

SOCIALIST AGITATION.

Good Work Being Done All Over the Country.

Vall enthusiastically greeted in the Northwest—Wilshire to be in New York West Week—Spargo Holds Good Meetings in New Hampshire.

Comrade McLean of Antiochia, Montana, writes that Comrade Vall's visit there made a strong impression. His lecture was a general subject of conversation for a week after he left, and the next Social Democratic speaker will be warmly greeted. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. E. G. Cattermole, found it necessary on the following Sunday to reply to Com. Vall's sermon on the "Charity, building hospitals, aid systems, etc., but completely missed the point that what the working people want is not charity, but economic justice."

The Anaconda "Standard" was also stirred to write an editorial against Socialism. Alluding to the old-age pension plan now being agitated in France, it declares that this is "more Socialism," and that it "should" put a premium upon the "worthiness" of the man who is to receive it. It also says that the plan is "provided for their old age by their own efforts."

Wonder if the "Standard" rates Corbett and Clark—and the late Marcus Daly among the "patron" and "thrifty men who have provided for their old age by their own efforts." Also, how many miners, smelters, laborers, and other wage workers in Montana hope by "patient saving" and "thrifty habits" to buy seats in the United States senate.

Comrade Fouque of Fargo, N. D., also writes enthusiastically of Vall's visit to that city where, in spite of bad weather, a large crowd gathered in the park to hear his address in the afternoon. In the evening he spoke in the Plymouth Church and the building was packed with an audience eager to hear an exponent of Socialism. Again on the following evening he spoke in the G. A. R. hall and more people came than could possibly gain admission. Enthusiastic applause interrupted the speaker at every point he made, showing that the hearers were ready for his words and understood them.

Mrs. Vall also did good work, addressing a meeting of women and showing them how much they had to gain and how much they could do for the cause. "Socialism is popular here," she adds. "We have no division among ourselves and all we have to do is to teach and explain our principles. Comrade Vall's meetings were a great help to us. I have been busy ever since answering questions and talking to people who approach me on the subject. Socialism in North Dakota has a future before it."

Comrade Spargo has been speaking to very successful meetings in New Hampshire the last week. At Portsmouth and Dover especially large and enthusiastic crowds listened to him and the daily press had to give considerable notice to his work. The New Hampshire comrades are much pleased with the result of his visit.

Comrade Wilshire, who came East to attend the Detroit Conference and the Indianapolis Convention, is putting in his time to good purpose in agitation. He reports having had splendid street meetings at Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, Mich. At St. Thomas, Canada, he spoke last Sunday in the opera house, taking as his subject, "The Religion of Socialism." The hall was crowded and the audience responsive. Comrade Wilshire will be in Massachusetts for the next few days, speaking at Brockton, Springfield, Worcester, and Clinton. From July 17 to July 21 he will be in this city. He will then go to Ohio, speaking at Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, Dayton, and Cincinnati, and to Kentucky, Ind., before the opening of the convention.

WHY DO THEY OBJECT?

If it were the intention to conceal some foul murder, railroads corporations could not be more diligent in their opposition to the adoption and enforcement of the recent amendment to the safety appliance bill. In the May "Magazine" the "Fuller Report" exposes the extreme measures adopted by railway attorneys in the senate to defeat the bill, and their strenuous efforts at this time to persuade the Interstate Commerce Commission that the law does not require the reports to be sufficiently definite to be of value, indicate that it will result in great injury to railway corporations if the truth concerning accidents to employees is made public. Of course these attorneys protest that the corporations have no objection to making reports to the commission, except that they will be "useless," yet the expense of fighting the new law and the enforcement must have cost the corporations more than a million dollars, if we include the salaries of attorneys who sit senators exposed the bill—Railway Firemen's Magazine.

THE STEAMSHIP TRUST.

The New York Worker asks the question, "What have the single taxes to say to a steamship trust?" Oh, they talk vaguely of taxing "unearned increment" out of landing places, which will enable any old dull scoundrel to compete with the modern trust ships, of course. And, of course, the fish trust will also go to pieces; ditto the trust and other combines, whose tax quackery is applied. "Rab for Joe Johnson—Cleveland Citizen."

GROUND BROKEN For the New Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Work on the Erection of the New Home for Brooklyn's Organized Proletariat Formally Begun on the Fourth of July.

On the afternoon of the Fourth of July ground was formally broken for the new Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The exercises were witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, comprising delegates and members of the Social Democratic Party, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the W. K. C. B., the Sick and Death Benefit Association, the German Free Schools, various singing societies, turnverens, and many other organizations of the working class. The place was gay with the red flags of the various bodies interested in the events. A better day could not have been desired and after the oppressive heat which had gone before, the workingmen and their families enjoyed the respite to the full.

