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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Report of the Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Convened at New York City July 4. 1896.

THE OPENING SESSION.

SATURDAY, July 4, 1896. The Ninth National Convention of the ocialist Labor Party of the United States was called to order by National Secretary Henry Kuhn at 10 o'clock a. m. Delegate Sanial, New York, was elected Temporary Chairman; Kopp, New York, was elected Temporary Secretary.

Delegates Herrschaft, Bennetts, Ruther Jonas and Kreft were elected Committee on Credentials; Vogt, Curran, De Leon, Nagler and Watkins, Committee on Organization.

After a recess of one hour the Committee on Credentials reported that ninety-four gates were entitled to voice and vote. The following is the list of delegates as reported by The People:

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT.

Connecticut.

F. Serrer. M. Goldsmith.

F. O. Pilgrim, Waterbury, American. Illinois. Fr. Kalbitz, Chicago, German.

Lewis C. Fry, East St. Louis. Iowa. F. Kraemer, Davenport.

Maryland. Ernest H. Wenzel, Baltimore.

Massachusetts. Fr. Hodecker, Adams. Thos. C. Brophy, Boston, American. Mrs. A. Konikow, Boston, Jewish.

Wm. Isenecker, Boston, German. Herman Keiser, {Fitchburg, Clinton. Philip Connor, {Greylock, North Adams.

James F. Carey, Haverhill, American. Moritz Ruther, Holyoke. George B. Peare, Lynn. Anthony McDonald, Lawrence John Palme, New Bedford.

Anthony McDonnai, 12444 John Palme, New Bedford, Herman Koepte, Fitusheid, F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Missouri, Albert Sanderson, G. A. Hoehn, } St. Louis.

New Hampshire. Benj. T. Whitehouse, Dover. F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, Ameri

John Mansfeld, Manchester, German.

New Jersey. Joseph Eulenstein, Camd en. James Grundy, Elizabeth, American. Chas. Dahmer, Elizabeth, German. A Mundt, Hackensack, Geo Herrschaft, Hoboken. Joseph A. Keim, Jersey City I. John D. Morhart, Jersey City (Green

ville.) Wegener, Jersey City Heights. Harry Carless, Frank W. Wilson, } Newark, Essex County. B. Rosenbloom, New Brunswick.

J. H. Lewis, Pittsburg, American. Bhode Island. Timothy Muldowney, Pawtucket. Thos. Curran, E. W. Themert, Providence. Constitution: DeLeon, Matchett, Maguire, Ruther and Fry. solutions: Fish, Vogt, Murphy, Caress, Nagler. Grievances: Long, Forker, Whitehouse, Jonas, Chas. Wilson. Press: Sanial, Jonas, Brophy, Sander ion, Ibsen.

Finance: Pilgrim, Fiebiger, Monroe, Osberg, Duff. Telegrams of congratulation were re

ceived from Section Boston, Socialist Students of Minnesota University, Section Minneapolis, Russian Social-Democratic Federation of New York. Section Buffale etc., etc.

National Secretary Kuhn read his report, of which the following is a synopsis: REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-

MITTEE. The report reviews with satisfaction the steady advance of the principles of the Social Democracy in foreign lands as well as the healthy progress made in the United States during the last three

The party has State organizations in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The new system of dividing the per capita of 10 cents equally the State Committee between and the National Executive Committee has given an impetus to State organization. There are now 200 Sections in 25 different States, as against 118 Sections reported to the Chicago Convention in 1893: New York has 40 Sections; New Jersey, 27; Massachusetts, 26; Pennsylvania, 18; Illinois, 15; Connecticut, 14; Ohio, 11; California, 6; Minnesota, 5; Iowa, 4; Michigan, 4, New Hampshire, 4; Rhode Island, 4; Nebraska, 4; Indiana, 3: Maine, 3; Colorado, 2; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 2; Georgia, 1; Maryland. 1; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; Wisconsin, 1. The membership is difficult to ascertain, owing to out-ofwork Comrades paying no dues, but may be estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000. In 1894 the party, as it stands to-day, scored its first victory at the ballot box in the City of Paterson, N. J., where, Comrade Matthew Maguire was elected a mem-

ber of the Board of Aldermen. In 1896 the Eighth Ward of Paterson showed the good sense to repeat the experment and re-elected Comrade Maguire with a greater majority than at first. In Holyoke, Mass., Comrade Conn

elected a member of the City Council, and it is now safe to predict that within the next few years we shall see and hear of more Socialist victories, the cheering news of which will gladden the hearts of our comrades everywhere and spur them to re-newed efforts.

Outside of these incidents there is the very gratifying growth of the Socialist vote in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; where it grew in New York City in one year from 8,000 to 11,000, and in Brooklyn from 2,700 to nearly 5,000.

Organization among the miners has been difficult owing to their extreme poverty. The People is now on a sound financial basis with a circulation of more than 6, 300. The reduction of price of annual subscription to 50 cents was opposed by the factions for various reasons, The Daily People fund has reached \$1,264. Decrease in circulation and an increasing de-ficit caused the National Executive SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

taining the same proposition, but it cause simultaneously with the issue of Landt containing the foregoing article. Thus call further discussion upon the matter was that off: St. Louis had some out into the open, had shown its hand and had proclaimed to the party how it wanted the Chicago ruse Intion to be understood. The Executive Committee realised that

The Executive Committee realised that something had to be done, that its post-tion to this preposition had to be defined; and deeming the preservation of the Pe sac movement than the real or fancied in terests of those who stood behind Lance. The report closes with a rapid sketch of the we insued a circular to the sections, warn ing them against any scheme looking recommends that the clear-out character of toward the discontinuation of the People arr proletarian class struggie be main-and setting forth the necessity of maintain-ting for our propagands an organ of superior qualities.

From that time on began the camp of abuse, slander and vilification that has intermittently been waged in the column of LABOR, against the National Exe tive Committee, the People and the co rades of New York in general, which became at times the foremost and leading feature of that publication.

The campaign was conducted by mendo, insinuation and direct attack in editorial articles and outside communications, many of the latter coming free outspoken enemies of the party. Lat became the organ of all who had, or thought they had, a grievance against New York, and it became also a sort of side organ to what is known as the "Cle land" or the "perambulating faction," small number of malcontents who call themselves the Socialist Labor party of America and of whom we shall sp later on.

The Executive Committee realized fully and had ample opportunity to see, the evil effects of this state of affairs. Whenever a new field was opened by the party, La entered it and sought to poison the minds of the newly-won comrades, not only against the efficiency, but also against integrity of the party's management. M local conflicts, connected with much bi ness and personal friction, may be cribed to its work and its spirit of mony, and there are even cases when decline of sections can be traced to this and the fact that a so-called local edition of LA had sapped its energies and absorb funds in a vain endeavor to go beyond the limits of the possible.

Yet we never answered in kind an public print, principally because we sidered it unwise to give a public e tion of an internal quarrel and becau did not wish to fill the pages of The way and hinder the work for which

People has been called into being. But when in 1895, LABOR under the editorial management of G. A. Hoehn. reached the pink of perfection in the art of scolding, and was trying to fructify certain troubles, Section New York had with some members who inclined toward Populism the Executive Committee came to the con clusion that it was time to call a halt.

A circular was issued, making reply to the many wild, unfounded and ven omous charges of LABOR and wherein the members of the party were called upon to put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, so far as it lay in their power. That circular had the effect of ending the indecent manifestations of open hostility hitherto displayed, and LABOR has since confined itself to a policy of veiled attack.

But it is not this alone, for the paper Committee to make an arrangement with has been injurious to those into whose hands it has fallen. Articl a convevi sociation by which the weekly edition of false economic theories, false tactics and the New York Volks-Zeitung was adopted matter well calculated by Capitalist papers as the German party organ. The Jewish to mislead the working class, have been Arbeiter Zeitung, a weekly, published in frequent enough in its columns to deprive New York City, has been added to the list it of the title of a Socialist paper.

ation referred to the National Exec-Committee by the Chicago Convenon h

it to the various committees was adopted. SECOND DAY.

SUNDAY, July 5, 1896.

Session opened at 10 o'clock, De Leon, New York, Chairman; Krumroy, Cleve land, Vice-Chairman. Telegrams of congratulation were received from New York, San Francisco, Milwaukee and Buffalo. Section Worcester sent credentials for Martha Moore Avery of Boston. Mrs. Avery, on recommendation of Credentials Committee, was seated, but without voice or vote, the convention being of the opinion that it would be a bad precedent to grant voice and vote to delegates in exceptional

08868. The report of, the National Grievance Committee was then submitted.

The affair of Herbert N. Casson Soction Lynn caused a tengthy and lively discussion. Majority and minority reports were read. The minority report being quite exhaustive, while the majority report contained but a few lines. Mrs. Konikow, Boston, of the majority, desired to make some additional statements in explanation of the J. guitgreport. A motion to this effect was voted down, forty-seven being In the negative; thirty-eight in the affirmative.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SUNDAY, July 5, 1896. After the reading of a untaber of telegrams it was decided to suspend the after-noon session in order to give to the various committees time to work and prepare their. reports.

THED DAY. July 6, 4806.

Chairman, Watkins, of Daytota, O.; Vice-Chairman, Kramer, of Daytota, O.; Jo. Most of the time of the morning version was taken up by a long speech on the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, delivered by Delogate Hugo Vogt, of New Vork, who was intraduced to the Conven-tion by another Anience Committeeman. Vogt spoke of the next and

oke of the past and present failures Vogt spoke of the past and present failures of old Trade Unionism and of the progress and prospects of the New Unionism as advocated and practiced by the S. T. and

De Leon, New York, moved the follow ing resolution :

"Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. and the K. of L., or what is left of them, have fallen hoplessly into the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders; "Whereas, These bodies have taken

shape as the buffers for Capitalism, against whom every intelligent effort of the working class for emancipation has hitherto gone to pieces;

"Whereas, The policy of "propitiating" the leaders of these organizations has been tried long enough by the progressive move ment, and is to a great extent responsible for the power which these leaders have wielded in the protection of Capitalism and

paper Union, demanded that Albert E. withdrawn from this committee on the fakirs out of the unions by putting ground that he was an interested party in union's management into the hands

in favor of suspending Sanderson from the Press Committee. Kreft or Philadelphia said he could not see any just reason why Sanderson could not serve as member of the committee- He wanted Sanderson to remain, for there was no danger whaleoever, since it was the Convention that had the final decisive velce in this matter. Mrs. Konikow of Boston and Pellenz of Syracuse eloquently

ber of the Committee. Hoehn, St. Louis, protested against Delegate Vogt's language toward Sanderson, and claimed that it was a disgrace to see men get up in a Socialist Convention and talk like bosses about 'teaching lessons" to honest and selfsacrificing comrades.

the Press Committee, pending the consideration of the LABOR PEOPLE case, was adopted, forty-seven delegates voting in from that city were representing Kurzen-the affirmative, the rest of the delegates in knabe instead the Section. Furthermore the negative.

information from the managers of the Alliance in regard to future strikes and simi-

Alliance. Hochn of St. Louis said the many spec

in favor of New Trades Unionism to the convention during the last two sions might have been quite in order sembly of pure and simple Union men-very delegate to this convention knows Every delegate to this convention address perfectly well what Trades Unions can do, what they fail to do, and what they cannot do. Two all agrees as to the principles in-

has advocated the principles of so-called New Unionism in this Trades and Labor Unions of the country. The question to be decided is: Shall the Socialist Labor Party play second fid-dle to a new Trades Union organization, or shall our party ones and forever proclaim and uphold its independence? Or shall we once more spend a number of years in experimenting? The experiments of past years has been an expensive trial for our party. Or was it not experimenting when the same people that are now so energetically working for an S. T. and L. A. were booming the Henry George movement, the Progressive Labor Party move-

ment, etc. And in 1889, in the City of Chicago, in convention assembled, some of the same men that are to-day leading in the S. T. and L. Alliance had the audacity to strike out the resolution in our party's

alone on the inside and calling them all rson, of St. Louis, be temporarily kinds of bad names? No. We drive the certain questions to be discussed and de-cided upon by the Committee. done by educating our fellow-workers in A motion to this effect was premptly the old unions. No body has a right to made and a lively discussion began. Vogt declared he was ''very anxious to teach Sanderson a lesson'' and speke fervently in favor of suspending Sanderson a suspending Sanderson a lesson'' and speke fervently

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

Fry, East St. Louis, Chairman; Watkins,

Dayton, Wee-Chairman. The S. T. and L. A. discussion was continued. Pellens of Syracuse recommended to the delegates not to be led asiray by flowing speeches. In so important a question sound judgment and great care should be observed.

Vogt, Brooklyn, took the floor and declared that the S. T. and L. A. would by no means act as scabs in cases of strikes and collision with other organizations would not take place. He showed, by statistics, that only a small portion of the various trades was organized, and that the S. T. & L. A. was fully justified in organizing the rest of the millions of wage workers. Vogt claimed that the main opposition against the Alliance came from St. Louis, and that the delegates he impressed upon the minds of the dele Delegate Kreft was elected in Sander- gates that the Brauerzeitung was printed son's place. The S. T. & L. A. discussion was then was writing English editorials for the taken up. Carless spoke in favor of the Brauerzeitung, that Eursenkuabe had Alliance: Jonas of New York desired some packed the St. Louis Section meetings, and that the National Brewery Workers Unions agitation paper American Citizen was a special edition of St. Louis LABOR, In labor troubles. Was a special edition of St. Louis Labor. Matchett of Brooklyn and Iseneker of etc., etc. Bennett, of Yonkers; Pierce of Boston spoke in favor of the Alliance. Lynn; Reinstein of Buffalo and others Mrs. Konikow sold she favored the Al-liance, bis could not help condemning the York declared that they would not Alliance's tactics as expressed by the per-sonal warfare in the columns of The Peo-Socialist Labor Party represented in the ple. Sanial spoke for thronty minutes and set forth the doctrines of New Unionism. He said it tras not true that the S. T. & L. A. was fighting other established trades or-ganizations. Kalbits of Chycago, an-nounced that he would yote in favor of the indorsement of the Alliance. A vote on De Leon's motion was the

taken, the result being: In favor of the

resolution, 70; against, 6. The St. Louis delegates, Hoehn and derson, announced to the Convention they would vote for the undertyrate So ist principles of the wanted it inderstood that it vote was by no mouse and

TUESDAY, July 7, 1896.

Committee on Platform submitted its report and recommended that the present form of organization be adhered to. Fry submitted a minority report favoring the organization of National Executive Committee by one delegate from each State. A long discussion followed. All amendments to majority report were voted down and the original report was adopted by a vote of 51 against 15.

FIFTH DAT.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, '96. Chairman, Wilson, Newark; Vice-Chairman, Chas. Wilson, New York. After considerable discussion it was de amend the constitution as follows: tions may call for and order the National Executive to arrange for a general vote, if the National Executive had previously refused to grant the demand for such a general vote ordered by five Sec-

defended Sanderson's remaining a mem-

The motion to withdraw Sanderson from

they voted "ye

The vote on the above question absorbed part of the afternoon session.

Paterson. Chas. Duff, Matthew Maguire, J. W. James, Plainfield. Gerber, Trenton. William Ufert, Union Hill. Fred. Finke, West Hoboken, German. William Kamps, West Hoboken, Ameri-

New York. John C. Wieland, Albany. F. Hug, Amsterdam. B. Reinstein, Buffalo. Wm. Bergmann, Elmira Louis Hahn, Glendale. Arthur Lange, Gloversville, J. Thissen, Hornelisville Charles H. Matchett, Peter Fiebiger, E. T. Neben, Max Forker, Hugo Vogt, Kings County. Walfried Ossberg, Long Island City. Languth, Mount Vernou]. Samuel W. Felter, Newburgh August Jahn, New Rochelle. Alexander Jonas, Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, Howard Balkam, Charles B. Copp, Patrick Murphy, Charles F. Wilson, Frances Macdaniel, Wm. N.-Beed, Charles Franz, New York City. E. Sjoholm (N. Y. Scand.) Edward Gottlieb (N. Y. Hungarian). Jacob Zimmer, Northfield, F. Mannier, Oucida. F. W. Gastelger, Port Chester. Frank Sievermann, Rochester. Erzemus Pellenz, Syracuse, American. Rudolph Katz, Troy. E. Liebing, Utics. Christian Pattberg, Williamsburg. Frederick Bennetts, Youkers. Abe Urison, Cincinnati. W. Krumroy, Cleveland, C. Isben, Cleveland, Wm. Watkins, Dayton. Pennsylvania. Peter Herriger, } Allenton and Bethlehem. Donald L. Munroe, Blair County. Fred. Long. Leonhard Fish, Philadelphia. Ernest Kreft,

the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Asof official party organs, as a result of the decision of the Board of Arbitration on the Jewish Socialist papers.

Besides, the weekly Arbetaren, a Scan-Dutch weekly, published at Grand Rapids, Mich., have been added to the list of party organs. The Avanti, an Italian, and Swiatlo, a Polish paper, have been discontinued. Our Jewish comrades of New York has a successful 1-cent daily, the Abendblatt, with 15,000 circulation.

At the Chicago Convention in 1893, one of the delegates from St. Louis, Comrade Sanderson, who was at that time the editor of the paper, introduced a resolution to the effect that the convention indorse the work the National Executive Committee should aid the same

voting for the resolution did not suspect the kind of interpretation that was to be put upon it, but did so vote under the impression that it would promote an amicable understanding, harmonious work, and,

above all, sound Socialist propaganda. In the early part of 1.24 the Executive Committee communicated with St. Louis with a view to ascertain how their system of local editions was carried on and to introduce that system with the People, if possible. The information received seemed to show that we could not very well and successfully adopt that system, because we had not the facilities that were given in St created an establishment that was grinding out alleged local papers by the wholesale. But while this correspondence was still on there appeared suddenly an article in La-non headed: "Common Sense, Comrades!"

It will be the mission of this convention to find a way that will make impossible a repetition of this kind of thing, so injurious to the movement and so well calculated to dinavian paper, and the Volks Tribun, a hamper our growth as a party. To be abused by an enemy from without, we are quite used to, and can stand all that may be given, but to have a professed Socialist paper, and one that demands the support of the Socialist movement, indulge in practices that no self-respecting foe would resort to, is more than can be tolerated, all hypocritical pleas for the right of "free och" and "fair criticism" to the con trary notwithstanding. The right of free speech and the right to express an opinion. does by no means imply a right to villify, of the Socialist Newspaper Union and that to distort facts and thus sow discord and carry suspicion into the ranks of the party. There are also complaints coming from

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Section Louisville, Ky., which throw It may be safely assumed that the bulk of a side light upon another side of this case, the delegates present at the convention and i. e., the unscrupulousness of the methods employed by LABOR in foisting upon Louisville a "lecal edition" and calling it the "Official organ of Section Louisville," despite the repeated protests of that Section

Section Louisville demanded rectification from the Executive Committee which could not be given, because we knew by previous experience that it would be worse than useless to appeal to Section St. Louis for redross'.

The Section then decided to appeal to the Convention for the protection of its rights.

A review is given of the disturbing in-Louis, where the Populist movement had fluence occasioned by the "faction" differences, and the refusal of the National Executive Committee to submit the proposition of Section Baltimore to a gen-eral vote as being not in the interest of the there appeared suddenly an article in LA-non headed: "Common Sense, Comrades!" party. The suspension of Section Cleve-wherein a proposition was made the essence of which was to discontinue the People and in its stead adopt Lanon as the official organ of the party. We received's letter from St. Louis con- mittee, to the Board of Grievances, is

he selling out of the workers :

""Whereas, No organization of labor can accomplish anything for the workers that does not proceed from the principle that an irrepressible conflict wages between the Capitalist and the working class, a conflict that can be settled only by the total overthrow of the former and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth; and

"Whereas, This conflict is essentially a political one, needing the combined political and economic efforts of the working class: therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hall with unqualified joy the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a giant stride towards throwing off the yoke of wage slavery and of the robber class of Capitalists. We call upon the Socialists of the land to carry the revolutionary spirit of the S. T. & L. A. into all the organizations of the workers, and thus consolidate and concentrate the proletariat of America in one irresistible class conscious army, equipped both with the shield of the economic organization and the sword of the S. L. P. ballot.

