

CASUALTIES OF A DAY.

THE WORK OF THE DEADLY BICYCLE.

Entomologist Riley Fatally Injured in Washington—His Head Hits the Curbstone With Such Force that His Skull Was Fractured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Professor C. V. Riley, for many years entomologist of the department of agriculture and well known among scientists in this country and Europe, while riding on a bicycle to-day, was thrown and his head hit the curbstones with such force that his skull was fractured. His injuries, it is believed, will cause his death.

Professor Riley was a man of considerable means and, since he resigned office, had lived in the suburbs of Washington.

Shot by Her Little Sister.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 16.—Bessie Bruce, the 13-year-old daughter of W. R. Bruce, a leading grocer of this city, and her 8-year-old sister Ervin, were in the dining room this morning when the younger sister picked up a Winchester shotgun, which her father had left there upon his return from a hunt, and playfully pointed it at Bessie's head. Not believing that it was loaded she touched the trigger and the gun was fired and Bessie fell dead.

The Marshal Shot the Wrong Man.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Timothy Burns of New York, a tramp, was out six times in the region of the heart by Ernest Myers, another tramp, and City Marshal Stanley shot a man twice before he found out that he was not Myers, but Fritz Morloch of Buffalo. Myers was captured, Burns will not live and Morloch is in a critical condition.

A Wreck in a Town.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 16.—The locomotive of the west-bound North shore limited track on the Michigan Central jumped the track on a curve here yesterday and after tearing 600 feet along the track, landed in a street adjoining George Peppitt, the engineer, was badly injured.

SPAIN'S CUBAN PLANS.

Spanish Minister De Lome Talks About the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, to-day expressed the opinion that the rebellion in Cuba was sure to be crushed, but it was impossible to say just when, because of the conditions that exist. He characterizes the methods employed by the rebels as guerrilla warfare, and declared that it would be impossible to have a decisive battle under such conditions. A great deal of misinformation, he said, had been sent out by the rebels.

"It is easy to account for the efforts now employed by the Spanish government," said the minister. "The climatic conditions of Cuba are very peculiar. July, August and September are the three great seasons for the rebels. They are dead and the third is fast dying. These months include the rainy season in Cuba and the most unhealthy for the Spanish troops. It is impossible to carry on successful warfare amidst pouring rains. But the Spanish government has been preparing for an active campaign. The second corps of 25,000 men have been landed in Cuba. It is probable that active movements will not begin, however, until the 1st of October or some time during that month, according to the conditions of the weather. It is sometimes asked why troops are now landed in Cuba, when they are not to be called into active service for some time. The answer is plain. From the 20th of September until the 20th of November is the cyclone season in the West Indies, and there is great difficulty in transporting troops, as well as great danger of loss of life. Before the 20th of September all the troops necessary to crush the rebellion will be landed, and as soon as the rainy season is over an active and vigorous campaign will be begun. There can be no doubt as to the outcome. The small force under the insurgents will be scattered and the rebellion ended."

Partisan Activity Denied.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Replying to a charge that a member of a local civil service board of examiners was guilty of improper partisan activity in connection with a recent political convention, the civil service commissioner says: "While attending a political convention as a delegate is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that partisan activity sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the civil service commission is sufficient cause for removal from membership in any of its boards of examiners."

Judge Stuart Resigns.

SOUTH MALESTER, Ind. Ter., Sept. 16.—Charles B. Stuart, judge of the United States court of the Central district of the Indian territory, sent in his resignation to the department yesterday morning. His action is a complete surprise to his friends. It is believed he has accepted the position of general solicitor for the Choctaw, Okla. and Gulf railway. Yancy Lewis of Ardmore, has announced his candidacy for the vacancy, and at a meeting of the South McAlester bar he was unanimously endorsed for the position.

Women's Relief Corps Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—At this morning's session of the Women's Relief corps Mrs. Plummer of Michigan was chosen as chairman and Mrs. Ellen Daniels of West Virginia as chairman and Mrs. Ellen B. Aldrich of Kansas and Mrs. Charlotte B. Wright of Massachusetts as members of the executive board.

Foreign Socialists Must Leave.

BRELLIN, Sept. 16.—The government has decided to expel all foreign socialists from the country. The Boers Zeitung predicts the advent of a military dictatorship.

NO SETBACKS EXPECTED.

