

PUTTING OUR IMMIGRANTS Through the "SIEVE" at ELLIS ISLAND

All in grief that comes to the immigration mills of Uncle Sam and the paper and pether millstones are set close together, so that the gainful may be exceedingly fine. One of these mills is at Ellis Island, where thousands of immigrants each year pass between the millstones of the public health service that the it may be separated from the unit. Thus is the future of the American race safeguarded at the very portals of the country and by a handful of experts. The test that these immigrants must pass through is not such an easy one. Not is it one based upon theoretical knowledge only. During the years that the foreigner has come to the shores of the United States seeking admission his examination to establish his fitness to become an American citizen has been made more stringent.

Indeed, out of this has gradually grown that marvelous system of practical eugenics which is well-nigh infallible in preventing the entrance of an alien who is not fit to coalesce with the new and virile race of the western hemisphere. Mentally and otherwise defective immigrants who might prove a menace to American manhood and womanhood are turned back to the country from which they came.

In the last few years there has arisen a movement, if such it may be called, in this country for the improvement of the human race through



DR. HOWARD A. KNOX



THIS MAN, POSSESSING THE APPEARANCE AND SOME OF THE SIGNS USUALLY FOUND IN MENTAL DEFECTIVES IS WELL BALANCED AND OF STABLE MENTAL EQUILIBRIUM.

A VISUAL COMPARISON TEST USED IN DETECTING MORONS AMONG ILLITERATES. CAN YOU IN 20 SECONDS POINT OUT FOUR HAPPY ONES?



