







**NO OTHER REMEDY**—Men who maintain the correctness of the theory of decentralization and the fostering of individualism as essential to continuance of the government in accord with the ideas of its founders, stand abashed at the revelations and are almost willing to yield their beliefs in particular cases because there is no other apparent remedy for the existing evils than recourse to socialist doctrine and the practical application of socialistic theories.—Detroit Free Press.

# COMING NATION

**A GRAVE FACT—For the Capitalists**—"In any event the tendency toward Socialism is a grave fact, a menace to our traditions, which will disturb both the plots of our politicians and the visions of our statesmen."—New York Evening Post.

## "Heed the Warning I Send Home to You!"

Two years ago last month, the late Senator Hanna, before an assembled group of financiers, at the Union League club, Cleveland, Ohio, uttered the following prophetic words—though he afterwards denied that he had given utterance to so radical a statement. The denial was half-hearted, and in view of his many public statements along the same lines, I have no doubt that he made use of the following language:

**Y**OU gentlemen had better trim your sails—for indications point to the fact that one of the greatest panics that the world has ever seen is about to occur in the United States. Workingmen of the country are discontented with their wages, and hold that in proportion to the great increase in the cost of food wages have not kept pace. That is a statement that can be readily proven by consulting any of the tables published by either Bradstreet's or Dun's, and the quicker we recognize this phase of the political question the better it

will be for us and the business men whose duty it is to help conserve.

"I am anything but optimistic on the situation. I see very plainly the storm clouds gathering on the political horizon. Workingmen are absorbing quickly the revolutionary spirit which is being inculcated by the SOCIALISTS, who are spreading their propaganda broadcast, and it is bearing fruit in the ranks of the workers, and we capitalists had better not close our eyes to these pregnant facts, but on the other hand, meet them, and if possible divert their fire into our political parties.

"I warn you against these signs, which mean so much to us, and urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power to stem the tide of what I firmly believe will end in a social

revolution, if we continue in the way we have been doing for the past decade.

"We are at fault. Everything that Wall Street could do to foment trouble it has been guilty of doing. Millions upon millions of securities have been issued, and the great middle class has been pumped dry.

"The buying power of the workers has been reduced greatly, and we have offered every inducement to the laboring man by our attitude to revolt. When that day comes—and it is coming soon—I would not give a mill for J. Pierpont Morgan's head, for the workers blame him for a great many of past sufferings.

"That is how I feel on the situation, and I urge you to heed the warning which I send home to you this evening."

"Christian governments do not exist for the good of humanity or civilization, but for the advancement and greed and lust of power of the ruling class."—Sir Alfred Russel Wallace.

## "Is a Social Revolution Imminent?"

"The conflict is irrepressible. No human agency can stay it."—Alexander Willard.

Alexander Willard, in the Valley Magazine, of St. Louis, opposed to Socialism, wrote the following article more than two years ago:

**S**O frequently do we talk about a social revolution impending over the civilized world, that the thoughtless are constrained to inquire what are the tangible prospects of such an event.

The social revolution will not come, however, unless sufficient causes exist for its provocation. It cannot be "worked up." "Revolutions are not made," said Wendell Phillips, "they come." Burke likewise declared: "General revolutions and revolts of a whole people never were encouraged now or at any time; they are always provoked." If, then, provocation exists or is likely to grow, sufficient to drive a section of the people into revolt, the danger of revolution is imminent.

The statement is loudly proclaimed that the working people are better off—have more things—than ever before. This may be true, but at the same time they are more dissatisfied than they have ever been known to be. Knowledge is more widely diffused among them than before, especially that brand a little of which is a dangerous thing. They are beset by one-idea people who hold up the glittering delusion of Socialism, \$3,000 to \$6,000 a year income, and "no bosses"—the very acme of spread-eagle independence. Hearing nothing of the objections to, and impracticability of, the proposed Socialistic order of things, they fall ready victims to its sophistries and form the bulk of the merely interested or ardently partisan adherents of Socialism. Their number is not small. Nearly every working man that the writer has talked with favors one form or another of Socialism.

The effort to establish Socialism would meet with such strenuous resistance from vested interests as surely to result in trouble akin to revolution. So, if the working people are sincerely set on having Socialism, that fact constitutes no uncertain menace of revolution.

Local irritants do little harm, if not too strong. But even so useful a remedy as Spanish-fly, applied too powerfully and too long, has been known to make raving maniacs

of previously sane people. So, if there are any irritants affecting the working people today, it were dangerous to let them grow too strong or sink in too deep.