Ruther of Holyoke opposed the motion and made a severe attack on the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, but, as he stated later on, only for the purpose of bringing out the arguments of the opponents of the Alliance.

The rule was adopted that each delegate be allowed ten minutes' time for viscussion, but that he have the right to transfer his time to another speaker.

Krumroy, Cleveland, spoke of his experience in the Cleveland Central Labor Union and denounced pure and simpledon

Katz, Troy; Serrer, New Haven; Gordon, Manchester; Forker, Brooklyn; Cur ran. Rhode Island; Fiebiger, Brooklyn, Fish and Long of Philadelphis and others spoke in favor of the S. T. and L. Alli-

The discussion on the Socialist Trades afternoon session. After the Committee on Press had made a short report. The ma-

eral vote, which was to the effect that the Socialist Labor Party should never again fuse with any other party, but should enter the arena as an independent Socialist Labor Party.

This was another experiment. For tunately the economic conditions asserted their power. The criticism from the side of a certain class of so-called "kickers" and the Reichstag election in Germany of 1890, when Prince Bismarck was buried under a million or more Socialist votes-all this had such a far-reaching effect on the 'experimenters'' that they found it quite advisable to fall in line, clear themselves of all fusion ideas and rally around the banner of the Socialist Labor Party! As for our Comrades in St. Louis we cannot indorse and follow the tactics of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance: for we are not inclined to begin a campaign of warfare against the local Trades Union movement. I hope the time will never come when the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. will come into ser ions collision. To me, however, it seems inevitable that there is trouble in store for our party. There will always remain the question to be solved : "Shall the S. T. & L. A. control the S. L. P., or shall the 'S. L. P. control the S. T. & L. A?"

Krefft, of Philadelphis, said he could not sanction the S. T. & L. A. For him this would mean to wage war against his own International Typographical Union. He could not see how the Alliance could work harmoniously side by side with the other Trades Union organizations.

Sieverman of Rochester said it was his daty to speak against the Alliance, not be-Cause of the principles involved, but in op position to the Alliance's tactics, that may soon force the Socialist Labor 1 arty into serious strife and trouble.

"All this noise about the labor fakirs annot change my course," he continued. "I am a member of the International Shoe Workers' Union, that has a mem and Labor Alliance was continued in the bership of 13,000. Why is it that Socialism has made such splendid progress in our union? Because we have done our duty as New Unionists, as Socialists. How can jority of the Press Committee, consisting New Unionists, as Socialists. How can of staunch enumies of the Socialist News - we get rid of the fakirs? By leaving them The Board of Grievances shall henceforth

be known as Board of Appeals. A motion to hold annual conventions was voted down by forty-four against eleven votes.

Decided that henceforth the following shall be the basis of representations in th National Conventions:

One delegate for every 1,000 votes of majority fraction thereof in every congressional district. Sections in congre districts where no Socialist votes, or less than 1,000, have been polled, are entitled to one delegate in every congress onal dis trict.

The motion to instruct the National Erecutive to send three delegates to the an-nual convention of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance was adopted by a vote of 5 against 9. Among those voting against official representation were: Sanderson and Hoebn of St. Louis. Gordon of Manchester, Eulenstein of Camden, Grundy of Elizabeth, Hahn of Glendale, Krefft of Philadelphia and C. Franz of New York refused to vote.

A telegram from the New York Voice of Labor Club was received and filed.

On motion of Committee on Grievances the action of the National Executive in refusing to submit to a general vote the motion of Section Baltimore relative to the Cleveland faction was sanctioned by an overwhelming vote.

The charges of Section Louisville against cialist Newspaper Union were disthe So missed by the Committee on Grievan report received and recommendation or curred in by the convention.

In regard to the H. N. Casson affair, Section Lynn was sustained by the conver SIXTH DAY.

Thursday, July 9, 1896.—Chairm Sieverman of Rochester; Vice Chairm Pearc of Lynn. The Committee on Pr submitted its report. The convention cided in regard to the dispute concern ittee on Pr

[Continued on 4th page.]

AFTERNOON SESSION. MONDAY, July 6, 1896.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

The most successful State Convention w held by the Socialists of Pennsylvania at in Southwark Labor Lyceum on May 21, at 10 a. m. Comrade George Anderson, Secretary o

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 wed an increased number of de over previous conventions, Comrade Long turned the gavel over to Comrade H. C. Parker as Permanent Chairman. Comrad dward Kuppinger was elected Permanent

te Long of the State Committee read the report of that committee, which stained suggestions and recommenda-as as to best methods of carrying on the party warfare, and also outlined the work at of the various committees, the con on took a recess for dinner.

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

Presidential Elector Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Her, Ernest Duering, Charles W. Rick

Gustav Zeglin. r, Gustav Zeglin. Chester-Henry Broegger. Allentown-John Lents. Charles F. Eng

-J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

ana Vista-W. H. Thomas nette-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur

Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Bog

-E. C. Howarth. Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B

-John C. Riley, M. V. Held.

Pittsburg-J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter, bin Conley. Irwin-Michael Klemann.

erns-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

Larksville-James Cook.

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

Fred W. Long, Philadelphia. Smil Guwang, Pittsburg. First District—Harry C. Parker. Second District—J. Mahlon Barnes. Third District—Frederick Hascker. Fourth District—Ernest Krett. Ninth District—Ernest Krett. Ninth District—Peter R. Herringer.

The Convention directed Section Phila-siphia to make full tickets for the State mate and Legislature in Philadelphia

matter of the party's attitu

offered by Comrades Long and Fish, a debate followed during which the ry of the whole movement of Labor to past twenty years in America was nighly gone over. The debate was sighted in by nearly twenty delogates, ad nearly three hours were con consilon. The outcome was the prac-

Resolved, By the Socialists of Pennsyl-mia, in State Convention assembled, that hall the formation of the Socialist Trade Labor Alliance as a giant stride toward tive Common wealth, and one cessary, in view of the covert stacks on our path covert e Co-ope stive Comm instandly attacks on our membership to leaders of the American Federation abor, and their anarchistic and capi-

forth incre ed effort against the a 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 de-crease. The work before us is the making of Socialists. With the full knowledge that of Socialists. With the full knowledge that never in the world's history has a grander cause than Socialism entisted the minds of men, let us renew the battle against the independent, traitorous Capitalism that challenges progress, civilization, humanity and democratic institutions.

Penusylvania salutes the comrades from Maine to California.

F. W. LONG. Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS. The State Convention Convened 21 Chicago, May

30, 1896.

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers

The Socialist Labor Party held its Stat 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 principa 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 latform on general lines, so as to reach the people - those recognized by Labor organizations as well as those not recog-

The platform adopted is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The only way to put an find to the ich are up

ative come by esta is to destroy the money power by estab-lishing the co-operative commonwealth. We demand the abolition of the sweating system by the enactment and enforcement the mon of a stringent law prohibiting the manufacture of goods for sale, in dwelling apartments. We emphatically prote gainst the employment of convict labor. in competition with free labor, and we demand that these unfortunates be accorded humane treatment, for, in most instances, they are but victime of the hellish conditions created by competition.

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labo Party, with a view of realizing condition which men can live as men, call under upon the working people to go to the polls as individuals, conscious of their class interests, and determine upon the abolition Resolved, That the State Convention of Illinois indorses the crusade underta ken by the people against the old Labor union for of the new trades and Labo illiance and urges a continuance of this



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

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

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

The convention was called to order by Comrade P. C. Christiansen. Comrade Rembles was chosen Chairman and Cess-

rade Gustawes, Socretary. The Soctions represented were: Cleveland by Comrades Ibsen, Kram-roy, Dinger, Heidenreich and Gustawes. Dayton, by Comrades Rempier and Ooksi-

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

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

The Committee on Platform and Resolution 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 rec 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 politic movement of Labor should not be divorce from each other, because both must have for their object the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist system of production; and,

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

"Resolved, That we commend the com duct of the founders of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only succes course whereby to cleanse the labor movement and bring it in accord with the pr ples of the Socialist Labor Barty. And be

"Resolved, That we appland the fearless determined and uncompromising stillade of our party organ, The People. Its clear conception of our aims, the thoroughness of its propaganda, and the conspicuous abil-ity with which it is conducted have gained for it a place in the foremost ranks of the Socialist press of the world."

The following ticket was nominated: STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State. DANIEL WALLACE.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, JAMES RUGG.

For Commissioner of Public Works JOHN SCHUCH. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

For Electors et Lerre. 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. report was accepted and rec therein made were adopted.

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

Cleveland-The former numerous s small sections, whose meetings were gen wally without agitational value, and ye consumed a large amount of hall rent, had been united into one large section, which is divided into two language branches an weekly and hold good ' meetings. The young ''Socialist Liedertafel'' constitues other branch. The Section numb active members in good standing. In Section there reigns a clear understandin of its mission and exceptional unity of per pose; hence great activity is possible Likewise, from the financial standpoint Likewise, from the financial standpoint, the Section prospers; all old debts are covered and considerable funds are now in hand. The Capitalist press, that form hand. The Capitanise party shamefully, has attacked the party shamefully, has changed its tactics, and now proposes to But those methods do not prevent progress; at every meeting new members enrolled. Cincinnati-The former "Indep Section has joined the party, and interna fends are now at end. There are three an, German and Jewi ns, America The American Sec ion was not able to ploit the agitation of De Leon to its fall extent for lack of local agitators. The Sections contemplate to locate there Comrade who can agitate. A number adly labor unions were about to jo Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance frie the So they also request the convention to endor the S. T. & L. A.

Massilion-Complains of the lack of agitaonal forces. The soil is good; Popu is there played out. Coxey is feeling compelled to move his paper, "Sound Money," from there to Akron for lack of local support. The Populist club, which began with eighty members, has long since gone down ; its leaders have returned to the Democratic party. An energetic agitation would yield good results.

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

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

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

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

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Cleveland Labor-George Ellmann, 200 Burton St., Cleveland, O

Covington Labor-Richard Elster, \$75 Pike St., Covington, Ky. East St. Louis Labor-Gus. Surber.

1126 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Holyoke Labor-M. Ruther, 456 Main St., Holvoke, Mass.

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

wealth to turn traitor to the class, that they may become promoters of human weifare, to join with us in demanding the unconditional surrender of the social serv-ice and the socialized industries, and in gaining by all practical means the political power of of our belove. Commonwealth to that end. Placing ourselves in line with the historic movement of political, international socialism, we move deter-mands are: Kansas City Labor-George Ludwig.

Andrew Rev , Kidland City, A Lawrence Labor-Charles A. Walte, cospect St., Lawrence, Mass.

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

Louisville Labor-H. Moorman, N. E cor. Preston and Caldwell Sts., Louisville, Ky Manchester Labor-F. G. R. Gordon, 10 Massabesic St., Manchester, N. H.

Milwaukee Labor-Oswald Schubert the Allen St., Milwaukee, Wis. New Crieans Labor-Chas. Topmann,

1936 Chip powa St., New Orleans, La Omana Labor-Theo, Bernine, 1024 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.

Jueblo Labor-August Grauting, 913 Seventh St., Pueblo, Col

Quincy, Labor-Albert Buttrey, 103 Broadway, Quincy, Il. Rochester Labor-J. E. Eaton, I Church

MASSACHUSETTS.

EASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Thomas C. Brophy of Boston. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FOR TREASURER,

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR AUDITOR,

ELECTORS,

At Large-George Lovell of Holyoke and

First District - Gustave Suessbrich of

Second District-F. A. Nagler of Spring-

Third District-A. W. Barr of Worces-

Fourth District-Herman Keiser of Fitch-

Sixth District - John F. Crabtree of

Seventh District - Louis Wolfson

Thirteenth District-Frank Blauentein of

MARYLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST ...

William Toner. FOR FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

ELECTORS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presidential Electors.

Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George

Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay.

Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max

Keller, Ernest Lucring, Charles W. Rick-

Allentown-John Lentz. Charles F. Eng-

Jeannetto-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur-

Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Bog-

Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B.

Pittsburg-J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter,

Luzerne-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

Congressional Ticket. CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Kipple-John C. Riley, M. V. Held.

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

Buena Vista-W. H. Thomas,

Oliver Jackson Allenbaugh.

William R. Wade.

Aug. Bueggemann.

Charles Backman.

Elias Jacobson.

Charles Brown.

Charles Becker.

Bernhard Cline.

David Paulson.

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John Conley.

Beckers.

East St. Louis.

Chicago.

Louis

Chester-Henry Broegger.

Altoona-E. C. Howarth.

Irwin-Michael Klemann.

Larksville-James Cook.

First District-Harry C. Parker. Second District-J. Mahlon Barnes.

Third District-Frederick Haecker.

Fourth District-Jules Rosendale.

Ninth District-Peter R. Herringer.

ILLINOIS.

Lieutenant Governor - Gustav Surber.

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

Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chicago.

University Trustees-Mrs. Bello Sayles,

Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin,

Presidential Electors-at-Large-Michael

Britzius, Chicago; John Coleman, East St.

Auditor-William Schmidt, Chicago.

Treasurer-Charles Heinze, Coal City.

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago.

Fifth District-Ernest Kreft.

Fred W. Long, Philadelphia.

Fifth District-Louis Gens of Lawren

Morits Ruther of Holyoke. FOR SECRETARY,

L. D. Usher of Worcester.

John Larvin of Lawrence.

J. C. Chase of Haverhill.

Rufus H. Phinny of Lynn.

dams.

field.

ter.

burg.

Lynn.

Haverhill

New Bedford.

P. J. Griffin of North Adams.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Labor Par y 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 Massachu-setts, do, in the sixth year of the political life in this commonwealth, declare for the primal rights of man, to wit: Liberty of conscience, political liberty and industrial

liberty, and pledge our best effort to put into active operation the applied principles of Socialism. We submit to to justice and intelligence that mankind must have equality of industrial opportunity to maintain a free government. That to-day, with industrial freedom,

with inter-dependent operation of all re-sources, 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 in. stituted, namely, "for common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of all the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one

man or family or class of men." Directly to the despotic system of social economics can be traced political corruption and debauchery, prostitution of all talent to the uses of the capitalist, degredation of the sexes, ignorance and misery of children and the manifestations resulting therefrom. Directly to private ownership of capital

is due the waste of human power in pro-duction of shoddy goods, adulterated food, ginghams neither beautiful nor useful, all strife of competition and the prodigious waste of natural forces.

With the present industrial system

there can be no truce nor compromise.

The issue is joined between freedom and

slavery, between freedom and capitalism.

In the natural course of industria

evolution through the destruction of the

small capitalists, of failures and crises and the constantly decreasing power of pur-

chase of the wage-worker on the negative

side, and on the positive, the constructive

tendencies of the trust and other capital-

istic combinations, this system of produc-

tion for profits, for lack of market must

work its own downfall. The class, con-

scious struggle is necessary to preserve to

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 intel-

lectual and manual wage-workers and to

such persons in the capitalistic class who

the race science, art and invention.

see the iniquity of the course of wealth to turn traitor to the class

First-Initiative and Referendum.

Second-Municipal self-government.

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

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

to the progress of production.

litical reasons.

when necessary.

Fourth-Er

First-Reduction of hours in proportion

Second-The municipalities to obtain pos-

second—Ine municipalities to obtain pos-session of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries regarding municipal franchises, but no employe shall be discharged for po-litical resuma

Third-Public school and university edu-

cation, compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals and clothing,

es to preve

ing at the ballot box. id, That we extend to those Trade Uni-the class-struggle and od frate ns which e-struggle and the neo e political and econor ting the political and econor tive Common weather, in the second to all our mean recommend to all our mean recommend to all our mean recommendative Unions at lth. and that beir respective Uni-

that we recommend that all to with the Socialist Trade and d, That we re

ance as soon as expedient. a, the convention ross in ru-ery of our lately deceased ade, Jean Volders, and, rs, and, af ion of some other routine fied to the election of the for the ensuing year. The of that committee is as follows: ion of that committee is as follows: srchand, Chairman; George An-1017 Front street, Philadaiphia, 7; A. Rehder, Treasurer; Fred 7, Victor Lieberman, Charles W. ad Frederick Bertram.

a 7:30 p. m., the convention adjou

the frantic appeals of the old licians and all the schemes of the a of the times to retain the p t the spread of Sou forember, rolls, rou and it w 11. 411 b that Pennsylvanis is forgin head to the place where she be th by victus of her past histor tile for liberty and by right of he industrial development at the socialist column. From man ate te nt at the From m he Socialist column. From me of the State most encourage party provide are received. T equationly, are falling violime logic and joining our ranks. T the Prubibition party, too, 1 he syme of many to the fact the r question is no issue at all und most encourt. T ks. T nextion is no issue at all und and that the economic issue, for years by the once-despis the only real issue before to failer is our faith in the con-It we constitute grow we late us keep in mind the my faced the counter's not by. If we grow impatient of we taken is the billedness of the sweenge voter, let us put

The following candidates were nom

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago. tenant Governor - Gustav Burbe Lin East St. Lou

Becretary of State—J. R. Pepin, Chicago. Auditor—William Schmidt, Chicago. Tressurer—Charles Heinze, Coal City. Attorney General—Paul Ehman, Chicago University Trustees—Mrs. Belle Sayles Irs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Tim

Thicago. Presidential Electors at-Large-Michae Britzinz, Chicago; John Coleman, East St

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

AN APPEAL

To Sections, Comrades and Friends of

Greeting: The few devoted m ection Fredericksburg, Va., desiring fitate through, and organize the State irginia, are now engaged in raising and by means of personal donation as liciting friends of the cause in Frederick arg and elsewhe burg and elsewhere, to be known as the Virginia Agitation Fund, and to be used by Section Fredericksburg in sending a capable Comrade on a tour of propaganda and organization through the State of Virginia, hence we call apon the Comrades everywhere to assist us by such financial aid as they may feel able to extend, re-membering that the work done here in the South all helps to swell the increasing tide. Weakly imports of receipts for the fund will be given in all LABORS. Send all communications and remittances to re, to be known as th es to

B. T. MAYCUM Box 102, Frederick

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper

Dayton-Has an American and Ge ction. The members are firm and ready rifices. The agitation meetings are for sacri very la by De Leon and also the one of Forker were large. The Sections easily paid the es. Interest in the movem erpe

Toledo-It has a very active Ame Section: there is also a German Se which was suspended by the National INI Er

mtive c mmittee two years ago for viol ing the constitution. It is find groug, but displays no activity. So adividuals thereof lent energetic aid of lent energetic aid to the American Section.

Canal Dover-Both sections-American as an- have been consolidated into on ad now work well. Among the Amer comrades are many veterans in the o who, as members of the Miners' Un had gone through many a struggie. If the State Committee does not neglect the county, it will progress excellently.

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

St. Paul Labor .. C. Gaefke, 212 Bunker St., St. Paul, Minn.

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

Savannah Labor-R. Goldmann, 20 Margaret St., Savannah, Ga. Worcester Labor-A. W. Barr, 1 Eden M., Worcester, Mass.

Fredericksburg Labor-B. T. Ma sumber, cor. Charles and Dixon sts.. Fred-

Baltimore Labor-John Wolfart, 1724 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md. arles Mercer, 6

Bridgeport Labor-Charle Hough av., Bridgeport, Conn. Chicago Labor-John Glambeck, 602

lorgan st., Chicago, Ill. Concord Labor-F. G. B. Gordon, 410 Massabesio st., Manchester, N. H.

Greenville Labor-John A. Morhart, M rard av., Greenville, N. J. Martford Labor-J. S. Powell, 104 Asylum

st., Hartford, Conn.

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

North Lubec Labor -- Geo, W. Saunders North Lubec, Me. San Diego Labor--M. J. Kingsbury, 277 Tweifth st., San Diego, Cal.

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Subscriptions for a y of the above news spers may be sent to their local manager else direct to the Bocialist Newspape Union, 515-517 Elm st., St. Louis, Mo.

you are a Socialist-say so, act so a't be afraid to be known as a Socialist We have known many a prominent Social st, so long as our party was "theorizing" nly. The moment we went into the political fight, the gentleman in question dis ppeared.

