

It is... the tools of employment... all production shall be for the direct use of the workers... shall be open and equal to all men.

For the Socialist Party.

NO. 254-FIFTH YEAR.

TOLEDO, OHIO, AUGUST 5, 1905.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Socialist Victory For Free Speech

The Board of Public Service of Toledo acknowledged its usurpation of authority in forbidding political speeches in the public parks... The Socialist meeting held at Central Grove Park last Saturday... The Socialist success in preventing a direct violation of the principle of free speech...

animated everyone. The enthusiasm at the meeting and the liberal amount collected for Socialist agitation... Daily Press Reports. The local press reports were fairly good. We reproduce on this page a facsimile of the "Blade" report... The speaking began at 3 o'clock... The Socialist party takes the position that as freedom of speech and press and ballot are essential to a democratic form of government...

BRIEL'S DATES IN TOLEDO

George Briel of Newport, Ky., will address open meetings in Toledo on the following dates: Wed., Aug. 9—Ward 12, corner Fassett and Oak streets. Thurs., Aug. 10—Ward 10, corner Broadway and South. Fri., Aug. 11—Ward 8, corner Detroit and Dor. Sat., Aug. 12—Opp. Postoffice, Madison street. Mon., Aug. 14—Ward 7, Monroe and Lake Shore railroad tracks. Tues., Aug. 15—Ward 11, corner Williams street and Oliver street park. Sunday, August 13, Comrade Briel will accompany the Toledo Socialists to the joint picnic of Northern Ohio locals at Cedar Point.

A Letter to Workingmen

Dear Workingmen: How many of you who toil, who do the world's work, understand that you are slaves—slaves in every sense of the word and meaning? You may not know this and you may be reluctant about believing it, but I can prove it to you if you will take time and show a willingness to think. It is common for slaves not to understand their real relation to their fellow man. The black slave did not, and because of this, John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry. He had to give up his life, and thousands died likewise because of the black man's ignorance. If the black man had been enlightened he would not have been in slavery. John Brown would not have been hanged, and the Civil war with its deluge of blood would never have blotted our fair land.

Workmen, you must see this truth, and study your own conditions. You cannot trust those who make use of you. Under the old form of slave management the master subjugated you through force applied to the outside of the body. This was brute force and the instrument of enslavement was the bludgeon and the police machinery of the government. Today we have to deal with a slavery more cunningly applied, but it is just as effective as the old form. It has advantages which the old form did not have. In this, it illustrates the law of development. It is a finer and more effective weapon and therefore harder for you to understand. It is just a little too much for the common intelligence, and until you school yourselves, you will remain in darkness about your social positions. Your masters know much more than you do about your social status. They are ready to play the part of a complete man. Keep on voting for the thing you want. If you want to be a free man, vote for it—there is no other way in a democratic state to secure freedom and to keep it.

John S. Pyle. The negro made no effort as a class to throw off his condition of servitude. He had not advanced far enough in matters of intellectual development. He was deprived of the advantages of the free public schools. Will the white slave with all his advantages continue to be outwitted, to be treated as a bell himself and his children because he is too careless to think seriously? The present white slave has not the excuse that the black slave had. The white slave is permitted to use the ballot and to free himself if he wills it. It costs him nothing to vote for his interest. It is simply a matter of developing an understanding of how to go about getting what you produce without giving up any part to a leisure class. It is just a little too much for the common intelligence, and until you school yourselves, you will remain in darkness about your social positions. Your masters know much more than you do about your social status. They are ready to play the part of a complete man. Keep on voting for the thing you want. If you want to be a free man, vote for it—there is no other way in a democratic state to secure freedom and to keep it.

ORGANIZER BRIEL ARRESTED

Because George Briel, state organizer of the Socialist Party, was addressing from 1,000 to 5,000 people on the streets of Lima, O., last Saturday evening, officious policemen arrested him. He was taken to jail, followed by a large crowd which demanded his release. The entire police force was called into service but they were compelled to ask the Socialist agitator to go out in front of the jail and quiet the crowd. This Briel did and he was released, after which he again held his meeting and spoke to an enthusiastic audience.

The Lima "Daily News" gives the following report of the affair: "What came near terminating in riot happily ended with little blood Saturday evening. George I. Briel, as was announced in the local press, was addressing a large crowd on socialism at the corner of Main street and the public square. He was surrounded by a crowd blocking the sidewalk and Officer Grant told the speaker he would have to move away. This Briel refused and was taken to the police station, followed by the several hundred indignant people, who demanded his release. The windows and doors of the private police office were closed and threats of violence were made and things looked decidedly shady for a while. Chief of Police Mills, fearing trouble, called in a number of policemen. After the situation was explained to Briel he agreed to move back so as not to block the sidewalk and released mind lost cheers. Mr. Briel called at the News office and made his address. A report in the morning paper that the apologized to the police as he made an apology to no one—no apology to the police. He said it was no mistake of his—the police simply blundered. He claimed the officers dragged him down from the box without asking him to move back from the sidewalk. He then mounted the platform again and Officer Grant secured the assistance of two other policemen and by force compelled him to get down and dragged him to jail. When the Chief announced that he would have no charge to prefer he said no. The crowd realized that I was not getting free. It is claimed that the crowd on the outside and ask the crowd to move as I would be released. Mr. Briel was taken to the police station and was taken to the police station, followed by the several hundred indignant people, who demanded his release."