The Reduced Estimates of Crops Do Not Affect Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s trade review says: A slight setback, which may mean much or nothing, according to the final outcome of the crops, is not unexpected at this season. If the government crop reports were correct the situation would not be encouraging. But not much confidence is placed in the reduced estimate of corn, none at all in the estimate of wheat, and even the most enthusiastic bulls do not think it worth while to quote the government report as to cotton.

The fact is that we are beginning to market not far from 2,300,000,000 bushels of corn though about 500,000,000 bushels will be moved from the counties where it is grown; about 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which the farmers are very unwise holding back a large proportion, and about 7,300,000 bales of cotton, if the latter indications are not erroneous, as they may be, to add to the stocks carried over.

The wheat crop is evidently larger than the department has estimated, though nobody knows how much larger, and is coming forward with more encouraging rapidity, no less than 5,773,173 bushels having been received at Western ports against 5,446,001 bushels for the same week last year from a much larger crop. The farmers have undoubtedly been keeping back wheat under an agreement among themselves. It does not seem a profitable operation for them. Exports from the Atlantic ports for the two weeks of September have been 2,417,873 bushels (four included) against 5,310,936 bushels last year. The price declined sharply, about 2 cents per bushel, with little indication of recovery. The price of corn has also yielded with a strong prospect of the largest crop ever grown, and at 38 cents at New York a large proportion of the crop will be of little profit to farmers.

THE ENCAMPMENT ENDED.

The Old Soldiers at Louisville Complete Their Labors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—So far as the veterans are concerned, the twenty-ninth annual encampment closed last night with as many attractions as on any other night of the week. The ladies, however, will continue in session to-day. Yesterday there were over 70,000 at the old Kentucky barbecue, and last night the campfires were largely attended, with the principal events at Music hall, Phoenix Hill garden and National park. Among the speakers were General Gordon, Buckner, J. W. Burke, Cassius M. Clay, Senator Burkes, Colonel M. D. Wickham, Samuel McKee, H. C. Russell, John H. Leathers and others.

CRACK ATHLETES MEET.

Crum is Defeated by Wefers in the 100 Yard Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The athletic tournament to decide who will be the crack athletes of the United States to meet the British athletes next Saturday was held this afternoon. The infield and track were in perfect condition.

Crack Athletes Meet.

In the 100 yards, first heat, W. J. Wefers of New York was first, T. I. Lee of New York second, W. W. Goodwin of Louisville third. Time 10 1-5 seconds. In the second heat, J. V. Crum of Iowa was first, F. W. Jarvis of Pittsburgh second, D. E. Coville of Syracuse third. Time 10 1-5 seconds. Crum ran like a deer and turned his head as he finished, winning very easily. In the final, however, Wefers beat Crum from start to finish and won by three yards in 10 seconds, Lee third, Jarvis fourth.

Crack Athletes Meet.

In the half mile run C. Kilpatrick of New York was first, W. S. Hipple of New Jersey second, A. M. Remington of the Suffolk Athletic club third. Time 1:36 2-5.

Crack Athletes Meet.

The one mile walk was taken by S. Liebgold of the Princeton Athletic club, L. Liebgold of New Jersey second, D. Fox of the Princeton Athletic club third. Time 7:16 2-5.

Crack Athletes Meet.

In the 120 yards hurdle Stephen Chase was first, E. H. Cady of Yale second, George Hatch third. Time 15 3-5 seconds. Chase led all the way and beat Cady out by a yard. Hatch finished about five feet behind Cady.

Crack Athletes Meet.

Burying Michigan Mine Victims. CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 16.—Every hearse in the county was pressed into service to-day to be used in burying the bodies of the recent victims of the Osceola mine fire. The mines were idle, the miners going from one funeral to another. In addition to the thirty killed in the Osceola a week ago four miners have since been killed by mine accidents.

Crack Athletes Meet.

Crowds Gathering at Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 16.—By to-night there will be 10,000 people here to attend the dedication exercises of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga national military park, beginning next Wednesday. It is expected that the crowd will number 50,000 Thursday, but Chattanooga is prepared to take care of them comfortably.

Crack Athletes Meet.

Mrs. L. T. Yeomans of Onida, N. Y., sister of President Cleveland, says the president would not accept a third term. She adds that he is opposed to the third term idea altogether.

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The chameleon is a snail when compared to some democrats who have changed color on the money question.

