

CHINESE REFORM.

A Native Who Sees the Advantages of Capitalism.

He Would Make His People a New Nation. The Shortcomings of the Present Social System—Wherein the West Can Bring to China a New Life and New Opportunities.

All Chinamen are not hidebound in antiquated traditions, and when one comes across one of the better-educated, traveled subjects of the Celestial Empire one realizes how great a gulf is fixed between him and the majority of his fellows.

You have gone ahead of us in many things, and as those are the lines of prosperity, I, as a patriotic Chinaman, wish to see my country imitating you. Mind, there are disadvantages from the point of view of the mandarins and wealthy section of our society.

In China, nowadays, just as in England at that time, and also at the present, for that matter, no thought is taken of the welfare of the people at large. There is no municipal government, no care is taken of the sanitary conditions under which the poor live.

HE SEES THE CAPITALIST POWER.

Then there is another reform on somewhat similar lines the need for which is brought very forcibly home to one just now—I mean the establishment of an efficient police force.

Another matter which I would take in hand—or rather which, now that the Powers are actually in Peking, they should take in hand—is the public education. In the old days in this country your only form of education—strictly limited to a comparatively small proportion of the population—was the study of the classics of history, heresay, and ethical philosophy.

A very important and much-needed reform—though at first sight its importance will probably not strike the Westerner—is one which must go hand in hand with educational reform.

edicts, lists of honors and disgraces, and court news, with perhaps a declaration on some matter of internal politics. This is the only means that the official Chinaman has of learning the news of the day, and it is absolutely essential—in order to keep him abreast of the world—that the news of the world outside China, all the various foreign cables, and so on, should be published.

I need scarcely say that the sale of honors and titles—one of the most frequent an insidious causes of corruption—ought to be abolished entirely. It can only lead to abuse, and serves no good purpose.

But of all reforms necessary the last that I have to suggest is without doubt the most imperatively needful, the body which is generally known as the Privy Council—no, not the Tsung li Yamen, which is the Foreign Office, is the most powerful body in the country.

The Emperor? Why there never has been such a ruler in the whole history of the present dynasty. He is splendid—he is like the German Emperor, a ruler in more than name—or would have been if he had had the chance.

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RHODE ISLAND.

Some Aspects of Its Economic and Social Conditions.

Density of Population—Illiteracy of the Workers—Industries—Capitalist Concentration of Labor—Figures That Give the Lie to Capitalist Contention That Wages Are Increasing.

By H. SIMPSON.

Rhode Island is, according to its area, the smallest State in the Union. Despite the limited area of the State, it is very thickly populated, and has more inhabitants than many other States with a far wider area.

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SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Fifty thousand, nine hundred and forty-eight children between 5 and 7 years of age go to school. There are 29,732 people of ten years and over, that can neither read or write.

BRANCHES OF EMPLOYMENT. Over 65 per cent. of the population work for a living. More than 100,000 serve the families of the well-to-do—97,375 women and 2,746 men.

Very interesting and instructive figures are given, bearing on the manufacturing industries of the State. The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton goods. In this branch there are 204 firms, with a total capital of \$73,000,000 and an average capital of \$360,000 per firm.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

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THE REAL "DIVISION."

When we speak of an "equal division," we must never forget that in the share of labor are also included the high salaries of superintendents, managers, etc., etc., and that this makes the total average appear much larger than it really is.

in this investigation we shall adhere to the official figures and the irrefutable results we draw from them exclusively.

THE METAL AND MACHINE INDUSTRY.

The second industry of the State in importance is that of metal and machinery. There are 161 firms with a total capital of over \$18,000,000, and an average capital of \$112,154.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARES.

Next in importance is the industry of jewelry and silverware. There are 266 firms with a total capital of over \$12,000,000 and an average capital of \$45,772.

WOODWORK.

In this industry there are 70 firms with a total capital of \$1,322,346 and an average capital of \$19,032. 1120 workers were employed with a total wage of \$603,472, or an average of a little over \$538.

RUBBER GOODS.

The most concentrated industry is the manufacture of rubber goods. There were only five firms with a total capital of \$800,000. 3211 workers employed received a total wage of \$1,050,425 or an average of \$327 per year—\$45.50 per week.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS.

The least concentrated industry is the branch of stone and marble. There are 68 firms with a total capital of \$818,658 and an average of \$12,040. The number of workers employed was 1441, who received a total wage of \$719,316 or an average wage of a little above \$499, that is somewhat below \$10 per week.

THE EFFECT OF CAPITALISTIC CONCENTRATION ON LABOR.

In the above industries are employed more than nine-tenths of the industrial workers of the State. If we consider the workers' average annual wage and his share of the newly created value in relation to the average capital of each factory, we come to the following results:

Table with 4 columns: Average Capital per Factory, Average Annual Wages, The Laborer's Share in Per Cent., and an unlabeled column with values 45, 51, 70, 40, 49, 68.

