

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

As a rule, only in cases of crassest infidelity or maltreatment, does the wife decide upon divorce.

Table with 3 columns: Years, Average Per Year by Wives, Average Per Year by Husbands.

But not only did women institute by far the larger number of actions; the figures show that these increased from period to period.

Table with 3 columns: Year, By Husbands, By Wives.

The fact that divorce, as a rule, hurts women more, did not restrain them in Saxony either from instituting most of the actions.

Statistics teach us, however, not alone that wives institute the larger number of actions for divorce; they also teach us that the number of divorces is in rapid increase.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Divorces, Marriages.

In Vienna there were, from 1870 to 1871, 148 divorces; they increased from year to year; from 1878 to 1879 they ran up to 210 cases.

Relatively speaking, the largest number of divorces occurs in the United States. The proportion between marriages and divorces during the period of 1867 to 1896 stood for those States in which an accurate record is kept:

Table with 4 columns: States, Marriages, Divorces, To Every One.

In the other States of the Union, from which less accurate returns are at hand, the proportion seems to be the same.

Table with 4 columns: Years, To Population, To Marriages, To Divorces.

According to Dr. S. Wernicke, there were to every 1,000 marriages, divorces in:

Table with 4 columns: Years, Belgium, Sweden, France.

It would be an error to attempt to arrive at any conclusion touching the different conditions of morality, by deductions from the large discrepancy between the figures for the different countries cited above.

Alexander Dumas says rightly, in "Monsieur Alphonse": "Man has built two sorts of morals: one for himself, one for his wife; one that permits him to live with all women, and one that, as indemnity for the liberty she has forfeited, permits her to love with one man only."

tion or cause for divorce than that of Belgium. First of all must the legislation on the subject be kept in mind, which in one country makes divorce difficult, in another easier, more so in some, less in others.

On the question how the actions for divorce distribute themselves among the several strata of society, there is only one computation at our disposal, from Saxony, but which is from the year 1851.

Table with 2 columns: Domestic servants, Day laborers, Government employes, Craftsmen and merchants, Artists and scientists.

Accordingly, the actions for divorce were at that period in Saxony 50 per cent. more frequent in the higher than in the lower social strata.

But the evils of matrimony increase, and the corruption of marriage gains ground in the same measure as the struggle for existence waxes sharper, and marriage becomes ever more a money-match, or be it, marriage by purchase.

In the upper and middle classes of society, the money matches and matches for social position are the mainspring of the evils of married life; but, over and above that, marriage is made rank by the lives these classes lead.

In the lower classes money-matches are unknown, as a rule, although they occasionally do play a role. No one can wholly withdraw himself from the influence of the society he lives in.

Let us take up another picture. Both—husband and wife—go to work. The little ones are left to themselves, or to the care of older brothers and sisters, themselves in need of care and education.

Neither is that possible from the bourgeois standpoint. The marriage condition, like that of women in general, have not been brought about arbitrarily. They are the natural product of our social development.

Through these and similar circumstances, marriage is shattered ever more among the working class also. Even favorable seasons of work exert their destructive influence: they compel him to work Sundays and overtime; they take from him the hours he still had left for his family.

There is, accordingly, a considerable decrease of marriages. In the German Empire, the number of marriages was highest after the close of the war between Germany and France, during which they had stood still.

Table with 4 columns: Years, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

and return only on Saturdays to their family. And yet it is expected of family life that it thrive under such circumstances. Moreover, female labor is ever on the increase, especially in the textile industry, whose thousands of steam weaving and spinning looms are served by cheap woman and children's hands.

The admission of women to all the manual trades is to-day conceded on all hands. Capitalist society, ever on the hunt for profit and gain, has long since recognized what an excellent subject for exploitation is woman—more docile and submissive, and less exacting woman—in comparison with man.

The condition of the women is worst in the industrial branches in which they preponderate, for instance, the clothing and underwear industry, those branches, in general, in which work can be done at home.

Our "Christian" Government, whose Christianity, as a rule, is looked for in vain there where it should be applied, and is found where the same is superfluous and harmful,—this Christian Government acts exactly like the Christian capitalists, a fact that does not astonish him who knows that the Christian Government is but the agent of our Christian capitalists.

Seeing, furthermore, that rent, in comparison to the wages and earnings of the workmen, the lower Government employes and the small men included, is much too high, these must exert themselves to the utmost. Lodgers are taken into these homes, only males in some, females in others, often both.