The bond syndicate is preparing for another grab immediately after the first of October. They will not have long to wait.—Nonconformist.

If every dollar's worth of property in the world was put up for sale it wouldn't near bring enough to pay the debts. How long can labor pay interest on such an obligation?—Chicago Express.

Four hundred patriotic men marched out of the democratic convention in Iowa, when it endorsed Cleveland and a gold standard. Of course they will join the populists, where they belong.

About the funniest thing one hears now is the statement that an effort will be made to insert a free silver plank in the democratic platform next year. The gold-bugs and they alone will control that convention.—Nonconformist.

We want tried and true men for our standard bearers in 1896. No experiments. The man who is not outspoken enough to let the people know where he is—with the people or the money power—will not do.—Missouri World.

Productive toil increases in wealth at the rate of 3 percent per annum. Unproductive toil, through the power of usury alone, increases at the rate of 9 percent per annum. How long can a 3 percent increase stand a 9 percent drain? Think this out.—Road.

Pennsylvania republicans have declared against silver at its present rate. Another nail in the coffin of the hopes of western republicans who are still clinging to the delusion that silver will be remonetized at the hands of the dear old party.—Missouri World.

God save the country! Calvin Brice, a noted corruptionist, who openly bought his seat in the senate, in control of the democracy in Ohio, and Senator Quay, another conscienceless scoundrel, leading the republican party of Pennsylvania!—Nonconformist.

At the close of Rev. Jerry Botkin's meeting at Washington, Kan., lately, J. H. Choate, late chairman of the democratic committee, and a prominent politician of the Fifth district, made an address to his townsmen in which he abandoned the democratic party and cast his lot with the populists.

D. S. Troy, of Alabama, says: "It is better that there should be a dead man at every polling place in Alabama at the close of the election, August, 1896, than that white people of Alabama should submit to the domination exercised over them in 1894." If the methods practiced in 1894 in Texas are to be repeated in 1896 there will be a few dead men in Texas at the close of the polls in 1896 also.—Southern Mercury.

What can be thought of the democracy of Ohio anyway? Once it worshipped at the feet of C. L. Vallandigham. Then it followed the banner of sturdy old Bill Allen, the great democratic greenbacker. Next Allen G. Thurman, the silver champion, had its devotions. Now Cal. Brice, the New York gold-bug and sugar trust millionaire, wraps it around his fingers. Rather queer sort of democracy, isn't it?—Progressive Farmer.

We are surprised at the activity of the people's party in the east. The sentiment is growing strong on the Atlantic coast. Out there silver democrats and silver republicans know they can do nothing within the old parties, so they leave them and unite together in the new. In the west these elements think they can convert the old parties and all the rest of mankind. Our eastern brothers are showing the most wisdom in this regard.—Progressive Farmer.

The proposition to make the next presidential campaign a short one, which was sprung simultaneously by the republican and democratic national chairmen, is meeting with great favor among the leading politicians. They realize that it will be a bad year for the discussion of political questions and each one of them hopes that his party will nominate the most popular candidate for president, so that the foot voters will elect him regardless of the platform.—Topeka Advocate.

Some time ago Kansas City, by a vote of 11,592 to 432 decided that the city shall own and operate its own water works, and now comes Newton, Kan., with a vote of 499 to 60 in favor of owning its own water works. In this is a step in the direction of the ownership of all public utilities by the people. If the people of a city can own and successfully operate its own water works, light and transportation systems, a nation of people can own and successfully operate their railway, telegraph and telephone systems. If not, why not?—Tecumseh (Ok.) Leader.

WILL WE WIN?

Humanity Makes Its Last Stand for Freedom in the Banks of the People's Party.

The people's party is now about 2,000,000 strong, well organized for so young a party, with as able a set of speakers as ever took the field, and a press that is full of argument, fight and enthusiasm.

The people's party stands squarely opposed to the progress of the money power. The populists have made themselves felt everywhere; they have spoiled many a scheme and plan of trading politicians and treacherous statesmen, so-called.

Will we win? If right wins, our cause will succeed. But when? That is something no one can tell; for the right seldom wins in a day, a year, and sometimes not even in a century.

If we lose, everything is lost, for there is no other political organization in existence that contains the elements of regeneration.

Other great nations went down to their death, ours may die in like manner—through the weakness and corruption of its people.—Nevada (Mo.) Director.