Shortly after six o'clock Gottfried Webley, the president of the Labor Lyceum Association, called the assembly to order and briefly announced its purpose—to celebrate the breaking of ground for the new home of the organization where the workingmen and used working class of Brooklyn, the working women of the city should meet for their class-conscious political action, for the defense of their common interests in the daily trade-union struggle, for their social pleasures and recreation, for the education of their children into loyal and useful members of the working class.

He then introduced Algeon Lev, who spoke in English as follows: "All over the land today patriotic celebrations are being held. Politicians are making flowery speeches, telling the people that this is a great and glorious Republic, that the Americans are the greatest people on the face of the earth, that as the sanctimonious McKinley has said—'We know no classes in this fair land of ours.' They are reading that Declaration of Independence which was adopted a century and a quarter ago and which tells us that 'all men are born free and equal.' And every one who makes such speeches or listens to them knows, in the bottom of his heart, that they are not true."

NOT FREE AND NOT EQUAL.

"If all men were free, we should not have 50,000 mechanics on strike for the nine-hour day, 50,000 steel workers on strike against the tyranny of the benevolent Carnegie and the philanthropic Rockefeller, thousands upon thousands of workmen, all over the country, in all sorts of trades, enduring the hardships and dangers of a strike in order to defend some small part of their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"If this were really a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, we should not have judges declaring that it is lawful for capitalists to blacklist working girls, but unlawful for working people to boycott capitalists. We should not have judges issuing injunctions against trade unions and sending orderly workmen to jail for contempt of court."

"If all men were equal, we should not have hundreds of thousands of working people living in the foul atmosphere of the tenement houses, and dying by hundreds in this hot weather, while the men who own the tenement houses go off to the mountains of the seaside and amuse themselves."

"We know that there are classes in this fair land—I do not say this fair land of OURS; for it is not ours, it is not the workingmen's land. We know that there are classes—a ruling capitalist class and an oppressed working class. Everyone knows it. But not all everyone dares to say it."

REBOLVUTIONARY IDEAL.

"This Labor Lyceum which we dedicate today stands as a monument of the devotion and class-consciousness of the workingmen of Brooklyn. The capitalists may look to the city hall, the court house, the prison, and the church as the buildings which embody their ideals. But here on this land consecrated to Labor's use by the noble generosity of Dr. Frank Goran, in this building to be erected by the free contributions of thousands of working people—here will our ideals be embodied. Here is OUR city hall and court house, where workingmen meet as brothers to discuss and settle affairs touching their common interest. Here

CAPITALIST PROSPERITY.

Now Supposed to Be Hovering Over Kansas Wheat Fields.

Misleading Stories of Unlimited Chances of Employment—Prosperity Always Somewhere Else—The Double Purpose of the Rumors.

Just at this time the newspapers are giving widespread publication to the report that men can get work in the Kansas harvest fields for \$3 a day. This occurs periodically when the Kansas wheat crop turns out well and the farmers find themselves "short-handed." While the politicians deserve as much credit for a successful wheat crop as they do for a successful seed crop, yet the occasion is seized upon as one reflecting the general existence of prosperity.

They evidently do not stop to consider that it is a poor prosperity that can present but one place in all the country where laborers are in demand and wages \$3 a day—that is, if such be the case in Kansas, and there is room for doubt upon the matter. Conceding that the reports be true, it only establishes Kansas as the exception that proves the rule of unemployment in other states.

A SWEEPING ORDER.

The order was very broad. It enjoined the defendants from picketing or patrolling around the factories of the strikers, and from guarding the doors or the streets in front of the factories and from interfering in any way with employees now in the factories, either there or at their homes; from intimidating their relatives or members of their families. It also forbade the use of violence, threats, or intimidation to induce any person to leave the employment of the plaintiffs or to prevent any one from entering into their employment.

ON ITS MERITS.

It is comforting to think, too, that the case is to be heard on its merits a week after the injunction has been issued—unless Judge Clark happens to take a trip to Europe, too, or finds the weather too hot and decides to postpone the matter. If any of the strikers have any money to invest, we suggest that they bet three to one—sixteen to one, for that matter—that this second learned justice, when he gets around to it, will decide the case, "on its merits," in exactly the same way that the first learned justice decided it off-hand, without knowing anything about its merits. Such is the infallibility of the law. The bet would be a "sure thing"—only it would be hard to find takers.

WHY NOT BOYCOTT THESE JUDGES?