COUNTY CONVENTION CALL

To the Socialists of Lucas County, Ohio, July 31, 1905. Comrades—The month of July is over. Let us open August with the same spirit with which we were inspired throughout July—the Spirit of Revolution. We have won our fight for free speech. Our picnic was a decided success. We must not falter but keep the good work going. Let us meet again next Sunday, August 5th. Upon that day, besides the regular joint meeting of the Toledo branches, will be held the county convention, which will precede the joint session, and should only last a short time. Nominations will be made for the county ticket. The referendum ballots on the amendments to the state constitution have been received and some action must be taken at this meeting as the time upon same closes on September 1st. The names of the county committees will also report. There is much business to transact, but it can be done quickly and thoroughly if each member comes prepared for that end. Our last meeting was so well attended that we have made arrangements for more chairs, so do not hesitate to bring your "Socialistically inclined" friends. Never has the future for Socialism looked better for Toledo than right now. Watch the daily papers as an indication. We need to request our public notices of the meetings of our party. Now we have their reporters coming after us for the news. You will find them at the meeting on Sunday, as they were throughout July, representing the interests of their capitalist masters. Comrades, come and represent your class. Don't think we will not miss you because you are the only one. You are the one we need. LEST YOU FORGET—The time: Sunday, August 5, 2:30 p. m. The place: Swiss Hall, 410 Monroe street. Fraternally yours, THOMAS C. DEVINE, Secretary City Central Committee.

The "good man" on a capitalist ticket may be all right but it is possible you might do better than vote for him judging from the "good" things he hands you when you are on strike. Five yearly subscription cards for The Socialist, \$4. Sell for \$5. The Socialist and "The Cleveland Citizen" each for one year, \$1.20.

FROM "THE BLADE"

SOCIALIST MEETING IN PARK WAS NOT MOLESTED

Without a sign of hindrance from the board of public service and really with its permission, the Socialists of Toledo held a picnic in Central Grove park yesterday, had a talk festival for an hour and a half, and roundly criticized the board of public service for their attempt to prevent the Socialists from making speeches in a public park. There was no restrictive order of the board present, and the keeper of the park announced that it had been decided to permit the Socialists to hold a picnic in the park. The board of public service had been granted or refused permission to speak in the park. The board of public service had been granted or refused permission to speak in the park. The board of public service had been granted or refused permission to speak in the park.

Dr. C. H. Reed, the Socialist candidate for mayor, closed the meeting with a brief address, dealing with the issues of the coming campaign. He urged upon every one present their individual responsibility and the necessity of united action at the ballot box. The Socialist party takes the position that as freedom of speech and press and ballot are essential to a democratic form of government, the toleration of such a ruling would be a violation of the principles of democracy which would eventually lead to the destruction of these principles. THE FAILURE OF THE BOARD TO ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE THE RULING IS AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR FREE SPEECH. Dr. C. H. Reed, the Socialist candidate for mayor, closed the meeting with a brief address, dealing with the issues of the coming campaign. He urged upon every one present their individual responsibility and the necessity of united action at the ballot box.

GETTING AFTER KEEFE

The members of the International Longshoremen's Union are beginning to wake up to the danger of their officials being identified with the Civic Federation was evidenced at the national convention held at Detroit this month. What happened enough to alarm President Keeffe and his followers and an effort to prevent the occurrence in question from obtaining a wide circulation was made by giving to it expunged from the minutes. It was not done until the official report of the proceedings had been mailed from the convention and The Socialist has procured one of the copies.

to which such dual labor leaders as Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan and others could belong without sane men questioning their right to do so. He stated the Civic Federation is the greatest instrument toward settling strikes that has ever existed and besides he had a right as an American citizen to belong to what he pleased. Such resolutions were proposed by Socialists who only wanted to disrupt labor organizations. He made some insinuations about the delegates who were red buttons. Some of the delegates favored suspending the local which adopted such resolutions and thus prevent their recurrence. A Socialist Replies. One of the Socialist delegates succeeded in getting the floor and replied to Keeffe. He said the Socialists were not going to give over to the resolutions adopted or rejected. If the rank and file of the international capital is fighting to maintain the open shop policy and using the United States government to crush organized labor, and unions had endorsed Socialism, but the members had voted against it because they did not know what Socialism meant. The membership had to be educated and when it was it would not tolerate their officials consorting with scab crushers like August Belmont. The Socialist party was doing more to educate the working class than its interests than any other organization. He was proud of his red button because it was a notice to the capitalist politician that his vote could not be bought by traded by a tricky labor leader. The Socialist was continually interrupted and called to order but he kept the floor and he was afterwards approached by many fellow delegates and congratulated and received evidence that the Socialist party membership in general from reading the resolution but the delegates themselves will undoubtedly not forget to discuss the matter with their constituents when they return home and the policy of suppression will not be such. Mr. Keeffe and his friends very much.