Only 20 Cents!

If you are not coming to the convention please send 20 cents with your delegate, for The Wealth Makers until the election.

Six Names for \$1.00.

We will send The Wealth Makers to six persons until election, for \$1.00.

10,000 Men.

We want 10,000 new subscribers to send 20 cents each for The Wealth Makers from now until election.

Two Dimes.

If your Republican neighbor is in favor of free silver get him to reading The Wealth Makers.

20 Cents till Nov. 1st.

The Wealth Makers, Lincoln, Neb.

At Hennessey, Ok., a Cheyenne Indian, Mouse Trail, received 100 lashes on his bare back and was banished from the tribe for brutally assaulting Violet Manny, daughter of Chief Manny on the Cantone reservation.

At Omaha W. D. Whitney, traveling man for a New York publisher, went into an alley with a negro woman and was robbed of \$100 in currency and \$8,500 in certificates of deposit. He did not know of his loss until the woman had disappeared.

Keir Hardie, the English labor leader, sadly disturbed the usually sedate weekly meeting of the Chicago Methodist clergymen by a heated Socialistic speech, and was greeted with such a storm of ministerial disapproval that he was compelled to abandon the floor.

In refusing a pardon to C. N. Boyer of Mississippi, sent to prison for fifteen months for pension fraud, the president endorsed the application as follows: "Denied. I shall refuse all applications for pardons in cases involving violations of the pension laws, except when very strong and unusual reasons are presented."

At the First Presbyterian church in Chicago, the quartette had just risen and stepped forward to sing when a large section of the front of the organ fell out and crashed down into the chairs, which the singers had been occupying. The congregation arose, while women screamed in all parts of the house. Clarence Dickinson, the organist, saved his life by dodging.

Kate Kane, the first female to be admitted to the bar in Chicago, and who has since gained a national reputation through her defense of noted criminals, is a bride, and has been married for nearly two months. Her husband is Signor Vincenzo Rossi, who is said to be of rich and distinguished family. The couple were married in Kenosha, Wis.

Examining Military Highways.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—General Miles, commanding the department of the East, is taking active steps to secure for the use of the army, accurate information as to the condition of all roads between large centers of population and places of strategic importance in his department, which might be required for the movement of troops in an emergency involving the incapacity of the railroads.

A Veteran's Double Crime.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—George Caplinger attempted to kill his wife by firing two shots at her and then placing the revolver to his own right temple and shot himself in the head. He was an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Quincy and came home a few days ago on his way to the national encampment at Louisville. Mrs. Caplinger will recover.

An English Battleship Aground.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The new battleship Majestic started on her trial trip this morning, but ran aground on the sands at Spithead. She was floated at high water, but a further trial of the ship has been postponed until her hull can be examined.

Shot Dead in His Office.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 16.—Jay H. Miller, the commercial freight agent of the Maricopa and Phoenix railroad, was shot last night near his office. He died almost instantly. Some think it is suicide, but it is probably a murder.

A SAMPLE.

Profits of a Leather Trest Show Up—Figures That Startle.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter has been prompted by the attacks on a United States leather stock to do a little figuring upon the profits of the company. The results are as follows:

4,000,000 dry hides, \$4.05..... \$16,200,000
1,200,000 wet salted hides, \$6.30..... 7,560,000
2,700,000 wet salted hides, \$6.30..... 17,136,000
Cost of hides..... \$41,906,000
Net cost 16,000,000 sides..... \$8,961,600
8,000,000 sides hemlock, from dry hides..... 28,000,000
2,800,000 sides hemlock, from wet hides..... 13,200,000
5,400,000 sides union cap and oak leather, from wet salted hides..... 33,782,400
Net proceeds of leather..... \$74,962,000
Net cost of leather..... 59,961,600
Net profit..... \$15,000,400

The company has outstanding debenture bonds amounting to \$5,520,000, the interest on which is 6 percent, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1. This fixed charge amounts to \$331,200, leaving the net profit applicable to dividends \$15,999,200.

Iowa democrats have fallen into the gold-bug ranks, and Brice has captured Ohio and the white metal languishes in that state also.—Independent.

L. P. Davis, Dentist over Rock Island ticket office, cor. 11th and O streets. Bridge and Crown Work a specialty.

KEIR HARDIE'S ADDRESS.