If anyone don't know what Social mans let them find out as soon as pos by the public auth Fifth-Free public baths.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merri-England,' the Socialist book that is sell ing like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be "firs taught to think" by cultivating the error they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a nov al but a series of urticles on economic and sociology. It treats with sever:t all the popular superstitions and preache the hard facts of Socialism. This not withstanding, and notwithstanding it i not a novel with a love story interwoven it has already distanced all books pub lished in the English language during th last ten years."-The People

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

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

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

Comrades, you must up your utmost t ret young people interested in our Sdanst Labor movement.

OHIO.

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

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

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



A NEW LIGHT.

Phosphorescent Lighting a Com-mercial Possibility.

In these days things move quickly. Not two weeks ago the only promise of phosphorescent lighting in sight was the system by which McFarlan Moore was making his laboratory to clow with an extemporized daylight. It was looked upon by every one as a pretty experiment; but the wiseacres shook their heads, and talked of the shock their heads, and talked of the Fide and often unsurmountable gap that exists between a brilliant labora-bory demonstration and a system that every man can use. In the meantime Edison had made one of his periodical and sensational invasions into new electrical domains, and has set the country talking about a lamp the like of which has never before been thought of. He is turning the X rays into light. He forces fluorescing crys-als into the inner surface of the glass als into the inner surface of the glass bulb. When the current is turned on, A rays, which are forthwith trans-formed into light. It is certainly a beaulful illuminant. It is perfectly white, and through the spectroscope gives all the colors of the spectrum, thus showing its kinship to sunlight. When Edison began to make his tests of the beauting the spectrum of the spectrum. be frankly acknowledged: "This is only a pretty experiment, but I pro-pose to see what there is in it." With-in a few days he had fairly fallen in love with his new toy, and he now talks of lighting houses with it. The difficulties in his way, however, seem to ordinary mortals insuperable. A current of intensely high tension has to be used, and its vibrations within the bulb crack the lining of minute erstals, which chip and break, just like the crystals of a diamond. The fracture causes the minute particles of air they contain to escape. This destroys the vacuum, and the light loses its characteristics and becomes dim and useless. If this light is ever to come into general use, the present method of securing X rays will have to be simplified and cheapened. While Edison has thus been opening up new pround, a most extraordinary confirm-ation has been given to the work of Moore. A statement which the inventor has made in regard to the prac-tical efficiency and economy of the new light was attested and endorsed by a well known expert; but still conservative electrical engineers refused to be convinced. At the request of Mr. Moore the system was subsequent-ly investigated and tested by a committee composed of some of the lead-ing members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The report of the committee declared the port of the committee declared the light to be far more economical and efficient than its inventor had even claimed. As as consequence, Mr. sqn sunoseq 'punoq suo au 'suq enoyg most conspicuous figure of the day in the world of electricity. The new light is as cheap as the incandescent light, while being much purer and more restful to the eye, and it is un-derstood that a company is ready to close contracts to install it at once in any building and on any scale. One close contracts to install it at once in any building and on any scale. One pretty feature of the system is that the tubes are made of any color, ac-cording to the degree to which the **air** within them is exhausted. Thus, **s** pink tube, while looking, when uncon-nected, like an ordinary clear rod of glass, will always turn pink when the current is on. As the tubes can be wrought into any shape imaginable, the exquisite decorative possibilities the exquisite decorative possibilities which the light opens up will at once

The Influence of Ten, Coffee and Cocoa on Digestion.

be apparent.

An interesting series of experiments on the action of common beverages on stomachic and intestinal digestion has been recorded by Dr. James W. Frasor. While these experiments give valuable hints on the digestion of the chief alimentary principles, they have not an absolute bearing on individual vibrations of human digestion. They are, however, in the main, of much value in showing what our ordinary daily beverages are likely to do when they are allowed free action on the digestion of various foods. The findings, from Dr. Fraser's experi-ments, as synopsized, are, that it is better not to eat most albuminoid food stuffs at the same time as infused bev-erages are taken, for as a rule, to which there are possibly exceptions, digestion will be retarded. Absorption may be rendered more rapid, but there is a loss of nutritive substance. On the other hand, the digestion of starch food appears to be helped by ten or coffee. Gluten, the albuminoid of flour, is the principle in digestion least retarded by tea. It is affected much more by cocoa, while coffee has a still greater retarding action on it. It will thus be seen that bread is the natural accompaniment of tea and cocoa when used as the beverages at cocca when used as the beverages at a meal. Possibly the action of coffee is the reason why, in some countries, England, for instance, it is usually drunk alone or at breakfast, a meal which consists much of meat, and of edibles like eggs and salt meats, which are not much retarded in digestion by coffee. Among the points es-tablished by Dr. Fraser it is shown that eggs are the best form of animal food to be taken along with infused beverages, and they are best lightly boiled if tea is used and hard boiled if accompanied by coffee or cocoa; that the beverages is probably absorbed in a large degree from the stomach; that the butter used with bread undergoes digestion more slowly in the presence of tea, but more quickly in the pres-ence of coffee or cocco; and, that the of coffee or cocoa as excipients for cod liver oil, etc., appears to depend not only on their pronounced tastes, but also on their action in assisting the digestion of fats.

-the invention of Herr Vohwin- EVILS OF POSTAGE STAMP BABIT. kel, a clever Austrian—and as much will doubtless be aroused now by his application of the same principle to an electrical pocket-lamp.

electrical pocket-lamp. The lamp is made in several shapes and sizes. The common form, shown in Fig. 1, looks very much like a pock-et-flask; and really it wouldn't be a bad idea for temperance agitators to lay in a supply for distribution among irre-claimable drunkards. Sir Toby Beich would place it to his lips and tip it up, but instead of the tempting liquor there would gush forth a blaze like a realization of the fiery symbolism of anti-saloon oratory. The other form-see fig. 2-resembles a pocket telescope, and is fitted with

a pocket telescope, and is fitted with



lenses and reflectors, which augment its illuminating powers considerably. The light is furnished by a small incandescent bulb; the battery is of the kind commonly known as a revolver battery, somewhat resembling the cylinder of a revolver, giving a current of four or five amperes with an intensity of six volts. (See sectional view, fig.

The flask light is covered with a knob of heavy ground glass, to prevent breakage of the bulb; in the telescope pattern this is sufficiently protected by the casing of the lenses and reflectors. The acid is in the lower part-the eservoir of the device, one might say



When a light is wanted the lamp is tilted forward and the fluid, reaching the poles of the battery, generates the current. One filling insures one and a half hours' continuons light. There is no waste when the light is not in use; so this hour and a half of illumination can be distributed as required.

Do Roentgen Rays Affect the Retina?

It has been recently proved that the Roentgen rays, when directed for any length of time upon the scalp, have the effect of causing the hair to drop out over the entire area that has been out over the entire area that has been subjected to their influence. An equal-ly interesting point has been raised by Dr. Brandes, of the University of Hale, who states that Roentgen rays affect the retina. His experiments were based on the hypothesis that the lens of the ora is concurst the says but of the eye is opaque to the rays, but were it removed the retina could be influenced. An operation was per-formed on a patient for cataract. After both lenses had been removed almost entirely the subject claimed that she perceived light upon being brought within the field of the rays. The investigations were continued and it was found that the rays really affect the

agh Apparently Harmless It Has Led to Nurder in France.

One of the queerest eccentricities of the human intellect is that which takes

the form of collecting postage stamps. Some people are unable to understand what possible satisfaction there can be in the ownership of, say, a theoret-ically complete collection of postage stamps, or one which includes a speci-men of every kind of stamp ever ismen of every kind of stamp ever is-sued by any country, race, tribe, com-munity. Some people do, however, en-joy collecting and exchanging the sticky things and profess to find men-tal peace and recreation in the con-templation of a particularly rare or user specimen.

ugly specimen. The habit has always been supposed to be quite harmless, and, from one point of view, a habit rather to be enpoint of view, a habit rather to be en-couraged, as persons busied in collect-ing postage stamps are supposed to have no time to spare for the commis-sion of crime, and moreover, the habit has been deemed to be a fosterer of mild and amiable qualities. A recent murder in France has di-rected the attention of alienists to the postage stamp habit. The victim was

postage stamp habit. The victim was a postage stamp collector, and the two men arrested for his murder have con-fessed that they killed him to obtain possession of his valuable collection of postage stamps. They make no other explanation, and seem to regard this as justification for their deed. This as justification for their deed. This illustrates the claim of the moral phil-osophers that a habit perfectly harm-less per se may, if unrestrained by the reason, lead to grave excesses.

The French court of equity will rig-idly examine the accused to see if they are sincere in their morbid delusion that the desire to obtain a valuable collection of mostions in the desire to the section of the sectio collection of postage stamps as justifi-cation for nurder. If this be so it should be a warning to the reasonable same collectors of postage stamps in all countries. It may be necessary to appoint guardians for collectors who have an hereditary or an acquired ten-dency to feeble mindedness.—Bing-hampton Republican.

Preventing Noise of Railway Trains The time has not yet come, although it may not be far distant, when Amer-Ican municipalities will think it worth while to save the nerves of their citikiss. was prompted to her antipathy for Mr. many of the avoidable noises of the city streets. When that day arrives a method devised by a German engineer the day arrives a strange faculty possessed by the young method devised by a German engineer for preventing the noise made by trains in passing over iron bridges may come in for consideration. He puts a decking of 1%-inch planks be-puts a decking of 1%-inch planks be-tween the cross girders, resting on 3-inch timbers laid on the bottom finanges. On the planks a double layer of felt is laid, which is fixed to the vertical web of the cross girder. At the connection with the girder a timber the connection with the girder a timber covered joint is placed on felt and the whole is belted to the bottom flange. Four inches of slack gravel cover the decking, which is sloped toward the center of all bridge for drainage purat the last.

the affections of the girl was never poses. A layer of felt is laid between the timbers and the planks they rest on, and the iron work in contact with decking and ballast is asphalt. This troth plight, never regarded Lars in the attitude of a rival at all; while method is found very satisfactory in reducing the noise of passing trains, and it is to be hoped that its principle upon Lena Hansen, and was the sole cause of her undoing.

reducing the house of plassing italia, and it is to be hoped that its principle will soon be largely adopted in this country. Already the fact that some consideration is due to one's neigh-bors in the matter of plano practice and other domestic noises is becoming recognized, and quite a trade has sprung up in the "deafening" materi-als. Of these probably that most in request is mineral wool, a layer of which is placed under the floor, in the walls, and over the ceiling, if need be. In a room thus surrounded, the most rabid musician can do his worst with-out interfering in the least with the peace of mind of the rest of the in-handled material which forms an ef-fectual dam for the vibration of sound waves, and which is not open to the objection which mireral wool presents, waves, and which is not open to the objection which miveral wool presents, of turning powdery, is a quilt com-posed of long, flat blades of sea grass, which cross cach other at every angle, forming innumerable air spaces, which give almost perfect conditions for con-tinues beth loss and sound

fining both heat and sound. Later Features of the X Rays.

The prediction made three months ago, that the Roentgen rays would be used for disclosing the whole of the

PRETTY LENA HANSEN VICTIM

OF EVIL EYE.

The Case Has Baffled the Most Skilled Medical Men of the Pacific Slope-The Victim Is Now in a Hospital in Fortland, Ore.



exhaustioncal it is a trance-like condition that baffes the learning and skill of medical science. Lena is now in a Portland hospital. The story in connection with her mysterious sleep is strange and

quite romantic. Stalwart Mr. Chris Jensen loved the httle Danish girl, not altogether because she was of the same fatherland, although that circumstance first brought them acquainted, but in a large measure because he could not help it. Lena loved Chris for very much the same reason. But even in the sylvan quietude of eastern Oregon the course of true love does not run smooth. Lena Hansen had never bestowed a thought on Mr. Lars Johnson, further than to resent his too forward attentions. There was no tendency to coquetry in the disposition of Lena Hansen. On the contrary she had steadily and persistently repulsed

every hint of love from all men except Mr. Chris Jensen-on him alone she set her heart and for him alone she vowed her love and sealed it with a

It may be that unconsciously Lena was concerned-though Lars was the first to woo, Chris was the accepted one

The rivalry between the two men for openly violent; indeed, Chris, confident ession under seal of a solemn Lars, gloomler than his wont, perhaps, toward his friends, made no demonstration indicative of the disappoint-ment that brooded in his heart. Even the costpa of the Dalles do not allege absolute sinister purpose on the part of Lars, but they do aver that in spite of his efforts to prevent it his gift from the foul fiend-wreaked its evil purpose

One day early last March Lena came home from a long walk with Chris, complaining that she was very tired. The family with whom she lived were Americans of New England, and kindly to the degree that they regarded the pretty Danish girl who had come to them as a friendless orphan, in the relation of an adopted daughter. So when Lena told Mrs. Watson that she



ASLEEP MANY DAYS. Swain agaid. The physician came, re-garded the eleeping girl seriously an before, felt her pulse, as is the habit of his tribe, and prescribed a stronger tonic, coupled with "violent exercise." It was on the advice of Mr. Chris Jensen that Lena was sent to the hospital of the Good Samaritan in Portland. Mr. Lars Jensen was not consulted. Already was suspicion creep ing in his direction, and when ht called at the home of the Watsons to

make inquiry concerning the condition of his friend, he was answered coldly.

Lena Hansen was brought to the hospital of the Good Samaritan on the afternoon of March 25, about 2 o'clock. Lena slept all the way from the Dalles. They put the girl in the bed and the sleep from which she had been partially roused wrapped her once more in oblivion. During forty days she slept continuously, resisting every effort to bring her back to conscious-

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Historical House Where Mrs. Stowe Thought Out Its Plan.

The town of Andover, Mass., a few days ago celebrated the 250th anniversary of its foundation. Andover is a town of national reputation. It has, like so many other New England towns, a highly interesting history, many men and women who were numbered among its citizens having borne conspicuous parts in the events that led up to and culminated in the war for American independence. In theological circles its Congregational seminary is very widely known, largely because there was developed that system of biblical interpretation which



WHERE IT WAS PLANNED. brought upon its Andover adherents the celebrated heresy trials. The Andover professors taught their students that there was, in the matter of the inspiration of the Bible, a distinction to be made and a difference to be noted between those portions which were held to be inspired utterances, and other portions which were held to be mere nonative, to be accepted or disregarded as one might see fit. The extreme other side to the controversy stoutly maintained the proposition that it was not permissible to question the absolute correctness and inspiration of every-

thing written in the Bible. But aside from theological and an-cient historical associations, Andover is interesting to the present genera-tion because in it stands the house where Harriet Beecher Stowe resided where Harriet Beecher Stowe resided while she was thinking out the plan and details of the work of fiction that gave her a place among the few who have visibly and momentously swayed the destinies of nations. In the plain, old-fashioned house here pictured "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was thought out. It was called the Stowe house, and is now generally known as the 'Mansion" house, and during the recent celebration, when the town was crowded for days with visitors, no land mark attracted more attention than did this one.

FREAK MEN OF WICHITA.

Object to Having Pretty Women Throwing Kisses at Them.

At Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Mary Ash-

Malaria and Rheumatism.

From the Journal, Wilmington, Ohls A few days since a representative of the Journal drove out to Melvin to see Mrs. John Arrasmith. In the course of the conversation, Mrs. A. detailed the

A few days since a representative of the Journal drove out to Meivin to see Mrs. John Arrasmith. In the course of tacts of her curs: "Last July," said she, "from undue exposure in my work about the farm, I contracted malarial fever and rheu-matism and suffered from the liness greatly. I could not throw it off, and although constantly attended by local physicians, continued to grow worse. In September I caught a severe cold, which greatly increased my other troubles, and taking to my bed there I ay for months. The rheumatism grew more aggravated, and for eight long weeks prior to last Christmas I was perfectly helpless, my limbs below the hips being as if paralyzed, and I baving no use of them whatever. I could not help myself in any way, and was not able to even turn over in bed unkas my hushand or some one elso came and turned me. Medicines which the physicians left did no good, and nothing I could take afforded any re-lief. I was discouraged and feared that never again would I be up and about the house. It was anything but a bright prospect, for I was but twen-try years old, and had been married only two years, and my life was before me and to go through it a helpless cripple, a burden to my friends, was a fearful fate to think of. "I had read in the Willington Jour-nal from time to time, articles telling of the wonderful cures which had been stud. So he drove into Willington and, going to the drug store of George W. Brown, bought three boxes of the pills, I began taking them immediate-ly on his return. That was about the first of the present year. Before the pills, I began taking them immediate-ly on his return. That was about the first of the present year. Before the first of the present year. Before the first of the present year. Before the pills, I began taking them immediate-ly on his return. That was about the first of the present year. Before the

C. Q. HILDEBRANT, Clerk of Court. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50-they are never sold in bulk or by the 100 by ad-dressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Com-pany. Schenectady, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

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

It is stated that the number of Chris tians in India today is equal to what there were in the Roman empire at the close of the first Christian century.

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

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

Educate Your Daughters.

At this season of the year parents have to decide upon and select the edu-cational institution which their daughcational institution which their daugh-ters are to attend for the coming years. In this connection we desire to call si-tention to the educational announce-ment in our advertising columns of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Jo-seph, Mo. Their buildings and grounds are attractive, locality healthful, teach-ing in all branches thorough, and terms reasonable. Parents fortunate to select this school for the education and trainthis school for the education and training of their daughters will, we are sure, be fully satisfied. Terms per session of five months: Payable in advance, \$115: this includes tuition, boarding, wash-ing, courses in French, German os Latin, use of library and physician's fee. Next session will open Sept. 1st, 1895. For further information address Mother Superior, Academy of the Sa-cred Heart, St. Josenh. Mo.



An Electric Pocket-Lamp.

In a recent number of the Popular Science News an electric cane was described, which serves the double pursterest was excited in the ingenious by the entry of a solid sphere.

the ave reting of the normal eye in the head be inclosed in a covering opaque to ordinary light. This apparently was conclusively demonstrated by inter-posing a sheet of aluminum between the tube of the eye, when the percep-tion of light still remained, and then interception of light still remained, and then interposing a plate of glass, which caused perfect darkness. Experiments are being continued to ascertain whether the rays can directly affect the nervous parts of the eye, or wheth-er their action consists in rendering the retina fluorescent, thereby indirectly producing the sensation of light.

Bringing the Moon Within Thirty-Eight Miles. French astronomers are congratu-lating themselves that they will soon have the most powerful telescope in the world, one that will bring the moon within thirty-eight miles. The moon within thirty-eight miles. The huge block of crystal which will be-come the mirror for the great telescope has already arrived in Paris. Hither-to astronomical lenses and mirrors have been polished by hand by slowly rubbing the glass with the naked hand, sometimes, but not always, moistened with oil, albumen and othey substances which are the maker's sesubstances, which are the maker's se-cret. The drawback of this process is that the mere heat of the hand may cause the surface to warp. A new me-conical process, which has been used on the large French mirror, will pro-duce a surface approaching a true plane, within 1-10.000th part of a milli-meter. Even this marvelous finish will leave a margin, astronomers tell us, for errors.

Electricity in Instantaneous Pho-tography. A pretty application of electricity has been made in the photography of instantaneous spheshes. The pictures were taken each with an electric spark, giving an exposure less than 1-1,000,-000ths of a second. The spark could be so timed as to pick out any desired stage of the splash within limits of error not exceeding, as a rule, about 2-1000ths of a second. In this way the progress of a great variety of splashes 2-ROOTES of a second. In this way the progress of a great variety of splashes has been followed in detail. Among the points specially illustrated were the formation of bubbles, and the manscribed, which serves the double pur-pose of walking stick or lamp. Much face affected the disturbance produced

used for disclosing the whole of the concealed pathology of the mouth and jaws, and thus help the dentist in making his diagnosis, has been fully verified. A person in great pain from an aching tooth went to a celebrated electro-therapist in New York, whose work on the X rays has led to an extended use in surgery, and asked that a shadowgraph be taken of his jaw. This was done. When the pict-ure was taken to the developing room nothing at first was visible on the black film, and it was several minutes black film, and it was visible on the black film, and it was several minutes before a large, round spot appeared, which was recognized as a gold-capped tooth. Then, after a white k in a front tooth had been devel speck in a front tooth had been devel-oped, where there was a bit of filling, the outlines of all the teeth gradually came into view, showing the pulp chambers and each delicate detail. At spec the end of the roots of the gold-capped tooth there was a dark spot. "That," said the physician, "is to my mind, the seat of the trouble; take the pictthe seat of the troible; take the pict-ure to your dentist and I think he will tell you so." The dentist first made a diagnosis of the case, and then in-spected the picture. He said: "I find my diagnosis was perfectly correct; but what neither I nor any other prac-titiones could discover was this titioner could discover was this crack," and he pointed a crack very delicately shown on the root of the tooth. "Nor could I form an exact opinion as to how the roots were placed; but this shows them clearly, and will make it much easier to per-form the operation." Another evi-dence of the thoroughly practical stage which the X-rays have reached in surgery is the fact that the British government, on the advice of the med-ical department of the war office, has ordered two sets of Roentgen ray apparatus to be sent to the Nile, to used by the army surgeons in locating bullets in soldiers and to determine the extent of the bone fractures.

