



GREAT SUCCESSES.

THE TOUR OF LIEBKNECHT AND THE AVELINGS.

Warm Receptions and Large Meetings for the Noted Socialists—Chicago Especially Enthusiastic—Milwaukee and Detroit in Line.

The tour of our distinguished Comrades Liebknecht and Aveling has been a series of successes. The more important the cities in which they have spoken the greater are the results. Detroit and Milwaukee had brilliant assemblages which will without doubt bear fruit in good season. The meeting in Chicago on 5th inst., however, was simply grand. The capitalistic press conceded an audience of 3,500. An interesting report of the western tour has reached us and we give it in full:

The visit to Chicago was not naturally looked forward to with more interest, perhaps almost anxiety, than that to any other town in the states. In the first place the town is in a very ferment of excitement; it has for months been more or less in a state of siege; nowhere perhaps at the present time does party feeling on all sides run so high as here. Then, too, Chicago has been considered the stronghold of anarchism. It is true that the anarchism there to-day smacks strangely of scientific Socialism. Thus, after preaching against all organization, and especially against political action, we suddenly find these *Herrn Anarchisten* demanding organization, and claiming the marvellous triumphs of the Labor Party at the late election as their special work! However, "there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just," and if for the future anarchists are content to adopt our program and work for it their sins may be forgiven them. As a matter of fact, the so-called anarchists are no anarchists at all. As usual, there are about one man and a half who are anarchists and who make more noise than twelve other men. As usual, too, these one and a half have behaved disgracefully. The one paper that misrepresented the Liebknecht and the Avelings attacked them in that peculiarly refined and delicate fashion affected by Herr Most, and his followers, was the Chicago *Arbeiter Zeitung*. However, as the offender has had a very thorough beating for his behavior, we will hope that he will learn better manners for the future, and we need say no more about the matter.

The Liberal League—composed of many well-known Chicago people—had invited the Avelings to be present on Sunday night, and the hall where their meetings are held was packed, and a very pleasant, and we believe useful, hour or two were spent there. Dr. Aveling spoke for some half hour or so, setting forth the central doctrine of Socialism. After the speech, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the singularly intelligent, educated audience (counting among their number many prominent lawyers, doctors, Knights of Labor, women's rights' advocates, Free-thinkers, etc.) those who wished to ask questions were requested to do so. Many of the usual type, and many that showed very unusual anxiety to master the meaning of Socialism, were asked, and responded to by Dr. and Mrs. Aveling. Then time was allowed for discussion. Here again many of the stereotyped remarks were made, and on the other hand also some more intelligent arguments brought forward. These having been summed up and replied to by Dr. Aveling, the meeting broke up after first voting nem. con. (only some dozen people out of the 300 or 350 present not voting) that "those

present believe the theory of surplus value to be true, and are of opinion that the wage system should be abolished." This was put by our excellent friend and Comrade Morgan, and so many cried out they would "second it" that it is impossible to say who the seconder really was. Among them we may mention Schilling Simpson, Warner and two ladies whose names we do not know. The Chicago press, having been giving our friends admirable free advertisements in the shape of interviews, "personals," "leaders," "letters," it was a foregone conclusion that the meeting to be held on Monday night at Aurora Turner Hall would be a great success. But probably neither friends nor foes expected quite such a success as we had. The only people who said it was *not* a success were the disappointed ones who couldn't get in! As it was, too many friends had been admitted for the gallery threatened to give way and bent quite in at the center. And small wonder. People were standing on the forms, between the forms, almost upon each other. In the body of the hall it was the same, and as several of our friends said, "We couldn't all applaud at once because we were packed so closely that some of us could not move our arms unless those standing by put their down to give us a turn."