Is it not about time, considering the long list of injunctions and court decisions, all against Labor and in favor of capitalist interests, for the machinists, the printers, the cigarmakers, the miners, the workmen of all trades to unite in a new boycott—a boycott on the two old parties who put these judges on the bench to knock out labor laws and subvert strikers? November 5 is the day for this big boycott. Fifty thousand organized machinists, 30,000 organized printers, 30,000 organized cigarmakers, 200,000 organized coal miners—think what a "class-conscious strike and boycott at the ballot box" would mean.

CLEVELAND MOLDERS ARE ALSO ENJOINED.

"Persuasion, if Long Continued," Declared to Be a Nuisance When Practiced by Strikers.

The striking molders of Cleveland are also met with a sweeping injunction. Judge Wing of the United States Circuit court issued an injunction on July 8, at the application of the Otis Steel Company, forbidding Iron Molders' Union No. 218 and its officers and members from picketing the Otis Company's premises or "interfering in any manner whatsoever" with the business of the company.

BOSTON NOTICE.

There will be a joint meeting of Boston and suburban locals on Sunday evening, July 21, at 7:30 o'clock, at 955 Washington Street, Boston, to consider matters of advice and instruction to the national delegate attending the national convention. Every member is expected to be present.

ARE YOU A CAPITALIST?

With a workman like Benjamin Hanford for mayor, instead of an Ice Trust stockholder like Van Wyck; with a workman like Morris Brown for controller, instead of a Wall Street broker like Coker; with a workman like Henry Stahl for president of the council, instead of a corporation lawyer like Guggenheimer—can you imagine what the government of New York City would be like? There would be a little stirring up of things, wouldn't there? Mayor Hanford would use the police to enforce labor laws instead of arresting strikers. The contractors might not like Controller Brown, but the men who pave the streets would fare better. Stahl wouldn't introduce an ordinance to fine street-car conductors for letting people stand up in the cars; but he might improve the street-car service at the expense of the corporations' dividends. Capitalists have no reason to vote for these candidates of the Social Democratic Party. Are you a capitalist? If not, how are you going to vote?

—If you want to know what to do, workmen, find out what the capitalist class want you to do—and then go the other way.—Seattle Socialist.

—It is not the men who produce everything who are taking their families to the seaside for the hot weather.—The Worker's Call.

COURTS TO THE RESCUE.

One More Blow Dealt Organized Labor by Arbiters of Class "Justice."

Federal Judge in Cincinnati, Ohio, Issues a Sweeping Injunction Against Striking Machinists—It Not Time to Boycott the Capitalist Parties.

One more injunction against organized labor has been added to the list. The striking machinists of Cincinnati, O., are the victims this time. A dispatch of July 3 says: "Judge A. C. Thompson of the United States Court today allowed a temporary injunction against the striking machinists. The action had been supported, and as Judge Thompson is to sail for Europe next Saturday it was expected that Judge Clark would have the case. When there was a prospect for an agreement between the parties, Judge Clark left the city on Tuesday for his home in Chattanooga. Judge Thompson was, therefore, called on to issue a temporary injunction. He said that upon the application and the affidavits accompanying it, a temporary order would issue, and the hearing on its merits could be had before Judge Clark next week."

The order was very broad. It enjoined the defendants from picketing or patrolling around the factories of the strikers, and from guarding the doors or the streets in front of the factories and from interfering in any way with employees now in the factories, either there or at their homes; from intimidating their relatives or members of their families. It also forbade the use of violence, threats, or intimidation to induce any person to leave the employment of the plaintiffs or to prevent any one from entering into their employment.

It was very considerate of His Honor to work overtime, as we suppose he had to do, in order to get this injunction out for the benefit of the Metal Trades Association before starting on his trip to Europe. When workmen are about to start on pleasure trips around the world they should remember to follow his example, so that their masters should suffer no inconvenience.

These methods as this, together with the use of the police to keep the bosses and the free issuance of injunctions against the strikers, will go far to convince the rank and file that both the old parties are capitalist tools and that Socialism is what they want. A number of the officers of the Metal Polishers' Union are Democratic politicians. Let these summer's experience will loosen their hold on the minds of the workmen.

The Social Democrats are keeping up their work here. In the Central Trades' Council a debate was held between the Socialists and the "direct legislation" people who oppose Socialism. By almost unanimous vote of the house, the Socialists whipped the "reformers"; only three or four taking the other side. President Mahone of the street-car workers' union, spoke for Socialism.

Comrade Wilshire will speak in Dayton on July 23 on "The Solution of the Trust Problem," and a good audience is assured.