Embavrassing.

Mrs. Lake Front-I know I've met that Mr. Jaybird somewhere before. I told him so, but all he answered was that he knew my former husband. The man must be an idiot.

Mrs. Hyde Park-Why so? Mrs. Lake Front-I've had four for-mer husbands!-Cleveland Plain Deal-

LENA HANSEN.

soul instantly insisted on "a cup of hot tea" and immediate retirement to a warm bed. The next morning Lena arose apparently in her usual robust health.

Chris came to see her on this day, and so did Lars. Neither of them stayed long, and when Lars left late in the afternoon Lena again com-plained of being tired, although on that day she had exerted herself much less than usual. She went to bed early and slept laté the next morning. In the afternoon she strolled with Chris and returned in excellent spirits, but havior. very weary. By this time Mrs. Watson's mother instinct was aroused

and she made close inquiry as to all the symptoms experienced by her foster child. From what she learned and acting on what she suspected she resolved to summon a physician. At noon the following day Lena was sleeping soundly and Mrs. Watson, making no effort to disturb the girl, called in Dr. Swain. The medical man looked it the young woman, felt her pulse, decided that the patient was suffering from a right attack of newous prostration, prescribed a tonic, and advised "gentle exercise." His tonic had no effect. When Mrs. Watson tried to arouse the girl for the purpose of insisting on the fulfillment of the physician's advice concerning "gentle exer-cise" Lena was but slowly responsive. She opened her eyes wearly and stared et her friend vacantly. This frightened Mrs. Watson and she sent for Dr. | through the trunk.

kraft, an attractive widow, and Etta her daughter, a pretty miss of 18, were arrested a few days ago on a warrant sworn out by T. A. Fawcett, a tailor, charged with the "crime" of throwing kisses at him and calling him pe names and thereby disturbing his peace.

Their case was tried in the police court. The widow said she did not throw a kiss at Mr. Fawcett, but did waft one towards his wife. If, however, it went astray and hit Mr. Fawcet, it did not hurt him much, as there was no malice in the kiss.

Miss Ashkraft pleaded guilty to throwing kisses at Mr. Fawcett. She hated Mr. Fawcett's wife, she said, and did it to make her jealous. It developed that the two families, who are next door neighbors, have been at dagger's points over trivial differences

The judge dicharged the widow and fined her daughter \$5. He gave Mr. Fawcett a severe rebuke for bringing such a case into his court. Miss Ashkraft begged the judge to remit the fine, promising never to throw kisses again. He relented to the extent of suspending the fine during good be-

Christian Science Killed Him.

S. S. Edwards, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a well-to-do farmer of Hunlock's Creek, died on Sunday under suspicious circumstances. The coroner was notified and made an investigation. He found that the man died from typhoid fever, and that he refused to call in a doctor to take any medicine. Several witnesses testified before the jury that the dead man was a Christian Scientist and did not believe in doctors or medicine. The jury returned a verdict censuring several members of the deceased's family and also the Chriztian Scientists of Hunlock's Creek for their negligence in failing to procure medical attendance.

At Oroville, Cal., there is a cherry tree only 18 years old, which is six feet

The Spider's Web.

Size for size, a thread of spider's slik is decidedly tougher than a bar of steel. As ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is about 50 per cent stronger than a steel thread of the same thickness.

If the Baby is Cutting Testh. Re sure and use that old and well-tried remed WissLow's Boorning Syster for Children Testh

Mexico is a silver country, there being only \$5,000,000 of gold in circulation in \$30,000,000 of silver.

Phillip M. Crapo of Burlington, Io., her given the town \$2,000 to found a free library.

FITS stopped free and rerentarily errid. To fis after first day is not for. Kinewa can been Restorer. Fre 83 (ral both and trabe. for clouseurs. Dn. Errs, 30 Arch St. Phi a septe.

Bob-Does your mother sit up for your sight? Jack-Yes, But I don't mind, be cause she always stands up for me the next morning.

Hegeman's Camphor les with Giveerina. Cures Chapped Bauds and Face, Tender or Nore Free, Chibbains, Files, &c. C. G. Ciaric Co., New Haves, CL.

The wheat crop in Oklahoma is fortun-tely big enough to make up for the de-truction of the divorce industry in that tru erritory.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

s a constitutional cure. Price, 750.

Idaho ranks 6fth in the production of precions metals, \$35,201,620 of gold and 31,920,383 of sliver.

Since the discovery of America the mines of the New World have produced \$9,905,-M7,000 of silver.

Dr. Caristedt's German Liver Syrup is te ideal cathartis. Purely vegetable. It comotes internal cleanliness without de-ditating the organs on which it acts. So wants and \$1 bottles at all druggists, or the 'aristedt Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

The Hon. A. W. Webbat of Cynthia, Ky., is 80 years old, but is said to get along very well with his 21-year-old with



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME! Our campaign has begun.

LET every State be organized.

The truth is mighty and will prevail.

BEWARE of boss rule and hero worship.

Every true Socialist should do his duty. GATHER the young men into our move

Our Socialset press has a great work before it.

MATCHET and Maguire are our standard

WHEN Agitating secure readers for your alist pros

DEPART not from the principles of true ocracy.

The final triumph of the Socialist Labor Party is inevitable

Two Ninth Annual Convention was a vast Improvement on the preceding one.

Tax Socialist Labor Party is the party entity because it is the party of truth.

and an Copitalism is a treadmill, so

omrades, let us make our paper the start Socialist newspaper in the world.

The strength of the Socialist Labor Party lies in the correctness of its analysis of ex-isting conditions. assist in carrying out the plan." I immediately began the work of organ-ising on true Socialist lines the Socialist

The work of broadening the organization of the National Executive Committee has only been begun.

The New York Convention is over, and we must now settle down to the work of our great campaign.

The Ninth National Convention of the Bocialist Labor Party of the United States has passed into history.

ington, Quincy, Waterbury, Kansas City, Bridgeport, Peoria, New Orleans, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Adams, Caunden, Roches-ter, Ohio, Lawrence, Savanzah, Hartford, Lynn, Worcester, Lincoln, Manche Fredericksburg, San Diego, Green Lubec, Concord.

CONVENTION.

[Concluded from 1st page.]

The Press Committee also reported that

AFTERNOON MESSION. \$.

delivered stirring addresses and expressed

their confidence that Socialism would,

within a very short time, be the rallying

An appeal to the Jewish Socialists of

From the first day of the convention it

was clear that a movement against the

Socialist Newspaper Union had been care-

Albert E. Sanderson, General Manager

of the Socialist Newspaper Union, had

repeatedly tried to bring his report before

vain. By all kinds of "points of order"

and other parliamentary tactics he was

prevented from reading his report. On

Thursday afternoon, when the convention

was nearing its adjournment, he was given

a chance to read his report to the conven-

The following is Sanderson's report in

THREE YEARS' REPORT OF THE GENERAL MAN

AGER OF THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Comrades, greeting: Before giving the details of the general report of the Socialist

Newspaper Union for the three years end-ing June 27, 1896, I will give an outline

report of its organization and progress to date.

As Chairman of the Committee on Party

Press and Labor News Company I reporte

to the Chicago Convention in 1893 the fol-lowing recommendations which had been unanimously passed in committee, unani-

can have their own local weekly English

organ, and that the National Executive

Newspaper Union as the property of the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party com-

posing it. I initiated a plan of organiza

tion, and by the referendum vote the Sec-tions in the Union passed upon the follow-

"1. That all Sections, members of the

Union, decide upon a plan of permanent

organization for the management and con-

ittee be directed and authorized to

convention, but all his efforts were in

cry of the American proletariat.

fully planned and inaugurated.

America was adopted.

tion.

full:

ing:

trol of its affairs.

Charles Matchett of Brooklyn, was

e, was adopted.

These local papers have spread the graud truths of Socialism, thanks to the energetic and self-sacrificing comrades, while hundreds of the local organs of the pure and simple have sunk in their merited oblivion.

The party and its members lacked wealth, momy in the administration of its affairs, and especially of its newspapers, is ap imperative necessity. And many comrades are just beginning to realize the econ-omy and usefulness of the Socialist Newspaper Union. While the Union has accomplished considerable good in overce the prejudice of ignorance, the Comrades entrusted with its management have fre-quently experienced difficulty is paying the bills in spite of the fact that the most rigid omy has been practiced and the general manager, during the first seventy-five weeks of its existence, drew but 55 per week for his work, and since then has drawn a total of but \$10, while the Secretary of the Central Press Committee is drawing but \$0 weekly, and its former managing editor, together with its skillful

cartoonist, served without charge. Truly these Comrades are not "Social-ists for revenue only," and their efforts in behalf of the movement should be appre-ciated by all Comrades who have the good of the movement at heart.

The low cash charge made to each paper for its share of the expense of publi-cation has been overlooked by some local managers, and they have lost too much on subscribers who did not pay. Of course this loss falls on the Union and prevents the prompt payment of its bills. Comrades should help their local man-

agers in collecting the subscriptions and "ing subscribers and advertisers.

In order to enable Comrades to pay their expenses while they are spending their time in the work of the propaganda, it has been suggested that Sections should allow the manager of their local paper, as compensation for his services, a co mmission or the proceeds from their paper, after paying the cost charges of the Socialist Newspaper Union. This will encourage them¹ to increase the circulation and local advertising, and will give an added dignity and value to the local papers. It will also enable comrades in ocalities where there are as yet no Socialist Sections to render valuable aid by publishing local papers to spread the light and pave the way preparatory to organizing Sections.

It is especially desirable to rapidly increase the number of our local papers in order that through general advertising we can secure an income that will enable us to buy and own our publishing plant, independent of our present unsatisfactory ar-rangement with a Capitalist syndicate.

I trust that all Comrades may soon acmowledge the superiority of the Socialist Newspaper Union system, with its corps of Socialist managers and editors developing their varied inborn talents in the field of unanimously passed in committee, unani-mously passed by the Convention and was afterwards ratified by an overwhelming Beferendum general party vote: "It is recommended by the committee to establish, at the estimate possible mo-ment, through the co-operation of the Sections, a Socialist Newspaper Union, to the end that the Comrades in every city can have their own local weekly English Socialist journalism, over the unsocialistic, or rather individualistic and limited, pla of one paper and one editor for this great nation of 70,000,000 people, which it is our task to prepare for the Co-operative Com-monwealth.

It is our duty to attract as many co workers to our cause as we can, and the Socialist Newspaper Union can do this better and at less cost than any other system of publication.

I submit the following financial report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the three years ending June 27, 1896. The showing is a fair one, considering the fact that many sections have not availed themselves of this economical and excellent opportunity to spread the gospel of Socialsm apparently through the notion that the circulation of the New York "People" might be injured. Every Section could and should have a local paper. At a very small cost they give tried to show what good LABOR had done in "2. That they select some one city to be. the

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,

per Union. The report was referred to the Press w, who immediately through Brophy, Chairman, offered the following

ral Manager of the Socialist Newspa-

Whereas, An association called the Socialist Newspaper Union was organized un-der a resolution adopted at the National Convention in 1893, and has since been pub-lishing a weekly paper called LABOR and ng a weekly paper called LABOR and furnishing so-called local LABORS to various Sections of the party, many of which are only local in name, and, in some instances have been maintained and continued after the local ctions had repudiated them as their local

Whereas, This paper has in many inances contained articles teaching false mics, as well as puffs and pictures of ading Capitalists and politicians; and Whereas, It was evidently not the inten-

tion of the last convention, which otherwise duly provided for the publication of the official organs of the S. L. P. of the United States under the absolute control of the whole party, to recommend or indorse the creation of an agency through which its most important weapon, namely, its press, could be made to fall under the exclusive control of one single Section, which might at any time use it to advance its particular views or even to promote the special ends of a few active members; therefore.

Resolved, That this convention repudiate the claim that LABOR and its so-called local editions are, in any way, organs of the party. We recommend to Sections that so-called local LABORS be discontinued.

After discussion, Carless of Newark effered the following amendment: No members of the S. L. P. shall be

sllowed to start any Socialist paper, or support the same, unless it is indorsed by the section of which he is a member.

Reinstein of Buffalo offered the following amendment: The convention orders the Socialist Newspaper Union to either keep out of the columns of the local LABOR the plate matter and insinuations of any kind gainst any member of the party or to discontinue its publication entirely. And the convention vests the National Executive Sommittee with the power to order the ontinuance of its publications in case it fails to comply with this order. Sanderson of St. Louis offered this substitute :

Resolved, That the interests of the party lemand the elimination from Socialist papers of all syndicate plate matter favorng the institution of Capitalism; and

That the Sections belonging to the So-clalist Newspaper Union take an active part in its management as intended by its form of organization; and

That no member of the Socialist Labor Party be allowed to start a Socialist paper r support the same, as an organ, unless it is a ndorsed by the Section of which he is a

That no insinuations against any member That no insinuations against any memoer of the party should be published in any Socialist paper and that the National Exc-citive Committee shall order the suspen-ation of any publication violating this rule. Vogi, Deleou, Brophy and others spoke in favor of adopting the report of the com-

> SEVENTH DAY. Friday, July 10, 1896.

Brophy in the chair:

Sanderson spoke in support of his substitute, arguing that the report of the committee was not warranted by the facts and was the result of local prejudice fermented by party managers.

Sieverman and others spoke against the report of the committee. As the time of speaking was but five minutes, and the adournment of the convention was at hand. it was impossible to have an intelligent discussion on this subject. Delegate Ruther the New England States, but some of the

AFTERNOON SESSION FRIDAY, July 11, 1896.

session At the opening of the aftern there were but about forty delegates present. The Committee on Party Press recommended that the policy of the People be

indorsed. Long, of Philadelphia, desired to know

what this indorsement implied. At any rate, he could not indorse certain features that have become quite conspicuous in the columns of the paper. He referred to the many typographical mistakes, to the Gompers, Foster and other "conundrums,"

Krefft urged that language such as 'purple-faced and pimple-nosed" should have no space in a Socialist organ. Sieverman made the same criticism; Katz and Mrs. Kanikow also spoke. By special permission De Leon was given full time to reply. which he did in a very exhaustive manuer. wherein he attempted to show that such language was fully justified. Concerning the typographical and grammatical errors, he claimed that in most cases this was the

fault of the compositors. The resolution to indorse the policy of the People was carried by a vote of 25 against 4.

On motion of Section New York, "Greater New York" (New York, Brooklyn and surrounding counties) was selected as the seat of the National Executive, the Executive to be elected by a general vote of all the sections now situated in "Greater New York." The motion of Section New York was seconded by Sanderson for the St. Louis delegation.

Cleveland was selected as the seat of National Committee on Appeals.

Karl Dobsky, a Polish Socialist agitator, addressed the meeting in behalf of the Polish Socialist press. Mrs. Avery of Boston, also addressed the convention. It was decided that the National Executive contribute \$5 a week to a new Polish Socialist paper soon to be published.

Before the convention adjourned Daniel De Leon delivered a short address to the delegates, reviewing the work of the convention and showing the bright prospects of the near future.

Albert E. Sanderson was called for, and in substance said :

I desire to emphatically correct any impression that may have gone abroad to the effect that St. Louis ever aspired to be the seat of the National Executive Committee, that the Socialist Newspaper Union or ever intended to advocate that the People be discontinued, but that it merely contemplated the union of the features of the National and local party organs under the Union system. Owing to the failure of some delegates to understand the truly Socialistic character of the organization of the Socialist Newspaper Union they have been led to oppose it, but we are all Social Democrats, and must now plunge into the most active campaign in the history of our movement. We must stand by the decision of the convention, and under our new character, as plain Socialist newspapers, we shall do our utmost to spread the light

of Socialism, and record the progress of the glorious movement of International Social Democracy throughout the world. We call upon all Sections of the party to id us in our great work to the end that

when the next National Convention convenes, instead of thirty-six local papers we hall have 1,000. With three cheers for the Socialist Labor

Party the convention adjurned sine die. The Ninth Convention of the Socialist

Labor Party was a striking contrast to our previous National Socialist Conventions. The convention was composed mainly of

the younger elements, of the elements that can be found on the Socialist battlefield all the year round. We may safely say: This was the first truly American Socialist Convention. The New York Convention gives us an approximate idea of what immense strides Socialism has made in this country during the last four years.

The action of some of the delegates towards the Socialist Newspaper Union do not prevent us from expressing our admiration for the excellent material that represented our party at the New York Contion. To in exter the delegates that voted against us, knowing full well, as we do, that the opposition to the Socialist Newspaper Union had been carefully pre-arranged and worked up. The convention showed repeatedly, by its prompt action and refutation of certain un-Socialistic tactics that the delegates are full of that true spirit of Socialist independence and self-government that is absolutely essential to the final victory and success of

'so-called local LABORS" will be accom modated with a sample package of same by forwarding 5 cents in 1-cent stamps to the Socialist Newspaper Union.

If we have done good work in the past we shall do even better in the future, and all true, progressive comrades are urged to put their shoulders to the wheel and push their local papers to the front.

Local managers desiring to secure an income from local advertising, and unable themselves to attend to the matter, should address Comrade F. G. R. Gordon, 410 Massabesic street, Manchester, N. H. There is no good reason why nine tenths of the Sections in the United States should not secure an income of several hundred dollars annually from local advertising. Why not draw the sinews of war from the competitive system while it lasts?

Acting on the recommendation of the Convention, the title "Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of ------ " will be removed from all local newspapers, pending the receipt of orders, covering the matter, from the individual sections. The action of the convention can, in the nature of things, be nothing more than a recommendation, but to remove all appearance of competition between the Socialist Newspaper Union and the New York People the General Manager recommends to all Sections and Local Managers that hereafter they regard their local LABOR, not as their official local party organ, but as their local Socialist Newspaper merely and that they push it into the agitation with all the energy they possess. Arrangements will speedily be made for the elimination of the objectionable plate matter, a reduction in cost and an improved appearance.

Reports of Local Managers. Comrade Wm. Toner, Secretary of Central Committee, Balfimore, Md. reports: I take this opportunity to inform you I have been elected editorial and party news department of Baltimore LABOR. The Central Committee of this State has also decided to pay all debts contracted on or before June 23, 1896, as soon as the money can be raised. Hereafter we would like the S. N. U. to collect from each and every subscriber, direct from St. Louis. We will try and obtain as many new subscribers as possible, and shall collect in advance, all first payments, and shall hand such over to the Press Committee, which will send the same on to the Socialist Newspaper Union as soon as they receive it. I inclose a list of subscribers showing their exact standing and request you to drop all in arrears after notifying them as we do not intend to supply old Socialists with papers for nothing. If we are going to give papers away it will be to new converts, in order thereby to interest more people in our cause.

Fredericksburg LABOR reports: Enclosed please find list of new subscribers; also those who have renewed their subscription when their time expired. Wish the Comrades working for progressive tactics all the success they merit. Shall go to Richmond, Va., on a five-days' trip in the interest of our party. Will do all I can for LABOR.

Manager Geo. W. Saunders, Lubec LABOR, reports: LABORS have come to hand and are gladly received. Find enclosed list of new subscribers and remittance. Will send you the amount of the additional cost charge in my next, and will be just as well pleased with 20 per cent as 25. Do you charge me with extra copies you send me weekly? LABOR is a good paper and should never be allowed to

Manager R. T. Maycumber. Fredericksburg LABOR, reports: I enclose list of new and renewal subscribers to our Fredericksburg LABOR, also statement of Virginia Agitation Fund, also letter on the organ ization of a Section at Richmond. Send fifty copies Fredericksburg LABOR containing account of Section Richmond to Comrade Carl Schultz, 307 West Broad street, Richmond, Va., and charge same to account of Section Fredericksburg. I have read the report of the National Executive Committeee as given in the People. I see they make no mention of a Section in Virginia.

eform-at-a-time is inconsistent with emands of the times.