The general tendency is unmistakable. The workers' annual wage and also his share of the newly created value, are smaller in the more concentrated and larger in the less concentrated industries.

The volunteer talent got in its heavy work after supper and earned and received applause. But the treat of the day remained to Comrade William S. Dalton of the DAILY PEOPLE, New York, who so kindly responded to the committee's request in attending the festival.

"I want a government that will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness, and guarantee to every citizen a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil."

This was said by Mr. William J. Bryan down South last Tuesday. He was talking to a crowd of Southern Democrats who stand for and practice the disfranchisement of the colored citizen.

NOMINEES

Of the Socialist Labor Party For Congress and County Offices in Essex Co., N. J.

Convention Meets and Nominates Ticket—Endorses Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—Malloney and Remmel Cheered—Banner Raising a Success.

NEWARK, N. J. Sept. 9.—While the goods were being trotted out, under the leadership of H. P. Malhen and a squad of workmen clubbers; while dupes of a brewers' union were advertising so-called bee: of a certain make, instead of themselves, on their turnout; while the latter day fakirs in the fakirs' electioneering parade were showing a banner referring to Hazelton, Brooklyn, Bull Pen, etc., in big letters, and the advice to vote for the middle class fraud and stool-pigeon Presidential candidate, E. V. Debs, in small letters, but neglecting, with unprecedented valor, to mention the party that nominated Gene; while all this and more was being shown the local politicians, the class-conscious militants of Section Essex County were assembled, busily engaged in nominating a ticket, to enable the workmen of Essex County to vote for their class.

With Louis Cohen in the chair and Harry Roberts secretary, the convention in short order set up the below ticket: For Congress—Sixth District, M. Hoffmann.

For Supervisor at Large—H. B. Ott. For County Register—H. G. Owen. For Members of General Assembly—W. Goetze, Harry Rubowitz, N. S. Wilson, H. Hartung, F. Doyle, Samuel H. Dudley, J. Mattick, Harry W. Rachel, G. Johnson, William E. Walz, G. Lundberg.

Then followed the indorsement of the proceedings of the national convention; of the national candidates; of the New Jersey state convention proceedings and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Thereupon adjournment sine die.

And wasn't there some cheering done? A big Malloney and Remmel banner was raised across Springfield avenue. The "Marseillaise" was sung and resung, filling ear and heart with its stirring rhythm, the chorus singing with a vim and fervor not often heard. As the last note died away, there were cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, cheers for Malloney and Remmel, cheers for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. A jolly entertainment followed, beginning with an attack upon the festive board and the clinking glass. The hall was agreeably cool despite the hot weather, and with the four large tables, the shining white linen, the superbly cooked cold luncheon and the sparkling nectar of Gambirinus, presented an appearance pleasing as well as promising to the inner man. The Socialists of Essex county knowing the art of enjoying themselves, joined this to their natural sociability and a jolly good time they had. An additional, if not the prime factor was the purpose of raising revenue for the Cause.

The volunteer talent got in its heavy work after supper and earned and received applause.

But the treat of the day remained to Comrade William S. Dalton of the DAILY PEOPLE, New York, who so kindly responded to the committee's request in attending the festival. In inspiring tones, with strong force, his encouraging address will long resound in the memory of the listeners, not to forget his grand rendering of "I am a Proletaire."

The affair was voted a decided social success, and will be the last one, in all probability, until after election. The workmen of Essex county, who seek their own emancipation from the thraldom of wage slavery, and have sense enough to strive for the entire return of their labor, will put the straight ticket in the ballot box next November, which is headed, Socialist Labor Party, Malloney and Remmel the candidates.

William Jennings Bryan says some very pointed things occasionally; so pointed, in fact, that he gets jabbed by them. In Ohio he told his listeners on September 7:

"If the workman does not know how to vote in order to hurt the trusts, he should watch the trust magnates vote and then vote the other way."

At Parkersburg, West Virginia, Bryan addressed a meeting over which presided an ardent Democrat and a faithful supporter of Bryan. He was also a millionaire and a trust magnate.

If the workmen watch this trust magnate voting, and see Trust Magnate Croker, and Cotton Baler Trust Magnate Jones, and the others who will vote for Mr. Bryan, and then will take Mr. Bryan's advice, Malloney and Remmel will be elected.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions on. The rate for all three months' subscriptions is 15 cents.