AROUND THE WORLD

Reaches the Transportation System Now Owned by Morgan & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company; and thus assumed control of a complete transportation system around the world, with headquarters in New York.

The first named company owns and operates steamships between Tacoma and Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong. It also controls freight steamers, plying between Tacoma and London by way of the Suez Canal. The second company operates steamships between Tacoma and ports of Southeastern Alaska.

The Morgan transportation system now comprises the Leyland Line from New York to London; the Glen Line and Northern Pacific Steamship Line from London to Tacoma, and the Northern Pacific, Burlington Route, and Erie Railroad from Tacoma to New York. It is said that contracts will be let for building several large fast passenger and freight steamships for the Tacoma-Hongkong line.

This adds one more to the arsenal of facts at the disposal of the Socialist, who declares that competition is a thing of the past and that the only choice is between the International Trust and International Socialism.

"I tremble to think of the failures that may come to some of you who are possessed of the brightest accomplishments," said John D. Rockefeller to the graduates of Chicago University. "This is perhaps the closest declaration ever made by a court of the difference with which the principles of law are applied to capitalists and to workmen. No judge has ever thought of enjoining merchants from persistently and annoyingly soliciting people to buy their goods or employers from persistently and annoyingly soliciting men to enter or continue in their

NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

A curious and instructive incident took place out in Kansas the other day, an incident that workmen may well think about.

It seems that the Kansas farmers have a large crop to harvest and cannot get men enough to handle it—or, at least, cannot get enough men who are willing to endure the excessive work and hard treatment that harvest hands generally get, for the sake of a few weeks' work at such wages as the farmers are willing to pay. This is what happened, as told in the press dispatches:

A train-load of immigrants on its way further west reached the town of Peterson, in Osage County. The farmers saw their chance. They organized a party—not a mob, you know—armed with shotguns and revolvers and held up the train a mile out of town. The trainmen were unarmed, so they had to obey orders. The enterprising farmers then cut off the two rear cars, containing the immigrants, ordered the engineer to proceed with the rest of the train, and proceeded to go through the cars and pick out their laborers.

The immigrants, having learned an abstruse theory that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" existed under the Stars and Stripes, naturally made such resistance as they could with sticks and other improvised weapons. After a severe fight, in which several persons were more or less seriously injured, victory perched on the banners of the eager employers and the immigrants were induced to make a free if somewhat informal contract to work through the harvest. When the crops are in they will be turned adrift and the same farmers who used shotguns and revolvers to compel them to go to work instead of proceeding to their destination, will be ready to use shotguns and revolvers in driving the "hoboes" and "foreign paupers" out of the neighborhood.

No plainer lesson could be given to the working class than this. It is wrong for workmen to use methods of peaceable organized persuasion to prevent other workmen from taking their places when they are on strike. But it is right and praiseworthy for employers to use armed force to compel men to go to work in their fields.

Law and order is a good and precious thing for the capitalist class when it is practised by the working class. But its sacredness is thrown to the winds when it is a question of employers violating law and order in order to protect their profits!

Are there no classes? Is there no class struggle? What are workmen going to do about it?

FOR THE STREET CAR EMPLOYEES.

We hear a great deal these days about the bad service given by the street railway companies. People complain that the cars do not stop for them to get on or off. They complain that the cars run too slow for their convenience; at the same time they complain because so many accidents occur from the cars running too fast. They complain because open cars are run in cold weather and closed cars in hot weather. They complain because there are not enough cars to accommodate those who want to ride. They complain that conductors are sometimes insolent—and almost every one is well founded.

But there is one thing we do not hear much about—complaint about and which is really the most serious of all the evils—and that is, the condition of the street-car employees. Passengers growl and write letters of protest when they have to stand during a half hour's ride, but they never give a thought to the men who have to stand from early in the morning till long after midnight, who hardly have time to make the acquaintance of their families and yet, hardly get wages sufficient to keep those families alive, who have to work in all kinds of weather for fear of losing their jobs and yet have no certainty of not being arbitrarily "turned off to 'hustle'" for another place tomorrow.

There is probably no large class of wage workers who endure greater hardships in the way of overwork, low wages, uncertainty of employment, and general bad treatment than the street-car employees. They are absolutely necessary to the life of the city. An hour's tie-up on any of the great lines disturbs the whole movement of the

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally offered with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

GREENBAUM TO TOUR STATE OF INDIANA.

