

WHOLE NO. 33.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1895.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

43,102 VOTES.

Vote of Socialist Labor Party in Seventeen States in 1895.

Now Prepare for the Campaign in 1896.

The following is the itemized vote of the Socialist Labor Party in seventeen States. The table does not contain the 1,900 votes cast for Comrade Boerman in Omaha, Neb., who was the only Socialist candidate in that city, nominated by petition. It must also be stated that our comrades in Iowa failed to get their candidates on the official ballot. Whose fault this was we do not know.

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Number of Votes. States include California (2,104), Colorado (Denver) (158), Connecticut (859), Illinois (Chicago) (8,375), Iowa (Davenport) (56), Maine (Rockland) (83), Massachusetts (3,249), Maryland (Golding's vote in Baltimore) (438), Michigan (Detroit) (358), Missouri (1,064), Nebraska (50), New Jersey (4,138), New York (21,025), Ohio (1,867), Pennsylvania (1,236), Rhode Island (1,709), Vermont (Rutland) (48), Total (43,102).

Last year we cast a vote in only nine States; this year in seventeen.

The fifty votes in Nebraska were not cast for candidates, as we could not get ready in time for a ticket. But 50 men wrote the word 'Socialism' on the official ballot, and with this plain declaration, fell joyously in line with our column.

The fight is on. The Socialist Labor Party will henceforth play an important role in American politics. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, California, and other states should take immediate steps to build up the state organizations. Every little helps. Remember this. To vote for our Presidential candidate you must put up a ticket in your own state. In 1896 we want a thorough count of the Socialist vote from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Up Party in 1896! No fusion, no compromise. No Socialist, but a Socialist Party—the Socialist Labor Party!

A LESSON FOR THE CLERGY

If Christ Came to Chicago What Would the Servants of God Mammon Do?

Being somewhat of a neighbor, although in truth not a member of the church in which you hold forth, I have been led to listen to your remarks on Ingersoll's lecture, which, according to my mind and the opinion of many others not altogether (as you possibly surmise) ignorant of Scriptural doctrines; who do not coincide with your tame assertions and unwarranted abuse, which is always given cheap, regarding that great thinker, who being well healed, goes bodily forward like the undaunted Lazarene to scatter the seeds of truth into the brains of those people who in infancy and youth had been drenched in the fogs of superstition; and from the nature of their employment have little spare time to read, think and study for themselves. I do not believe that it can be proved that any form of church legislature was laid down in the Christian as it had been in the Jewish Scriptures, doubtless with a view of fixing a constitution for succeeding generations. In viewing the creation and supervision of religious establishments, they seem like turning their pastors into commercial traders, a trade which should properly emanate from the ardent of zealous justice and sincere piety.

A man who undertakes to pray to God for his fellow-creatures and then claims a pecuniary reward as his due must either be a knave or a fool (don't you, Mr. Pastor, often smile in your sleeve?). His morality must be of the coarsest kind, who, not being virtuous for virtue's sake, expects, as a common salesman, some tangible profit on his wares. 'My house shall be called the house of prayer,' says Christ; 'but ye have made it a den of thieves,' which means they have made a shop of it and, like the traders of the Temple, should be lashed out. It is of no use pleading that those who live at the altar should live by the altar; the common tradesman whose business is not near so profitable or secure might plead in the same method with much more propriety. In all profitable religious establishments, we may, in this Age of Anarchy, justly suspect the value and sincerity of the doctrine, for how are we to know it is not preached for filthy lucre alone? A man having the eternal salvation of his fellow-creatures at heart does not consequently expect to be supported by them in a life of genteel idleness, which many of them at present enjoy, especially if such a life is inconsistent with the precepts of the religion which teaches universal brotherhood on earth—'They will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' Truthful piety is too noble to think of reward in any shape.

Christ, the man whom they profess to follow, never taught nor preached for



OUR CHILDREN'S WELFARE

The Aims and Object of Popular Education a Subject That Concerns the Welfare of All.

The "Sorosia Club" of New York is an organization of literary women. At one of their recent meetings they discussed the subject of education and especially

the working out of a piece of music.

Mrs. Alice May Seudder spoke next on "Travel as a Means of Education." She began by saying: "In old times it took bodily vigor and wealth to gain education in this way. Only the other day I was reading suggestions given in 1820 to some one who was about to start out to see this country. The person was advised to take along a bed, pillows, a medicine chest and a wash basin. We smile when we compare that style with our vestibule trains and floating palaces, making it possible for thousands to see the world at small cost. Travel is an indispensable adjunct to education. Not travel to kill time, but for specific study. Parents should make definite plans for educational travel for their children. As yet this has not taken root, or we would not hear of parents going abroad and leaving their children to the care of servants. The idea that a boy or girl should not travel until school days are over has been prevalent too long. Travel stimulates the brain, gives a new meaning to books, frees a child from narrow prejudices, and gives a wonderful conception of the Creator of the world. Parents who desire the greatest culture for their children should establish a traveling fund. Show them first the mountains, rivers, flora, fauna and architecture of their own country, and then of others, and teach them that this is a part of their education. If you live in New York teach them the old Dutch history, and show them the historical spots. The field is a large one, and can be made intensely interesting to young minds."

