyoke, M. Rother; Gloversville, Arthur Lange; Haverhill (Am.), James F. Carey; Weymouth and Clinton, Herman Keiser; Jersey City 1, Joseph B. Klein; Hornellsville, J. Thissen; Troy, Randolph Katz; Manchester (Ger.), John Mansfield; Northfield, Jacob Zimmer; Syracuse (Am.), Johannes Fellows; Manchester (Am.), F. E. S. Gordon; Dayton, William Watkins; New Bedford, John Palmer.

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

In socialism we trust because it will wipe out the ignorance of the masses.

Comrade Max Forster's lecture in Holyoke, Springfield and Easthampton have been very successful.

J. C. Anderson, recently expelled by Section Omaha, will appeal his case to the National Board of Grievances.

The Fifth, Seventh and Twenty-third Ward Clubs of Section St. Louis will meet Sunday, June 21, at 2033 Menard street at 3 p. m. sharp.

The St. Louis Committee on Steamboat Excursion requests all comrades to return all unsold tickets, and make returns on all sold, on or before Friday evening, June 20.

Virginia State Agitation Fund. Statement to June 5, 1896, received by the committee.

Already acknowledged	\$1.03
John Dunn	20
R. T. Maycumber	20
A. Socialist	10
Chas. W. Scott	25
P. D. Q.	25
Sam De Shazier	15
W. S. Friend	05
Total	\$3.25

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
Thomas O. Brophy of Boston.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Morris Ruth of Holyoke.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR,
Rufus H. Phinney of Lynn.

ELECTORS,

At Large—George Lovell of Holyoke and P. J. Griffin of North Adams.

First District—Gustave Suesbrich of Adams.

Second District—F. A. Nagler of Springfield.

Third District—A. W. Barr of Worcester.

Fourth District—Herman Keiser of Fitchburg.

Fifth District—Louis Gens of Lawrence.

Sixth District—John F. Crabtree of Haverhill.

Seventh District—Louis Wolfson of Lynn.

Thirteenth District—Frank Blaustein of New Bedford.

MARYLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
FOR THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
William Toner.

FOR FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
Oliver Jackson Allenbaugh.

ELECTORS.

William B. Wade.

Ellis Jacobson.

Charles Brown.

Charles Becker.

Aug. Boegemann.

Charles Backman.

Bernhard Olson.

David Carlson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presidential Electors.

Philadelphia—William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Keller, Ernest Lueriger, Charles W. Rickard, Gustav Zeglin.

Albion—Henry Broegger.

Allegheny—John Lents, Charles F. Engert.

Scranton—J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

Buena Vista—W. H. Thomas.

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

Patton—John Shmelesky, Michael Bogdan.

Altoona—E. C. Howarth.

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

Kittling—John C. Riley, M. V. Held.

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

Irwin—Michael Klemann.

Luzerne—Adam Kutenberger, Anthony Beckers.

Larksville—James Cook.

Congressional Ticket.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Fred W. Long, Philadelphia.

Emil Guwag, Pittsburg.

First District—Harry C. Parker.

Second District—J. Mahlon Barnes.

Third District—Frederick Haacker.

Fourth District—Jules Rosendale.

Fifth District—Ernest Kraft.

Ninth District—Peter R. Herringer.

ILLINOIS.

Governor—Charles Bastian, Chicago.

Lieutenant Governor—Gustav Sarber, East St. Louis.

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

Auditor—William Schmidt, Chicago.

Treasurer—Charles Heinze, Coal City.

Attorney General—Paul Egan, Chicago.

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

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

OHIO.

STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL WALLACE.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
JAMES RUGG.

For Commissioner of Public Works,
JOHN SCHUCH.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors—at Large,
CONRAD EICHMAN.

JULIUS HOESTERY.

Push your ward clubs!

Labor has nothing to lose and everything to gain by insisting upon the whole of what it wants. Long possession could not justify the holding of a stolen article. If a man steals your coat, you could not take it back a shred at a time.

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, in 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 employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

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

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

5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have no national organization.

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

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

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

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all 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.

THE SOCIALIST VAN.

Comrades Fry and Primrose Conductors.

Socialist Sections and Comrades:

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

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

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

Red Van by P. S.	\$5.00
Charles Nelson	1.00
S. Schmoll	1.00
G. A. Hoehn	1.00
E. Lochmann	2.00
Edward Heitzig	5.00
Charles Klotz	1.00
Max Leudig	1.00
Total	\$17.00

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

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
General Manager.

When it is borne in mind that Socialism is not an invention hatched in the brain of utopians, not a catholicon compounded to cure the ills of society; but that in the logical conception of the great founders of Socialism, which is adhered to by all intelligent Socialists, society, the Capitalistic state, with all its ranks and classes, is pressing forward with the resistlessness of fate, and in accord with an irreversible, evolutionary, historic necessity, to the realization of this Socialist programme, the unique and astonishing significance of Socialist propaganda will be apparent.

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

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

Vote for a United party!

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merrie England,' the Socialist book that is selling like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be 'first taught to think' by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series of articles on economic and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This notwithstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven, it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the last ten years. 'The People' 'Merrie England' is 10 cents a copy let a copy and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores and at Labor News Library, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARD!



National Convention

OF THE

Socialist Labor Party.

JULY 4, 1896,

In New York City.



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

BOYCOTT The American Tobacco Company (THE TOBACCO TRUST.)

Some of the Leading Brands:

PLUG.	SMOKING.	CIGARETTES.
BATTLE AX.	GAIL & AX.	DUKE'S CAMEROS.
NEWSBOY.	HONEST LONG CUT.	SWEET CAPORALS.
PIPER HEIDSICK.	DUKE'S MIXTURE.	CYCLE.
SOMETHING GOOD.	SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.	OLD JUDGE.
PEDRO.	IVANHOE.	GREENBACK.

Fraternally,
National Tobacco Workers' Union of America.

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

NOW READY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. "New America" may be sold by sections and clubs at 10 cents each if the comrades are satisfied with the net profit of 9 cents per copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
General Manager Socialist Newspaper Union.

Socialism is not an invention and unanswerable argument for all the social, industrial and political ills of this unhappy afflicted country.

VIRGINIA.

STATE AGITATION FUND.

Statement to June 1, 1896, of receipts by the Committee from:

George F. Rogers	\$0.25
R. T. Maycumber	0.15
A. Socialist	0.10
W. S. Friend	0.05
F. K. Friend	0.10
Ed Walker	0.05
S. De Shazier	0.10
P. D. Q.	0.25
Total	\$1.05

Good citizens make good Socialists. The Socialists are and must be the advance guard of the Labor movement.

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

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

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

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

A Strange Voyage.

We