The ever increasing industrial occupation of married women also is accompanied with fatal results. Especially is this the case in connection with pregnancy and child-birth, as also during the early life of the child when it depends upon the nourishment of the mother.

When in the early sixties of last century, due to the American Civil War for the emancipation of the negroes, many thousands of workmen in the English cotton industries were out of work, physicians made the remarkable discovery that, despite great want among the population, mortality among children had declined.

In the home-industries, which romantic economists love to represent as idyllic, conditions are no better. Here the wife is chained to her husband, at work early and late into the night, and the children are from an early age hatched on. Crowded into the narrow space imaginable, husband, wife and family, boys and girls, live together, along with the waste of materials, amidst the most disagreeable dusts and odors, and without the necessary cleanliness.

The ever harder struggle for existence often also compels women and men to commit actions and tolerate indignities that, under other circumstances, would fill them with disgust.

But we have wandered somewhat from our subject. It was shown that the number of actions for divorce is on the increase in all countries of civilization, and that the majority of these actions proceed from wives.

Table with 4 columns: Years, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

There is, accordingly, a considerable decrease of marriages. In the German Empire, the number of marriages was highest after the close of the war between Germany and France, during which they had stood still.

crisis, the year 1879, they dropped to 335,113. They have since risen again slowly, and numbered in

Table with 4 columns: Years, 1882, 1880, 1892, 1890.

Although in the year 1892 the population of Germany was larger by 8,000,000 heads than in 1872, the number of marriages was not even as large as in 1874 when it amounted to 400,282.

Table with 4 columns: Years, 1891-95, 1896-100, 1891-95, 1896-100.

A similar, partly even more unfavorable picture than in Germany, is furnished by the statistical tables for other European countries.

Table with 13 columns: Year, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium, England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Hungary.

These figures are interesting in more respects than one. In the first place, they prove that, in all the countries named, the number of marriages declines. Like Germany, all these countries show the highest frequency of marriage in the beginning of 1872, and then follows a drop in most of them.

Industrial conditions have a marked effect upon the number of marriages. As the former has, on an average, become ever more unfavorable since the middle of the seventies, the decline in marriages is not astonishing. But not the industrial conditions only, also the manner in which the property relations develop affects marriages in a high degree, as just seen in Ireland.

Table with 4 columns: Districts, Up to 5, 5-20, Over 20, Percentage of Males.

There can be no doubt: small landed property favors marriages; it makes a living possible for a larger number of families, although the living be modest. Large landed property, on the contrary, works directly against marriage, and promotes celibacy.

The fear of want, the mental worry lest the children be not educated up to their station,—these are further causes that drive the wives, in particular, of all ranks to actions that are out of keeping with nature, and still more so with the criminal code.

To conclude from diverse indications, artificial abortion is coming ever more into practice; nor is the practice new. Artificial abortion was in frequent use among the ancient peoples, and is, to this day, from the most civilized down to the barbarian.

"Neue Zeit," Jahrgang 1888, p. 239. "Etudes Médicales sur l'Antiquité Romaine," Paris, 1850. The above account of the United States, concerning the contrast between it and Europe, is incorrect. At the time in the nation's history when material conditions were easy, theoretically, the thought of abortion, let alone its execution, could not spring up; and it did not.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE--Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA--National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 208 1/2 Dundas street, London, Ont.

National Executive Committee. Meeting held July 18 at 2-6 New Reade street, John Donohue in the chair. The secretary having been busy with other matters, the financial report was laid over to next meeting.

Massachusetts S. E. C. The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts held its regular meeting Sunday, July 12, with all delegates present except from Sections Everett and Walden.

Communications from Fall River, Woburn (2), Boston, Somerville, Lynn and Abington asking information, sending report blanks, vote on State ticket and making nominations for State officers, etc. From John Howard resigning as delegate to District Alliance, No. 19, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Resignation accepted.

From John Farrell, of Lowell, enclosing \$2 for the Organizer Fund, \$1 from himself and \$1 from John Kane. From Henry Kuhn enclosing voting blanks on the Everett proposition.

State Organizer Carroll sent a report of the work done so far, sending names of sympathizers and asking information regarding leaflet. The committee elected to run benefit for Comrade Hanley's mother reported progress and were instructed to turn over money to Mrs. Hanley.