The next speaker, Mrs. Alice Bartlett Stimson, said: Kindergarten are now scattered from Maine to California. I came here from St. Louis less than three years ago, and then kindergartens had been a part of the public school system of that city for twenty-seven years, as a result of the efforts of a woman. The kindergarten is based on the whole truth, developing the body, mind and spirit of the child. I am not speaking of these pseudo kindergartens, where children are taught nothing but songs and games, and I think they are often more harmful than helpful, but my mind turns to very large bright rooms filled with crowds of tots. Numbers and environment, large enough for expanding, are necessities for a true kindergarten. I wish you could all look into such a room on the banks of the Mississippi, filled almost entirely with children of foreign birth. There I learned for the first time that the hands of the children of parents who had handled the pick and the shovel and stood at the washtub all their days, were not like the hands of our babes. The little fingers are stiff and clumsy, but the kindergarten exercises bring about a dexterity which, with the accuracy of the eye developed, fits these little ones to something higher than that accomplished by their parents. The relation of hand work and mental activity is so close that it is hard to tell which is the cause and which the effect. The games develop every muscle in the body of the child, and the exercises teach it mental construction, application and originality. "So much for the physical and mental development. When it comes to the

FOREIGN IDEAS—OR PATRIOTISM.

BY C. J. ANDERSON, OMAHA, NEB.

We hear so much about foreign ideas, whenever we mention the word Socialism, I have concluded to write a few lines on the question of Foreign Ideas which may be useful as reference to our capitalistic and would-be capitalistic friends, who seem to think they can stop the growth of Socialism by calling it a foreign idea. Socialism is a foreign idea—so they say—in other words, it is a foreign idea that the people should own anything. They should live in tenement houses, and on mortgaged farms, in order to drop that foreign idea. But I am also informed that they are doing exactly the same thing in Europe. So I suppose it must be called patriotism to be satisfied with living in a tenement house and work for somebody else, and let our own families starve. Call it patriotism, if you please. I notice that in our law-making establishments we can't have any law passed until foreign and domestic capitalists say so. Is this patriotism or a foreign idea? Patriotism! Our capitalist class is trying hard to get the standing army increased. Germany tried this, but was downed by the Socialists. Now, why not drop such foreign ideas. A standing army is a foreign idea, capitalists call it patriotism. Our capitalist friends are building great war ships—so they might be able to butcher the poor innocent people of some other country. This has been the motto of all the foreign countries for centuries, and consequently it must be a foreign idea. The Socialists intend to put a stop to this foreign idea.

The Socialists of Europe work against the ideas of kings and dukes, but our ruling class of America think kings and dukes are just the thing we ought to have. The Socialists advocate the idea that our law-making bodies should be recalled as soon as they fail to do their duty. People tell me such a thing would never do. We learn from abroad that the Socialists there are told the same story.

Foreign idea! We also learn that our millionaires have their daughters married to foreign dukes, just for the sake of a title. Patriotism, of course! In Europe, they spend millions of dollars for the privilege of being ruled. In America—where we have the right to vote—we vote away millions of dollars in order to be ruled. Ruling is a foreign idea. The idea of Socialism is to improve our condition. Call it a foreign idea, if you please. We call it true patriotism. We learn that in our schools boys are drilled like soldiers in order to be a hand and shoot down even their own fathers when they ask for the right to live. This you call patriotism. Workmen unite. Don't let the capitalists side-track us with their talk of foreign ideas. If you hear a poor fool of a workman talk about foreign ideas, mark him down as a poor scrub that can be hired to do any kind of dirty work for the monopoly class.

England's Supremacy Threatened. LONDON, Dec. 14.—The news received here from Glasgow and Belfast today that the great strike in the shipbuilding trades is to continue, has caused a great depression in stocks and in commercial circles, for there is no doubt that the supremacy of Great Britain in shipbuilding is threatened, and large contracts for foreign warships will, unless there is a change for the better very shortly, go to Germany and other countries. It is believed, however, that the employees will have to yield, as pressure is being brought to bear upon them by the Government, in view of the delay in completing work for the British Admiralty.

Every justice loving man is welcome in the Socialist Labor Party.

THE MACHINE.

