
RELATED THINGS

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For The Public.

With sullen countenance the Nation views
Its chosen men prate idly from the thrones
Of countless seats of power, where thoughtless
drones

Might do less mischief, could they bring us news—

News of hope—some lifting of the weight
That crushes all mankind unto the dust.

But more the serfs, whose lives and freedom must
Be toll for Privilege insatiate.

THORWALD SIEGFRIED.

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THE TRUE MONUMENT IDEA.

Speech of Joseph Fels at Commemoration of Sec-
ond Anniversary of Francisco Ferrer's Death,
Held at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, Lon-
don, October 13, 1911. Reported for
The Public by Leonard J.
Simons.

After Mr. Joseph McCabe's rousing account of Ferrer's work and martyrdom, and expression of his hopes as to Spain's great future, Mr. Joseph Fels, of land-reform fame, continued the subject by suggesting that Ferrer's great work was an indication of the spirit of the Spanish nation, Ferrer, however, being twenty years ahead of his time, according to Mr. McCabe's prophecy that within twenty years Spain will become a republic.

"I hope," added Mr. Fels, "Spain will become something more than merely a republic. My country, the United States of America, is an alleged republic, and yet we are not as free as we were five years after we were supposed to have wrenched our independence from the Mother Country. There is to-day in the United States an antagonism to free speech in almost every large city; there is an anti-semitic feeling second to that in few countries in Europe; and so, too, we have a persecution of those people who are advocating free thought which is comparable to what Mr. McCabe has told you about the doings in Spain. We need not puff ourselves up with any ideas that because a country is called a republic it is necessarily free.

"I take the country in which I am now speaking, as the freest in the world. You have got a king, and oddly enough you feel you must have a king. I do not think kings are altogether harmful in this country—in fact they are more or less harmless.

"I have received from New York some particu-

lars of some schools which are called 'Ferrer Schools,' which are being started in the United States. They are called 'Ferrer Schools,' I suppose, because they are teaching some of the principles laid down by Ferrer; and that is the best kind of monument. The Brussels monument will be thought of for perhaps five years, by those who have the memory of the man clear; but the money raised for building that monument, if put into those things which Ferrer himself loved, would have acted as a very much better monument.

"I have another man in mind, Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, U. S. A., who has left his impress on his country. Within a week after he died, letters were being sent out soliciting funds to raise a monument to him; and I honor those who said that the best monument would be that which he himself tried to erect—it would be a greater monument to put the money into agitation for those reforms to which he devoted his life.

"Similarly with Ferrer. You can best perpetuate his memory by carrying out those things for which he struggled. Put the spirit of enthusiasm which you have for Ferrer into agitating for the freedom of Spain. And if he simply agitated for freedom being taught in the schools, a single school of such a kind would be better than all the monuments that could be raised."

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THE UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Recollections, Twenty-five Years Afterward, of the
Political Party Out of Which Socialism and
the Singletax Came Into American Politics.
Written by Louis F. Post, for The Public.

Fourth Part.

It is a short story from the decision against the Socialist Labor Party by the Syracuse convention of the United Labor Party* to the close of the episode in American politics of which I have been trying to tell.

I. Subsequent Party Socialism in American Politics.

Upon returning from Syracuse to New York City, the Socialist Labor Party delegates—those who had been excluded, those who had been enrolled but withdrew at once upon the exclusion of the others, and those who remained in the convention to "raise points" in its further proceedings—reported to a mass meeting in New York City. Nominally this was a Labor union meeting, and in fact there were in attendance and participating as speakers persons who were not members of the Socialist Labor Party; but it was very distinctly a Socialist Labor Party affair.

The immediate outcome was the "Progressive Labor Party," which was organized September 28, 1887, at a convention wherein subdivisions of the

*See last week's Public, page 1173.

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