A FREAK CONVENTION

SOCIALIZERS' MONEY WITH THE HOPE OF HUMANITY

They, in imitation of the Social Dem¬
crats of Germany, have published a com¬
mittee—Erie Locomotive Combine. Anything
—Doing Nothing But Provide An Occasion For Juicing and Gaming.

Special Correspondence To The Daily

Weekly People

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1903

NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1903

VEAL'S ARREST

COLORADO S. L. P. ISSUES LEAFLET ON IT.

Points Out Its Meaning to the Wage-
Workers—Free Speech Suppressed Because
Capitalists Are Attacked—Benevolent Prop¬

(Special Correspondence To The Daily

Weekly People)

Democratic women's clubs in New York城市发展, 1903

July 7.—Twenty-four women's clubs of New York City and vicinity met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 71 University Place, for the purpose of organizing the first state committee of the Woman's Political Union of the United States, with headquarters at 342 West 42nd Street.

The officers of the new committee are: Miss Myron L. Hanger, president; Miss Lillian B. Pickard, vice-president; Miss May E. Barlow, secretary; Miss Mabel M. Gage, treasurer.

The meeting was addressed by Miss Julia Ward Howe, who said: "I am very glad to be here to-day to assist in the organization of the committee which has been established to carry into effect the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention." She then read from the platform the resolutions that were adopted by the convention on the subject of woman suffrage, and the names of the women who were nominated for office in the new committee were announced.

The organization meeting adjourned with the promise of holding another meeting in a few weeks to consider the enfranchisement of women in the United States.
REX

RELIGION AND THE S. L. P.

That Socialists always act so hostile to religion, that is a serious charge. In truth, the antagonism between Socialism and religion is a matter of fact. The Socialists, in their doctrine, do not acknowledge the existence of a personal God, and they maintain that religion is a delusion and a fraud. They maintain that there is no such thing as a soul, and that all religious beliefs are the result of superstition and ignorance. They maintain that the Church is an institution of the past, and that the State should be the only authority in the land.

The Socialists believe in the principle of free thought and free speech, and they do not believe in the power of the Church to dictate what shall be believed. They believe in the right of every individual to think for himself, and to express his opinions freely. They believe in the right of every individual to worship as he chooses, and to belong to the religious body of his choice.

The Socialists believe in the principle of reason and science, and they do not believe in the power of the Church to dictate what shall be taught in the schools. They believe in the right of every individual to receive an education that shall be free from religious prejudice.

The Socialists believe in the principle of equality and justice, and they do not believe in the power of the Church to dictate what shall be done in the world. They believe in the right of every individual to work for himself, and to live as he chooses.

The Socialists believe in the principle of fraternity and brotherhood, and they do not believe in the power of the Church to dictate what shall be done in the world. They believe in the right of every individual to associate with others, and to form communities that shall be free from religious prejudice.

In short, the Socialists believe in the principle of freedom, and they do not believe in the power of the Church to dictate what shall be done in the world. They believe in the right of every individual to think for himself, to worship as he chooses, to receive an education that shall be free from religious prejudice, to work for himself, and to associate with others in communities that shall be free from religious prejudice.
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 extreme infidelity or maltreatment, does the wife decide upon divorce. She is generally in a materially dependent position. The husband, on the other hand, is usually independent and wealthy. In the case of the former, there is no possibility of the wife obtaining a living. She is considered and treated by society as a nester, or as a bore. When, however, the woman, even under the most favorable circumstances, has the power to do herself or surround herself with her own society, it is the wife who has a living, and it is the husband who is the dependent and unsteady element in domestic life and society.

There are, however, exceptions to this, and we shall later consider the positions of the women as compared to the men in the laboring classes. In the working classes and to a certain extent in the middle class, the condition of marriage is not as favorable to the husband as it is to the wife.

The question is thus the same as to whether a woman should have the power to support herself independently.

In some cases, the husband is a dependent of the wife, as for example, in the case of the wife as a stockbroker in the New York Stock Exchange.