One such irritant upon the body-politic is the increase of riches. There could be no reasonable objection from anyone if at the same time the incomes of the wealthy increased five hundred per cent the wages of workers experienced a like multiplication. No one, however, would have the hardihood to assert that this, or anything like it, is the truth of the matter. Proportionally there has been, in this respect, a vast fall in the incomes of working people, a thing that many of them, who think along such lines, appreciate and feel keenly. Rightly or wrongly, they consider themselves wronged by the disparity between the living conditions of the well-to-do and the rich, and their own often desperate struggles for mere existence.

These gigantic fortunes are heaped together by the methods that at the same time produce our so-called "trusts." Envy of the owners of such wealth and fear of their power constitute a second dangerous irritant to a large section of the people. To those who are unacquainted personally with the owners of vast fortunes, the latter appear, as they do to Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, the multi-millionaire copper operator who was ruined by the copper trust, as "those who know no law but might, who admit no God but self, whose standard is cunning and whose code is 'get there'; a class more powerful for evil than any in the history of the world; a class that, with a desire to rule socially, has put in force a gigantic system of gaining its own ends through the corruption of the people's political leaders, of the courts, and of the press; natural cowards, queer in body and perverted in mind, because of a vicious or low order of ancestry and habit."

It would be difficult to convince the discontented that that class of people does not meet Mr. Lawson's vindictive description, when it is a matter of common allegation that their money has been and is being amassed through a total disregard of honor in business, in the courts and legislative halls, and in relation to many other things in which the general public naturally looks for honorable dealing. It is

due to the influence of this ambitious and unscrupulous class that Sir Alfred Russel Wallace says, in his "Wonderful Century:" "Christian governments do not exist for the good of humanity or civilization, but for the aggrandizement and greed and lust of power of the ruling classes—kings and kaisers, ministers and generals, nobles and millionaires—the true vampires of our civilization."

This growing distrust of the rich and powerful constitutes a further menace to the stability of the present order of things.

"After us, the deluge," said Louis Quinze. With as little care for the future, the modern captain of industry plunges along, blind to ominous clouds that his own energy is exciting. The pressure of the machine upon the man that he is promoting presents one of the very dangerous irritants of today. The effects of this feature of modern life have been postponed hitherto by the fact that vast virgin fields of opportunity have constantly been opening in the new continents, calling for labor at such a rate that, by the law of supply and demand, wages have been kept very high. The limit has been about reached in America, and the only hope for a continuation of an expanding field of trade lies in extending foreign commerce into new territory. This, in turn, is likely to be cut off before many years, and then will come lack of work for the workers in our highly specialized manufactures. As Joseph Chamberlain says, "The cure for this difficulty of want of employment is to find new markets. Unless we can increase the markets which are under our control, or find new ones, this question of want of employment, already a very serious one, will become one of the greatest possible magnitude, and I see the gravest reasons for anxiety as to the complications which may possibly ensue." With American, English and continental capital seizing every opportunity for going into the highly profitable investments offered by the factory system in low-wage foreign countries, it is not difficult to foresee the end of the expansion of foreign trade, not only of the United States, but of the remainder of Christendom. Then may ensue the condition epitomized in the remarks of the old tramp in Josiah Flynt's "Itinerant Politician:"

"Them corporations are goin' to get it in the neck some day. I won't live to see it, perhaps, but you will. I tell you, Jack, there's goin' to be a revolution in this country just as sure as this city is Chicago! It's comin' nearer every day. Just wait 'till there's about a million more men on the road, 'n' then you'll see somethin'. It'll beat that French revolution bang up, take my tip for that!"

Have any of the great men of the world anticipated a social revolution? The late Senator Ingalls affirmed: "We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are dead; the people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest." Macauley's famous prediction is almost too familiar to quote: "Your Republic will be pillaged and ravaged in the twentieth century, just as the Roman empire was by the barbarians of the fifth century, with this difference, that the devastators of the Roman empire, the Huns and Vandals, came from abroad, while your barbarians will be the people of your own country, and the product of your own institutions." Add to these the views of Disraeli, of England, and of Premier Crispi, of Italy, who feared that "civilization is about to collapse," and the thinly veiled expressions of the present Kaiser William of Germany, and it is not hard to see that the political leaders of the world have their ears to the ground listening to sounds that remind them of the preliminary rumbling of a world-wide Mount Pele.

It is impossible in so brief a space to present a thousandth part of the evidence on this momentous subject. The testimony of a vast amount of evidence, however, is plainly that the fears of an impending social earthquake are only too well founded.

Cannot the tide be stayed by organized Christian effort to save the present order? Two questions will answer the query: First, Can the march of the machine against the man be halted? Second, Is it possible to increase the expansion of foreign trade perpetually? If these questions can receive an affirmative answer, then the trouble may be averted. Facts and common sense, however, say, "NO." *The conflict is irrepressible. No human agency can stay it.*

"The American people are uneasy. There never was a time in the history of the nation when almost every individual was so politically sensitive as at present."—Congressman Jenkins.