Applications for membership-at-large from three persons in Whitingville were accepted. The secretary was instructed to issue a call for nominations for delegate to D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Howard.

The Organizer Fund was turned over to the Agitation Committee. Comrade Jeremiah O'Fihely, of Abington, appeared before the committee to give information concerning election laws. It was voted to issue a call for caucuses to be held on Tuesday, August 25, 1903, to elect delegates to the State, County, Councilors District, Senatorial District and Representative District conventions and that the basis of representation be one delegate-at-large and one for every fifteen votes cast for S. L. P. candidate for Governor in 1902.

was decided to change Pierson's route, discontinuing his present dates, when he finishes at Elgin, Kane County, on the 10th of July, and spend five weeks in Chicago, after which he will again take up his route, visiting Joliet, Kankakee, Danville, Peoria and Springfield, returning to Chicago. Organizer was instructed to communicate with Sections Chicago, Peoria and Springfield explaining matters and giving reasons for said change.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: Recording secretary, G. A. Jennings; financial secretary, Gus Surber, both of East St. Louis, and treasurer, Walter Gass, of Belleville. Financial report for the three months ending June 30 was read. The same with books was turned over to auditors and will be sent out as soon as audited.

General Fund--Balance June 28, \$10.02; from Springfield, \$3; total, \$13.02. Expenses--To N. E. C., for stamps, \$7; to organizer, for stamps, etc., \$3.70; total, \$10.70; balance on hand, \$3.22. State Fund--Balance on hand June 28, \$11; from Chicago, \$8; from East St. Louis, \$5; from Belleville, \$4; total, \$28. Expense--To Pierson for wages and leaflets, \$20.50; P. O. money order, 10 cents; total, \$20.60. Balance on hand, \$3.40. Will Cox, Organizer.

Pennsylvania State Executive Committee Meeting held Sunday, July 12, at Braddock, E. R. Markley in the chair.

The financial report for the month of June showed the receipts to have been \$16.52; expenses, 70 cents.

Tesson and Jackson were elected respectively recording secretary and treasurer. John F. Colburn was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court.

On the statement of Comrades Katz and Markley that the action of the State convention in reference to the changing of the party name in this State was a proviso in case we failed to get on the ballot as the S. L. P., the committee instructed the secretary to send out nomination papers for the State ticket to the sections, with instructions that all papers be filed under the name Socialist Labor Party. Also to issue a call for campaign funds. A committee to compile campaign document was elected. Members in possession of useful information will please send it to the State secretary.

Roger and Tesson were appointed a committee on by-laws. The secretary, Burt Rugg, reported having received the effects of the State committee from ex-Secretary L. Katz, and found the books, cash, etc., correct. Communications from Philadelphia, Paton and Allensport were received and ordered filed. Meeting adjourned. P. C. Tesson, Rec. Sec.

Special Fund. (As per circular letter of Sept., 1901.) Previously acknowledged, \$7,347.77. H. O'Neil, Providence, R. I., \$3.00; D. C. Wismer, Ambler, Pa., 80c; J. Morton, West Troy, N. Y., \$1.00; Charles Larson, Kipple, Pa., 50c; L. A. 351, per L. F. Alrut, \$5.00; Mrs. Swenson, city, \$1.00; E. Forbes, Chicago, Ill., \$1.00; E. M. White, Pittsburg, Pa., \$1.00; J. M. Tunney, Roche Harbor, Wash., \$2.00; A. Steinertz, city, \$1.00; J. M. Harkow, city, \$1.00; M. Hurwitz, city, \$2.00; James Kavanagh, city, \$1.00; Al Touroff, Washington, D. C., \$1.00; G. Popper, city, 50c; N. Zolinsky, city, \$2.00; J. F. Plomondin, city, \$1.00; J. E. Dietrich, city, 50c; E. Twomey, city, 50c; P. Twomey, city, 50c; S. Moskowitz, city, \$1.00; H. Hofman, city, \$2.00; M. Solomon, city, \$1.00; Shalkowsky, city, \$1.00; A. Frederich, city, \$1.00; J. Schneiderman, city, 50c; Selikowitch, city, \$1.00; J. Donahue, city, \$3.00; A. Sheftel, city, \$2.00; L. Schwartzman, city, \$1.00; L. Katz, city, \$1.00; O. Barthel, city, \$5.00; A. Gilhaus, city, \$1.00; A. Francis, org. salary of Local 390, \$8.35; Second and Fourth Assembly Districts, city, \$2.00; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, city, \$12.50; Paul Weintert, city, \$5.00; Geibel, city, \$5.00; Samuels, city, \$5.00; Goldstein, city, \$3.00; Swenson, city, \$2.00; Mrs. Swenson, city, \$1.00; J. Simon, city, \$10.00; Zimmer, city, \$2.00; J. Zamenck, city, \$1.00; F. Skrabal, city, 50c; M. Nchhaus, city, \$1.00; Ebert, city, 50c; S. Gardman, city, 50c; Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, city, \$2.00; Charles E. Patrick, city, 50c; John Kleinburger, city, 50c; M. Kowarsky, city, \$1.00; E. Kuegler, city, \$1.00; J. Reiner, city, \$1.00; James T. Hunter, 50c; Charles G. Mercer, Bridgeport, Ct., 50c; H. Deutsch, city, \$2.00; A. Klein, Rockaway, N. Y., \$10.00. Total, \$7,359.92.