Our active St. Louis comrade, Leon Greenbaum, is now speaking in Illinois and will spend the rest of the month in that state. After the convention he will make a tour of Indiana, giving the whole month of August to the work. He has already made engagements for thirteen towns, speaking under the auspices of trade unions, and he has fifty dates open for unions or Social Democratic organizations. Labor Day is already taken. Any local in Indiana which desires his services should write him at once. His address is 4014 A. Evans avenue, St. Louis. The whole cost for each town will be \$4.75.

Comrade Greenbaum is well versed in Socialism, and familiar with the labor movement in general, and is an excellent speaker. It behooves every local in Indiana to try to arrange a meeting for him.

VICTORY IN HOLLAND

Social Democrats Show Greatly Increased Strength in Parliamentary Elections.

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" brings the news, which has been carefully suppressed in the cable dispatches, of a great increase in the Social Democratic vote in the parliamentary elections held in Holland in the last week of June.

The new chamber consists of fifty-seven Socialists and forty-three anti-socialists. The Social Democrats have seven members; formerly there were only three Social Democrats, together with the "independent Socialist," Van der Zwaag.

So the respectables want a "moral purification of the elements," do they? If the respectables who own the tenements did not get a quarter of the workmen's wages, in the form of rent, we could afford to tell them to look out for their own morals (which need mending) and let us look out for ours.

Does the constitution follow the flag, or does the flag follow the constitution, or does the flagstition follow the flag, or where are we, anyway?—The Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.)

everyone the danger of any plan, which recognizes and provides for the continuance of the present industrial conditions...

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Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

Nature, in one of her abnormal moods and not so very abnormal either has just paid us a high temperature visit in the empire city of American capitalism...

Not only did men and horses succumb to the heated state of affairs in New York last week, but Wall Street itself gave in and shut off early...

Another saint has appeared in the political sky, so far as the feathers indicate by color, disposition, and length of tail it seems to be Republican...

Let us imagine for a moment such an absurdity as the recognition of the unions by the capitalist governments and courts of the world...

A Southern gentleman (Reverend) has again unlocked the future of the negro race and opening the door wide bids them to go in and possess it...

After all it is not an unmitigated evil to have a Socialist in one of the cabinets of the great forward capitalist nations...

There is some talk of widening or deepening the Suez Canal, now too straitened for the monster trade coffers prosperous circumstances which use the passage...

Every town contains two distinct districts. One is clean, tidy, and lined with handsome residences, the abiding place of those who live mainly upon the profits extracted from the toil of others...

An army of sturdy workers in every railroad yard, an irresistible force if organized, but powerless before the musketry of the state militia...

WASHINGTON HOLDS STATE CONVENTION. Social Democrats Meet to Elect Delegate to Indianapolis and Transact Other Business.

The second annual convention of the Social Democratic Party of the state of Washington was held at the headquarters, 220 Union street, Seattle, on Sunday, June 30.

The business before it was the election of a new state committee, the election of a delegate to the unity convention at Indianapolis, July 29, and such a declaration of principles and policies as the present occasion demands.

Delegates were present from Port Angeles, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Bay View, Equality, Arlington, Granite Falls, Everett, Seattle, Renton, Tacoma, Buckley, Olympia, Aberdeen, Spokane and Walla Walla.

The utmost harmony and enthusiasm were manifested throughout the long sessions both morning and afternoon.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that the national convention adopt the name Socialist Party for the united party; denounce the "capitalist" called public ownership plank in the platform...

A friend allows us to use the following portions of a private letter from a correspondent (a colored man) in Sierra Leone, East Africa.

"The question of 'Socialism,' he writes, 'is a most interesting one, and I wish to point out to you that the attention it truly deserves from the sons of poverty. It is generally held that poverty is no crime, but deeper thinking shows it to be a crime, for which modern society is responsible.'

There has never in the history of Philadelphia been experienced such a famine in Fourth of July oratory as the glorious liberty of the sons of America, the very buds of that city...

Two of a kind. Eighteen months ago Judge Minshall of the Ohio Supreme Court handed down a decision against the Standard Oil Company...

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION. Quarterly General Meeting, in the Turn Hall of the Labor Lyceum.

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ZOLA'S WORKS IN THE ORIGINAL. In separate volumes: large type, price, 85 cents per volume; 50 cents by mail.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY. Comprising all that relates to the progress of the Christian religion in 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'

A VINDICATION. Never before published in this country; before published in the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters, by Edward Gibbon, Esq., with a life of the author, preface and notes by the editor, including various notes by Gilbey, Welch, Milman, an English Churchman, and other scholars.

A LETTER FROM AFRICA. How a Native of Sierra Leone Looks Upon the Socialist Movement of the World.

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of 10 cents per line per issue.

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