UNCENSORED NEWS FROM RUSSIA

The things that are going on in Russia are not to be compared with the greatest sacrifice which we can bring forth small—indeed, insignificant. The spirit of revolution is spreading all over the world like a religious mania, and the thirst of fight and martyrdom has seized the most backward sections of the population. Children, mere babies, eight and ten years old, "play" at demonstrations. In crowds of tens and of hundreds they march along the streets, singing revolutionary songs and holding up red handkerchiefs in lieu of flags. And the police disperse them. In Lodz, one day last May, five soldiers and the police attacked such a "demonstration" and two little fellows dropped to the ground, streaming with blood. One of them, mortally wounded, was kicked into a ditch by a policeman, and died on the following day. The funeral of the youthful victim of the revolution gave rise to a tremendous demonstration. At the head of the procession, numbering tens of thousands of men and women, there marched a body of 250 children, nine to twelve years of age, hand in hand, and serious faces, protesting against every industry and controlling all agriculture in the interest of the most complete Caesarist organization known in our time. So far as he could, he handled the Czars' autocratic power to this end for ten years, impoverishing the mass of the people, and building up huge monopolies on a scale rivaling even those of America. Even his admirers admit that he reduced the subsistence of the peasantry to the extent of 70 pounds of bread per head per year. Dr. De Witte is now going to the United States and begins his peace propaganda there in that capacity by the most gigantic "bluff" which even Russia has yet set up. Russia is not "crushing" anybody says, she has her internal troubles are really of no account, and is ready at any moment to reassume her position as the predominant power in Europe, and so on. No one wishes to see a great people humiliated; but if Dr. De Witte is given the task of trying to right existing mischiefs there can be little doubt

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Contributions for the Russian revolution can be forwarded to J. Loopoloff, 121 E. 112 street, New York City. Who De Witte is. Dr. De Witte is the liberal bureaucrat par excellence, the man warranted to make the State Trusts and finger thinner than the Czars' fangs. He was opposed to the war in the Far East, partly because he saw the

difficultly of fighting effectively at a distance of 6,000 miles from the real seat of power, and he was necessarily interfered with his huge charge for justifying every industry and controlling all agriculture in the interest of the most complete Caesarist organization known in our time. So far as he could, he handled the Czars' autocratic power to this end for ten years, impoverishing the mass of the people, and building up huge monopolies on a scale rivaling even those of America. Even his admirers admit that he reduced the subsistence of the peasantry to the extent of 70 pounds of bread per head per year. Dr. De Witte is now going to the United States and begins his peace propaganda there in that capacity by the most gigantic "bluff" which even Russia has yet set up. Russia is not "crushing" anybody says, she has her internal troubles are really of no account, and is ready at any moment to reassume her position as the predominant power in Europe, and so on. No one wishes to see a great people humiliated; but if Dr. De Witte is given the task of trying to right existing mischiefs there can be little doubt

MINUTES IN FULL

July 21, 1905. The National Executive Committee met at National Headquarters, Friday, July 21, 9:30 a. m. Secretary Barnes called the meeting to order with the following present, Randolph, B. Mally, Raymond, Slobozin and Work.

Comrades Henry Slobozin and James O'Neal were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively. Secretary Barnes presented a review of the movement in each state showing that the following will hold their state elections in 1906: Alabama, California, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland and Virginia.

Total dues from organized states during the past six months: \$69,918.18. Unorganized states and members at large: 264.95. \$7,583.13. Secretary Barnes presented the following table showing the result covered by speakers and number of dates made for them during the past month:

Speakers, Lecturers and Organizers, January to July, 1905. Colorado-Collins, 1; Connecticut-Saltiel, 2; Delaware-Goebel, 2; District of Columbia-Goebel, 1; Florida-Gaylord, 13; Illinois-Burlow, 3; Hazzelt, K. Saltiel, 2; Work, 15; Total, 21; Indiana-Saltiel, 3; Work, 7; Total, 10; Iowa-Collins, 3; Hazzelt, 1; Total, 4; Indian Territory-Bigelow, 1; Miller, 7; Total, 8; Kansas-Bigelow, 8; Kentucky-Saltiel, 4; Louisiana-Miller, 7; Maryland-Goebel, 1; Hazzelt, 3; Total, 4; Massachusetts-Wilkins, 27; Michigan-Goebel, 1; Minnesota-Hazzelt, 3; Missouri-Miller, 4; New Jersey-Saltiel, 2; New York-Burlow, 3; Work, 1; Total, 6; Ohio-Hazzelt, 5; Miller, 9; Total, 14; Oklahoma-Bigelow, 5; Pennsylvania-Hazzelt, 4; Saltiel, 1; Total, 20; Tennessee-Goebel, 9; Texas-Bigelow, 3; Miller, 30; Total, 42; Virginia-Goebel, 4; West Virginia-Hazzelt, 6; Total, 24; Total Dates-260.

Secretary Barnes then presented a resume of the matters that would come before the Committee. The following information regarding expense of the Monthly Bulletin was submitted:

Second class rate could be secured at 10c per member and by 20,000 subscribers secured by the locals it would be equal to \$2,000. \$250.00 on the cost of publication. The expense of shipping which is now \$1,200 would be reduced to \$600 or less by the second class rate. Freight, \$1,600; shipping, \$600; total, \$2,200; offset by \$2,000 presents for subscriptions, leaving net profit of \$200; against present total cost, \$2,800 or a clear saving of \$2,600 per annum. Besides, it is to be hoped that the distribution would be more expeditiously and satisfactorily made.