Massachusetts Sections, Attention. The following sections of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Massachusetts will please send to the undersigned before July 28, 1903, a full list of the names, addresses, ages and occupations of their respective members: Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Gardner, Holyoke, Lynn, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Salem, Springfield and Adams. Members of the above named sections will please take notice and see that their officers comply with this request and note Article II, Section 1, paragraph (b) of the National Constitution. John W. Ryan, Secretary, 76 Adams street, Lynn, Mass.

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES. Pierson's reports from La Salle, Stretton, and Ottawa showing 65 subscriptions for the Monthly People, 21 for the Weekly, 97 books sold and 9 public meetings held, were accepted. It

GENERAL VOTE

On the Proposition of Section Everett, Mass., to Amend the Party Constitution.

New York, July 6, 1903. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:--The time set for amendment to the proposition of Section Everett, Mass., having expired, the said proposition is herewith submitted to a general vote and the Sections of the S. L. P. are called upon to have their members take such vote before September 12, 1903, on which date the reports must be in the hands of the undersigned.

No amendments have been sent in, hence the original proposition is the only thing to be voted on. For the reports of the vote, blanks will accompany this call containing the questions to be voted on.

Secretaries of State Committees will convey the call and the voting blanks to their respective Sections and members-at-large. For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Preamble and Proposition of Section Everett, Mass., seconded by Sections Minneapolis, Minn.; Essex County, N. J.; Patton, Pa.; Somerville, Mass.; Albany County, N. Y., and Lincoln, Neb.

Realizing that, in order to bring about the emancipation of the wage-working class, the Socialist Labor Party must rest its principles and tactics on a scientific and unshakable foundation, and, having this point in view, Section Everett lays before you the following facts and asks you to give them your earnest consideration. The class-conscious members of the wage-working class have found by bitter experience, as well as observation, that, on the economic field, their chances against those of the capitalist class in the form of lockouts, strikes, boycotts and blacklisting are nil. We conclude from this, their weapons being useless, trade unions themselves are useless. Therefore, it is a waste of time to attempt to check the development of capitalism. The purpose of trade unions to stay capitalist development, places them in the same category with reform movements. Therefore, in order to bring this matter to a referendum vote of the party, in accordance with Art. V., Sec. 7, part b, of the National Constitution, we ask your indorsement of the following:

"Whereas, An alliance with a reform organization manifestly ignores the revolutionary principles of the Socialist Labor Party, resulting in a loss of prestige and inevitably leading to the downfall of the party; and, "Whereas, Recent reports from this and other countries have shown the fallacy of alliances with trade unions; "We therefore call upon you to indorse the following proposition to amend the constitution: "That part K, of Sec. 7, Art. 5, and also Sec. 6, of Art. 7, be stricken out and the following section be inserted under article 2: "There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization.

"Section Everett, S. L. P., "Louis H. Englehardt, Organizer, 141 Broadway, Everett, Mass." QUESTIONS. 1. Shall Article 5, Section 7, part k, be stricken out? (The said part k orders the N. E. C. to call for nominations for delegates to represent the S. L. P. at the National Conventions of the S. T. & L. A.) 2. Shall Article 7, Section 6, be stricken out? (Said Article 7, Section 6, provides that the National organization of the S. T. & L. A. may be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by three fraternal delegates having the qualifications of regular Party delegates.) 3. Shall there be added to Article 2 a Section (Section 21) to read: "There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization?"

