

United Labor Party of the State of New York.

HUGH WHORISKEY,  
JOHN McMACKIN,  
DR. EDWARD MCGLYNN,  
VICTOR A. WILDER,  
GAYBERT BARNES, } Executive Committee.

J. H. BLAKENEY, BINGHAMTON,  
Chairman State Committee.  
DR. EDWARD MCGLYNN,  
Chairman and Treasurer, Ex. Com.  
GAYBERT BARNES,  
Secretary of the Committees.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
28 COOPER UNION, N. Y. CITY, 6 Sep. 1888.

dear sir,

Your favor of the 3d. ulto. was duly recd. but I have not until now been able to make response to it. The earlier letter you sent to me was never delivered.

My time will be fully engrossed from the present down to November, but I could thereafter prepare for you an article on "The American Labor Movement and the Catholic Hierarchy", or some such subject should you then desire it.

Thanking you for your favor, I am, dear sir,

Very sincerely, yours,  
Edw. M. McGlynn.

Ed. Contemporary Review.



# NATIONAL CANDIDATES OF THE UNITED LABOR PARTY.

For President of the United States,  
**ROBERT H. COWDREY, of Illinois.**

For Vice-President of the United States,  
**W. H. T. WAKEFIELD, of Kansas.**

## NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE UNITED LABOR PARTY

ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 16, 1888.

We, the Delegates of the United Labor Party of the United States in National Convention assembled, hold that the corruptions of government and the impoverishment of the masses result from neglect of the self-evident truths proclaimed by the founders of this Republic, that all men are created equal and are endowed with unalienable rights. We aim at the abolition of the system which compels men to pay their fellow creatures for the use of the common bounties of nature, and permits monopolizers to deprive labor of natural opportunities for employment.

We see access to farming land denied to labor except on payment of exorbitant rent or the acceptance of mortgage burdens, and labor, thus forbidden to employ itself, driven into the cities. We see the wage-workers of the cities subjected to this unnatural competition and forced to pay an exorbitant share of their scanty earnings for cramped and unhealthy lodgings. We see the same intense competition condemning the great majority of business and professional men to a bitter and often unavailing struggle to avoid bankruptcy, and that while the price of all that labor produces ever falls, the price of land ever rises.

We trace these evils to a fundamental wrong—the making of the land on which all must live the exclusive property of but a portion of the community. To this denial of natural rights are due want of employment, low wages, business depressions, that intense competition which makes it so difficult for the majority of men to get a comfortable living, and that wrongful distribution of wealth which is producing the millionaire on one side and the tramp on the other.

To give all men an interest in the land of their country; to enable all to share in the benefits of social growth and improvement; to prevent the shutting out of labor from employment by the monopolization of natural opportunities; to do away with the one-sided competition which cuts down wages to starvation rates; to restore life to business and prevent periodical depressions; to do away with that monstrous injustice which deprives producers of the fruits of their toil while idlers grow rich; to prevent the conflicts which are arraying class against class, and which are fraught with menacing dangers to society, we propose so to change the existing system of taxation that no one shall be taxed on the wealth he produces, nor any one suffered to appropriate wealth he does not produce by taking to himself the increasing values which the growth of society adds to land.

What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title; but, by taxation of land according to its value and not according to its area, to devote to common use and benefit those values which arise not from the exertion of the individual but from the growth of society, and to abolish all taxes on industry and its products. This increased taxation of land values must, while relieving the working farmer and small homestead owner of the undue burdens now imposed upon them, make it unprofitable to hold land for speculation, and thus throw open abundant opportunities for the employment of labor and the building up of homes.

We would do away with the present unjust and wasteful system of finance which piles up hundreds of millions of dollars in treasury vaults while we are paying interest on an enormous debt; and we would establish in its stead a monetary system in which a legal tender circulating medium should be issued by the government without the intervention of banks.

We wish to abolish the present unjust and wasteful system of ownership of railroads and telegraphs by private corporations—a system which, while failing to supply adequately public needs, impoverishes the farmer, oppresses the manufacturer, hampers the merchant, impedes travel and communication, and builds up enormous fortunes and corrupting monopolies that are becoming more powerful than the government itself. For this system we would substitute government ownership and control for the benefit of the whole people instead of private profit.

While declaring the foregoing to be the fundamental principles and aims of the United Labor Party, and while conscious that no reform can give effectual and permanent relief to labor that does not involve the legal recognition of equal rights to natural opportunities, we, nevertheless, as measures of relief from some of the evil effects of ignoring those rights, favor such legislation as may tend to reduce the hours of labor, to prevent the employment of children of tender years, to avoid the competition of convict labor with honest industry, to secure the sanitary inspection of tenements, factories and mines, and to put an end to the abuse of conspiracy laws.

We desire also to so simplify the procedure of our courts and diminish the expense of legal proceedings that the poor may therein be placed on an equality with the rich, and the long delays which now result in scandalous miscarriages of justice may be prevented.

Since the ballot is the only means by which in our republic the redress of political and social grievances is to be sought, we especially and emphatically declare for the adoption of what is known as the Australian system of voting, in order that the effectual secrecy of the ballot, and the relief of candidates for public office from the heavy expenses now imposed upon them, may prevent bribery and intimidation, do away with practical discriminations in favor of the rich and unscrupulous, and lessen the pernicious influence of money in politics.

We denounce the Democratic and Republican parties as hopelessly and shamelessly corrupt, and, by reason of their affiliation with monopolies, equally unworthy of the suffrages of those who do not live upon public plunder; we therefore require of those who would act with us that they sever all connection with both.