Secretary Barnes presented the following general statement of the expense of the National office and bills owing:

Financial. Average monthly receipts of dues... \$1,197.18. Average monthly expense for salaries and office help... \$462.12. Average cost of rent... \$145.54. Average cost of... \$137.43. Average N. E. C. expense... \$71.00. Apparent balance in ordinary receipts... \$320.00. Amount paid on sets of books for locals... \$320.00. BILLS OWING. Rent... \$9.00. Clippings... \$20.00. H. G. Adair, Printing Bulletins... \$23.25. Kerrain Bros., Sets for locals... \$76.90. M. Fry & Co., Stationery... \$10.70. M. Fry & Co., Stationery... \$3.00. A. B. Dick & Co... \$30.13. The Hens Co... \$49.99. Postal Telegraph Co... \$9.00. C. G. Kerr & Co... \$77.22. Receipts for supplies will offset expenses for same, monthly, except in case of large order as is necessary for account books for locals and branches.

statement of the amount of stock donated by the printer and its distribution and submit it tomorrow morning. Carried. Hazzelt proposed he would submit a statement regarding the article appearing on the 20th page of the Bulletin, written by Gilbert, at the request of the Utah State Committee. Secretary Barnes read correspondence from the Michigan Communist National Secretary Tommie Mullen reporting the suspension of the charter of the local party of Detroit. Communication stated that the Treasurer of the Committee suspended the charter for \$100 and \$16 in due stamps, and the Committee now claims it has no stamps. Secretary Barnes asked for advice on the matter. Motion by Reynolds—"I move that the matter be referred to the Michigan that the affair is of a local nature and the National Executive Committee does not feel competent to give advice upon the matter." Carried. Secretary Barnes read documents and communications from State Secretary Nash of Minnesota and transferred to the National Executive Committee the controversy between the State Committee of Local Party of Minnesota and the National Executive Committee. A general discussion followed participated in by all the members of the Executive Committee has no power to interfere in the matter. Carried. Motion by Reynolds—"I move that the matter be referred to the Michigan that the affair is of a local nature and the National Executive Committee does not feel competent to give advice upon the matter." Carried. Secretary Barnes read documents and communications from State Secretary Nash of Minnesota and transferred to the National Executive Committee the controversy between the State Committee of Local Party of Minnesota and the National Executive Committee. A general discussion followed participated in by all the members of the Executive Committee has no power to interfere in the matter. Carried. Motion by Reynolds—"I move that the matter be referred to the Michigan that the affair is of a local nature and the National Executive Committee does not feel competent to give advice upon the matter." Carried.

controversy there which was ordered filed. An extended document by Alfred J. Lamb of Michigan was presented for the information of the Committee. The matter dealt with the National Secretary's rescaling. Ordered filed. Secretary Barnes read correspondence from the Michigan Communist National Secretary Tommie Mullen reporting the suspension of the charter of the local party of Detroit. Communication stated that the Treasurer of the Committee suspended the charter for \$100 and \$16 in due stamps, and the Committee now claims it has no stamps. Secretary Barnes asked for advice on the matter. Motion by Reynolds—"I move that the matter be referred to the Michigan that the affair is of a local nature and the National Executive Committee does not feel competent to give advice upon the matter." Carried. Secretary Barnes read documents and communications from State Secretary Nash of Minnesota and transferred to the National Executive Committee the controversy between the State Committee of Local Party of Minnesota and the National Executive Committee. A general discussion followed participated in by all the members of the Executive Committee has no power to interfere in the matter. Carried. Motion by Reynolds—"I move that the matter be referred to the Michigan that the affair is of a local nature and the National Executive Committee does not feel competent to give advice upon the matter." Carried.

serve list of lecturers and organizers be abolished. Work filed the following comment on the foregoing motion: "My reasons for making this motion are as follows: 1. The reserve list is a dead letter. The lecturers and organizers are not selected from it. Of those named during the past year, I believe Hunt and Eisenbaum are the only ones who were on the reserve list. Debs, Hanford, Bigelow, Brown, Carey, Carl, Goebel, Hazzelt, McKee, Perry, Reiger, Ray, Spargo, J. Miller, White, Wilkins, Saltiel, Collins and Work were got on the reserve list. 2. While the original intention of the reserve list was good, it has degenerated into a mere shuffling place for the names of persons not to be used. Such a contrivance cannot be tolerated in the Socialist Party." Carried. "The reserve list is based upon a wrong idea. I am a state autonomist. State autonomy does not require that the state organization should take the initiative in the national organization. State autonomy means that the state organization shall be supreme in national matters. The selection of national speakers is a national matter. They should be elected by the national organization." Carried. Beryl suggested action on the motion that the National Executive Committee set aside \$100 to assist in the primary election in Douglas county. Carried. Secretary Barnes read a communication from Charles H. Kerr stating that his publishing firm still had for sale a quantity of 10,000 copies of the floor and address of the National Executive Committee to attend the plome of Cook County Socialists, Sunday, July 23, 1905. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried.