CIALISTS Can afford to laugh at their pponents because they understand the

ALL Populists who have outgrown the res silver" crare should get down to bed-ik and join the Socialist Labor Party.

One reform-at-a-time will do for those who expect to live to be as old as Methusa-is, but not for thinking men and women.

Tax first duty of the National Executive sities is to take immediate steps for ganization of every unorganized State.

REFORT is making fast nowadays, and very comrade must see to it that the So-ialist Labor Party keeps up with the pro-

GROSLUND is speaking for the People's Party. He is a severe disappointment to all who have read his "Co-Operative Commonwealth.

consistent Socialists will join the at Labor Party and lend their best in to the glorious cause of the Co-tive Commonwealth.

comrade would do a little work of securing subscriptions for our st imagine to what an extent our

on is highly appreciated in New as evidenced by the fact that numer-lippings from it find their way into rap books of prominent Comrades.

a people are becoming very dis-d and jump from one cesspool are. Soon their eyes will be ope hey will march with flying colors may of the Socialist Labor Party. rs into

Case Hanna, Mokinle mager, has gained a wide of Organization and Labor, yet worz Mo-

As a result of this vote, St. Louis w elected as the center of publication of a the papers of the Union, and the Cent Press Committee was authorized, and a erward the St. Louis Section elected th leven members of the Central Press Co. mittee, who elected the General Manage On this authority and organization th Socialist Newspaper Union has existed as steadily grown, and to-day nearly eve its thirty-six papers is the los one of official English organ of a Socialist As early as January, 1894, it was Section. sd by it that the features of National and local organs be combined in one under the Union system, thus giving for one sub-scription National and ocal party matter. It proposed to accomplish this by giving the National Executive Committee for official National party matter two pages in all the papers of the Socialist Newspaper Union. I still regard this as the most rogressive system of publication for our normanty exact an inently suited to our movement in this country, as it utilizes the most useful methods of the Newspaper most useful methods of the Newspaper Union system. Most Socialist papers started on a local independent basis are dead or dying, as the expense is too great compared to the greater saving in the Union system. The success of our Socialist Newspaper Union, all Comrades will certainly know by this time, has been due entirely to the merits of the system under which it is op-erated, as it has never been assisted by the National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee. We must not undervalue the work don:

We must not undervalue the work done during the last three years by the many local English weekly papers published by the Socialist Newspaper Union for our courades of St. Louis, Boston and Buffalo, Philadelphis and Chicago, Pueblo. Los Angeles, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Troy, pl San Antonio, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Paul, Cleveland, East St. ps Louisville, St. Paul, Cleveland, East St. ps Louis, Red Lodge, Holyoka, Toledo, Cor-

for the present, the center of publication for the papers of the Union. "3. That they authorize the Section of	on cannot be otherwise obtained. of m. Beport of the General Manager for the Three Years Ending June 27, 1800.	
the city so selected to elect a Press Com- mittee to manage the affairs for the Union. "4. That said Press Committee submit		
all important matters, from time to time, to the sections interested. ''5. That said Press Committee be con-	Total cash received	
trolled by the referendum vote of said sec-	Balance cash on hand on June 27\$ 3 87 EXPENDITURES.	
As a result of this vote, St. Louis was selected as the center of publication of all	Western Newspaper Union \$5,459 16 Services (to Secretary C. P. C.) 662 12	
the papers of the Union, and the Central Press Committee was authorized, and aft-	Second class mail	
erward the St. Louis Section elected the eleven members of the Central Press Con-	Cartoons	
mittee, who elected the General Manager. On this authority and organization the	Sundry expense	
Socialist Newspaper Union has existed and steadily grown, and to-day nearly every	Advanced money returned 144 50 Mailing list 105 79	
one of its thirty-six papers is the local official English organ of a Socialist	Commission	

Party Buttons..... Co-Operative Printing Co.....

Total...... \$9,684 40

With proper energy on the part of the Sections, and with the National Executive Committee working in harmony with this Union system, we could easily derive an annual income of thousands of dollars for the party from general advertising, as well as an income of thousands to the individual as ar sections from local advertising.

At the time of the organization of the Socialist Newspaper Union the City of St. Louis was the only one that could offer us the necessary facilities for the publication of our Union papers, but if we can secure the larger circulation that would result from the universal adoption of the S. N. U.

system, arrangements could very soon be made for establishing the center of publication of the H. N. U. papers at such points as may be desired by the party, either with reference to the geographical center, the center of population, or the enter of Socialist agitation.

We must not rest on our victories

We still have a great work to acc plish. As Socialists we must free our-selves from local prejudice, and be pre-pared to carry on our agitation as true citi-zeus of the world.

New York delegates seemed to know better. They claimed that perhaps the Socialist propaganda would have been even asful without LABOR. TOTE SU

Hoebn, St. Louis, said he felt sorry that the five-minute rule prevented him from going into details. He gave the following

1. As to the charges concerning the plate atter I shall not offer any excuse. Every. body connected with the newspaper business knows that disagreeable feature connected with the publication of plate mat-

2. As to the charges of false economic ideas which are said to have been advocated by LABOR, I beg leave to state that not one of the speakers on this question has, as yet, furnished the proof of this charge.

3. But suppose, for the sake of argument. these assertions or charges to be true, would this not show that there is something wrong on the other side of the house? In my hum-31 60 ble opinion it would have been the most sacred duty of the editor of our National organ, as well as our National Executive, to point out and correct such false economic

> 4. The very fact that this has not been done shows a remarkable want of the true Socialist spirit that should permeate our party movement.

5. Furthermore, this fact also shows that the editor of our National organ and our National Executive were in no way anxions to give friendly advice; on the con-

trary, they spent their time in drumming up charges gainst LABOR and the Socialist Newspaper Union. The Sanderson substitute was lost; Rein

stein amendment was lost by 11 favoring and 35 against: the Carless amendment was last by 3 for and 29 against.

The vote on the Report of Committée was then taken up by roll call. Forty-three voted in favor of the committee's recommendations and 14 against; Long of Phila-

The total number of delegates prewhen this vote was taken being 58, it shows that at least thirty outside dele gates had already left for home and could consequently not take part in the transac-tion of some of the most important busi-ness brought before the convention.

our movement.

Let the voice of the people be heard. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor party next November! Up with the banner of International Social Democracy !

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Notes by the General Manager A reckless indifference to the merits, well as to its value to the party, of the system of the Socialist Newspaper Union led a few of our prominent party managers in the New York Convention to excrt all the power of their offices to reverse the recommendation of the Chicago Convention. The momentary prejudice thus engendered elected a Committee on Party Press which consisted of several shareholders in the corporation that publishes the New York Volks Zeitung, Vorwaerts, and People, and a majority of whom went into the committee with well-defined prejudices. The objection to the General M.nager of the Socialist Newspaper Union erving on the Commitiee did not compare well with their tacit consent to have share holders in the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association remain on the same committee. As might have been expected under such circumstances, a report was brought in that clearly bore on its face the stamp of prejudice, and these tactics, together with their delay in making their report, it being the last day of the convention and one-third of the delegates having left, secured its endorsement. The Socialist Newspaper Union is an

stablished fact, and too much labor has been expended by scores of our energetic American and progressive German comrades to allow us for a moment to think of asing our labors to make our union press a power for the promulgation of Socialist thought,

Comrades desiring to examine copies of

"New America."

Comrade M. Winchevsky, New York, writes: There are a few very energetic young men here who will do their level best to spread your New America. I was anxious to get somebody who could afford the outlay in order to send you some money while applying for books. I ask you to forward by mail, as soon as possible, 100 copies.

Comrade Philip Connor, North Adams, Mass., writes: Enclosed you will find 20 cents for two New America.

Comrade Clay Topman, New Orleans La., writes: I enclose \$1.20 for fifteen additional copies of New America. This makes 60 copies to date.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, N. H., writes: I send \$1.29 for fifteen copies of New America.

Comrade M. Winkler, Lawrence, Mass. writes: Please send me one copy of New America.

Comrade C. Larsen, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

"I should like to get a number of New America to deal out to the people here in Tacoma, but I am out of work and haven's got the money right now. However, I am anxious to get the book, so if I can't get more than one I will take that now, and if able, I will send for more afterward. I inclose 10 cents in stamps in this letter, please send me the book as soon as possible.

Communications Reported.

Comrade W. E. Bailey, Manchester, N. H., writes: Enclosed you will find money and list of thirteen subscribers to Manchester LABOR and will try and send more later on.

Comrade E. Sandford, Nokomis, III . writes: I confess I did not know before I read your last letter how the L. N. U. managed things. I will see what can be done here, where we have nothing but farming, which has not been profitable for several years past, and last year was a complete failure. Everybody here seems to think nothing more will be needed if Mc-Kinley is President.

With Socialist Greeting,

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, General Manager of the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

World of Labor

AWAKING.

Hurrah! At last the game's afoot and wakened thousands come, Unarmed true, but stouter hearts ne'er

thrilled to tuck of drum: We go to ask the question of all those who

claim to buy Our Labor, if it should be so; we want the reason why.

We don't know much, how could we, we have toiled too hard and long.

Yet seems to us not difficult to tell the right from wrong:

That idler thure in splendor lives, this laborer in a sty,

And we are here to-day, my lads, to know the reason why.

We're canaille; Oh! we know it, where the crime and hunger meet

We live, we've friends in prison, and we've women on the street;

Midst endless wealth, fruit of our toil, the children pine and die,

By heaven! the time is rotten ripe to know the reason why.

We've stood it, yes we've stood it, as 'twas

told with stolid stare, and if we toiled not ceaselessly our wage ceaseless spread of Socielity and the solution of th

fund would run dry.

Ah, well, it's past, we want to day to of town councils, parish councils, &c., to know the reason why.

And priests will prate of golden crowns in other worlds of bliss

The recompense that waits on us for misery borne in this;

But always our reward is in the distant bye-and-bye,

And never one will condescend to tell the reason why.

We're freemen, says the statesman, and should ne'er feel discontent,

For watching o'er the humblest is the thing called Parliament,

And all things will be right at last that now are all awry.

But it seems a long time coming, lads; we guess the reason why.

They fix their rights of property amidst

their slaves' applause, And there they are, immutable as God's

unchanging laws: Then say this is Democracy, and wink the

other eye, But that won't do for us, my lads, we want

the reason why. No empty phrase; no Orient breeze; of it

we've had our fill, Why idlers loll in luxury, why should we

pay the bill. Why theft is throned and diademed, while

honesty may vie With Lazarus in misery; we want the

reason why. Our empire and our commerce, and our

flag and eke our Queen ; Poor fools! Words satisfied us in the days

when we were green; ess to-day on what they're built, We gue

and they must justify Their claim to our allegiance or know the

the reason why. The stored up wealth of ages by dead gen-

eratio ns m Is claimed by right of heritage or sanctity of trade:

The right we here repudiate, the sanctity deny,

And fearless hearts and willing hands will show the reason why.

They've Science chained and Beauty to their golden chariot wheels, The votaries of Art are crushed and sprawl-

ing 'neath their heels, Yet utter never man's protest, so d-

them, let them lie, But we will have our freedom lads, or

know the reason why. They'd shape all men the image of their Moloch - Mammon God,

of the sins and vices of society that the were fit to kill and be killed at that age merits of movements were credited to indi-viduals. They had praised him (the they claimed they were fit to vote. (Laughter and cheers.) He would like to say speaker). Well, what could a man do further that he considered all so-called more than his duty? He had tried to do it. universal suffrage a lie and a sham which (Cheers.) To have done less would have excluded women. (Applanse.) been base, so there was no merit in it. If HOW ELECTIONS ARE CARRIED ON. he had been of service to the movement Germany was divided into 397 electoral on the Continent, it was owing to a great districts. Since 1867 they had one member extent to what he had learned in Engla for every 100,000 population. Since that Fourteen months' imprisonment, to which

but they laughed at their oppres

tions.

Secondly, by persistent seige and capture

squeeze out of existing local powers their

utmost possibilities, for paving the way to Socialism. These two are the essentials. But the supreme political advertising me-dium is Parliament. Therefore, Socialism must incidentally take a hand in Parlia-mentary elections and the supremeasure of the supremeasur

mentary elections-not necessarily to get

Socialists elected, for the companionship

of brigands is, as we have seen, apt to

play the devil with honest manners, but to

advertise Socialist principles and to prick

on the Parliamentary hacks in a Socialist

Radical Reform in New Zealand.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, formerly La-

bor Minister for New Zealand, and now

Agent-General for that colony in this city,

who was originally returned to the New

Zealand Parliament as a Socialist, gave an

address at Toynbee Hall, during the course

of which he pointed out that the Eight-

Hour Day, Land Nationalism, a Graduated

Income and Land Tax, Stringent Labor

of Ships, a State Arbitration Court,

other Lobor reforms

already law in New Zealand as the result of

the action of the Labor party there. In

consequence he was able to boast that New

Zealand was not cursed by a single mil-

lionaire, whilst there was a degree of com-

fort amongst the workers unexampled in

any other part of the world. All this had

bsen done in five years by the workers or-

ganizing politically in returning Socialists

to represent them. "The rulers of the country," he said, "now use the collective

wealth and status of the community in

order to endeavor to better the lot of the

Present Position of the Socialist Move-

ment in Germany.

At the recent meeting at the Essex Hall,

Strand, when Wilhelm Liebknecht deliv-

ered an address, promised the Fabian So-

ciety two years ago, Mr. Sidney Webb

presided, and in the name of the Fabian

Comrade Liebknecht said he would never

have had the impudence to come over to

England to lecture on Socialism. He had

come to remove certain misunderstandings

which might exist here in regard to the

movement in Germany. Proceeding to

sketch the rise and progress of the move-

ment in Germany in 1867, Bismarck, he

said, was obliged to give what was falsely

called universal suffrage, hoping thereby

Society cordially welcomed the lecturer.

Weekly

vzere

Proper Manning

a Shop Assistants'

direction.

Laws.

and

Half-Holiday, the

mass of the people."

(Tremendous applause.)

time. Germany had, like other countries, he was condemned, was a mere flea-bite. undergone an industrial revolution, which (Cheers and lau hter.) He (the speaker) had driven millions out of the country districts into the towns. Berlin had in the did not know what was going to happen, interval increased in population from 600, -(Cheers.) They were higher than them 000 to 1,600,000, so that now they ought to have sixteen members instead of six. (Cheers.) The Social Democratic party They were furious because they knew that their power was gliding from them. Every fresh measure of oppression served had over and over again demanded an inonly to diminish their oppressors' power crease of seats corresponding with the and increase that of the Socialists. Their population, but the Government steadily refused to grant it. He (Liebknecht) was elected at the last election for a division of time had come. (Cheers.) They could not snatch victory from them. (Renewed cheers.) Once more he thanked them for Berlin which had a population of about the address and the reception they had half a million by a poll of 47,000 votes. The given him: "A promise to fight on as long Socialists had now five out of the sixteen as I have life, or till victory is gained." divisions of Berlin. If Berlin had the sixteen members it was entitled to, the zocialists would have fifteen. (Cheers.) At Socialists and Parliamentary Elec the last election in all Germany they polled nearly 1,800,000 votes, and they were in The London Clarion, in a recent issue the right in saying they represented fully says: The shortest, the only, way to one-fourth of the German nation. (Cheers.) Socialism is to convert Liberals, Tories and If their electoral system was more rerespecially the unattached rising generaable they would now have, instead of forty-seven members, at least a hundred. (Cheers.)

> THE ONLY REASONABLE PLAN would be proportional representation, a in Switzerland. That was the only equal, fair and just system of representation. (Cheers.) It was a

LAW OF THEIR PARTY

that only members of the party could be selected, and the selected candidate had to adhere to every point of their program. Added to every address to the electors was the full program of the party, so everyone that gave his vote for the Social-Democratic candidate knew what he was voting for. (Cheers.) They were the only party that told the electors what their aim was (Cheers.) When their candidate was selected they had nothing further to do save print addresses and voting papers, and watch that no trickery was practiced. In Hamburg, for instance, where their enemies spent enormous sums endeavoring to defeat them, an election sometimes cost the party 10,000 marks. In Berlin the cost was 5,000 or 6,000, but in very many places the cost was only a few hundred marks. They had

NO RETURNING OFFICERS' FEES to deposit, and so could run candidates everywhere. At the last election they contested 390 of the total 397 seats. (Cheers.) At the next they would contest every seat, and he estimated that they would poll from 500,000 to 1,000,000 more rotes. (Cheers.)

ABOUT ''PERMEATION.'

He had been asked to say something about their relation to other parties. That could be stated in two words. The Social Democratic Party was one for itself. (Laughter and cheers.) Their aim was to abolish capitalistic production. They wanted to abolish private ownership in the means of production, which meant the enslavement of the workers-(cheers)-and put in place of that common property in the ownership of those means. When that was done the workers would cease to be exploited slaves, and not till then. (Cheers.) The so-called Democrats or Progressives, as well as other parties in Germany, were against that. It sometimes happened that some of those parties would vote with them in the Reichstag on a political question, but whenever it was a question involving a Socialist principle they were all and always against them. (Cheers.) He had been asked to say if they ever made compromises with any other party. If any member of their party over made a compromise with any other party he would be at once turned

HOW THEY ACT UNDER SECOND BALLOT.

out. (Loud cheers.)

to gain votes for his reactionary policy. They had a second ballot in Germany, Owing to the teachings of Marx, Engels and if in the first they were defeated they and Lasalle, who had shown the German vere not so much in the clouds as to refuse to vote for the candidate of another party on every occasion. If, for instance, there was a question like that of the proposed new military law at the last election, when the Government were asking for more soldiers, they would and did vote for the candidate who promised to vote against it. But that was not compromise. (Cheers.) At the principal election, where they could have one of their own candidates, they went wholly and solely for principle. At a second ballot election, where they could not have a candidate of their own, they acted practically. (Cheers.) He would never make a compromise with any party if he were in the position they in England were: (Cheers.) In Germany they had been offered candidatures by Progressives. but they had never accepted them. (Cheers.) How could they make an alliance with a party which perhaps the next day they would have to fight? That would be demoralization in the extreme. (Cheers.)

cipalities could do great good. In France there were municipalities where Socialists were the masters, but they could not carry on roal Socialism on a small scale-not even on a National scale. England nation ally could not do it. It could only come and be practiced internationally. (Cheers.

Municipal Socialism might pay high wages, but wages were a part of the Capi-talistic system. It could provide good streets and good schools-splendid things in themselves, no doubt, but that was not dism, any more than Messrs. Speirs & Ponds' great establishments, which he had been looking at. That firm would no d subt be astonished if they were told they were Socialists, yet they carried on a great many things-some doubtless desirable imachts and advantages of various kinds, which could not be done by a small Capitalist-but it had nothing to do with Socialism on that account. (Cheers and aughter.)

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

There could also be no "Christian" So cialism. He remembered Kingsley when he was in England forty years ago. His book, "Alton Locke," was a wonderful work. He (Liebknecht) had had it translated into German. But what use had Kingsley's Christian Socialist movement been! Had England been better for it? Had the Church been set to work for the poor? (Cheers.) In Germany they had several prominent men in the Christian Church calling themselves Christian Socialists. They had Stocker, the highest Christian clergy manin Germany-also a liar. At the bidding of Bismarck he had organized the anti-Semitic movement. There were other and better men also, but that movement was nothing. A clergyman is supposed to fear God only. But when the German Emperor said, "Christian Socialism is nonsense," the great pastor responded: "I thought Christian Socialism was a good thing, but it would be a great sin to go against the Government. The Emperor has spoken: I give it up." (Laughter.) That was Christian Socialism in Germany. There could be only one Socialism, i. e., the science and movement which had for its aim the change in society involved in placing the whole means of production in the possession of the whole ople. (Cheers)

CLARS STRUGGLE.

