



WM. LIEBKNECHT.

THE VETERAN SOCIALIST'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

Under the Flag of All Nations—The Catholicity of Socialism.
"Let Your Cry Be Forward! and Victory is Assured."

Just after the forms of last issue of this paper were closed on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., Comrade William Liebknecht was bidding good-bye to the Socialists of America through their representatives in New York. The great hall of Cooper Union was crowded with men and women who came to see and hear our distinguished guest for the last time before his departure for Europe. The platform was draped with the red flag of all nations. Secretary Rosenberg called the meeting to order. The Socialist Singing Society sang Heine's "Weavers" with good effect, and the orchestra of the Progressive Musical Union rendered several selections. Comrade Walther of the New York Executive Board welcomed Mr. Liebknecht back to New York in a short speech. He said, in substance:

"We have arranged this festivity in order to make as pleasant as possible the last days which our good friend Liebknecht will pass on American soil. Our welcome showed Herr Liebknecht, Dr. Aveling and his wife that the Social-Democratic agitation lived and flourished here as well as in Europe. He will now tell you of the impressions obtained during his tour through the country."

Round after round of applause greeted our visiting comrade as he stepped forward. He said:

"Do not expect a set speech from me to-night, my friends, but I shall speak to you from my heart the things which dwell therein." He then proceeded to give his impressions of the situation in this country. He said he had been struck by the catholicity of Socialism. In every town he visited he addressed a large, intelligent audience of Socialists. This spoke not only for the universality of the socialistic belief, but also for the numerical strength of their party. Referring to the newspaper men whom he had met during his stay in America, Herr Liebknecht said that "at first they misrepresented the movement; they confounded us with anarchists, dynamiters, and goodness knows what. Towards the end of my visit I have noticed a marked improvement. They have treated my comrades and myself with courtesy, and appear to be desirous of finding out what our movement really means."

In conclusion, he said: "They may say that we are only a few handfuls of Germans who meet together and call ourselves Socialists. In answer I point to the battalion of workmen, 68,000 strong, who worked and voted for Henry George. There will be five, six, ten men spring up for every one of these at the next election. Courage! It was the opening wedge. Your adversaries only polled about 150,000 for their bourgeois candidates, and these votes were drawn from the dregs of the community. Let your cry be, Forward! and victory is assured."

Chairman Rosenberg then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted amid great applause:

"We, members of the Socialistic Labor Party and workmen of New York, in Cooper Union assembled, extend here-with our heartfelt thanks to the Social Democracy of Germany for having on our invitation delegated to us their best, truest representative, Comrade William Liebknecht, not for any purpose of extending financial help to the Party, but for strengthening the Socialistic agitation in this country, as well as the bonds of international brotherhood between the working people of the old and new worlds."

Together with this expression of thanks, we extend a hearty greeting to our comrade about to depart, and give him the assurance that the Socialists of the United States appreciate fully the work of propaganda done by our brother, William Liebknecht, and that they will never forget to aid their brothers on the other side of the ocean whenever they will need our help in their struggle for the emancipation of the toiling masses."

The audience then dispersed, singing the inspiring "Marseillaise."

After leaving the hall Herr Liebknecht and his daughter went to

Brooklyn, where they attended a farewell concert and ball given in his honor in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

On Saturday morning Comrade Liebknecht sailed for Europe to return, perhaps, with August Bebel, for a second tour through the United States.

THE PROPAGANDA TOUR.

The Avelings at Kansas City, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