Committee cannot interfere in the matter. Amendment by Mally—"That a brief statement be made in the committee preceding the motion. Debs." Carried. Motion was then adopted. Communication from S. A. Hager of Wisconsin, N. C. was read urging an endorsement of Comrades Houghs and Hunt for organizers in that state. Motion by Slobozin—"I move that this be left to the discretion of the National Executive Committee." Carried. National Secretary James S. Smith of Illinois, requested privilege of the floor and addressed an invitation to the Committee to attend the plome of Cook County Socialists, Sunday, July 23, 1905. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried. Motion by Mally—"I move that we extend a vote of appreciation to the Illinois Committee for their thoughtfulness." Carried.

Invest half yearly our cards for the month. This much this week for the good of The Socialist and the Socialist cause. You will soon get returns. "A. B. C. of Socialism," by H. Titus, \$1.00 per 1,000, postpaid. (To Be Continued Next Week)

NOTES FROM A VETERAN

Two movements is a wide gulf. Yet in Massachusetts last fall, many "Socialists" (2) straddled the gulf and voted for Debs, a collectivist, for president and for Democrat, Douglas for governor. Surely, if straddlers of such capacity controlled the party's councils, we would shortly develop a Socialist movement that would be "broad and liberal" to the King's taste. The Socialist worker, whether in the newspaper office or in the field, has his choice between personal popularity and fidelity to the cause. Socialism. It is doubtful if the man lives with wisdom and tact sufficient to be both popular and faithful at this stage of the movement. Rooting is anything but a friend-making task. Overturing a man's ideas and ideals and you wound his self-love. You may make a convert but he is not likely to soon forget the severe drubbing that was necessary for his conversion. How often Comrades have said to me, "Sargent blossom, they are too logical tonight. Please don't use the terms, 'revolutionary,' 'wage slave,' 'class struggle,' 'working class movement.' Lots of our best people lean strongly toward Socialism and Democracy, but they scare their own individualism got to seed. Between

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. E. D. Rand, Abolitionist and Socialist, Died July 23, 1905.

By John Spargo. Let us lay flowers upon the altar in loving and grateful remembrance of the comrade who sleeps the unawakened sleep of eternal peace. Mrs. E. D. Rand was the true symbol of her virtues. Herself, Lilies-of-the-valley for perfect purity, Amaranths for triumphant immortality. Lay flowers upon the altar to symbolize our love and comradeship. Woodbine and Rosemary for fraternal love and remembrance. Lay flowers upon the altar, joyous flowers. Flowers that speak of her goodness and flowers that tell of our own mother's love. Lay flowers. Let not lay the mournful Amaranth. Nor bedew the flowers with tears, nor mark with Sorrow's symbols the glory of her life and of her sleep. When Death comes as an icy, wintry blast nipping the tender young blossoms in Life's garden, or as a fierce hurricane hurling the fruitfulness from its path, grief is sacred and tears are comforting ministers. But when it waits in the garden until the tasks of the day are done, and then comes gently and reverently and leads the tired laborer to well-earned rest and sleep, grief is profane and tears can only mock the love we feel. Our Comrade's task was done. She before for Death as lover waits for love. As the glory of the sunset crowns the splendors of the day, so the evening of her life was crowned with glory. Like a lover Death folded her to his bosom for rest as gently as the night shadows enfold the sunset's rays. Our Comrade's years were spent in fruitful service for Humanity. In the days of her dawning womanhood, the bush-rose of maidenly youth still in her cheeks, she loved, first another form of Art, voice calling her to strife and sacrifice and duty. Voices from the rice-fields. Voices from the cotton fields. Voices from the swamps. Agonized voices from the whipping-posts. Pleading voices from the auction marts. Despairing voices of haunted fugitives. Moaning voices of manacled fathers. Wailing voices of mothers robbed of their children. Terrified voices of children torn from their mothers' arms. Voices of bloodhounds baying. Voices of drivers cursing. And above all the strong, clear voice of the Angel of Freedom with its message of duty. She answered the voices. Answered the pleading of the slave. Answered the command of the Angel. Answered the urgings of her own soul. Bravely she took her stand and bore her part in the struggle to free the slaves. Her life was a long and arduous one. Her heart. No task was too trivial for her, no sacrifice too great. The urge of Human Freedom bore her on and never left her to heroic deeds. Soon, the voices grew louder and stronger so that the nation heard. Lincoln heard. Millions heard. In the fitfulness of war the fetters were broken asunder. Then there was music of falling chains, and a song of Deliverance was born upon the lips that had uttered prayers and cries. No more said, "Now that the fetters are broken and the Slave-hunter is no more, all is well." But not so our Comrade. She recognized the spirit of the old Slavery in the very presence of the new Liberty. She saw the same servitude in the forced sale of one man's labor capacity to another. Saw the soulless, inextinguishable, non-rightly dominating human soul and all the rest of soul and strong of heart. Saw that there was still only a hard, brutal cash nexus between man and

tribution which must be avoided. The Bulletin is to serve any useful purpose. The purpose of publication is to introduce the party organization into the affairs of the party organization which is imperative they should have. Some medium of getting the Bulletin to the membership at less expense and in time for the new year. Some medium of getting it decided upon for the purpose of a bulletin fund. The medium which is the practicable and least costly is to the extent of the present second class privileges, as this would reduce the cost of distribution to a minimum. Some medium of getting it speedy delivery to the party members. (To Be Continued Next Week)