Marx was right when he said the struggle must be a class struggle. The workers must organize against the Capitalistic class. Many members of that class were philanthropically disposed; and many of them were in the Socialist movement, but these were and always must be exceptions. The majority of the middle class would never me Socialists, and there was nothing but real Socialism for the world of workers. (Cheers.) Buckle in England had proved long ago that philanthropy could never reform the world, and he would like to tell the friends of peace that they would never abolish war so long as Capitalism lasted. Militarism could not be destroyed in a capitalistic society, because society necessitated militarism, with all its horrors of war and continual unrest. (Cheers.) Therein would come the significance of the great demonstration in favor of peace which would inaugurate the forth-coming International Congress in London. There would be present delegates repre-senting not a few hundred well-meaning people, but millions of workers in all countries. He hoped the demonstration would be worthy its grand aim of international peace. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman announced that no questions could be allowed, but the executive had arranged for short speeches by himself (Sidney Webb), G. Bernard Shaw and J. B. Macdonald. After these had spoken Liebknecht briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The Progress of the Socialist Movement. Three parliamentary elections took place

in Paris on June 7. In two of these the Socialists Groussier and Dejeante were re-

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance Criticized. As a member of the Socialist Labor Party

and the Cigar Makers International Union Constantly Met by all Socialist Agicannot approve and indorse the actions of tators. the Comrades at the head of the movement for the following reasons. The editor of

Human Nature Is Selfish and Socialists Have no Brains.

POPULAR FALLACIES

Comrade Ruther of Holyoke, has received the following letter, which we publish: Moritz Ruther, Esq: Dear Comrad have just read your answer to a Holyoke sewspaper man's objections to Socialism. objections made are the most subtle The and widely believed. I continually meet them in my discussions with individuals who hold to the current economics and ethics of the day. That human nature is inheritantly selfish is absolutely untrue and antenable as you say. Human nature is neither selfish or generous, until it is educated or compelled to be one or the other. A human being, ignorant of consequences, may act selfishly, or a human being, driven on by necessity of one kind or another, may be selfish, but no man does a mean thing knowingly, without feeling mean for having done it. However, Socialism is practical, in that it is constructed for the present imperfect character, and for the character that deaires to improve itself. Another almost universally-accepted fallacy is that of the great fortunes and the great minds. The especially, suppose that they are because they are not smart enough to get and keep wealth, which is true in a

"He has earned it; was smart enough to get it," is common talk among wageworkers. It is foolish, but just as effective, so long as it is believed, as if it was true. I believe that your article should be put into the form of a pamphlet, just as it is published, without addition or subtraction, and I hope you will find it practicable to do something in that direction. Sincerely yours. C. E. SPELMAN. We publish the following extract from letter in our German organ, Vorwaerts. It covers the arguments in Comrade Ruth

er's reply to a Holyoke newspaper man ; Those people who set up the argument that the Socialists have no brainy members mong their numbers ought to read the following extract from a letter from Paris in one of our exchanges. It will convince them of their error:

"Until quite recently the leading Social ists of France paid particular attention to converting the laboring people, knowing that this was necessary in order to set other strata of society into motion toward Socialism. This had the effect of discrediting Socialism with the middle class, which is sandwiched in between the workers and the Capitalists. This middle class never took the pains to inform itself as to the aims and objects of Socialism, but, following the lead of politicians and corrupt newspaper men threw both Socialists and Anarchists into one pot. Socialists were in their eyes people with-Socialists were in their eyes people with-out social position, ignorant and unclean, and void of all common sense and judg-ment, whose aim was the gaining of notoriety by brute force. The joining of Jaures, the eminent professor of philosophy and Millerand, the noted lawyer, and both of them the greatest orators in France at the present time-the joining of these eminent men to the Socialist party opene the eves of the middle-class and they no longer feared Socialism as a terror.

The effects of this became rapidly apparent and accounts to a great extent for the miraculous political successes in France in late municipal elections when Socialists were elected in 1,200 municipalities.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. An Example of Municipal Ownership

and Management. "The experience of the city of Glasgow in this matter is worthy of study and emulation. The City Council makes provisions

for the supply of water, gas, electric lighting, parks, public baths, wareh street railways, street cleaning, building, police protection and various minor offices for its population of about 600,000. Its water supply is obtained from Loch Katrine, thirty-five miles distant. The city has over \$12,000,000 invested in water works, and, in addition to supplying its people with the best of water, the city also drives machinery by a hydraulic pressure of 1.000 pounds to the square inch throughout the business area of the city. "Thirty years ago the city purchased two as plants owned by private companies, and at once the quality of gas was improved and the price to users reduced. At present the city furnishes gas of twenty-two candle power at 60 cents per 1,000 cubic teet, and is rapidly changing to a system of electric lighting in its streets and in all the public buildings. "In 1880 the City Council took posses sion of the street railways, then operated by horses. It immediately put on 200 new cars, 3,000 additional horses and increased the service by the employment of 1,000 additional men. Not only this, the municipality introduced a 1-cent fare, hitherto unknown, and made 4 cents the maximum fare. The experiment has proved a success. The city has made money, improved the plant and reduced the fares. It now carries 300,000 a week for 1-cent fares, 600, 000 for 2-cent fares, 95,000 for 3-cent fares and 2,000 for 4-cent fares. The next step will be to abolish all fares above 2 cents and displace all horses by electricity.

NEW JERSEY. Charles Welfare of Brooklyn writes a

The People contradicts his own views when in one paper he claims the "Labor fakirs" ase Organized Labor for their selfish ends and in the next issue he advocates the breaking up of pure and simple unions. Now my claim is that it should be the duty of every Socialist to be in the thickest of the fight in showing up the fakirs who are trying to use their respective unions for their own personal gain. This can only be done by not splitting the trades unions and taking the most advanced thinker out of the pure and simple unions, leaving the rank and file to the tender mercies of the fakir. You cannot convince a man of Socialism by fighting him, but by gaining his sympathies, by appealing to his reas and conviction. What was the force that pushed up the German movement from a few thousand to nearly two millions? One of the biggest factors was government oppression in trying to squelch and kill Socialism. We all know it did not succeed. Then is it good for the Socialist movement of America to try and apply this same oppressive force on the pure and simple trades anionists, the very men upon whom we depend to take hold of our papers and liter-

ature to read? What is the result? We gain their enmity and hatred. One side or the other scabs it against those who strike for better conditions. Such a policy is ruinous and reactionary, the same as was the German ruler's in trying to suppress Socialism. There is but one Labor movement in America, and that is the laboring class that must emancipate itself by the adoption of the Socialist program, and the Socialists must point out to the unorganized and organized the true road to emancipation. I will never vote to create a division in the Union of which I am a member, as long as I am allowed to rema in it and they do not use any K. of L. tactics to force me out because I am a Socialist. To my way of thinking the A. F. of L. can be captured, but not until the rank and file are convinced that Socialism is the only solution, as our demands are based on justice and equal rights for all. What have we to fear? The policy of organizing an S. T. and L. A. will do more harm than good. It is doomed to failure because it is reactionary. Comrades ask me why I don't stay in one of the old parties. My answer is that if I worked for Socialism they would throw me out, but your trades Unions does not adopt that policy. The People contradicts itself again when it claims that the fakirs are such a power. 'Tis true they may claim to be able to deliver so many votes, but is just as hard for them to deliver the goods as it would be for some prominent Socialist to deliver a certain amount of votes for some Capitalist candidate. The rank and file of the toilers who are in the Rep lican and Democratic parties are just as sincere that the party they support is right as we Socialists, who know the fight is as we Socialists, who know the light is between Labor and Capitalism. Socialism to be an accomplished fact is not only de-pendent on the organized tollers, but also on the unorganized, hence it is a foolish move to fight the former when so many of the latter could be organized on new Trades Union lines for the former will fight into Union lines, for the former will fall into line in due time, when they become comvinced of the truth of Socialism. C. CLAUS.

Maplewood, Mass.

Comrade Morhart Upholds Our Bansixty-eight-paged book and has for its title elf.'' In Chapter I. he quotes Fe LaSalle, and while reading the first few chapters I thought he would make a good Socialist, but getting down to the last chapter, I find him saying this: "I once believed in the Socialist party, but I give it up now. Instead of giving a plain idea, and hardworking man, who has never learned to think, who has never had time for thinking they, who have studied in high schools, some of them even in universities (I hope he does not mean Comrade Hochn's University of Socialism), as they say themselves, they write articles in their papers which no poor man can read, becaus are written in learned language, mixed with foreign words that no uneducated man can understand.''

ble at its nod ; But we are no idolators and from its throne

on high

We yet will hurl it headlong lads or know the reason why.

They hate us and we know it, and the thought will firmer brace Our nerves for Armageddon where wo'll

meet them face to face. If, when it comes, as come it will, 'tis e'en

now drawing nigh, We're not too nice or scrupulous, they'll

know the reason why.

Oh! Yes, thank God, we're up at last and wakened thousands come,

Unarmed yet, but stouter hearts ne'er thrilled to tuck of drum;

The vanguard of the mighty host who soon will wring reply

From the fears of England's owners, when it asks the reason why. -J. Leslie in London Justice.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

London Fabian Society.

The annual meeting of the London Fabian Society was held at Clifford's Inn-Hubert Bland in the casir. The report contained the statement that John Burns was now "the only avowed Socialist" in the British Parliament. Several Socialist members of the society, baving in mind his bitter opposition to S. D. F. and I. L. P. candis, protested against any reference to Mrs Burns in the report as a Socialist. A motion to this effect was lost by 21 votes to 14. Whereupon J. R. Macdonald moved amid cheers and laughter, that the paragraph should read that John Burns and Sir Alliam Harcourt were now the only avowed Socialists in Parliament. This resolution was lost by two votes. In some other respects the report was amended by as carried by the Socialist members of the society.

Lie bknecht's Response.

In response to the address of welcom d to him by London Socialists, Herr Liebkne cht said he was deeply whethed by that sign of sympathy. He accipies for which he had fought. It was one

how votes could be my algable Bismarck was mistaken. At the first election after the introduction of the suffrage he (Liebknecht) was elected to the Reich stag, but not as a Social Democrat. At that period they had an organization founded by Lasalle, also the "International," but both these Socialist organizations had few members, and they could not carry a Socialist into Parliament. The first time they went to the poll as Social Democrats was after the Franco-German war in 1872, for protesting against which he and Bebel were imprisoned for high treason for two years. In the spring of that year they had only one member in the Reichstag and 124,000 votes in all Germany. In 1878 came the infamons anti-Socialist low, under which their newspapers, printing offices, organizations were destroyed, and persecutions were made wholesale. More than 1,000 years of prison were meted out altogether. They called

"BISMARCK'S MILLENNIUM."

that

But they fought and fought, and in that year they had 450,000 votes. In 1890 they had 1.450,000, and Socialism was practically triumphant. Bismarck had an army of one and a half millions, thousands of unscrupulous judges, and unlimited capital, and the Socialists had nothing but the goodness of their cause. It triumphed over his bankrupt political principles (Cheers.) The power of Socialism did not lie in physical force, but in intellectual, moral and social force. Then is Socialism a necessity, against which nothing could or would ever stand. (Cheers.)

SOCIALIST PRESS THE SINEWS OF WAR. After the Socialist Law was repealed they restarted their newspapers. They had now thirty-nine daily Socialist papers. Vorwarts, of which he (Liebknecht) was the chief editor, had millions of readers in Germany. It was not only a splendid weapon against their enemies, it brought more than 50,000 marks clear profit to the party, (Cheers.)

GERMAN SUPPERERS.

In Germany they had manhood suffrage but not fixed, as in France, at twenty-one years, but at twenty-five. In their program they asked for the French limit, because at twenty-one they were forced to enter the army as soldiers, and if they

STATE SOGIALISM.

He had been asked to state what they understood by State Socialism, They did not mean "Bismarckism," i. e., nationalization of some branches of industry, such as railways, undertaken not to ameliorate the condition of the workers but for the sake of the aggrandizement and power of the State. This was advocated in Germany by the agrarians, who would like to have all the trade in corn, etc. But that was not Socialism. It was State Capitalism. (Cheers.) In their new program it was proposed to say, "We are against private Capitalism," but they had to tell the people they were against Capitalism, whether state or private. (Cheers.) Suppose a despotic state like Germany had all the means of production it would mean the scourge of the policeman added to the whip of the Capitalist. (Cheers.)

MUNICIPALIZATION.

So, also, what was called "Municipalization" had nothing to do with Socialism. Before all, Socialism meant the abolition of the wage system. (Cheers.) Municipalization meant the perpetuation of the wage system. (Cheers.) He would not decry what was called Municipal Socialism, only he wished to make it clear that it had nothing to do with real Socialism. Muni-

and in the third place where a Radical Socialist had sat, Gabriel Deville, Socialist, was a long way phead, but the multitude of candidates rendered a second ballot necessary. The Socialist vote in these three divisions amounts to 16,792, out of 26,849 constituting the total poll. Lille, the Northern center, was on the same day engaged in a Conseil General election returning the Socialist with 2,610, against 2,110 to a candidate who has the support of Opportunists, Monarchists, Clorgy and Capitalists; but at another election at Rheims, the presence of two Socialists and a Labor candidate divided the 2,500 Socialist votes and necessitated a second ballot, a radical securing 2,171.

Socialism Forging to the Front. Socialism is now admitted on all sides to be the pivot of French politics. It is almost pathetic to read the debates wherein the Royalist Due de la Rochefoucauld throws over sacred traditions, and assured support to a nominally Republican Ministry, if only it will "combat the Social-' and his colleague, the Comte de la Lanjainals, gets up] and similarly pins his hopes to any politician who promises to battle with the only advancing party. In the recent divisions, M. Meline has been saved solelp by help from this quarter.

Ten Thousand Francs for the Locked Out Porcelain Workers.

The Paris Municipal Council has voted 10,000 france to the locked-out porcelain workers of Limoges, whereon the Paris Temps pretends the Socialists are promoting the strife, and must take the responsibility, clumsily adding on another page of its same issue that it is not at all probable that the masters will modify their attitude; so that conciliation is evidently out of the question at present. As a matter of fact, the Reactionary Committee had threatened this lock-out if the Socialists succeeded at the municipal elections. The Socialists won the Council, and it is not unlikely that the porcelain workers will defeat the lockout. Ten thousand people were without work on the 11th. The French Socialists make a pressing appeal to the party solid-arity to come to the rescue.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

Female Labor Suffering From Low Wages and Long Hours.

The Austrian Government has recently instituted an inquiry into the conditions of female labor, and judging from the evidence already published, not a moment too oon. In Vienna it is no uncommon sight to see women acting as bricklayers' lab ers, preparing mortar and moving beavy blocks of stone. In the card-board and box-making industry the hours are intolerably long. Indeed, the almost incredible statement is made that in some factories the girls work from 7 in the morning until midnight. The wages paid are as intolerable as the hours of work. Girls are said to begin at about 10 1-2d per week, and must have six or seven years' experience before their wages raise to 5 or 9 shillings per

I doubt very much that he ever read LABOR. If so, the above remarks are out of place.

He goes on further, saying:

"And what do they want? Co-operaation, commonwealth! Every one is a laborer, every one is a boss, at the same time. Oh, give us angels for your heaven; our race is not fit for it!"

Now, Mr. Welfare, when you study Socialism better you will find that we don't expect to be angels or bosses, bus simply to exercise that right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which the Declaration of Independence is supposed to cive us.

Next he goes on :

"Another heaven, and no ladder for reaching it. Whenever we want to reach one of these heavens we must go step by step, and my proposed labor tax will be the first and principal step. All others may follow when necessary."

Mr. Welfare, you propose to tax the rich man enough to give the unemployed eight hours work at \$2 per day. That is your idea, is it not? Now, how are you going

idea, is it not? Now, how are you going to do it? Get the Democratic bond issuers to do it? or the Republican monopolists? or the Populist silver mine owners? Now, don't you think that he Bocialiss Labor Party, which you once believed in, but of which I suppose you was not a member, is the only one that could carry out your idea? It is one of our social de-mands: Employment of the memployed by the public authorities (county, city, State and Nation.) No Socialist ever expects that the Co-operative Commonwealth will be accomplished at one election. That is impossible. But it will come step by step. Read what our Socialist Alderman Maguire of Paterson has done. To conclude, Mr. Welfare, join the Socialist Labor Party. Use your efforts there Study its platform, and you will be on the right track. J. A. MORHART.

Greenville, N. J.



branch of the London and Suburbs Banking Company. The fare was an elegantly dressed man of a little over 20. woaring his silk hat just a degree or two out of the

perpendicular, and sniffing the carnation in the lapel of his frock coat.

He entered the bank, passed through the private door leading behind the nters and had taken off his hat and coat, while the manager of the branch glanced at the letter he had brought. It was an ordinary letter of introduction from the general manager of the company stating that the bearer was Arthur Gordon Durrant, whose signature would be found attached, and who had, in accordance with advices previously forwarded, been instructed to join the Westminster branch on temporary service as relief cashler.

The manager, having watched this new member of the staff sign the book, mechanically compared the autograph with the firm, bold "Arthur G. Dur-rant" at the foot of the letter of in-troduction, handed the newcomor his supply of cash and retired into his own sanctum.

Arthur Gordon Durrant, who had now en with the London and Suburbs Banking Company for some years, had long been eagerly anticipating the time when he showed become attached to one of the London branches, for it had been Durrant's fate to spend a month or two at most of those branches which were at the greatest

istance from the metropolis. The specific hardship of this des-(iny will not be apparent until it is mentioned that it was in Kensington that Miss Florence Kendal abode, and that, therefore, Kensington was the nter of the universe, according to

Durrant's geography. And, to be perhaps unwarrantably frank about the heart affairs of a lady Miss Kendal had not heard the news of her admirer's transference to Lonon without revealing a glow of pleas-

He father had arranged to call for Arthur at the bank and bring him to tea; and as the hour of their sipated arrival approached, the shtly Florence's trills became merand more critical became her in-tions of the pretty dimpled face, ed with clusters of loose and way-brown curls, which smiled sauciat her whenever she passed a mir-

Mr. Kendal came home alone, Ittle cloud rapidly traveled over nee and obscured the sumshine had hitherto played there. "Aere's Arthur?" she demanded, as frankly to the point with a them which made her parent

ther gaze. [fell," he replied, with marked ation, "I don't exactly know. He i't at the bank when I called, and a't wait."

Perplexity took undisputed posses-a of Miss Kendal's face, causing her is to dilate, and her little mouth to a and expose the regular ivory th behind her coral lips. Why, father," she exclaimed," you isrange!"

m you stand a piece of most un-



Mr. Kendal met the young man's cor-Westminster dial greeting. But Florence, with a little ocream,

ran at him and was caught in an embrace which she returned with an interest which Arthur willingly set off against the father's chilfiness.

"My word! it was an adventure, wasn't it?" said Arthur, reluctantly disengaging himself from the fetters around his neck.

Mr. Kendal preserved a noncommittal silence.

"Haven't you heard?" pursued Arthur, correctly divining the meaning of this strange reception. "They've got the couple, and, so far as is at present known, they've recovered every farthing of the money." "Begin at the commencement, Ar-

thur," said Mr. Kendal, as soon as the house had finished the spinning motion which the rapid succession of startling events had given to it in his disordered impressions.

"It has been done by people who have a good acquaintance with bank-ing practices," he commenced, "as you will see as I proceed. It will turn out to be some former employe of one of our branches, I should think.

"Well, last night-today's Monday, isn't it? I'm not myself yet, by any means. Yes, last night, before I had been in my lodgings an hour-I had arrived at Eustim at 7:35-I received a note brought by hand, stating that Cecil Horsham, whose name I knew as that of one of our directors, would like to see me immediately on urgent business admitting of no delay, if I would favor him by forgetting for the mo-

ment that it was Sunday evening. "No. 18 Grantham square was the address at the head of the note, and I took a cab there immediately. Of course, being unaware of the exact nature of the business, I thought I would let Mr. Horsham see, at all events, that I was not without intelligence, and I therefore took my bank papers, not dreaming that it could be anything outside of bank affairs.

"You know what fine houses they are in Grantham square? Well, 18 was a handsome place, and I have rarely seen a grander room than that into which I was shown. The pictures

"Yes; leave out the description for the present, Arthur, dear, and you can tell us that afterward."