Call for State Nominating Convention. To the Sections of the S. L. P., New York State: Comrades--Pursuant to the call of the New York State Executive Committee, you are called upon to make nominations for delegates to represent you at a State Convention to be held at 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York City, on September 5, 1903, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals. The basis of representation is one delegate from each section and one additional delegate for every five hundred votes or a major fraction thereof falling within its jurisdiction at the last gubernatorial election. Harvey A. Santee, Secretary S. E. C., July 6, 1903, New York City.

Notice of Section Removal. Section Denver, S. L. P., has moved its headquarters from No. 400 Club building to No. 15 Good Block, corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets. Carl Starckenberg.

As to the Party Press. Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 1903. Dear Comrade Kihn: Enclosed please find two certificates for The Daily People and check for same. We have elected a committee to canvass for the S. L. P. We go and see all members who have neglected their duty as a Socialist, and we have met with good success. We have induced some of them to come back into the section again and some have subscribed for the party press. We intend to keep up this good work until we have them all back in the party again. I think it would be well for other sections to do the same. We find it is only negligence on the part of the ex-members that they are not active in the party. We also intend to give all The People readers and sympathizers a call. I can promise you one more certificate for next week, and also have the promise for more; but when I shall receive them I cannot at present state to you. I hope the comrades throughout the country will not give up until we are the owners of the party's debts. We in Buffalo are always willing to do our duty toward the only weapon of the working class, namely, the party press. In closing, I wish The Daily People Finance Committee success in the effort that they are engaged in. I remain, Yours truly, Comrade E. Hank, 180 Kingsley street, Collector.

II. Hartford, Conn., July 3, 1903. Comrade A. C. Kihn: Inclosed please find three applications for loan certificates and also a check in payment for the same to the amount of \$60. At least, the ice is broken, and I hope some more will turn up. We have, for the time being, no multi-millionaires among us, but at the same time the members of Section Hartford wish to do the best in regard to relieve The People from its encumbrances. Several of them have already formed a club, and various others have promised to join, to pay in weekly installments until all are in the possession of a loan certificate. As soon as the required amount is collected you will hear from me again, or perhaps sooner. Yours for success, Fred Fellermann, Collector.

Seattle, Wash., June 25, 1903. A. C. Kihn: Dear Comrade--The Washington S. E. C. authorized William McCormack as collector for this fund. He has so far sold and sent money for ten (10) \$200, and hopes to do more. The plan is approved by us as being the correct thing, and we hope you will "stay with it" until the last dollar of debt is owned by party members. It makes it safe to stop worry. Fraternally yours, T. J. Dean, Secretary.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 12, 1903. To The Daily and Weekly People--It appears to me that the comrades all over the country are taking hold with a will to finance The Daily People. It might be of interest to some comrades to know of the methods pursued by Section Schenectady with this end in view. Twenty dollars is rather a big sum, so we hit on the plan of two members dividing one certificate, paying \$10 each. In this way we have raised \$100, \$60 of which was forwarded the 4th of July, and the remainder of which will be sent by the 1st of August. If all the party members do their share toward wiping out the debt, there would be no danger from that source in the future. And don't forget to get subscribers for The Daily, Weekly and Monthly, for without them all else is a waste of money and effort. H. K.

As to the Proposed Amendment of Section Everett. Having read in The Weekly People of this week an answer by Section St. Louis to the Everett proposition to sever connections with the S. T. & L. A., I beg leave to say that I am entirely in accord with the language of Section St. Louis, and cannot see how it is that Section Everett got an endorsement at all. In my opinion, the S. T. & L. A. is the only organization, and the only way that the party has of getting the workingman to take an interest in his own interest. Get him into the S. T. & L. A. and teach him how a bona fide trade organization is run; teach him that politics are his bread and butter, and the way he votes is the way he lives and eats; in fact, teach him class consciousness (that he is not aught in a pure and simple organization), and then you have a man that is not a political scab, nor will he be an economical scab; for, having learned that his interest and the boss' interest are directly opposite to each other, he will know that it is his interest to overthrow that boss, and the only way that he can accomplish his aim is by combining economical with political action, and then he will vote for the political party of his class, the S. L. P. Yours truly, a member at large, Jos. Mullin, Shelley, Pa., July 10, 1903.