Every man, woman, and child in the world should know the story of our land and sea, making complete mistress of the situation. Precipitous, doubtless, would again and again have spilled Japan to Japanese forces. But Japan learned the fine art of waiting. She waited until the time was ripe for action. With impatience over necessary delay with nothing left to chance or accident; with every movement calculated by scientific method, the cause is a continued series of victories complete. The American Socialist movement will profit by the lesson taught. Socialism will not be by spontaneous generation, but through some great occult catastrophe, destroying the old and building a new in the twinkling of an eye. Guerrilla tactics. The free lance jayhawking, bushwhacking clan shouting all sorts of vagaries in name of Socialism, are a disgraceful disgrace to the progress of the movement. However righteous its intent, an unpopular cause, still in numbers, cannot afford to follow that the greatest losses come in its name will be charged to account. The tactics of the Socialist party are not the child of yesterday, nor the product of any man's brain; but the outgrowth several decades of bitter experience in a world wide struggle. Their tactics should be necessary to meet the exigencies of the struggle. The party is fully justified in actively discouraging the individual who shows himself incapable or unwilling to square himself to the tactics necessary to the success of its preservation and progress. M. W. WILKINS

Published Weekly, by Mally and Titus, 409 Meredith Building, Corner Michigan Street and Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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All remittances should be made payable to 'THE SOCIALIST', Toledo, Ohio. All business communications should be addressed to 'THE SOCIALIST', Toledo, Ohio.

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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HERMON F. TITUS, Editor; WILLIAM MAILLY, Manager; ERWIN B. AULT, Associate.

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TRADES UNION COUNCIL (TOLEDO, OHIO)

BETWEEN TWO EVILS

There are some people to whom inconsistency became a habit. Take for instance the latest action emanating from the Wisconsin state organization. One of the National Committee men from that state, Carl D. Thompson, has submitted a letter to the National Committee relative to the action of William E. Trautmann, National Committeeman from Ohio, in speaking at a meeting in Milwaukee under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

Thompson wants to know if this sort of thing is going to be tolerated and he calls upon the National Committee to request 'The State Committee of Ohio to take this matter up with Trautmann and take whatever action seems necessary.' In other words Thompson has started out 'head hunting' the very thing which he and his Wisconsin friends have vociferously claimed others were doing when they insisted upon Victor L. Berger being removed for supporting a capitalist candidate.

For the past few months we have been beseeched to let Wisconsin attend to its own affairs without 'interference' from 'meddlers' on the outside. 'Leave us alone' has been the piteous wail from Milwaukee. The National Committee was told in blunt language that it had no business asking for information from the Wisconsin state organization about Berger's action in the last election and yet at the first opportunity there is a frenzied cry to save the Wisconsin organization from destruction at the hands of the moribund S. L. P. This would be laughable, only we know the Wisconsin comrades are slow at seeing a joke.

This incident only substantiates what The Socialist three months ago pointed out, viz: that between the two elements represented by Trautmann on one side and Berger on the other, the Socialist Party has no choice to make. Both are destructive to the solidarity and unity of action necessary to a working class party like the Socialist Party. One element would subvert everything to a policy of making the political party of the working class subsidiary to industrial organization; the other would justify a policy of opportunism and confusion, 'state autonomy' as a means to the other that policy. Each element quarrels with the other and the party has to use extreme caution to prevent itself from being made a football by either.

In this special issue the quarrel between Trautmann and the Wisconsin comrades opened a difference of opinion upon the trades union question. Trautmann is for the Industrial Workers of the World Party for the American Federation of Labor. The Socialist Labor Party meeting in Milwaukee, at which Trautmann, DeLeon and Hagerty spoke, was supposed to be called in the interest of the new industrial organization. According to the reports it became one to advance the Socialist labor Party. Instead of trying to prevent a situation where the party might be committed to this or that, the Milwaukee comrades attended the meeting and got tangled up in it. The fact that it was held under the auspices of the S. L. P. should have been enough to keep members of the Socialist Party away.

Inasmuch as the new industrial organization declares specifically against affiliation with any political party, we believe Comrade Trautmann was wrong in permitting the party, while he was acting as National Committeeman, to become involved in such an affair. On the other hand, the National Committee, by Comrade Thompson appears to be inspired by a spirit of retaliation against Trautmann and, at least, is in contradiction to the 'hands off' attitude heretofore so rigidly assumed by the Wisconsin state organization. For if it is wrong for Trautmann of Ohio to speak under the Socialist labor auspices in Milwaukee, then it is wrong for Comrade Berger and the Milwaukee City Committee to support a capitalist candidate for Judge? And if the National Committee can act in the former case, why was it wrong (as claimed) for it to act in the latter?