## The Revolutionizing of Industry.

"Conditions rapidly grow worse that ought never to exist in a free country like the United States, and the question is, How much longer can this state of affairs continue?"—Congressman Jenkins.

Congressman Jenkins is a republican from Wisconsin. He told his colleagues in congress a few things about the "revolution" so much feared by the capitalist class. His speech was printed in the Congressional Record, the extract which follows being taken from page 2119:

**A** MOST tremendous change has been wrought in this country in the last few years. It has operated quietly, effectually, aggressively, and lawfully, but not, however, without provoking intense feeling, developing dangers that must be removed, introducing new elements that must be controlled, subverting many principles of government, making the many industrial slaves of the few—Americans, freemen in name only. The end sought has been obtained—competition has been eliminated, the business and industrial interests of the country placed in the hands of a few instead of the many. The average American citizen, instead of being his own master, has rapidly become the

industrial slave of another. The individual is no longer known in business.

The American people are uneasy. There never was a time in the history of the nation when almost every individual was so politically sensitive as at present. All realize that there is something wrong, something needing correction.

The trust, combination, and corporation all have the same object in view, the elimination of competition, so today the people have absolutely no protection whatever. A gigantic institution can control one or more of the necessities of life and either refuse to sell to the people or, if they sell at all, on just such terms as they suggest. This is what makes the system so objectionable. These great industrial changes seriously affect almost everyone. Years ago we had in this country many proprietors of business, or what might be called business men, or yet stating it plainer, employers. Now we have but very few employers; almost all are employees. They are compelled to await the action

of the employer. They have no voice whatever in the industrial affairs of this country. They go to work at the suggestion of the monopoly, work on such terms as the monopoly dictates, and at such length of time as it prescribes, all contributing to the maintenance of a very bitter feeling. As I shall show, these unwise institutions are beyond the power of congress and practically beyond the power of the states, growing stronger and stronger every day, and are determined to maintain themselves on a proposition indisputable—that they have the absolute legal right to do as they see fit with their property, and that if people do not want to buy of them or work for them they need not.

Opposed to the few manufacturers or employers in the country are millions of laboring men who are the political power in the nation and who insist upon their rights in business affairs. They want to be parties to the contract affecting their labor, and when they are told they can either work on the terms given them or quit a bad feeling is pro-

duced. The laborers know that the only possible way for them to succeed is by preventing others from taking their place. They pay no further attention to the statement that if they do not want to work they must let others work, but they combine for what they deem their mutual protection. They absolutely believe they are standing in defense, not only of their own rights, but of their families. They are supported in their contentions by a very large majority of the people. The strike comes on and they feel that after having left work their only protection and safety depends in not letting any one else take their places. Their employer, who is following a course marked out by law, calls upon the military arm of government and the injunctive power of the courts for protection. This intensifies the animosity already existing, and conditions rapidly grow worse that ought never to exist in a free country like the United States, and the question is, How much longer can this state of affairs continue?

**T**HAT a condition that is centralizing wealth into fewer and fewer hands, with more and more power, and an ever increasing aggression, while the many are becoming more and more dependent, ever more helpless, can last, no sensible man, rich or poor, believes. There must be a limit beyond which it is impossible to go without a violent upheaval of the masses in either political or physical revolution. When one set of men can say to the nation you shall buy oil only of them and at their price; when another set tells them they shall buy meat of them and at their price; when another set tells them they shall buy sugar, or iron, or any other article of them and at their prices; when the many who toil must bow the neck to the bur-

den, creating fabulous wealth by their muscle and brain, which wealth they see flow like a great river to the others, who lavish it in ostentatious and debasing luxury. I say that these things cannot last. Will it come this year or next or next? It is only a matter of time—and a short time at that. The storm is seen by such capitalists as are not insane in their scramble for more money. They are raising the alarm, warning their fellows to go slow—but they appeal to a mob of gamblers blind to anything but snatching more wealth. It is not the hated Socialists who are creating this condition or sounding these alarms. It is the pillars of the present social system. The number of unemployed is increasing, as every strike shows by how quickly the idle men

fill the places; the corruption in high places grows alarming, as every daily paper prints in glaring headlines; the bankruptcy in the middle class extends its blighting force in ever-widening circles; the tension of conflict between the House of Have and the House of Want grows ever more dangerous to public peace. What of tomorrow? **NOTHING CAN AVERT THE INEVITABLE, IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT EXCEPT THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE ALONG THE PEACEFUL LINES OF POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE ORGANIC STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY.** COMPETITION has produced this condition—Socialism is the only other road that can be taken. Revolution or Socialism. Which will you have?