Both Dr. and Mrs. Aveling spoke at some length, about two hours between them, after having been introduced in a very pithy little speech by Mr. Morgan, one of the best workers in our party. Dr. Aveling and Mrs. Aveling both, while disclaiming all connection with anarchism, made forcible appeals for a new trial for the men so unfairly condemned. They said that such a trial was not to be asked for as a favor, but as a right, and in the name of common justice. Both speakers also dealt with the press, and we need hardly say that although the reports of the Chicago papers were tolerably fair, these portions of the speeches that denoted or ridiculed the papers have not appeared *in extenso*. But the audience were thoroughly delighted, and the only people who spent a *mauvais quart d'heure* were the reporters present. The enthusiasm of the meeting was immense, and every "point" made by the speakers told especially when the people were called upon to join the S. L. P., to make this a large American Socialist Party, and to carry on the work begun at the last election. We are certain that an incalculable amount of good has been done the cause by their visit, and much of the confusion engendered of anarchistic middle-headedness cleared up.

We should also add that while the Chicago people were delighted with the result of their meetings, our visitors were no less delighted. They have repeatedly said that they have nowhere found more excellent Comrades than here, and a section that numbers among it such men as are working for the Party in Chicago cannot fail to make that Party a great power.

On Tuesday morning before leaving Chicago the Avelings had to speak at Bloomington that evening. An informal kind of a meeting was gotten up by a young Chicago doctor and his wife, both intensely interested in the Socialistic movement, and anxious to have some of the "cultured" people meet and talk with our English agitators. At this meeting a bishop, numerous clergymen, business men and lawyers, *gentleman doctors*, lady doctors and writers were present, and an interesting debate followed, both Dr. Aveling and his wife telling the good folk that their "venture" wasn't anything to be very proud of. It is interesting to note that many of these people, the better among them, were entirely on the Socialistic side, and not a few had "voted the labor ticket." One "lady" present was much exercised in mind because Socialists are supposed to favor the holding (1/5) of women in common! And the "lady" had great difficulty

in understanding that woman was not a commodity, though under our present wretched system her womanhood is but too often the only commodity she commands, and just as the man sells his labor-power she sells her womanhood, either for marriage or as a prostitute.

After a stay in Chicago that will long be remembered by both the visitors and those visited, the Avelings went off to Bloomington. Though it poured with rain, although the workers in Bloomington are still comparatively well off, the meeting was a good one. The speakers hid themselves out specially to showing that though comparatively well off by the very necessity of things these people must sooner or later be forced into the ranks of the poorer or non-worked workers or of the unemployed, while the small shopkeepers were invariably doomed to be "gobblid" by the big ones. Some good new members were made, and the last words spoken to Avelings as they went away early the next morning were that when they came again there would be "a large American Section."

On Wednesday night the Avelings spoke at La Salle, the hall being filled in every corner—almost entirely by the workers from the mines, glass and engine works, a Scotchman, Mr. McLaughlin, being chairman. Among those present was, however, also one of the millionaires of La Salle, one Hegeler, the largest zinc-works employer. He is a man with great pretensions to superior intellect and scientific attainment. He is a friend and follower of Herbert Spencer, and a great "individualist." As to the opinion of his unfortunate employes (though as things go Hegeler is a tolerably decent person) that is not quite at one with him. The work they do is of the most unhealthy and dangerous kind, and their scathed and burned and disfigured faces are hardly human. The misery of the La Salle people is intense. The "best" wages, wretchedly insufficient for even the most common necessities of life, and Poles are constantly being imported to undersell the rest of the workers. Lately, some of the Poles, beginning to understand, had joined hands with their American and German fellows, and at once the employers, the Individualist Hegeler amongst them, sent for a fresh batch of people! These not speaking the language, used to the most miserable existence, and positively hopeless, are of course mere slaves, and *must* work for any wages. This the Avelings made very clear, and their simple exposition of the manner in which the wealth of all the employers comes from unpaid labor evidently impressed the people deeply. A collection was taken and Mr. Hegeler actually gave \$5. But far more interesting is the fact that of their little the wretched people also gave to help the cause, \$10 being given by them. In face of such facts, how can we help feeling proud and hopeful of the work that our Party is doing?

ARMOUR'S LATEST.

Like a spoiled child that can't have what it wants, Armour, the boss hog killer, begins to whine. He is trying an old royal trick, known as the sympathy game. A report is given to the papers that an attempt has been made to poison him, with the view to draw attention from his treatment of his employes and cast suspicion upon them. But it won't work. Sensible folks don't credit the story. It is too old a "chestnut."