"Well, it was a place which would have impressed anyone, and that's how it affected me. I had just had time to take in my surroundings when a lady, young-middle-aged, of very stately bearing richly dressed, came in. Her husband, Mr. Horsham, would not be long. He had taken a cab to the be long: He had taken a cab to the residence of one of the directors. There was something of vital importance pending, and ahe hoped I would be worthy of the trust Mr. Horsham had decided to place in me. "In hor grand and yet very pleas-ing manner she invited me to take a place of when while me to take a

glass of wine while waiting for Mr. Horsham, and she so took it for granted that I would accept her hospitality I did not dream of declining. drank a glass of claret.

"It was drugged. I must have been overcome by it in a few moments, for I recollect nothing more at this time." "Oh, how terrible!" ejaculated Flor-

ence, in the deepest concern. "Yes; it's getting quite melodra-matic," was Mr. Kendal's comment. "Don't mind father's interruptions, Arthur, Go on."

"My first sensation on coming round was a most awful racking pain in the head, a feeling such as that left by too much whisky over night-according to all the de heard," added Arthur hastily. "I involuntarily groaned and was about to turn over on my side, when either a sponge or a handkerchief, saturated, I presume, with chloroform, was clasped over my mouth and nose I had neither the wit nor the energy to resist, and again I lost conscious "The next time I came around there was, fortunately, nobody in the room, and I had time to regain my presence of mind partially before a man and a woman re-entered. I simply protended to be still under the power of the soporific. The woman-I recognized the tones of the pseudo Mrs. Horsham -suggested that I ought to have a little more chloroform in case I awoke, but the man replied to her that they didn't want to corpse me, and that chloroform was too dangerous to use any more than necessary, as it was some times fatal even when administered by skilled doctors.

THE RELIEF CASHIER. HANSOM pulled up at the door of HANSOM for pulled HANSOM PULLE HANSOM P bagged them effectually.

Florence was still looking puzzled, and Arthur had to supply a few more datails.

"Don't you see that while they had me there hors de combat in Grantham square the man, armed with my letter of introduction, marched down to the bank and calmly impersonated me? That he could easily do, because there isn't a soul there who has ever seen me. Of course they know the expla-nation of it all at the bank by now?" "No," replied Mr. Kendal: "the local inspector who saw the manager doubtless did not know himself at that time,

and Mr. Scotland is applying for au thority to offer a reward for Arthur Gordon Durrant. But I see he is cap-tured. Flo seems to have him pretty

fairly happy."

uccess occurs in the account of the production of "Rigoletto," brought out at Venice in 1851. It is related that Verdi, when at work on his opera, re-fused to fill up a certain blank in the score, alleging, in answer to entreaties the missing aria, that there would ta plenty of time to study it-it was nothing difficult.

actual day fixed for the performance of "Rigoletto," when, with much mystery and many precautions against being overheard, he played the enchanting "La Donna e Mobile" to the mystified singer. As the latter was expressing his delight Verdi cautioned him strictly on no account to hum or whistle the catching air before the evening; the orchestra, he said, had learned it already and were also under a solemn vow not to let one note be heard before the actual performance

"Because," replied Verdi, "I do not my opera is brought out." of immortality .-- Cornhill Magazine.

"Why is the bustle coming back?" The riddle fiend propounds. "Because," the wag says quickly, "back

"It's come to kill the bloomer crase,

says, "May get onto our curves."

"It's come to fill a long-felt want,"

"Or else," says she who moans he weight,

"Oh, this is glorious biz.

You're not sure that it is!"

Diamonds in Granite Cutter. added to the granite business is in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP. years of her married life, announced as "Mile. Addle," and in a boy's dress alded Mr. Herrmann in his sleight of CURRENT SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN STAGELAND.

Miss Zelma Rawiston's Career on the Stage-Mme, Herrmann and the "Serpentine Dance"-Attalle Claire to Return to the Stage



in which the study of music was inone of the eight Hungarian dancers, securely, and for a young man with a sluded. Recognizing the fact that she whose original and novel dances causprice upon his head he seems to be was endowed with a good voice, she ed a noteworthy sensation. After the conclusion of this engagement Miss was committed to the care of some of Scarsez "doubled up" with Fanny Deardon, and as the Deardon Sisters the best vocal instructors in that city, notable among whom was Mme. Pap-penheim, under whose care she rethe team went to the Howard Athemained one year, after which time she naeum, Boston, then under the manturther studied under Mme. Murio Celli. Upon the death of her mother agement of the late John Stetson, continuing to present Hungarian dances. Miss Rawlston was forced to adopt From Boston the sisters returned to concert singing as a vocation which she Europe, and danced in Paris at the successfully pursued for nearly a year. Follies Bergeres and the Alcazar d'Ete. At that time there was offered for com-In Paris Miss Scarsez met Schumann, petition a free scholarship in Mrs. manager of a vaudeville company called the Transatlantiques. She made Thurber's National Conservatory of Music, and of more than three hundred competitors Miss Rawlston was one of an engagement with him to return to the three who had the honor to pass.

America, and at his suggestion learned to ride the velocipede and the old high wheel bicycle, which was just coming into use, and as an expert rider of these Adelaide Scarsez was one of the first, if not the first woman to ride a thus completed her musical education wneel upon the stage in this country.

hand. In this costume she presented

time of Dejazet no wor.en has worr

boy's clothes so pretilly and naturally as does Mile. Addie." Of late years Mrs. Herrmann's part in the entertain-

ment has grown more important, and

the playbills dignify her by her mar-

maiden name was the very unusual

one, Scarsez, and though she was born

in London, Eng., both her parents were

Belgians. At an early age the little Adelaide exhibited marked fondness

and talent for dancing, and when a

mere slip of a girl was placed under

the training of the Kiralfys. With

them she came to this country under

the management of John C. Duff, as



cycling this is worth recording. It roles, until by dint of hard work she became principal understudy and sang the mezzo-soprano roles. She next joined John T. Kelly and Gus Will-

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

It Should be a Powerful Agency in En tending Commerce

a nost emgaging and sympathetic per-sonality, and when she appeared in Paris the Figaro paid her the very high compliment of saying: "Since the "In our consular service," writes ez-President Harrison in July Ladies' Home Journal, "there are more than 1,200 persons. These are located in the important commercial cities and towns of the world, and are described genscally as consuls general, consuls, mmercial agents, interpreters, marshals and clerks. The duties of a consul are protector and guardian of American commerce; provides for destitute American sailors and sends them nome. He takes charge of the ef-fects of American citizens dying in his jurisdiction having no legal representative; he receives the declarations or protests of our citizens in any. matter affecting their rights; he keeps a record of the arrival and departure of American ships and of their cargoes, and looks after vessels wrecked; he reports any new inventions or improvements in manufacturing processes that he may observe, and all useful information relating to manufacturers, population, scientific discoveries, or progress in the useful arts, and all events or facts that may affect the trade of the United States, and authenticates invoices and states, and automaticates invoices and statements of the market value of merchandise to be shipped to the United States. Every consulate is a commercial outpost; and if the service could be given perma-nence of tenure, and a corpse of men of competent equipment, it would be-come a powerful agency in extending our commerce."

Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion-one of the most valuable in the gift of medical sciencemost valuable in the gift of modical scienco-can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bittors, either to sup-press growing dyspepsis, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilicous, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons trombled with nervous-ness, and the constipated should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

FORTY-FIVE STARS.

Utah Will Be Represented on the Flag in the Future.

For the first time, on the 4th of July, the flag of the United States was floated with 45 stars on its blue field, indicating the admission of Utah to the sis-terhood of states. General orders issued by the war and navy departments prepared the way for the change, and for several months the flagmakers have been busy in placing a new star on the flags in stock. From economical considerations, the old army flags will not be retired at once, but will be replaced only as they are worn out in service by the new ensigns. In the case of the naval flags, the change was more easily made, for these flags are made at the New York and Mare Island navy vards, while those on hand on ship board may be readily altered by the expert sail-makers.

Fire recently burned a building just out-side the Port Maillot, Paris, because the fire engines couldn't get through without a special permit from the Prefect.



faturally, have a good appetite, keep year

lood's Sarsaparilla The best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure billousness, headache, 250

Don't take substitutes to save a few pennies. It won't pay you. Always insist on HIRES Rootbeer.

The willowy maid replies;

"Augment our sobs and size."

-New York World.

One of the greatest inventions even given a test in Montpeller, VL The machine is for sawing granite, and if it proves satisfactory will go down in history with the cotton gin. The ma-chine contains \$4,000 worth of dis-coline, until by dint of hard work she monds, and the total construction costs

from the singer who was to perform This he continued to repeat until the

"Why this mystery?" inquired the puzzled artist.

wish all Venice to be singing it before Sure enough, the following day "all Venice" had caught the facile melody and "La Donna e Mobile" was assured

The Bustle Question,

Is just where it abounds."

The old-style girl observes; "That men," the female ball playe

The riddle fiend laughed loud and long

You're all told why it's coming, when

La Donna e Mobile. An example of the presentiment of

> She thereby secured the services of some of the best professors of music in New York, and, having continued under their instruction for one year, she

SAGGED THEM EFFECTUALLY. at news, dear?" asked Mr. Kenal, very gravely.

I called at the bank Mr. when I chied at the bank at cotland, the manager, informed me bat Arthur Durrant had duly arrived it the bank in the morning, had gone ut at lunch time and had not re-urned. His cash was then overhnuled, nd-shall I go on, Flo?"

urned. His cash was then overhauled, and—shall I go on, Flo?" The girl would not trust her volce. She nodded a pained assent. "There was found to be "missing dose upon \$5,000 in gold and a amailer mount in notes. Of course, there was only one inference to be drawn." "Not that Arthur—" Poor Florence ould not frame the sontence. Her ather interrupted the attempt. "Well, my ohlid, there can be no ther possible explanation. The young man is now being hunted for all over he country, and the manager told me is had wired to the head office for in-tructions about issuing a reward." Had the door opened a second inter Florence woul'I have been in hysterics. but her father had involuntarily called Ones in? In response to the knock, and the parlor maid tripped over to be, Kendal with a card upon the marker.

"However, he was kind enough to add that, when he was gone, the wo-man was to be sure and send me off again the moment I showed signs of akofulness

"Gradually their scraps of conver tion revealed to me the nature of the plot, which, I suppose, has been pretty clear to you all along, with your brains free from narcotic control.

"It was about three hours after the man's departure, I should imagine, that the woman left, after bending over me and deceiving herself that I was still unconscions.

"Reflection showed me that, as ultimately proved to be the case, these two people had taken these grand apartments and paid a handsome sum in advance, merely with the object of obtaining a place to which to decoy

it bees a message from a ma-precipitated through the sub-selfing under which he sat, is not have been more as-seddenty he jumped up and, a word, daried through the in the hall, looking pale and he ecraps of conversation I had over-

Fare and Stare.

Blazley-"I was coming downtown in a car this morning and the conductor sumed a boy's part in "The Hustler," came along and looked at me as if I in which she met with much success

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

Don't expect a lamp to act right if it is not properly cleaned.

Old-lashioned brocade makes lovely waistcoats for tailor gowns.

The mohair and bareges are doubtedly banishing the crepon.

Few women know what is required of them on a fishing excursion.

The patent leather slipper never loses its hold on feminine fancy.

The woman who does not love flow ers and bables is not worthy of the name.

The true woman never laughs when slighting remarks are made about her sex.

The hand that used to rock the cradle now clutches the handle bar of the bicycle.

The sort of woman servants always copy cannot be dubbed undeniably good form.

A diamond bowknot is a very pretty gift if the purse of the purchaser is a good-sized one,

Black and white gowns with one translated into German, and intends for creations of the season.

Old-fashioned colors, old-fashio furniture and old-fashioned names, are affected by women desirous of being considered good form.

The pocket question for women a little more satisfactorily settled this season, some hip trimming permitting an opening beneath for handkorchists or purse.

The woman who can shed real tears and yet be a beauty should receive that prize that was awarded the fair Helen, but sorry to say such an award is going begging in this generation.

"U and I" company, in which she lams' played the soubrette part. She next ashadn't paid my fare." Bizley-"What did you do?" Blazley-"I looked at him as if I had."-Roxbury Gazette. Rice's "1492" company. She is at pres ent upon the vaudeville stage, where her services are in active demand, and where her changes from feminine to masculine attire, done with marvelous rapidity, have added much to the fame she has won by her singing. Miss Rawlston has recently had all of her song



ZELMA RAWLSTON.

touch of color are the most fetching a time to appear upon the German stage. She is likewis. proficient in the French language, and is also a fine planist, the results of her early educational advantages, and the is now adding banjo playing to the list of her accomplishments. She has an intelligent and expressive face that is very attractive, and this, added to the excellence of her vocal efforts, has made her a strong favorite, and has resulted in rapid advancement" in her pro ion, and in the creation of, a steady ompetitive demand for her services.

Mrs. Herrmann, wife of the famous restidigitateur, was in the earlier

verbially good place for engendering tender passions, and Herrmann and Miss Scarsez proved mutually attractive. Two months after their landing in America they were married, and their remarkably happy life since then is one of the instances often used to refute the reckless slanders of people who assert that theatrical marriages are seldom as blessed as they should be. With her husband Adelaide Herrmann has played not only in nearly every city of over ten thousand in-habitants in the United States, but in all the important cities of France, Belgium, Russia, Spain, Brazil, the Argen-

tine Republic, Central America, Mex-ico and Cuba. In the last named she first introduced the "scrpentine" at the Pairet Theater, and fairly set the excited Cubans wild. Their theaters are generally very badly lighted, and the display of light and color was to them a revelation. The way in which Mrs. Herrmann came to do the "serpentine" is somewhat remarkable. About three years ago the Herrmanns were under engagement to play with Mr. Hammerstein in Harlem. He also had a contract with Loie Fuller to appear a an early date, and being unable to find a suitable entertainment in which to put her, he proposed to Mr. Herrmann to anticipate his date and let Miss Fuller do her dance in one of the intermissions. This was arranged, and Miss Fuller proved so successful that Herrman offered her an engagement for the remainder of the season. She, however, was obliged to return to Paris and thereupon Mrs. Herrmann told her husband that she could do the dance. He was at first inclined to be rather incredulous, as she had not danced for thirteen years, but in a little more than two weeks Mrs. Herrmann was giving the dance, and for three seasons has continued to do so. To how great a perfection she has brought it all who have witnessed it during the recent remarkably successful engagement at Palmer's Theater in New York City, can emphatically testify. Mrs. Herr-mann has the advantage of being an exquisite dancer, and is, therefore, able to impart to the exhibition much ease and grace of movement.



AUAUEMT UP THE SAURED HEART Bit. JONEPHT, NO. The course of the sandemy. conducted whele range of subjects necessary in the sandemy is the net refined education. Propriety of fictoriality are ob-jects of unceasing stration. Each user is a solid and refined education. From the solid bid is are present and the principles of the solid bid is are ford the pupils every facility for solid bid is are cless to unceasing stration. Each use a solid bid is are cless to the solid bid is an object of contain bid is are cless the solid bid is an object of contain bid is are cless the solid bid is an object of contain bid is are cless the solid bid is an object of contain bid is field and and fin sickness they are a stended with maternal scientified of a months, paysthe in advance, 515, 516, for some of a months, paysthe in advance, 515, 516, formation are lasting use of library and physiciant for the thermation of lasting back washing, concases in present of the unition, board, washing, concases in present of the source of the particulars address. THE SUPERTION. Academy Sacred Heart St. Joseph, for

OPIUM Stahts Cured. Met. in 1871. Thomas oured. Chospert on I best cure. Fran Tax. State cuse. Dz. (Annu, Cuincy, Mich.



"OLD STATE OF FIKE."

THE HOME OF THE STARK BROTHERS' NURSERIES.

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

St. Louis Republic, January 7, 1896: One of the largest institutions in Louisiana is the Stark Bro's Nurseries and Orchards company. The trade of the firm extends not only throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and other for-eign countries, but it has a number of customers both in New Zealand and Australia.

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

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

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

Le aisiana firms have more traveling men upon the road for them than travel out of any other city of the world of its size. This, of course, is largely due to the large number of men employed by the Stark Bros. Nurseries, who furnish their men the most complete, up-to-date outfit ever issued. They are increasing their force of salesmen daily and room for more.

Patrick's Fall.

Patrick was lying in bed in a nospipital. He had been brought in a few days before after a severe fall from the top story of a building on which he had been working. With all his suf-fering he never lost his cheerful spirits, and livened up many of the other patients with his bright remarks and short stories. The doctor happened along, and asked him how he felt.

"Fairly well, Doctor; this right leg of moine is a very ungrateful spalpeen consitherin' that it was only broke in wan place whin it moight have been smashed in a dozen."

"How did you fall, Patrick?" I asked. "Did you lose your head?"

"Faith, no; sure it was me footin' of lost."

"What time did it happen?" "Well, oi wuzn't so sure before I fell, but I wuz thinkin' comin' down that it wuz near dinner hour, an' oi wuz convinced of that same as oi passed the second story, fer oi saw the people in there atin dinner."-Harper's Round Table.

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

"You say he's a nobleman of high ank?" "Yes." "Very high." "Very." "What's the total number of his scandals?"

A Point in Question.

The Worthy Wanden of the Woman's Wayward Watchers hung on her words for a moment, holding one finger aloft significantly.

The Worthy Vice-Warden, who had just entered, sprang from her luxuriously cushioned chair, saying:

"Mrs, Worthy Warden, I object; this is the point," and with one hand she held up a glistening bent pin, while with the other she stroked her bloomers.

When the applause had subsided the Worthy Warden remarked sneeringly: "Worthy, Watchers, while I admit the truth of the Worthy Vice-Warden's remark, it is plainly evident to every Watcher in the hall that she is out of order just now, and that her point has already been sat upon."

Walter Tipping.

"I suppose," said the man with the silk hat, who had eates a three-course dinner and found fault with everything, and even complained at the manner in which the waiter helped him on with his coat. "I suppose if I should go off now and forget to tip you something you'd feel pretty ill used."

"Not at all, sir," answered the waiter, with a frank smile, "for I have learned that a pay shant waiter is a loser.'

N. B .- Being a French waiter he naturally used a franc smile. If he had been an American waiter he wouldn't have done it under 25 cents .- New York Recorder.

A Lesson Lost.

Dominie-"I tell you, my dear, extravagant gowns bring a great deal of unhappiness in the world." Miss Bay (enviously)-"Yes, indeed. Particularly upon one who can't have buttons.



Oldbach--Well, Clara, my dear, what ls it?

Clara-Since this is leap year, Mr. Oldbach, I came to ask you if you would marry me-not just now, you know, but when I grow up.

Same Treatment for AlL Patient-Doctor, I'm in a bad way. Dr. Newmethod-Diet. "I can't sleep." "Diet." "I can't eat." "Diet." "I'm billious." "Diet.' "My hair is turning gray."

"Dye it."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Muddled.

Uncle Josh (to street arab)-Say, sonny, I'm looking fer No. 600, an I've been told that it's on t'other side the street. Now, kin yer tell me which side t'other side is? Street Arab-Why, that side, of course, you old goose." Uncle Josh-Why, dang dast it, I was over there a minute ago an' a feller told we that it was on this side.

Old and Young Stagers. The Soubrette-Where are you going to spend your vacation, Willie? Leading Old Man-Papa and mamma

insist that I visit them at the old farm. Where are you going?

UP-TO-DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Princess Gown Is Rapidly Growing in Favor Again-Charming. Frocks for Young Girls - For the Tired

Housewife HE princess gown is rapidly growing in favor. It is a style especially adapted to a plump figure, the long, graceful lines go-ing far to give an air of slenderness. It is a poor policy-indeed, almost a hopeless task-

for an amateur to attempt the princess gown. It requires skillful fingers to give perfection to the style. When well made there is no gown more satisfactory, but when botched there is no gown so utterly hopeless. A handsome model in prune tinted taffeta is made up in this style, fitting the beautiful figure like a glove, and made most severely plain, save for the rich braiding set around the foot as a finish. The front of the gown buttons diagonally from shoulder to belt, and then follows the outlines of the graceful limb to the foot. Small turquoise set buttons are done in rich shades of prune, turquoise blue and black, and relieves the air of severity about the gown. The stock is plain and high and built of turquoise blue velvet, fastened with the studded buttons. The rather small leg o'mutton sleeves are caught close to the arms below the elbow, and finished at the wrist by a smart flare and a row of the turquoise

Mourning gowns made in this style are especially effective, it forms so good a body for any mode of decora-

IN WOMAN'S CORNER of Valenciennes was set in under the stock collar, and the sleeves were fin-ished with flounces of the lace. A dainty frock of grass lines was made with a plain skirt, with embroid-

ered band about the bottom. The waist was cut blouse fashion

with a large embroidered yoke over the shoulders, cut in peculiar squares at the edge. Tiny ruffles of lace traced their way down blouse and sleeves. A large green bow at the nape of the neck and a hat of the same color completed the costume .- The Latest.