From Davenport the Avelings set out for Kansas City, and with the result of their visit to this wild western town both they and the Kansas comrades have reason to be more than satisfied. On the Sunday a pleasant informal little meeting was held at a place known as "Joe and Charley's," (there is a delightful free-and-easiness about Kansas City) where after words of welcome were spoken by Comrade Trautwein replied to by the Avelings, and where there was some talk and discussion afterwards. The next (Monday) evening the public meeting was held at Kump's Hall—and ever since there has been much grieving and regret. No, not because it was a failure, but because our comrades had packed in the people in such a way that they were positively unable to move, and it became doubtful how they could ever be unpacked again. Still at least 500 people had to be refused admission. Hence the tears of the Kansas comrades. From the foregoing facts it will be gathered that the meeting was an enormous one. But the best yet remains to be told. The appeal to form a Section of the S. L. P. there and then was responded to by forty men and women, of whom thirty-five are American, and who enrolled their names after the meeting. Among those who have joined are many who should prove invaluable helpers to our energetic German friends in Kansas City, and not the least invaluable are two quite young fellows, known generally as "the boys." These boys are Walter and Harry Vrooman, and though the elder of them is only a lad they edit a Labor paper, and will be useful members, because they are earnest and anxious to learn as well as teach. Dr. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, and others whose names we cannot call to mind, also joined us. Surely, such a success is an encouragement for all Sections; and we must not forget that it is due to the untiring energy of the German Section at Kansas City, who had worked hard to get up this meeting, and who may well feel proud of what they have achieved. This "German" Section is now one with the American Section. All the Kansas Germans speak such excellent English that it was decided to have only one strong Section composed of Americans and Germans. With such workers in the West as we have at Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, the East must look out or it will be outstripped by the West. "Competition" to get up the best sections of the S. L. P. none of us will object to. One of the Kansas papers, the *Times*, which has been peculiarly four-mouthed in speaking of Socialists, not knowing the facts, contemptuously asked "how many converts he had made." To this of course Dr. Aveling replied that "the number of converts was 40, as far as the enrolling of new members that night was concerned, and doubtless during the next week they would be able to find out how many others. Another paper, the *Journal*, in its report stated that "an appeal to join the Central Labor Union had not been responded to, the audience filing out quietly." To this journal Mr. Aveling wrote, pointing out that the only truth in the paragraph was the fact that the audience went out "quietly." No appeal had been made for the Central Labor Union, "but all sympathizing with Socialism had been asked to join the S. L. P., and forty responded there and then."

From Kansas City the Avelings

made for St. Louis, thus beginning the "return journey." Here, too, a good meeting of some 1500 (this is the estimate of a capitalist journal) was held on the 25th, and this although an entrance fee was charged. There, too, a good American section is being formed. On the Wednesday (24th) a reception was given the guests and largely attended. Here only a few informal addresses were made, by George Winter, Dr. Aveling, Mrs. Aveling (who spoke German) and Max Stohr. Our St. Louis friends are very hopeful of the results that are almost certain to follow from the meetings of Liebknecht and the Avelings.

On the 27th a meeting was held at Indianapolis, but was not very largely attended. It is true the hall was an enormous one, and so spoilt have we become by past success that when a hall is not crowded there is a sense of failure. Moreover here too a goodly number of people have come forward and will start an English-speaking section. On the 19th Mrs. Aveling spoke at Davenport, and Dr. Aveling spoke at Moline on the same night.

At all meetings friends are urged to support a Labor press, and especially the WORKMAN'S ADVOCATE.

LABOR'S CANDIDATE.



PETER LYNCH.

It is natural that a quiet, unostentatious workman should not be generally known in a large city like New Haven; therefore we publish the above picture which, though rather crude, still represents very fairly the honest countenance of the workmen's choice for Mayor.

ATTENTION VOTERS!

On the last page will be found the City and Town Tickets, together with the Ward nominations as far as heard from up to the time of going to press. Vote early, and see that your tickets are right.

LABOR NOTES.

Six K. of L. Assemblies, Glass Workers, have surrendered their charter rather than sustain the strike ordered by D. A., 149 in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two hundred glass blowers employed by Wm. Brookfield, Williamsburg, N. Y., struck. They say they will stay out all winter to get their demands.

Wm. H. Wallace, assistant superintendent of the Consolidated road, and S. B. Opydyke, superintendent of the New Haven and Northampton road, were arrested on a charge of blacklisting a former employe, Thomas Meaney. They gave bonds for future appearance. Meaney belongs to no labor organization, but organized labor will view with interest the outcome of the case against the boss boycotters.

Street Car Employes' Local Assembly of Knights of Labor, of Philadelphia, are said to be formulating plans for the purchase and control of one of the street railway lines.

THE GRAND RALLY.

HENRY GEORGE SPEAKS FOR THE LABOR PARTY.

Carl's Opera House Crowded—Peter Lynch, the Labor Candidate for Mayor, Introduced—Elect Him if You Can. Do Your Best.