A Revolution in the Work of Unloading Coal.

One Machine Performs the Work Formerly Done by 150 Men.

It has been some time since I wrote anything for LABOR, so I will write about the new coal dumping machine that is in operation in Cleveland on the N. J., P. & O. Railroad docks. The coal was formerly transferred from the cars to the ships by means of wheelbarrows and by slowly working cranes. The men were paid from 10 to 25 cents per ton for unloading the coal, and during the busy season of the summer and fall there were from 1,300 to 1,600 men employed on the various docks. The new machine was invented by Mr. Timothy Long. The car dumps consists mainly of a large cylinder, with an inside diameter of 11 feet, and an outside diameter of 16 feet, the length being 40 and the circumference 52 feet. It is set on a trestle work on the level with the company's tracks, one of which runs through the cylinder when the latter is at rest. The coal-laden car is placed into the cylinder by a switching engine; and by the time the car is detached from the train it is clamped firmly by a beam running along the side. This beam acts by hydraulic pressure, and the car is held rigid by four iron clamps, which fall upon the car's sides and which are held firmly in place by keys fitting in cogs. These clamps work automatically when the cylinder begins to roll. This is the work of an instant and by means of a lever worked from the end of the cylinder an engine on the dock level is started. When the coal leaves the car, the chutes are then slowly lowered by another engine and the coal slides slowly into the hold, while the cylinder is being rolled back into its place, and the empty car is pushed out by another full one being backed in. The best record made was to unload three ordinary coal cars in three minutes. But the average is to unload about from thirty-five to forty cars in an hour. The main points of the Long machine are: The machine operates rapidly; it empties cars of all sizes, in any order, without adjustment being necessary; and the coal breakage is reduced to a minimum. The machine is comparatively cheap as to its first cost, and is economical of opera-

Only three men are required. These are the engineer or fireman, a man to operate the cylinder, and the third to operate and control the chutes. This machine does the work of about 150 men per day, and it cost the company about \$400 per day while to-day it cost them about \$40 for men, coal, etc. What will the 1,500 men do who are now unloading coal on the other docks when they also will have these unloading machines which will be put in operation in the near future? Is it not time that the workingmen should join the Socialist Labor Party and put these machines as well as all others into the hands of the government. Or in other words in their own hands, for are not the people the government? To be operated for the benefit of all the people, in place of this contemptible industrial system under which we are living to-day, with the machines in private hands, ran for private interest regardless of all the suffering and starving of men, women and little children whose fathers, though willing to work, are unable to find employment, and who are forced to the poor houses and charity institutions to beg in free America. The land, where nature and the labor of men has produced every thing in abundance. Where all could live happy and contented under a just system. Shame on you workingmen who allow this condition to exist by your voting for the old capitalist parties. So rally around the Socialist banner and put an end to it by establishing the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Cleveland, O. L. WEINGART.

OUR PRESS.



Up With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

EDITORIAL.

IN MEMORIAM;

Or, The Funeral Song of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor met in New York and was in session for nearly two weeks. This twelfth annual convention was a failure from the beginning to the end.

The order of the Knights of Labor—the proud ship on the broad sea of Organized Labor—ran against the dangerous rocks of corruption, and down she went to the bottom of the sea.

By means of all kinds of tricks the conservative leaders of the Federation succeeded in defeating the Socialist Plank 10 at the Denver convention.

In our opinion, the New York convention did good work after all. It marked the lines that divide pure and simpledom and Socialism—and this demarcation has been very clearly drawn.

The Socialist Labor Party is the organization that will lead the progressive elements of the American proletariat to victory and success.

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Socialist movement against their own will.

We recognize the fact that strikes and boycotts will be forced upon the working people as long as the capitalist system exists.

Strike for Socialism! Join the Socialist Labor Party!

SYRACUSE MOTION REJECTED

By a Vote of 909 Against 371.

The motion of Section Syracuse concerning the proposed reorganization of the S. L. P. National Executive Committee on the basis that each State organization elect one member to the national body, was as follows:

Table with columns for Sections and For/Against votes across various states including New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, and Miscellaneous.

The proposition is therefore rejected by a majority of 531 votes against it.

By order of the National Ex. Com. HENRY KUHN, Sec.

Well of course now that Keir Hardie has gone, our most ignoble "contemporary" the Evening Post, slashes its putty blade at him.

Are the wageworkers happy and satisfied with their condition? If so, why do they complain so much? Why so many strikes and labor organizations? Is any man satisfied with our present conditions?

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

[Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

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

-Shakespeare.

Barbarism! Here I have a copy of a capitalist paper, dated July 25, 1895. In glancing over the table of contents I find the following items:

These are the news of a single day. This simple fact shows that the conditions of labor are the same in all countries where Capitalism is holding the reigns of government.