PERHAPS A BIG STRIKE.

The members of Italian Freight Handlers' Union, No. 1, New York, are complaining about the harsh treatment they are receiving from the bosses on the West Side wharves, where they are mostly employed. They have placed a bill of grievances in the hands of a committee of their Union, and if the abuses are not immediately corrected there will be a strike of 3,000 Italian freight

AN IRISH EVICTION.

HOW LAND MONOPOLY WORKS IN IRELAND.

A Brave Farmer Resists the Crowbar Brigade and Forces it to Abandon its Heartless Work, Rent of the Bailiffs and Police Force.

Cork, Ireland, Nov. 2. Very remarkable, the long and painful campaign in Ireland, was this witness more determined opposition than that which occurred recently at Castleview. The facts of the case are these: Timothy Hurley held a farm under a lease at Castleview, three miles from Clonohilly, from F. E. Bennett, Rosscarbogy, comprising fifty acres, at the yearly rent of 110 pounds sterling, the judicial rent of which was 52 pounds sterling. About a month ago the sheriff attempted to recover possession. The tenant objected to the eviction on the point that a laborer in re-employment, who was in occupation of a house, had not been served. It happened that account to be abandoned, and last Monday was fixed for the eviction. It was kept a profound secret.

The authorities were most potent, and endeavored to have the matter carried out quietly. About 100 black-throated police, commanded by District Inspector Carr, marched to the residence of Timothy Hurley. At the house they were joined by three bailiffs. The doors and windows were closed, and the tenant and a number of men occupied the upper story at a height of about fifty feet. The police were drawn up in line in the large yard in front of the house. Hurley asked if he was to get any statements. Cambridge, the bailiff, said he had no authority in the matter, only to take possession.

Hurley said as he was to get no concession of justice, he would give all the resistance in his power. Let them take possession and put him out if they could. The bailiffs smashed a large window on the ground floor to effect an entry, when a quantity of hot water was poured down on them, Cambridge getting the full contents. When soon after with four policemen he was climbing an entrance by the front door, a large piece of millstone came on his shoulder, dislocating it.

Having got into the room on the ground floor, the bailiffs were proceeding to remove the furniture, but pieces of iron and stones came down in showers upon them, while similar missiles were hurled from the upper windows. The police and others in the yard escaped narrowly from receiving serious injuries. Mr. Carr remonstrated. Hurley told him to do his best. He was defending and keeping his house, and would not leave until he was removed. The missiles still continuing from the windows, Carr and the police several times entered the house and attempted to get up when the parties were. This was found to be impossible. The staircases were removed and all communication was cut away and huge pieces of masonry were coming from above.

It was really dangerous to remain below in the house. The inside was kept up, and Mr. Carr got highly annoyed, and in commanding tones said he would have his men to fire if they did not desert. Hurley told him to fire away; he would stick to his holding.

The police were then commanded to advance nearer the house, and grounded and presented arms. This threat did not have any effect on the besieged. Several fires could be observed from the windows, and voices in defiant tones inviting the police to fire away and do their best. Affairs were now becoming alarming. Fortunately, Rev. John O'Han and Rev. Jeremiah O'Han came to the

scene and remonstrated with Mr. Carr that there was no justification to resort to these extreme measures, as no one had been injured. A long discussion took place, which had the effect of restraining Mr. Carr.

The bailiffs struck work, and refused to proceed further. They said their lives were in danger, and they could not by any possibility for the present carry out the eviction. They and the police stood still in the yard.

The missiles ceased, the parties still holding their posts. Matters went on in that way for hours, the crowd becoming enthusiastic at seeing the triumph of the besieged party and the discomfiture of the minions of the law. After various consultations between the police authorities and the bailiffs—seeing the ridiculousness of their position, their inability to go further, and the uselessness of remaining order was given and they marched away, leaving the besieged parties in undisputed possession of their quarters.

PROPOSED PLATFORM OF THE LABOR PARTY.

City and Town of New Haven.