Last Monday's Labor rally at Carl's Opera House was a grand affair. The house was crowded with between three or four thousand interested people from all the walks in life. Among the occupants of seats upon the platform were six or seven clergymen, and Superintendent of Public Schools, Henry C. Dutton.

The chairman of the town committee, Charles Stodel, called the meeting to order and introduced Peter Lynch, candidate for Mayor, as chairman of the meeting, who was received with prolonged cheers.

Thanking the audience for their kind reception, and the Labor Party for nominating him, he continued:

"It may appear presumptuous for me, a humble individual taken from your ranks of labor, who have earned my bread for 35 years by the sweat of my brow, to stand before you as a candidate for office. But is more as an advocate of the principles of the new party than as a candidate that I speak to you to-night. I am firmly and honestly of opinion that strikes and boycotts cannot right the wrongs of the laboring man. The ballot is our best means."

The Harugari Liedertafel then sang a glee, and were rewarded with enthusiastic applause, after which Henry C. Baldwin made a short and eloquent speech, and, after another song by the Liedertafel, the secretary read the Platform of the Labor Party, which was printed in the WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE last week, and also the following Declaration:

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson, that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living, and that one generation cannot grant away the equal rights of succeeding generations to its use. We hold that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights to the equal use of natural elements, and that the system which disinherits the masses and compels human beings to buy with their sweat the privilege of living and working on this earth to be a fundamental wrong, which is the fruitful parent of social evils, bringing about an unnatural competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth-producer the industrial slave of the idler who grows rich by hoarding.

We hold that all that is produced by labor whether of hand or head belongs to the producer and should be secured to him. We hold that the value which attaches to the the surface of the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and we propose, therefore, to abolish all taxation upon buildings, improvements and all other things of human production, and by taxation on the value of land alone to provide for purposes of common necessity and benefit. In this way we propose to make it unprofitable for monopolizers to hold lands, mines, forests or city lots which they are not putting to use, and thus throw open to citizens who wish to make themselves homes, or employ their labor in producing wealth, the abundant opportunities which our common Father has provided for all his children.

We hold, moreover, that the advantage accruing to society by reason of the growth of knowledge and the perfection of invention belong, after the due reward of individual exertion, to society at large; and we declare war on that system which hands over public works to corporate control, and permits such beneficent agencies as the railroad and the telegraph to be made the means of robbing the producer and of enabling railroad kings and stock gamblers to throttle business and dictate laws.

We hold, in short, in the language of the Organized Workmen of New York, that "the true purpose of government is the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest, and to do, for the equal benefit of all, such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages either judicial, financial, industrial or political, that are not equally shared by all others."

Since the "republican" party has out-lived the days of its usefulness and the "democratic" party has become but a corrupt machine by the use of which, as shown in the late election, aristocrats and spoils-men endeavor to defeat the will of the people—even the "democratic" President of the United States and the "democratic" Governor of New York prostituting their power in aid of the vilest mercenary against an honest effort to purify municipal politics, we hereby declare that the time has come for an organization which shall be in the true sense republican and in the true sense democratic—of a real party of the people, a progressive democracy, which shall revive and carry out the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

We call upon the ward organizations of this city formed to support the Labor Ticket in the late election to continue their work, to throw open their doors to new members and to devote themselves to the work of education and organization preparatory to future contests. We call upon the Trades Council, to which is due the credit of taking the initiative in this great movement in this city, to call the attention of the organized trades to the importance of taking an active part in the political labor movement.

Platform and Declaration were unanimously adopted by vote of the meeting.

Then the Chairman introduced Henry George. As he rose to his feet he was greeted with several rounds of applause. Our space forbids as complete a report as we should like to give, but there was hardly a reader of the WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE in New Haven who was not present to listen. Among other things he said:

"In taking political action you are taking the only steps by which the right of labor can be asserted, by which politics can be purified and the reign of corruption brought to an end. Whether you can elect your candidate, I do not know and I do not care. I believe your feeling is what ours was in New York. We did not elect our candidate (laughter) but we won a victory. Success. What is success? Is it the filling of an office of an office? What is that to taking the first steps that start a movement that must at last be victorious? You can elect your candidates if the workmen of New Haven choose to do so, but whether you do it or not you can urge on a movement compared to which the holding of all the offices in the United States amounts to nothing."