EDITOR'S SPECIAL

Seattle, Wash., August 1, 1905

Seems Bergerism is not dead yet by any means when eighteen members of the National Executive Committee voted to restore Berger to Executive Committee with membership of the Socialist Party. I hope he will be elected. Then the membership of the Socialist Party will be cleared. Then the membership of the Socialist Party will be cleared. Then the membership of the Socialist Party will be cleared.

Resolved, That Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, be removed from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for advocating the election of a publican candidate for public office. The act of voting is hereby admitted and will prove.

Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party be expelled from all participation in national affairs of the Socialist Party until such as all other parties accept a charter such as all other parties accept, and that they comply with the conditions of all other parties.

Each resolution must be voted upon 'Yes' or 'No' separately. The attempt is being made to make it appear common to both resolutions, and the National Executive Committee resolution, would immediately shut out the Wisconsin organization from the national party. This resolution reads plainly enough that the Wisconsin party be expelled until such time as the Social Democratic Party accept a charter such as all other parties accept, and that they comply with the conditions of all other parties.

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How the Children Are Sacrificed

'Over 7,000 children in this country are working in laundries, some of which are in basements, and nearly all of which are insanitary and badly ventilated; nearly 20,000 are working in bakershops, and the conditions here, as in the laundries, are generally injurious to the health of adults as well as of children. 367 are employed in saloons as bartenders and in other ways; over 138,000 work as waiters and servants in hotels and restaurants, in both of which trades the hours are long and the conditions often morally bad, especially for children; 42,000 are employed as messengers, with work hours often unlimited and the temptations to which they are exposed leading them often to crime, immorality and vice; 20,000 are employed in stores.

'While these trades injure the child in many ways, there are others which so engender the child's health as often to render him incapable of future usefulness. The best examples are perhaps the following: On the railroads about 2,500 children are employed; over 24,000 are working in mines and quarries; over 3,000 are working in the glass factories; about 10,000 are employed in saw mills and in the wood-working industries; over 7,500 are employed in the iron and steel mills; over 100,000 are working in cigar and tobacco factories. As has been mentioned before, over 80,000 children are engaged in the textile industry. Without exception all of these various occupations are physically injurious to the child. The child is injured in still another way. He has been cut off by his work from all further opportunities for learning. His days of schooling are over, and his Wisconsin friends have until he is rendered incapable of industrial usefulness by age or some misfortune, such as injury or ill health.

'Any one can realize what must be the effect upon the child's plastic body and pliable mind of hard work in the stunting or vicious surroundings of the above mentioned trades. In addition to such excessive work, evils connected with child labor, the above mentioned dangerous trades cause yearly a great number of seri-



The handling of poisonous paints and arsenical paper are employments which often result in injury or slow death. A woman factory inspector of Illinois recently said: 'We find girls in the clothing trade contracting diseases from running machines by foot power—diseases that mean a lifelong marriage and the loss of the crown of a woman's life, the power to bear healthy children.' It has only been as a result of the last Illinois Child Labor Law that the younger children have been taken from the stock yards of Chicago. Mrs. Florence Kelly said, a few years ago, regarding the conditions there, 'What could be more revolting than the presence of three hundred children in the Chicago stock yards, scores of them standing ankle deep in blood and refuse, as they do the work of butchers?' From 'Poverty,' by Robert Hunter. (The MacMillan Co.) Sent by The Socialist free for one yearly subscription, \$1.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

The International Bureau transmits through the National Secretariat the following letter from the comrades in the Argentine Republic:

The Argentine Socialist Party, which has hitherto been free from any interference on the part of the government is now confronted by unforeseen difficulties, which must be studied in order to find the most efficient means for their solution. These difficulties have created a situation full of uncertainty and well-founded apprehension. For the reason we have decided to familiarize you with the circumstances and to draw your attention to the steps which will suggest to you are timely and necessary.

The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural country. Of our five million inhabitants, 90 per cent live in a territory of about three million kilometers, forty-two per cent live in the rural districts.

From the economic point of view, we will describe our country as follows: It produces cereals, wool, and cattle, which are taken to the ports and exported to Europe. In the development, which has reached a certain point two or three large cities, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Cordoba, has affected the essentially agricultural character of the country in the least. This has affected the essentially agricultural character of the country in the least. This has affected the essentially agricultural character of the country in the least.

In the summer, the laborers easily find employment in the field work. In the winter the majority of them pass their time in the great cities. From the foregoing it follows, that the Argentine is not a country of agricultural workers, but a country of agricultural producers. In the summer, the laborers easily find employment in the field work. In the winter the majority of them pass their time in the great cities.

Since a small labor organization exists in our country, we have every year great strikes, beginning in the month of March. In the first years in which the working class has taken by surprise and by force the government, the demand for the harvest, that is to say in the summer time, since a small labor organization exists in our country, we have every year great strikes, beginning in the month of March. In the first years in which the working class has taken by surprise and by force the government, the demand for the harvest, that is to say in the summer time.