The Socialistic Theory Ably Presented and Cogent Reasons Given for Its Advocacy.

The following extracts convey some idea of the nature of Mr. Keir Hardie's address before the Chicago labor congress recently:

"Let me first define what I mean by the labor problem. Side by side with the growing accumulations of wealth we have a mass of poverty that does not tend to diminish. It is frequently asserted that the condition of the worker is better to-day than it was fifty years ago. This statement I must emphatically deny. It is true that a certain section of labor, together with the middle and upper classes have benefitted by the development of mechanical powers applied to industry, but on the other hand there remains a considerable proportion of workers whose condition is one of continued poverty. Fifty years ago in England education was much neglected; to-day it has spread through all sections of the community, owing to our public schools and free system of education. This fact, good in itself, tends to aggravate the miseries of the poor, inasmuch as new desires and new aspirations have been awakened in their minds which are impossible of realization. To stimulate a mind's energies without providing the means of meeting the demand which the freshly awakened powers seek is to add to his sufferings.

"On the other hand there is a tendency for wages to sink lower. Women are more and more entering the labor market as competitors with men, and child-labor does not tend to diminish to any appreciable extent. Capital, following the law of self-preservation, is combining to produce on a large scale. Within the memory of men still living the relations between employer and employed were of a personal kind; each employer knew his workmen and talked to them and mingled with them, and there was thus a human relationship established between them. Now, however, the great corporation which, as has been said, has neither body to be kicked or a soul to be damned, has taken the place of the individual employer; it has no bowels of mercy, its sole concern is to make profits and dividends. The relationship between it and its employees is purely commercial. To use Carlyle's words, 'the cash nexus is all that binds one to the other.'

"The personal freedom of the worker tends to grow less, while capital, as represented by the great trusts and corporations, does not hesitate to use the powers of government to shoot and club men down when they refuse to blindly obey its commands.

"As the result of these conditions we have drunkenness, vice, immorality and unnatural conditions of life prevailing in our midst, and all that is best and most worth preserving in our common community is being sacrificed at the shrine of Mammon.

"I wish to observe at this point that no reform in our system of government will even appreciably mitigate the faults I have been referring to. Whether it be under the autocratic rule of the czar of Russia; the imperial sway of the emperor of Germany; the limited monarchy of England; the free republics of France and America, no matter what the form or system of government, the condition of the wage workers remains as stated above.

"There is one evil greater probably than all the others named above put together, to which I have yet to refer to—namely the number of men unable to find regular employment. I have made this question a special study in the old country, where we have opportunities of arriving at approximately correct results which perhaps do not obtain here. The evil is not confined to the number of men permanently out of work but to the irregularity of employment to which an over-stocked labor market inevitably leads. The wages of the tradesman may be nominally \$10 per week, but his earnings, owing to broken time, through no fault of his own, may not exceed \$5 per week. Now in the old country were we to take 25 percent of the able-bodied workers and transport them to the moon, we would still have sufficient to supply all the demands of the labor market by working eight hours per day. This fact constitutes a serious menace to the well-being of the worker. It is not only the poor fellows out of work whose cause we have to consider, but the effect which their being out of work has upon those in work. I ask you whether it is not a fact well within the scope of your own knowledge that the long hours and the low wages which prevail to-day in so many industries are the direct outcome of the knowledge that where those who have work are not prepared to accept those wages and work those hours that there are plenty outside the workshop who would be only too glad to take their place. It is surely a scandal on the boasted civilization of the closing years of the nineteenth century that a man should be able to work, willing to work and the right to work denied him.

"Many are the remedies suggested for this state of things. All agree on the evils, but the weakness of the position lies in the diversity of opinion as to what constitutes a remedy. Thrift is highly recommended by a well-meaning section of the country. Thrift means spending less than you earn. But before recommending you to practice it I want to be assured that your income is sufficient to enable you to do so without robbing yourself and your children of any of the comforts and requirements, or even luxuries of civilized life. Intemperance is frequently spoken of as the cause of all the miseries of the poor. As a life abstainer I desire to see a great reform on the part of the people in the matter of drinking, but I do not find that the drinking habit of the rich precipitates them into the depths of poverty, and if drinking does not make the rich poor, neither should it make the worker. My investigation goes to prove that drunkenness is as frequently the result of poverty as poverty is the result of drunkenness.