In closing his eloquent and frequently applauded speech, Mr. George said:

"This movement is in its beginning. No matter who is elected here this time, you must win in the end. I hope this good citizen (referring to Peter Lynch) will be your next mayor. I hope no good democrat, no man who believes in men's equal rights, will leave one stone unturned to elect him. Elect him if you can; if you cannot, come as near to doing so as you can."

"You never saw such a meeting, so filled with rejoicing and enthusiasm, as that we 68,000 held in New York; not one vote of them that was cast in the hope of gaining office; not one vote that was bought by money or promises. Take part with the new party that is sworn to a crusade against poverty, to the abolition of industrial slavery, to do away with classes and to make of this nation a nation of independent freemen. That is why I come here to-night to ask you to vote for this man. Your action is not a mere municipal action. What you do here will tell for the good cause here and everywhere."

After Mr. George finished, three rousing cheers were given for him and three more for Mr. Lynch, and the meeting adjourned.

DESPAIR.

On Thanksgiving day a girl poisoned herself for fear of being starved to death in New York city. In a five-storied house in East Houston street, in a small room just under the roof, Jennie Hein feared that she would not be able to support her mother, invalid sister and boy brothers. She was a lace maker, but her hands became swollen and clumsy from overwork, so that the boss put her on cheaper and coarser work. This reduced her income to such an extent that she was despairing.

NEW YORK LABOR LYCEUM.

Friends visiting the metropolis may find pleasure and instruction at the Labor Lyceum, conducted by the American Section, S. L. P., every Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 295 Bowery, where interesting lectures and debate are the order.

LONDON LABORERS.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FRIGHTENING ARISTOCRATS.

The Laborers' Only Reliable Friends. The Lord Mayor's Show—Socialist Demonstration in Trafalgar Square Despite The Police.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Since my last letter the Social-Democratic Federation has been occupying the whole of public attention. You will remember that I then gave an extract from the manifesto which had been issued by the organization calling upon the unemployed workers of London to follow the pantomimic pageantry of the Lord Mayor's show. Correspondence was commenced a day or so after between the Federation and Col. Sir James Frazer, the Commissioner of the City of London Police, in which the latter pointed out what he considered would be dangerous in holding the procession, to which the Social-Democrats replied that there would be no danger in a peaceful manifestation if the police did their duty in keeping order. After the manifesto had been issued some ten days Col. Frazer decided to prohibit the unemployed procession. They moreover stated that the unemployed would follow the Lord Mayor's procession under any circumstances, as during the time between the issuing of the manifesto and the prohibition of their demonstration some 200 meetings had been held in the metropolis for the purpose of urging the unemployed to follow the pageant and the passing of resolutions calling upon the government to reduce the hours of labor in their departments to eight a day, to organize the labor of the unemployed upon useful work at reasonable rates of wages, and to give no contracts to firms who worked their men more than eight hours a day or who paid less than Trade-Union rates of wages. Then the scare began. The police called on the shop-keepers and urged them to barricade their shops because of the rioting which they stated must inevitably occur.

Arrangements were made for the demonstration and speakers appointed. On the evening of the 8th inst., however, Sir Chas. Warren, the Chief Commissioner of the metropolitan police issued a mandate prohibiting the demonstration. This caused considerable excitement, as Trafalgar Square had always been regarded as a place for the holding of public meetings.

Intense excitement prevailed on the 9th. All the city, and that part of the metropolis along which the Lord Mayor's show would pass, was barricaded as if in a state of siege. Nearly all along the route the Lord Mayor's procession was received with very little enthusiasm, and towards the West End and Trafalgar Square it met with a perfect storm of hissing and groaning.

Shortly after the procession had passed the end of Trafalgar Square the Social-Democrats began their operations. Bateman and Ward, who were the two appointed to test the prohibition attempted to speak. Ward was arrested by the police, but Bateman managed to break through the cordon of police which surrounded the balustrade and made for the Nelson column, where he was soon joined by other speakers. The police had not expected this move on the part of the Socialists, and had left the column unguarded. The consequence was it was taken advantage of during the morning by a large number of Social-Democrats whom the police thought were ordinary sight-seers. The Social-Democrats, therefore, held a meeting of several thousand persons in spite of an arbitrary police prohibition, and the right of the public meeting was fully vindicated. H. W. LEE.