Socialist Leaflets

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900. Until Election Day The Price is Reduced to \$1.25 per Thousand

With Malloney on his campaign tour, the campaign of 1900 may be said to be opened. The next two months will be great months for making Socialism. Oftentimes a good speech will set a workman to thinking, but in order that his ballot may be landed in the ballot box for the Socialist Labor Party that speech must be followed up by literature every line of which is adapted to hammering home the truths of Socialism. The following leaflets, PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, are well adapted for this work.

LEAFLETS IN ENGLISH.

Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists.

This leaflet has had a large sale and is an excellent one to begin with. It presents in plain language the salient features of capitalist oppression. The machinery question is briefly treated, as well as some of the causes of low wages. The effect of competition on the working class is clearly explained, and the fundamental principles of society under the Socialist Republic are briefly sketched.

Socialism.

This leaflet is an excellent follower for "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists." It consists of an address by the late William Watkins, of Ohio. It traces the development of production from the days when the mechanic owned his tools to the present, with the tools owned by the capitalist; and this is an important point that should be hammered home; if a workman will once get it into his head that the changes which will bring the ownership of the means of production into harmony with the method of production, he is well on his way to the Socialist Labor Party. The effect of machinery on the working class is graphically shown, and a clear presentation of the aims and objects of Socialism and Socialists is given.

The Trust.

McKinley and Bryan both proclaim their hostility to the Trust. The trust magnates, however, seem to know a thing or two, for about as many of them belong to the Bryan brand of capitalism as to the McKinley brand. Neither the Democratic capitalists nor the Republican capitalists know anything about the causes of the trust, its development, or its future. The leaflet, "The Trusts," treats the trust as an instrument of production, and traces its development through the various stages of capitalism. The effect of the trust on the working class, the middle class, and the capitalist class is tellingly portrayed. "The Trust" is an excellent leaflet for the present campaign.

LEAFLETS IN GERMAN.

Onkel Sam und Bruder Jonathan.

This leaflet contains a reproduction of four of the best "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogues. "Brother Jonathan" has a head that is full of economic kinks, and "Uncle Sam" straightens them out in great shape. "Brother Jonathan" first believes in the good old time plan of quitting a job if you don't like it, and letting the next fellow go to work in peace—strikes are wrong. "Uncle Sam" demolishes this theory by showing that it is often by strikes that the working man keeps from starving. The army of the unemployed is next taken up, and it is shown that the "army of the unemployed is the dagger wielded by the capitalist class to stab the working class."

The third dialogue is very interesting. Machinery has been introduced into the factory where "Brother Jonathan" earns his living, and he is thrown out of work. Consequently he is imbued with a wild desire to smash up the machinery. It does not take long for "Uncle Sam" to straighten him out on that. And then the poor devil wanders from one thing to another—the gold standard, free silver, the single tax, and a number of other things that do not concern him at all. At last he is completely weeded by the logic of Socialism, and becomes convinced that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party of the working class.

This leaflet is an excellent one for every day in the year.

LEAFLETS IN FRENCH.

Que Veulent Les Socialistes?

One one side of this leaflet appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page, entitled, "Premier Pas Vers le Socialisme"—"First Steps to Socialism."

A Plain Statement of Facts.

You can't get around a fact; and this leaflet is especially designed for people who desire facts. Taking as a basis the figures of the last census, it is shown that the working class can buy back with their wages but 23 per cent. of the wealth they produce. To this glaring fact of capitalist robbery others of the same tenor are added, and before the concluding paragraph is reached the leaflet covers the capitalist system of production as it affects the working class. It closes with a ringing plea for the workmen to vote with the Socialist Labor Party for the abolition of capitalism and the unfolding of the banner of the Socialist Republic.

The Class Struggle.

"The Class Struggle" will do you work any where and every where. The first part of the leaflet treats of the class struggle in general, and then gets down to business with the capitalist class and the working class. The development of the two classes is treated in an interesting manner, and the nature of the class struggle between them is clearly shown. The leaflet demonstrates that the working class is bound to succeed the capitalist class as the ruling class, and thus develops the Socialist Republic.

Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions.

The labor fakirs are doing their best to spread the impression that the Socialist Labor Party is opposed to trade unions. It is true that the Socialist Labor Party is opposed to trade unions of the Samuel Gompers brand, which are used by the capitalists to more thoroughly exploit the working class. The Socialist Labor Party has always been the organizer of bona fide unions—trade unions that keep in vision fixed on the Socialist Republic, and in the meantime give the bona fide black eye whenever they can. The leaflet traces the growth of capitalism through its various stages, and shows that the organizations of labor must be different in those different stages. Unions that could do great work in the early days of capitalism, find themselves helpless in modern times—the pure and simple union is valueless. The bona fide labor union is then developed. The worker who reads this leaflet can agree with the "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions."

Was will der Socialismus?

On one side of this leaflet is printed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page on "Die ersten Schritte zum Socialismus"—"First Steps to Socialism."

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