"Bimetallism, both in the old coun-

try and here, is advocated as the solution for the labor problem. It is said that to limit the coinage to one metal is to deprive the nation of one-half of its purchasing power. If by adding silver to the legal coinage we double the purchasing power of the community, by adding copper and other metals we might treble and quadruple it. What seems to be overlooked is that the purchasing power of a nation rests in its wage-earners. When wages are high the demand for manufactured articles is good; when wages are low the demand falls off, and so long as competition fixes prices and rules wages, it matters not to the worker whether there be one metal or a dozen in circulation, his wages will descend to the starvation point.

"Protection and 'free trade' are battle cries in America still. In 1846 England ceased being a protected country, and threw wide open her portals to the commerce of the world. From then till now she has been developing her free trade principles. You here on the other hand have been seeking to protect yourselves by tariff laws. Several of the old nations of the world have been doing likewise, but whether under protection in America or free trade in England the fortunes of the rich continue to grow, whilst the miseries of the poor do not decrease. Protection protects rents and interest, but not labor. Free trade enlarges the area over which the trader may barter his goods, but does not free the worker from the dominion of capital. Trade unionism has done much for the worker and is calculated to do even more, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that trade unionism does not find work for the unemployed; does not restore the land of the nation to the people, and is at best a barrier which protects the worker against the more glaring of the evils which capitalism would otherwise impose upon him. It is the first step toward the organization of industry, and the workman who is not a trade unionist is the ally of the landlord and the sweater.

"Now I come to sum up. We have seen that the oppression of the worker is not due to the form of government under which he lives, therefore, we conclude that no reform in the system of government will materially improve his position. It is not due to the absence of thrift, nor to his intemperance, nor to any cause over which he has hitherto had any control, but to the fact that the land, without which he cannot live, and the instruments of production, without which he cannot produce wealth, are owned by a section of the community, and are used by that section to make rents and profits. Labor in the hands of the capitalists is a commodity to be used like a piece of machinery. To state the case in this fashion is also to suggest a remedy. There are certain things indispensable to life—food and raiment and house accommodation. We should laugh to scorn any proposal to make private property of the air we breathe, or the sunlight we enjoy. In like manner I submit that all things essential to life should be owned and controlled by the community for the community.

"Competition, it is stated, is necessary to the development of the people. That may be so, but competition in the production of our food supplies is suicidal, and when you come to think of it, all our trade and commerce has for its foundation this fact, that people must produce food and raiment if they are to live.

"I am not a stickler for form. I care not by what name you call that system of industry under which the idler at both ends of the scale would be eliminated. It may be named socialism; it may be named collectivism; it may be spoken of as a co-operative commonwealth or an industrial commonwealth. The name to me is nothing, but I am concerned in seeing an attempt made to realize a happier condition of life for the masses of the people than is possible for them to-day. The application of the remedy here outlined is a matter of some importance.

"The state, I have already hinted, protects property, even at the sacrifice of human life; the whole of the machinery of government from the senate down to your city council is in the hands of the owners of property. Why? Because they have succeeded in dividing the workers into two hostile camps, which they call respectively democrats and republicans. I wish you to observe that within your recollection democrats and republicans have in turn wielded the scepter of power, but the great tide of human misery has flowed on all the same unchecked and undiminished. A rich man, whether he calls himself republican or democrat, is first of all a property owner in the house of representatives to which you send him and will naturally give preference to the claims of property when these conflict with the claims of labor. I ask you, therefore, to have done with party politics in the present accepted sense, and party government. There are but two parties in the state, the rich and the poor. This division runs through society, runs through religion—you will find it in your churches—and should run through politics. Democrats and republicans alike will use workings to prop up their system and support themselves, but the moment labor combines to assert itself then democrats and republicans alike will combine to oppose it. Socialism I believe to be, then, the only remedy, the only permanent remedy for the releasing of our industrial system and independent political action, the chief method for realizing our object. Within five years from now the organized workers of the world will have their international organizations, seeking to secure the active co-operation of all the people of all lands, all nationalities, all tongues, in resisting the growing arrogance of capital. Capital knows no nationality, neither should labor, and I call upon the workmen of America, the country which has pioneered the world of political freedom, to take their place in the vanguard of the industrial army, which is seeking to emancipate the workers from the bondage in which he is held by capital and to secure economic freedom, without which political freedom is but a shadow."