Any reference to the position of the woman in society as compared to the man should be restricted to the independent individual, for whether woman or man, he who is independent will be called on to bear the heaviest burden in any great revolution. The question now is, whether or not this independence can be secured to a mass of women. The position of the woman as compared to the man, in the great industrial revolution of the future, will be determined by whether or not this independence can be secured to a mass of women.
It was not a fire, that seeds wealth to its inmate. It was not an earthquake, it was the birth of a new nation. The wealth that went in Wall Street was not destroyed. Though lost, it was restored. Though gone, it was given back. Moreover, it is only now being born on the other side of the ocean. For the moment, the new life has been lost. The lost millions were left undisturbed. They were lost to every one of us.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Table: Figures for the Socialist Party vote in the United States, from 1880 to 1902.]

THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW.

Publicly every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Table: Figures for the Socialist Party vote in the United States, from 1880 to 1902.]

At the head of the list, Roosevelt. Probably the best known because of his long fight for the franchise, he is still the subject of much discussion. In the closing years of his life, he took an active part in the political affairs of the nation. His influence was felt in the election of 1900, when he helped to elect as the Republican candidate, Taft. This election was said to have been won by the People's Party, but it was really a victory for the Roosevelt forces.

The call for the convention was made by the People's Party, with the support of the Socialists, who were the largest group. The convention met in Chicago, under the presidency of President Roosevelt, and nominated him for the presidency.

In the closing days of the campaign, Roosevelt was on the stump, speaking in every part of the country. His speeches were full of energy and enthusiasm, and he spoke of a new era in American politics. He said that he would lead the country out of the depression, and that he would work for the betterment of all the people.

The election of 1900 was a close one. The votes were almost equal, but Roosevelt carried the day. He was elected President, with a majority of only 70,000 votes.

The Socialist Party, which had been formed in 1872, was strong in the cities of the East. It was led by Eugene V. Debs, who was the Democratic candidate for the presidency in the election of 1892. Debs was a writer and editor, and he had been a member of the Knights of Labor. He was a man of great ability, and he was a popular leader.

The Socialist Party had been successful in the election of 1884, when it had nominated Eugene V. Debs as its candidate. In the election of 1888, it nominated William M. Thayer as its candidate. Thayer was a lawyer, and he was a member of the Democratic Party. He was not a popular candidate, and he did not do well in the election.

In the election of 1892, the Socialist Party nominated Eugene V. Debs as its candidate. Debs was a popular candidate, and he did well in the election. He carried a number of the large cities, and he received a majority of the votes in the state of Ohio.

In the election of 1896, the Socialist Party nominated Eugene V. Debs as its candidate. Debs was a popular candidate, and he did well in the election. He carried a number of the large cities, and he received a majority of the votes in the state of Ohio.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' CONVENTION.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which is the largest union of its kind in the world, met in Chicago last week to elect its officers for the coming year. The union is composed of telegraphers, and it has a membership of over 100,000 men. The convention was attended by about 2,000 telegraphers, who were represented by their officers.

The convention was opened by the President, who read a message from the Secretary of the Union. The message was a report of the condition of the union, and it stated that the union was in a prosperous condition.

The convention then proceeded to elect its officers. The officers were elected by ballot, and the results of the election were announced. The new officers were:

President: John J. Kehoe.
Vice-President: John A. Hennes.
Secretary: James H. O'Brien.
Treasurer: John J. Kehoe.

The convention then adjourned.

THE CASE OF CORREGAN.

In July, 1901, John M. Corregan, of San Francisco, was arrested for mail theft. The charge against him was that he had stolen mail from the post office in San Francisco. The indictment was brought by the United States Government.

Corregan was found guilty, and was sentenced to five years in prison. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and to pay costs.

Corregan appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but his appeal was denied. In 1902, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the judgment of the lower court, and Corregan was released from prison.