Listen to the reading of the following interesting special telegram published in the columns of the Boston "Herald," on July 4th, 1895:

"Spring Valley, Ill., July 3, 1895.—Three hundred coal miners have caused great excitement here by offering to go into voluntary slavery, if guaranteed, for themselves and families, comfortable houses, plenty of fuel, food and serviceable clothing.

The future generations will hardly understand how such horrible conditions could still exist 119 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And then read the following:

"PROPOSITION MADE BY COAL MINERS OF SPRING VALLEY, ILL.:

"Massillon, O., July 18th, 1895.—There having been much discussion as to the accuracy of the reports sent out from Spring Valley, Ill., to the effect that several hundred miners in that district had volunteered to enter into slavery if guaranteed the necessities of life by the mine owners, an inquiry was sent to Mayor Delmagro of Spring Valley, and the following reply has been received:

Do you call these poor miners free American citizens? Fellow-citizens: I have become convinced, after a careful study of the labor problem, that Socialism is the only remedy.

Take Webster's Dictionary. You will find it in every capitalist newspaper office. Webster gives you the following definition: "Socialism—Doctrine or theory of a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."

"Socialist—One who advocates Socialism." Socialism 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 striking at the very root of the system that produces great millionaire robbers and murderers, little tramp thieves and criminals—all the natural products of the excessive wealth on one side and extreme poverty on the other.

Only a few years ago Socialism was looked upon by the average American workman and citizen as an exotic plant. The Socialist was thought to be a man with a whisky bottle in his pocket, with a bulldog revolver in his left and a dynamite bomb in his right hand, an unwashed, uncombed fellow, who would never work, but "divide up" with the "man who saved his money," and "did not spend every cent for beer and whisky."

The struggle for the grand and noble cause of Socialism is on. We must succeed—for our cause is the cause of the people.

We have spoken of the condition of the unemployed. But what is the condition of the people who have employment at low wages? They are deprived of sunshine and air. Before the sun rises the creators of wealth descend the dark mines; and not before the sun has disappeared on the horizon are they allowed to come to the surface and return to their families.

"What sort of society is this that has, to the extent that ours has, inequality and injustice for its basis?" says Victor Hugo. "Such a society is fit only to be kicked out through the windows—its banquet tables, its orgies, its debaucheries, its scoundrelisms, together with all those who are seated leaning on both elbows and enjoying it on the backs of others whom they keep down on

all fours. The hell of the poor is the paradise the rich love to solace themselves in."

The fields that yield their golden-weighted grain Are sheaved and housed by idle hands to-day— No more it grows for him whose labor gains The sweat of brow, too oft his only pay.

The rose that blooms so fragrant on the lawn Is quite beyond the eager hands of mine; It, too, is chance to circumstance the same That causes much the ownership of time.

The air we breathe is but another tool To work for some into another's woe; It, too, is worth so much per cubic foot, And brings its price with stifling overflow.

Freedom and slavery cannot dwell under the same roof. Don't try to chain the living and the dead together. Root out wage slavery. Then, but not until then, shall we all enjoy the blessings of a well regulated social system: the Co-operative Commonwealth of New America.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The American Federation of Labor and its Downfall.

"No progress! Backward! Backward!" This is the music that has been played at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The main business was the election of officers.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Socialist Section St. Louis will give a grand masquerade reception at North St. Louis Turner Hall, on Dec. 21.

St. Louis may yet have a School Board election before April 1. The Socialists are opposed to this election, because the whole thing will be a fizzle, since at least one third of the citizens are not registered.

Comrade Francis Allen will give a lecture on Socialism at North St. Louis Turner Hall some time in January; later on Comrade Chris Rucker will speak on the same subject in South St. Louis Turner Hall.

Sunday Dec. 30, Comrade Rothamel will give a German lecture on Socialism at North St. Louis Turner Hall.

Comrade Sherrie Woodman of Chicago, is expected to deliver a lecture under the auspices of Section St. Louis in the near future.

How would St. Louis suit you for the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party? Centrally located, East and West, South and North would have a chance to be represented. We simply mention this. If you select another city the St. Louis comrades are also satisfied.

The St. Louis comrades have done excellent work lately for the labor press. St. Louis Labor and St. Louis Tageblatt are gaining new subscribers every day.

NO FOREIGN IDEA.

Socialism in Baltimore. Comrade Chas. Backman writes: The Free Discussion Association meets at 302 West Baltimore street every Sunday afternoon from 2:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

A PAPER manufacturer whose plant is represented in the syndicate that is negotiating for the combination of all the newspaper plants says that because there had not been much said of late about the unifying of interests by the various manufacturers, it must not be understood that the thing was not going through.

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