Officers of Section Boston. The following is a list of the officers elected at the semi-annual election of this section: James F. Stevens, Organizer; Carl Meyer, Recording Secretary; Frank Bombach, Literary Agent; Geo. E. Nelson, Financial Secretary; Gustav Kleindienst, Treasurer. C. Meyer, Recording Secretary Section Boston.

KENTUCKY S. L. P.

(Continued from Page 1.)

everybody shall have a right to work and get the full product of his labor. That is the only solution of the social and political problems confronting us to-day.

"In conclusion, a word of warning: The capitalist class is conscious of its interests. Large or small, they know it is a class struggle. To prevent the working class from realizing that our masters resort to corruption. Politicians are used to mislead the workers. Trades union leaders, such as Gompers, Mitchell, Schaffer and down to presidents and others of local unions, are being used to work for capitalist political parties. In the hope of raising themselves into political jobs, they turn traitors and misleaders to their own class. With the cry of 'no politics in unions' they prevent the discussion of working class politics. Yet unions are used to indorse capitalist politicians as 'friends of labor.' But in spite of all that, the agitation of THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY has not been entirely in vain. Its principles are beginning to take root in the political opinion of a great number of working-men.

"An endeavor to prevent the spreading of independent political action on working class lines, we to-day find that huckstering politicians, of the shyster lawyer and deposed preacher type, together with those labor misleaders of trades unions who are best suited to capitalism for that particular work, have succeeded in surrounding themselves with enough freaks and foolish dupes to organize a counterfeit 'Socialist Party.' We warn the working class of this decoy duck of capitalism, whose foul record you find on the appended leaflet entitled 'What is the Difference.' There is only one party that represents working class interests, and that is THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. A vote for that party only is a vote against capitalism and for Socialism.

"Vote the straight SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ticket by stamping X under the Arm and Hammer. For further information about THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, organization, speakers, literature, etc., apply to S. L. P. headquarters, Beck's Hall, 117 West Jefferson street, Louisville. Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30. 'Workingmen of all countries unite.'

Agitation Committee of Massachusetts. To the Comrades and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts and Elsewhere: The Agitation Committee elected by the State Executive Committee is determined on arousing every member of the party in this State, so that the fullest benefits may accrue to the party from the efforts of the State Organizer now in the field. Money is needed for this work, and all members and sympathizers who are not already contributing to the organizer's fund should at once send in their contributions, regular or otherwise, as soon as possible to Dyer Enger, treasurer of Agitation Committee, 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass., or to W. H. Young, 9 Ottawa street, Roxbury; J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston; M. D. Fitzgerald, 7 Greenwood Park, Dorchester, or to Edgar E. Chester, 2474 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

In addition to this work the Agitation Committee has requested Comrade Frank Kiefe, organizer of Greater Boston, to visit all sections within his jurisdiction, and invite to their regular meeting all readers of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People in the vicinity of each section. Comrade Kiefe is now ready to proceed with this work; therefore, every organizer should endeavor to have the meeting to which Comrade Kiefe will attend as representative of the section as large as it is possible to make it.

Comrade Berry, our ex-candidate for Governor, is about to invade the stronghold of the armory-building 'socialists' in Haverhill. He will hold a series of meetings there and face the corrupt social democrats who endeavored to deprive him of work at his trade, because of his fealty to the S. L. P. and his exposure of the Tobin-Eaton combination of fakirs, who were until recently duping the shoeworkers in Lynn and other places.

Now is the time for every comrade to help in the work of driving the bogus socialists and labor fakirs from the cover of falsehoods and fallacies, under which they operate to mislead the working class. M. D. Fitzgerald, Dyer Enger, Edgar E. Chester, Sec. Ag. Com.

Massachusetts S. E. C. Meeting. The next regular meeting of the Massachusetts S. E. C. will be held on Sunday, July 28, 1903, at 10.30 a. m. Delegates from Everett and Malden will please note the time and be present at 10.30 a. m. sharp. John W. Ryan, Secretary.

Twin City Excursion. The sixth annual steamboat excursion of Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, July 26, down the Mississippi River and up Lake St. Croix, on the steamer James J. Hill and barges. Dancing on barge all day. Refreshments of all kinds served at reasonable prices. Steamer leaves Soldiers' Home at 9 a. m.; foot of Jackson street, St. Paul, 11 a. m.; return, 9 p. m. Tickets, 50 cents; children under 12, accompanied by parents, free.

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