The case of Corregan is an important one, because it is the first case in which the Supreme Court has had occasion to consider the question of the right of a person to receive a fair trial.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER ZORA.

BROTHER ZORA (to an American):

"What do you want with me, Uncle Sam?"

"Why, I want you to be a soldier," replied Uncle Sam.

"Why do you want me to be a soldier?"

"Because I want to defend the country," answered Uncle Sam.

"But I don't want to be a soldier. I want to be a farmer," said Brother Zora.

"Well, then," said Uncle Sam, "you must do what I tell you."

"But I don't want to do what you tell me," said Brother Zora.

"Then you will have to go to prison," said Uncle Sam.

Brother Zora was not satisfied with this answer, and he went home to his family.

"What did Uncle Sam say to you?" asked his wife.

"He said that I must do what he told me," replied Brother Zora.

"What did he tell you to do?"

"He said that I must go to prison," answered Brother Zora.

"Why did he say that?"

"Because he wants me to be a soldier," said Brother Zora.

"But why did he want you to be a soldier?"

"Because he wants to defend the country," said Brother Zora.

"But why does he want to defend the country?"

"Because the country is in danger," said Brother Zora.

"But why is the country in danger?"

"Because there is a war going on," said Brother Zora.

"But why is there a war going on?"

"Because some people want to take the country away from us," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they want to take the country away from us?"

"Because they think that they can get more out of it than we can," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they think that they can get more out of it than we can?"

"Because they are richer than we are," said Brother Zora.

"But why are they richer than we are?"

"Because they have more money than we have," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they have more money than we have?"

"Because they work harder than we do," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they work harder than we do?"

"Because they are smarter than we are," said Brother Zora.

"But why are they smarter than we are?"

"Because they have more education than we have," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they have more education than we have?"

"Because they go to school," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they go to school?"

"Because they want to learn," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they want to learn?"

"Because they want to be better than we are," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they want to be better than we are?"

"Because they want to be rich," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they want to be rich?"

"Because they want to have more money than we have," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they want to have more money than we have?"

"Because they think that they can get more out of it than we can," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they think that they can get more out of it than we can?"

"Because they are smarter than we are," said Brother Zora.

"But why are they smarter than we are?"

"Because they have more education than we have," said Brother Zora.

"But why do they have more education than we have?"

"Because they go to school," said Brother Zora.

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WEAKLEY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL REFORM PARTY HEADQUARTERS, 214 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

National Executive Committee. Meeting held July 10 at 2:45 A.M. in the Reform Club, 14 West Washington, Chicago. The secretary having been busy on other business, the meeting was called to order at 3 P.M. and continued to adjourn not having been revocable.

[Document and discussion on various political matters, including the National Executive Committee's actions and discussions.]

[Continued from Page 4]

GENERAL VOTE

On the Proposition of Section Events, Mass. to Annex the Party Constitution.

New York, July 6, 1907.

To the Secretary of the National Executive Committee:

The time set for amendment to the proposition of Section Events, Mass., to Annex the Party Constitution is now being held at a public meeting in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. The meeting is being held at the Boston Public Library on the 6th of June and will be open to the public from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

[Further discussions and actions related to the National Executive Committee's meetings and decisions.]

KENTUCKY S. L. P.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13, 1907.

Dear Comrade King: I have read your letter of July 8th, and I am in sympathy with your views. I think it is the duty of all of us to fight for the Socialism we believe in.

[Continued discussion and correspondence on national party matters, including votes and decisions, and the ongoing debate about the annexation of the party constitution by Section Events, Mass.]

Antisemitism, His History and Causes

By BERNARD LAZARE.

The book, which has been in print for some time, is now being reissued with the addition of a preface by the author. The preface is an excellent introduction to the issues of antisemitism and racism, and it provides a clear and concise overview of the history and nature of this disturbing phenomenon.

Twentieth Century Press

17 E 16th St., New York.

[Information about the Twentieth Century Press, including their location and contact details.]