In support of these aims, we solicit the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who, sick of the degradation of politics, desire by constitutional methods to establish justice, to preserve liberty, to extend the spirit of fraternity, and to elevate humanity.



M

24 Stanley Gardens

Dampstead 1890

To the Editor of the Contemporary  
Review

Sir,

Would you care to  
have an article on the  
Labour Question with  
special reference to the  
Berlin Conference? I am  
desirous of showing what  
are the Labour Laws.

of Prussia and its  
position as compared  
with that of England.

Perhaps I ought  
to add that I have  
written much on  
economical questions, that  
I am a member of the  
Political Economy Club,  
and that a recent  
visit to Germany enabled  
me to write with  
simple information

If you wished  
the article to appear  
next month, you



might Love the  
manuscript next week-

Yours very truly

J. M. Macdonald



Bracewell,

W. B.

~~15, REGENTS PARK ROAD,~~  
N.W.

Aug. 5<sup>th</sup> 1889

Dear Sir,

You are very kind to  
ask me to write in the "  
Contemporary Review" and I fear  
that your letter has remained  
long unanswered. My constant  
occupation during the last months  
in town prevented me from thinking  
of anything but the immediate  
business on hand.

When I return to town for the season  
I have much work to do and have  
besides the A. R. M. and other affairs  
an oratorio to write. This will  
more than occupy me during the next  
twelve months and I regret that



I have been obliged to give up  
all thoughts of other work.  
I find that the severe strain  
which has been upon me during  
the last 16 months must be  
relieved, rather than augmented.  
For aill I trust therefore understand  
that much as I would like it  
I am not able to accept your  
kind offer at present.

With thanks

Believe me  
Very faithfully yours  
A. C. MacBryen.



TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,  
"PHONATROS, LONDON."

19, HARLEY STREET,

CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

12 Decr 1888

Dear Sir,

I think that either  
of the lectures would  
with a little touching  
up be suitable for  
your magazine. If  
you were to have both  
it would perhaps be  
too much for you. The  
lectures were not delivered  
nearly so fully as they



are written out, as I  
made notes and spoke  
extempore so that much  
could be printed that  
was not spoken.

Whichever letter you  
choose, that is, if you  
choose one at all, I  
will work up and  
make suitable for you.

Yours truly  
Merrill Mackenzie



TELEGRAPH ADDRESS.  
"PHONIATROS, LONDON."

19, HARLEY STREET,

CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

27 Dec 1888

Dear Sir,

Would you kindly  
return me my lectures  
in order that Lucy  
carry out your wishes  
as to writing the  
article for the  
Contemporary Review  
Yours truly  
Mabel Mackenzie



И. А. О. Б. Ж. П. У. И. Д.

С. О. В. М. Е. Ж.



TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,  
"PHONATROS, LONDON."

19, Harley Street,  
Cavendish Square, W.

1 June 1890

Dear Mr Bunting,

Several persons  
interested in the Hospital  
Question have suggested  
to me that I should  
write an article on the  
Future Development of  
General and Special  
Hospitals. The subject  
is one attracting very  
great interest amongst  
a large section of the  
public, but whether it is  
the public which reads



Magazines I am unable  
to say. Would you care  
for some such article  
from me? I gave evidence  
a week or two ago before  
the select committee of  
the House of Lords. It is  
a subject to which I have  
paid very great attention  
and I think extensive  
reform is required.

Yours truly  
Herbert Mackenzie

P.S. I think that an article  
at the present time would  
do a great deal of good  
and if you will allow me  
to reprint it three months  
after its publication in the  
Contemporary, I should  
be willing to accept half  
the ordinary fee. Of course  
as you are aware I should  
not make any profit by  
the sale of the pamphlet  
and my only object in re-  
publishing would be to  
widely circulate ideas which  
I think would assist in  
bringing about an important  
social reform.



TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,  
"PHONATROS, LONDON."

19, Harley Street,

Cavendish Square, W.

16 Decr. 1890

Dear Mr. Bunting,

I am very sorry I  
have not quite finished  
the article. I meant  
to have done it on  
Sunday but was  
called out of town.  
I hope to have it  
ready for you on  
Wednesday evening  
at the latest. Shall



I send it direct to  
the printer to save  
time.

Yours Truly

Wm Mackenzie



M



~~S. Albans Clergy House,  
Brooke Street, Grafton St.~~

\$\$. Peter's Vicarage, London Dock  
Feb. 9. 1883

My dear Sir,

I am sorry to have so long  
delayed a reply to your former  
letter.

I have been, and still am, in  
some measure of confusion:  
but must give you some reply.

I cannot on the moment  
undertake to say 'yes': but, if  
you will me a day or two, I will  
try to decide. Probably you



Want the Paper next week. if  
you wish it to appear in the  
March No. . If so, I am afraid  
I must decline, as my Lent  
work is very heavy, and I  
could write without time to  
make sure both of facts and  
principles which would  
justify me in going into  
print. Perhaps you will let  
me know how soon you  
would require the <sup>U.S.</sup> answer.

Believe me, Dear Sir

Yours truly

P. W. Bunting Esq. <sup>Mr. S.</sup> Messrs. Heath & Co. Boston



M



St. Albans College Library  
Brook Street, Burlington, Vt.

\$\$. Peters Vicarage London Books

March. 14. 1883.

My dear Sir.

I am very sorry: but I  
have not had time even for  
much of most imperative  
work here. It is quite im-  
possible to do anything now.  
You will understand when I  
say that <sup>even</sup> an ordinary letter  
is often a whole day on my  
desk through constant interrup-





Sept 1890  
D. D. Arnold

tions. Believe with great respect

Yours very truly.

Alexander Mackenzie