1. We claim the title "Labor Party" because we recognize the existence of an oppressed class of wage-workers as a fundamental fact, and the emancipation of this oppressed laboring class as our foremost object.
2. The platform of the Knights of Labor, which was adopted by the State Convention of the Labor Party of Connecticut, we re-adopt and accept as an expression of our opinions upon the subjects treated.
3. We demand municipal self-government.
4. While we believe that the public schools of the nation should be conducted on a uniform plan, we demand that the scholars shall be furnished with the necessary textbooks free of charge.
5. We demand that our assessors shall assess land at its full value, in order that the holders of unimproved land for speculative purposes shall pay their full share of taxes.
6. The municipality should obtain possession as soon as practicable of all public conveniences, such as the water and gas supply, the telephone system, and public transportation.
7. The wards should be subdivided into smaller election districts, for the greater convenience of the elector and the better management of elections.
8. We demand the simplification of our municipal government, and the consolidation of city and town.
9. We demand an equitable representation in the State legislature, according to population; and we solemnly protest against paying about one-sixth of the State tax while we are allowed but one-hundredth of the representation.
10. We view with disapproval the evident effort to make of East Rock Park an exclusive pleasure ground for the rich, by the prohibition of public conveyances upon the roads leading to the summit.
11. Eight hours should constitute a day's labor for all public functionaries whether they be laborers, mechanics or clerks, and they should receive such pay as is necessary for decent living and consistent with the dignity of a great municipality.
12. We demand the abolition of contract work for the municipality, and where the assistance of private persons or firms is required, preference should be given those who do not require their employes to work more than eight hours per day and who pay such wages as are considered equitable by the organizations of the workers in the respective branches of work required.
13. In order to carry out these objects, we demand a new city charter, and pledge ourselves to the support of the Labor Party as the only party whose adherents are interested in the adoption of our principles.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.

A CONCISE AND CORRECT EXPLANATION OF SOCIALISM.

Fundamental Doctrines of American Institutions—Two Extremes. Individualism and Altruism—Socialism the Golden Mean.

Some of the New York "great" (the computation is made by the square yard) dailies are suddenly displaying a remarkable interest in Socialism, and are devoting columns to its discussion. This is partly explained by the fact that the *Leader*, a straight-out workingmen's paper and the organ of the Labor Party, now makes its daily appearance and ably defends the labor movement in its various progressive phases, including the most advanced and logical, known as Socialism, towards which all the progressive political, social and industrial movements converge.

One of the letters published in the *Health* impressed us as being a most correct and concise explanation of Socialism, and we reprint it for the benefit of those of our readers who are studying the labor problem with an honest purpose. Here it is:

"Socialism is the name given to a certain ethical doctrine; that is, a doctrine of what is right and wrong in certain lines or departments of human activities.

"As the term signifies, it is a doctrine opposed to complete individualism.

"The doctrine of complete or extreme individualism is well expressed in the familiar phrase: 'Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' This describes complete egotism or individualism. It forms the one extreme of the various doctrines or systems of ethics (science of right and wrong in human actions). The other extreme—the doctrine antithetical to this egotism (complete selfishness)—is altruism, or complete sacrifice of self for others. This is represented in the phrase: 'When struck on one cheek turn the other also.'

"As the golden mean between these two extremes stands Socialism, or, as it may be well expressed, the doctrine of equality or equal rights. It is well described by the phrase: 'Live and let live.'

"This is the ethical meaning of Socialism, and has been laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the fundamental doctrine for our American institutions. But this doctrine or principle has been only as yet but partially applied or carried out in our social or public laws and institutions. Particularly in our business or economic laws and institutions the old selfish and class rule system that we allowed to be carried over from a 'foreign' country (England) has never been brought into accord with those fundamental 'American' principles.

"The work of doing that has now begun, and in a particular and political sense this work or effort is Socialism. CHARLES FIELD."

LABOR LITERATURE.

The office of the WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE will have a full supply of labor literature on hand as soon as the proper arrangements can be made. A complete list will be published next week, and the prices will be low. The publications of the Socialist Labor Party, both American and foreign, and the works of Marx, George, Lasalle, Bebel, Engels and other famous writers will be included in the lists. Orders by mail will be promptly filled.

Address communications in reference to the organization of new Trade and Labor Unions to P. O. Box 1502, New Haven, Conn.