You have paid the boy for the toil of his day. He has had the price of his weary days. When he crushed the dreams that would come unthought. And the endless drone of the whirring wheels. Held the subtle surge of the blurred refrain. Of the mumble-bee in the grass that steals. Through the meadow fence and along the lane. And his eyes that strained as he did his task. Felt the weight of dreams, till mirages came. And his fist primed walls, wert a sullen mass. Of the fair hills where the wind whistles. And the clattered floor was a thing to fade. To a sweep of land with its velvet sod. And laughing brook where a boy can wade. By the banks where drowsy blossoms nod.

of your socialist parties with the longshoremen of the principal ports of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy, and to ascertain whether they would not be disposed to declare, had it not been for the Argentine, in case the government of our country should declare martial law or undertake any other measures against the strike movement, that our class inaugurates every year as a weapon of the class struggle during harvest time; Mark well, that the boycott should extend to all products of the harvest, such as wheat, corn, and other products, that would be in force for a definite period of the year. (From January to April.) We hope, comrades, that you will understand the importance of this measure, which we are asking you to perform this beautiful act of solidarity which we are asking of you, be so kind as to let us know as soon as possible. ALEJANDRO MANTECÓN, Buenos Ayres, April, 1905.

A SUMMER DREAM

(This article formed part of a private letter from Comrade John W. Brown, of Connecticut, and while it was not written with a view to publication, yet the extract here given was deemed too good not to receive a larger audience.)

'You will notice that I speak of returning home this evening. It sounds poetical, and could I but close my eyes to the turmoil of the day, this day and the days that are to come, I might easily imagine myself the possessor of a home.

'We are at the beach. I hired a cottage by the sea, and the contrast between here and the filthy alleys, or one dark room in a tenement flat, is very great. To the right of our cottage, and about a quarter of a mile away, is the old abandoned lighthouse, and when one looks up at it he feels sad, for it seems to look down at you with its big blind eye so pityingly, that it makes one think of some beautiful poetical phrase that in some dark scene we have loved to hear, but remember now only in sadness.

'To the left of the cottage, and about one hundred yards away, is a beautiful maple grove, a relic of the primeval forests, and a most delightful place to while away an hour, in fact, a whole summer. And the mornings and evenings are most beautiful. In the morning the sun rises behind us, and seems to be looking down over the trees tops at the sea, the bay casts up its sparkling death. A woman factory inspector of Illinois recently said: 'We find girls in the clothing trade contracting diseases from running machines by foot power—diseases that mean a lifelong marriage and the loss of the crown of a woman's life, the power to bear healthy children.'

'And when evening comes, and the sun's bright orb grows dim, we watch him sink low beneath the burnished ocean's wave, a new creative sense within the soul thrills to the sight and vibrates to the sound. From deep down in the most remote regions of thought there springs up that unquenchable desire, a desire to know something, a desire to do something, a desire to achieve something, a desire to be something other than a damned slave.

'As the curtains of night are drawn more closely around, and darkness encompasses us within, contentment takes possession of the mind; slowly she leads us hither and thither, from the sublime to the ridiculous, the crowds and superlatives of mankind pass before our mental vision—the phenomena of life and the laws of things appear—then down she leads us, step after step, step after step, until 'twould seem as though we had reached the last round of the ladder,—we put our hand, as it were, to grasp the universal mystery that surrounds us, to press it to our hearts, eye, to hold it forever. But, alas! alas! old Dame Nature has played us another of her pranks, she has changed the dyes of our panorama! A steamboat whirled down the bay arouses us from our reverie. 'We are back to earth, and our mind brings up pictures of a world as man has made it, a world of woe, of heartaches, and of many dis-appearing straws, and we grope about. 'We see the trenched hills, the dark courts and slimy alleys; we see men, women and children crushed and bruised upon the altars of superstition and the ceaseless turning wheels of toil, and we grope about. 'The transformation is complete, and we feel it in more ways than one. Our whole system seems to have undergone a shock. We need a stimulant, a brace for the nerves, and straightway we hike out for Scanlan's. What matters it that it is a mile away, and that we need the time for other purposes? We gulp down a couple of cold lagers and return to the cottage.

'We try to lose ourselves in sleep, but even old Morpheus has deserted us. Some way we can't forget the effect of our day dream. We listen to the waves beat upon the shore, and after a while we fall asleep. And we have a real dream. 'We dream of our world that is to be, a world without a master and without a slave. We dream of happy homes, happy fathers and mothers, and happy children, who play by the roadside, on the hillside and in the grassy lanes. We see them gather up the pink shells on the shore, then bury them again in the sand. We see them romp and play as sportive as young lambs in spring, and we see young men and young women; and old men with bowed heads and old women with gray hair become young again and play with the children, too.

'But a change comes o'er the spirit of our dreams. We hear the shrill, sharp blast of a factory whistle. It is calling the little children, and they come—poor, little, half-starved—half-cold little children—they come running in all directions. The factory sends belching forth great volumes of black smoke which cloud the sun, and in the shadows at our feet we see the stunted, skeleton forms of these little ones. We grow desperate and cry out our warning to the children, and our curses at the masters, but the factory whistle blows louder and louder, then—we awake!

'Outside the window, and high up in a tree is a beautiful robin; he is calling his mate down in the grove. The sun just kisses the tree tops, and all animate and inanimate, organic and inorganic nature bids him welcome. All but the octopus, Man.'

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