Rest for Tired Housewives.

If a vacation is impossible, try rest, advises a writer on women's work. There is no special satisfaction to the tired, overworked housewife at this season to be told that she must try change of scene and moderate exercise. There is no better preventive of nervous exhaustion, we are told, than reglar, unhurried muscular exercise. If we could moderate our hurry, lessen our worry and increase our open air exercise a large portion of nervous dis-eases would be abolished. But the tired housekeeper realizes only too well that it is not exercise she needs half so much as rest. For those who cannot get a holiday the best substitute is an occasional day in bed. Many whose nerves are constantly strained in their daily vocation have discovered this for themselves. A Spanish merchant in Barcelona told his medical man that he always went to bed whenever he could be spared from business and laughed at those who spent their holidays on tollsome mountains. One of the most successful working women in England, who had for many years conducted a large wholesale business, retains excellent nerves at an advanced age, owing, it is said, to the habit of spending one entire day of each week in bed. If we cannot avoid frequent agitation we ought, if possible, to give the nervous system time to recover between shocks. If the idea of a whole

CLEVELAND'S HAMMOCK. fast Completed and It Has Been Made

"Three Double." Jesse Arter, an old bachelor of Zanes ville, O., with a disinclination to be interviewed for publication, has just completed a hammock on an order from President Cleveland. He has built it "three double," as he expresses it, and has no fears but that it will sustain

weight. The order grows out of a fish-ing net which Mr. Arter made and presented to Cleveland three years ago. It must have suited him, for the next year ne sent a handsome sum to Mr. Arter with instructions to build another, and this year comes the order for the hammock.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medi-ine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. koss, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, 1835.

The argument of Spain seems to be that the people of this country are altogether too sensitive to atrocities.



Commencement

Naked Pills

are fit only, for naked say-

Cathartic Pills SUGAR COATED.



Now Open to Settlement_

IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS.

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-limbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in andance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The elimate is delightful, winters mild and short. These ds are subject to homostead entry of 160 acres each. XOW IS THE THE TO GET A HOME. For further in-mation address EFIncione 10 cents in Silver.

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





"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible.

ि अम्रेक्टी में द्वित्र के साम द्वारा के साम का साम कर साम कर साम क



-Chicago Post.



Gladness Comes

Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phys-feal lils, which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentile efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laractive, Syrup of Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esceemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its bene-licial effects, to-note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-ore, which is manufactured by the Cali-fornia Fig Syrup Co, only and sold by all remutable drugrists.

ete, which is manufactured by the Cali-fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative. may be commended to the most skilled physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



dren have arranged to make life easy for me at the seashore .- Philadelphia American.

Not Such & Jewel After All. Mrs. Bimby-Why did you leave your former mistress?

ce for asking me for a kiss. Mrs. Bimby (triumphantly)-Good! You are engaged,

Applicant-Thank you. You see, no body but a fool would have stopped to

Won's They?

nest of hornets, though, Won't they dance around St. Peter

won't they rip and snort and blow,

Won't they feel just like the sheep that wander off beyond the fold, If they ever get to Heaven where the streets are paved with gold?

Real Mean.

"I called to see your father, Maud, this very afternoon. She gave a sudden blush, a little flutter and a squirm; "Ah, did you?" then she asked him, with her voice in sweetest tune. "Yes, 'twas," he said, "about a little bill he owed our firm."

The Reason Why.

He can't pay his board, for his star of success

Beneath the horizon has sunk! He's an elephant now on his land-

lady's hands And that's why she's holding his trunk.

-Denville Chronicle.

Effect of Advancement.

"Your wife is a very talented woman, I should imagine, Mr. X." "Talented! I should say so. Why, she even talks Greek in her sleep."-Brooklyr Life.

The Soubrette-Oh, my grandchil- in lustreless black silk is enriched with insertions of black silk lace and narrow bands of cut jet. The insertion is let into all the long seams, while each side is edged with the tiny cords of jet, giving an air of exceeding dressiness to the entire gown. The big leg o' mutton sleeves are intersected in Applicant-I slapped her husband's rows (running around the sleeves) of the insertion. The entire effect is most novel and decidedly dressy.

Garden Fete Gowns Recently a very unique garden parly was held in some private grounds on East 37th street, New York. The garden belonged to Governor Morgan, Won't the Silverites be madder than a and, though now the property of sev-



sral owners, the grassy lawns and ine old trees are still preserved. The party was given under the auspices of the alumnae of Barnard college, and the gardens were gay with retty gowns. A white dotted Swiss there was,

nost appropriate for this festive octa, the seams marked with insertions of white Valenciennes ince through which the silk shone prettily. A row be 100.

mother and housewife at least determine to take half an hour's seclusion and rest after lunch, and it will prove a saving and not a loss of time.

Children's Dresses

A Paris firm in the Rue des Petits-Champs makes a special feature of underlinen and children's dresses. Here is a description of one of the last named: It is of cream printed foulard with a pattern of roses and eglantine, with foliage in dead green. The skirt has gathers at the waist, very closely placed behind. Twelve centimetres from the bottom are two rows of embroidery with eyelets, through which

are drawn narrow green ribbon. The cormage is low necked and is slightly gathered at the waist both before and behind, and a small bouquet of gathers adds to the effect of the decollete. A fringe of mousseline de sole over a transparency of pink silk brings up the body at the neck, where it is trimmed with lace. The tour de cou is ornamented with a small broken collar of mousseline de sole and lace, and at the back are three small bows of green satin ribbon. There is a draped fichu which goes under the waistband; it is of cream mousseline de sole and trimmed with a flounce and narrow insertion and Mechlin ecru

The sleeves are short and balloon shaped, and are confined at the elbow by a green satin ribbon, which forms a bow. The waistband is of narrow green satin ribbon and fastens behind with a bow; in front two short ends end in bows over the skirt ten centi-metres from the waist.

Encouraged.

Her Father-"Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir?" Suitor-"Well, she said you were always a very generous parent."-Philadelphia American. -

"Out and away the most popular.

The New York Telegram recently organized a monster bicycle parade in New York, offering a bicycle each to the best lady rider and the best gentleman rider in the procession. The prizes were selected by popular vote of The Telegram's readers, and, as was to be expected, the result was another triumph for



STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

In the language of The Telegram, the Columbia was declared to be "out and away the most popular wheel in America." Of course. No other bicycle has such quality or gives such satisfaction.

TO ALL

ALIKE

I you place your

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

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



Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

The Journal of Organized Labor.

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	Europe	

Advertising.

The right is reserved to reject advertis-ing arrangements made by agents, if, in our opinion, they are not suitable or proper.







MATTHEW MAGUIRE. of New Jarsey.

hett and Maguire are our standa

The delegates to the convention were hotographed in a group on the Roof Gar-ion at the Grand Contral Palace.

al Executive Committee has aided the boom started in Virginia by Freder-icksburg Lason by contributing \$30 to the Wirginia State Agitation Fund.

Worcester Section has arranged for Com-tic David Taylor, of Boston, to address a lass Meeting on the Commons under the berty trees Sanday, July 19, at 3 p. m.

The Fletuish Branch of Section Philadel-his has contributed \$30 to the Belgian ampaign Fund, Section Philadelphia as appropriated \$25 for the same purpose.

ota Comrades have organized a ommittee, with Comrade A. H. Lee retary. They propose an sctive m. Prospects for organizing Sec-June 28--Mrs. R. M. Singer, "The Hope of Organized Labor." July 5--P. R. Martin, "Social Signif-

VIRGINIA.

편을 만든 것 같은 것 같	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 Sharler	0.10
P. D. Q	0.93
Total	

SOCIALISM IS & science which treats of the develoyment of civilization, but more especially of the evolution of the means of production, I. e., all that is required to enable the individual to sustain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfort prevailing at any particular time and the social relationship resulting therefrom. The means of production consist of the tools and materials wherewith, and from which, emanate all wealth, i. e., use things that serve to minister to values. means, wants, and gratify human desires A Socialist is one who claims that in accord with the truth gleamed from the science of Socialism, that land the basis of all life, mills, mines, factories, machinery, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., should be the common property of the working classes.

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

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

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

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

The New York State Convention was held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, Wednesday, July 8. There were 36 delegates present. Hugo Vogt was elected Chairman and Max Forker, Secretary. Howard Balkam was nominated for Governor and Lawrence Boland for Lieutenant-Governor. Thirty isix presidential electors were nominated. New York was chosen as the sear of the State Committee, and it was decided that the next State Convention be held in Bochester.

Virginia will soon have a State organiza tion. Comrade Maycumber, Manager Fredericksburg LABOR organized Section Richmond on July 5. It is contemplated to organize Sections in Alexandria, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Norfolk and other cities without delay. Rah for Virginia! Who says a local paper is not a great aid to our movement?

n Francisco Section, American Branch, is holding regular Sunday evening lecture by specialists on social and economic sub-jects at Pythian Castle, 909 Market street. jects at Pythian Castle, 909 Market street. The lectures begin at 5 o'clock and admission is free. Following is their list of speakers:

June 7-James Andrew, "Environment," June 21-J. F. Wetzel, M. D., "Present Conditions and Future Possibilities."

ce of the Flurry in Finance.

PLATFORM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assem-bled, reassert the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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

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

To the obvious fact that our despotis 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 govornment by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchis es and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the

mightiest of nations on that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutoeracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their 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 produc-tion and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and, Whereas, The time is fast coming

when, in the natural course of a evolution this system, through the des-tructive action of its failures and prises 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 ustrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his foculties, multplied by all the moders factors of civilization. We call upon them to units 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 followemands:

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 noney of the United States. Equal Ization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

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

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

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

municipal) wherever it exists. 3. Municipal self government.

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

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

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Adminitration of justice to be free of

charge. Abolition of capital punish-

ATTENTION.

bent.

Word With Our Readers and Friends.

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE SO-CIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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

NOW READY.

"New America," by G. A. Hochn-Published by the socialist Newspaper Union.

Comrades, this book will recomm itself. It is, in my humble opinion, one of he best means of agitation our party even 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 cialist 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 meover 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 Engand" 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 hand 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 2

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

3. Sections, clubs, newsdealers or comrades can get "New America" at the rate of 8 cents a copy (we pay the postage), provided they order not less than fifteen at one time. 4. Single copies of "New America" will

be sent to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

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

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

Care Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm street

St. Louis, Mo. Hoping that the Comrades everywhere vill push the sale of this valuable book, I remain, with Socialist gree ing,

ALBERT E. SANDERSON General Manager Socialist Newspaper Union.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Step by step we are approaching that era commonly known as the millenium. towards which the eyes of all humanity have been turned for ages past, and for which the best minds have, consciously or unconsciously, been strifing. Almost every day we hear of something new, of some new labor-saving process, and the time is surely coming when humanity will be relieved of most of the irksome and disagreeable labors, and may enjoy the blessings of inventive genius at its own leisure time. That seems to be the object of lifeto live long and be happy. The latest step

hereby created. toward this goal is a magnificent store re-cently opened by D. H. Brigham & Co. of agement of local LABORS and prevent loss to Sections as well as to the S. N. U , it is Springfield, Mass. In this place everyordered that all papers be stopped on the thing may be had in the line of ready-made clothing for women. The busy housewife may here, in a few moments, select the necessary clothing for herself and household, from the infant's to the grandmother, and she has the choice from the simplest gowns to the most costly silks and satins, from the plainest to the richest dresses and clothing.

How to Organize Sections. persons dissatisfied with pr

AT All persons dissatisfied with pressur-plitical and economic conditions, and whe believe that the land, water works, ga works, telephone and telegraph lines, and works, telepl cial highways on land and see with all their appurtenances and equip ments; all the mills, mines, factories machinery, means of production and agen-cies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to b² nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited product class can and must transform the capital istic methods of production and distribu-tion into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identity themse with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and nic evils.

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

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1-Organizer. 2-Recording and Corresponding Secre

tary. 3—Financial Secretary.

4-Treasurer.

5-Literary agent.

6-Chairman, each meeting. 3. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1-Reading of minutes. 2-New members.
- 3-Correspondence.
- 4-Financial report.

5-Report of organizer.

6-Reports of committees.

7-Unfinished business.

8-New business.

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

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

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section. 7. Each section shall hold a regular

business meeting at least once a month,

and semi-monthly meetings for public' dis-

cussion or lectures on political or economic

S. Quarterly reports of the numerical

strength and financial standing of mem-

bers, party progress and prospects, shall be

promptly sent to the National Executive

9. Any person residing in a city or

town where no section of the party ex-

ists may make direct application to the

National Secretary, inclosing one month's

For pamphlets, leaflets; platforms and

other information, address the National

Central Press Committee.

At a special meeting of the Central Press

Committee held March 17, 1896, at 1491

1. In order to secure better facilities for

the transaction of the business of the So-

cialist Newspaper Union. it is ordered that

the office be removed from 311 Walnut

2. In order that the matter of local editors

and the contributions of comrades may be

duly arranged and inserted in the general

and local columns of the papers of the S.

N U the office of Managing Editor is

3. In order to establish systematic man-

Market street, St. Louis, the following ac-

Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Form street, New York City.

dues, and will thus be enrolled as a member

questions.

Committee.

at large.

tion was taken:

street to 515 Elm street.

ms at Winons and Duluth are go

New York Section gave a Picnic and Fes-tival on July 4 at Brommer's Union Park 18 street. The Social Democratic Turn Verein and Socialist Fife and Dram Corps were in attendance. Many Delegates to the Convention attended.

Milwankse Comrades scored a grand suo-ment their pionic July 4, at Milwankse arden, and on July 5 made a steamboat ip to Sheboyan where Comrade Noebe d good work towards organizing a sec-me. Sheboyan has good material and ill doubtless be heard from.

A Parade and Mass Meeting was held in sion Square, New York, Saturday A Parede and Mass Meeting was held in Union Square, New York, Saturday even-ing, July 11. Among the speakers on the grand stand were Comrades Sanial, Matchest. Magnire, Avery, Sanderson and DeLeon. Comrades Piebiger, Hoshm, Jonas and others spoke in German.

The Sections of Boston and vicinity held a meeting on Tuesday, June 38, and elected these Comrades who will form the State Committee for 1896. Comrades Patney, King, Bellam, Bloedow, Peare, Konikow and Brophy. From the complexion of this committee it is safe to say that one of the liveliest campaigns will be conducted.

ans had two new sections, Carbon foutanet, organized by Comrade J. scher. The prospects for sections at is and Richmond are said to be good. cle and Elchmoud are said to be good, she Convention will be held at Indian-e, at Columbia Hall, corner McCarthy Deleware strests, Sunday, July 18, at 1:30 p. m. A full State (icket will

aritization begin to feel that then a of sile is repidly decreasing and ofy vested the European level gin to know that their missry is by the present suject conditions o Every thinking sum is looking to or the other states

and the surface of the st

and the start of the

S Contractor

July 19-Lawrence Gronlund, "The Coming Change." July 19—H. A. Sully, ''Fraternity." July 26—John Marble, ''The Hope of the World."

Aug. 2-H. C. B. Cowell, "Egotism.

Nepotism, Patriotism." Aug. 9-John M. Reynolds, "The New City Charter."

Aug. 16-Rev. E. B. Payne, an address-Aug. 28--Miss M. V. Boyer, "Militarism and Murder."

Aug. 30-8. Seller, "The Socialist Moveent in America."

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

copy. This book should be in every intellig person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America, and the first one to prophetically forecasts the new civilization to come in with the ad-

Vent of the next century. Push the work, Comrades. It sheds tight, more light wherever it is sent. PHL. EAUPMAN, Sec'y S. N. U. Sil Wainut street. St. Louis, Mo.

Socialists must never be afraid to tell the truth. To denounce our examise is easy snough. But to criticise the actions of our friends requires a considerable amount of moral courage. Never shut doors and win-lows for any great length of time. It is dangerous. Let fresh air come in during all hours of the day. To close our rooms to the fresh air of free discussion is suicidal inctics. The Socialist movement cannot propuering a foal atmosphere. Of course. citics. The Bootanet movement cannot corpor is a foul atmosphere. Of course, all air causes draught, draught canses ind, and the wind sometimes changes into storm, but it is all right after all; it puri-m the sir. Fresh air, light-more light!

an we trust, because it is truly

The Labor News Company, 64 East Could street, New York, has for sale the work of H. M. Hyndmas, "New Econom or of Booislian." 'Cloth, \$1.30.

Social Deman

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of preduction

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

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

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.

Legal incorporation by the States 5. 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 managem nt of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

S. Inventions to be free to all; 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 ch

10. Sender surrention of an enumera-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, transp.

mspiracy and sumptuary laws oridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of skildren of school age

nously throughout the country, distributing Socialist literature, obtaining subscribers for Socialist papers and organizing Socialist Sections. That he will, in company with Comrade Frimrose, General of the first detacument 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.

stock of literature, he will travel contin-

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 Yan 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
5. Schmoll	1 00
G. A. Hoshn	1 00
G. A. Hoehn E. Lochmann	3 00
Edward Heitzig	5 00
Charles Klots	1 00
Max Leudig	1 00
Total.	

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

ALBERT E. SANDERSON. General Manager.

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

rades? If not, why not? No time? This is no excuse. You should always find some time for doing meded good work. Are you ... I at work for the can

Bennade 14 - 181 - 14 d unanswer the argument of an antime sound, indusrial and ter of the a time unnappy AMIRLand Come

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 eper getic, 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 organ. ized 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.

Comrade Mary Gunning will be glad to answer calls from Socialist and other Labor bodies to speak for them on such subjects as may be suggested by the circumstan of Labor and course of public events. She has as ectally devoted herself to the cause islist. She has been a prime mover gations and agitations going on in the eriter of the public schools of liceton for ally a year and a half. She applies So-ulist principles to the education of the movie conditions at present existing in She will organ costen public schools. She will organize s cintist Sunday Schools, making special-ties of music and nature studies of botany, aineralogy, etc. She may be addressed ShLaberty street, Waltham, Mass.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon, 410 Mas CONRADES, remember that Groshurid's 'Oo-operative Commonwealth' is an ex-lient means of agitation.

expiration of the term for which s tion has been paid.

4. In order to provide for compensation of comrades engaged in the work of securing subscribers, and to encourage the prompt payment of accounts, it is ordered that hereafter to all sections making prompt payment of cost bills for the publication of their local LABOR the charge shall be re-duced 1-4 cent per copy, but this order shall not apply to delinquent sections unless in addition to paying promptly the current cost bills, they begin to reduce their old accounts, and it shall be allowed only so long as they continue to regularly reduce the same.

Comrade Albert-E. Sanderson was elected Managing Editor. PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.

In accordance with the above action, and in order that as complete reports as possible of the general and local movement may be published in the papers of the S. N. U., local managers, editors and comrades are requested to promptly forward reports of all meetings and other items of interest to the party, carefully written on one side of the sheet only. "Brevity is the soul of wit, " and the space in your union's papers is limited and comrades will kindly bear this in mind when preparing matter for publication. ALBERT E. SANDERSON,

Managing Editor

In accordance with the above action local managers are requested to send me as the earliest possible moment a full list of the names and addresses of their subscribers, also the date of the expiration of the subscription of each. Delinquent local managers will kindly notify me without delay what arrangements, if any, they in-tend to make in order to secure the reduction of 1-4 cent per copy.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary

Puss the Sale of "Menne England,"

of all the wastes, says Ruskin, greatest waste that you can commit is waste of labor. You perhaps thiak to wa the labor of men is not to kill the m; in it not? I should like to know how you could kill them more utterly-kill them with sec-ond death?