Suitcases Full of Socialism

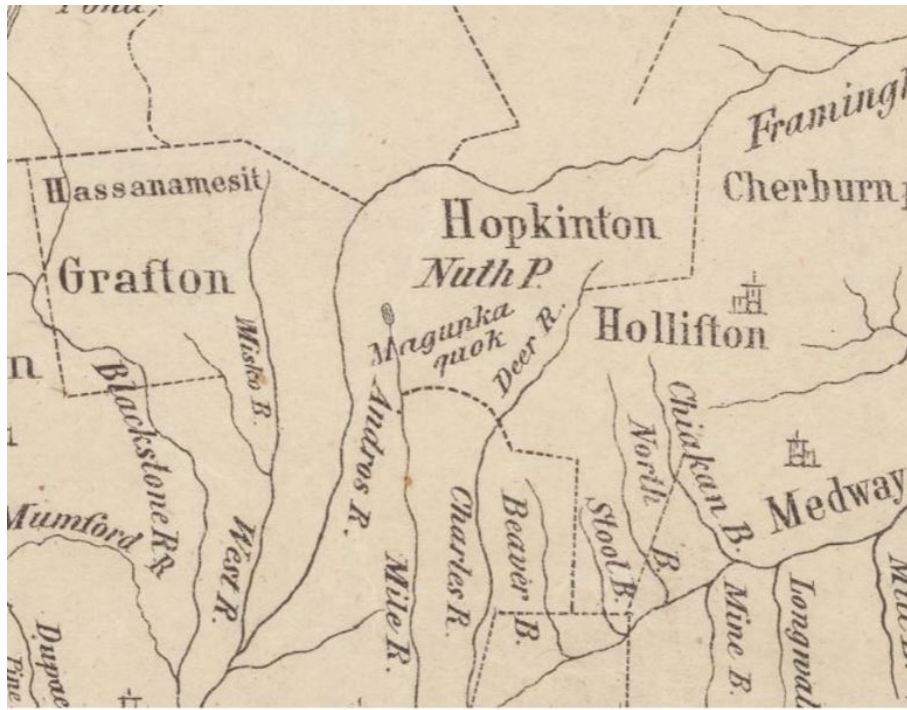
Coming to America



Class schedule

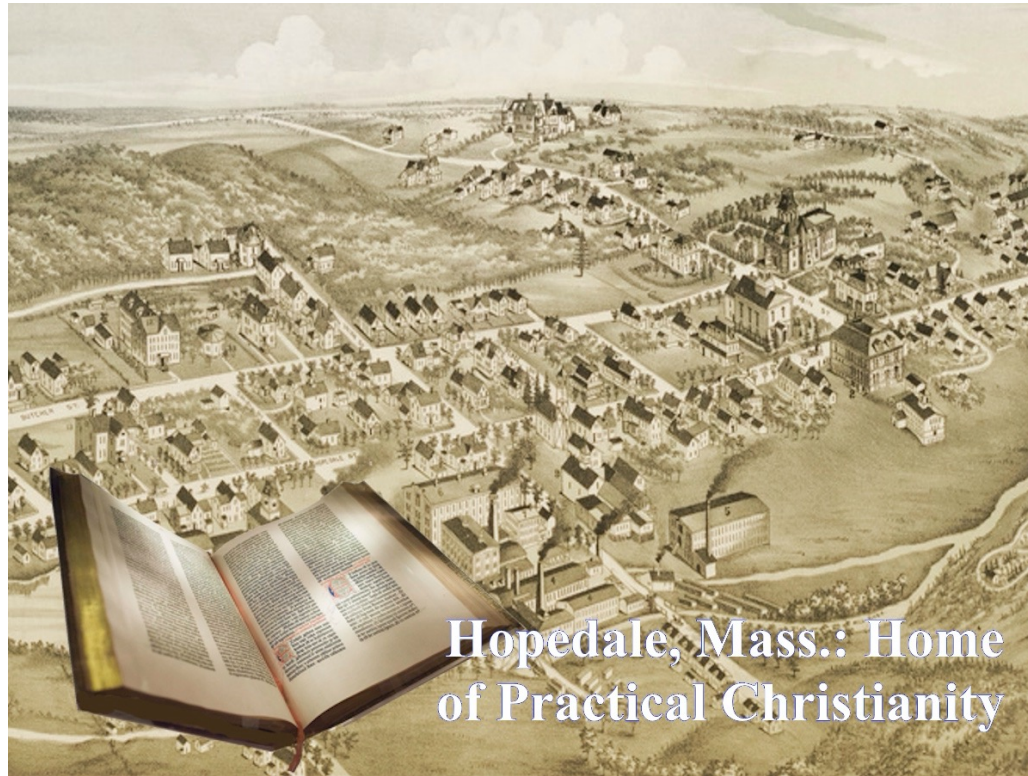
Date	Theme	Topic
1-Jun	How it began	Introduction About socialism Newspapers in their own languages
8-Jun	What happened	Joseph Weydemeyer and the German immigrants Abraham Cahan and the Jewish immigrants Antero Tanner and the Finnish immigrants
15-June	How it ended	Closing the gates Conclusions





Magunkaquog Praying Village - Grafton



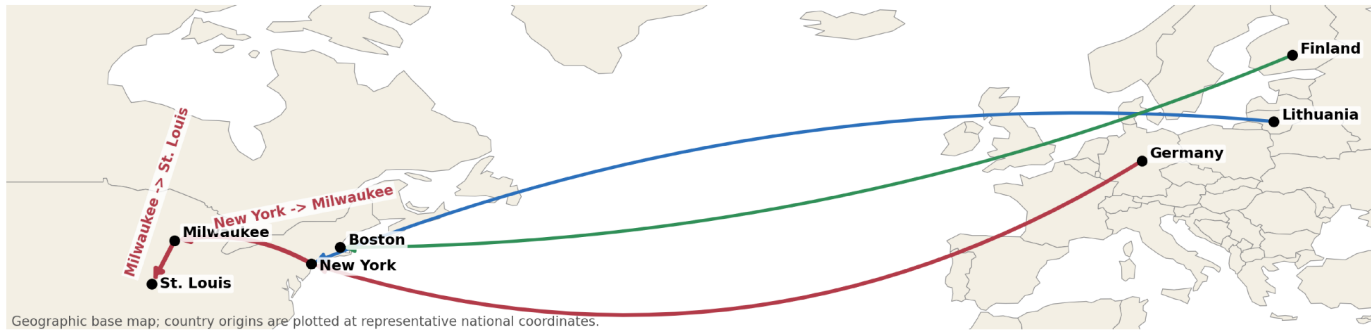


Hopedale, Mass.: Home of Practical Christianity

Hopedale Community: Utopia Commune Becomes Capitalistic Enterprise



Migration Routes: Origins to Destinations



Joseph Weydemeyer
 Arrival: 1849
 Route: Germany -> New York
 -> Milwaukee -> St. Louis
 Note: Friend of Marx



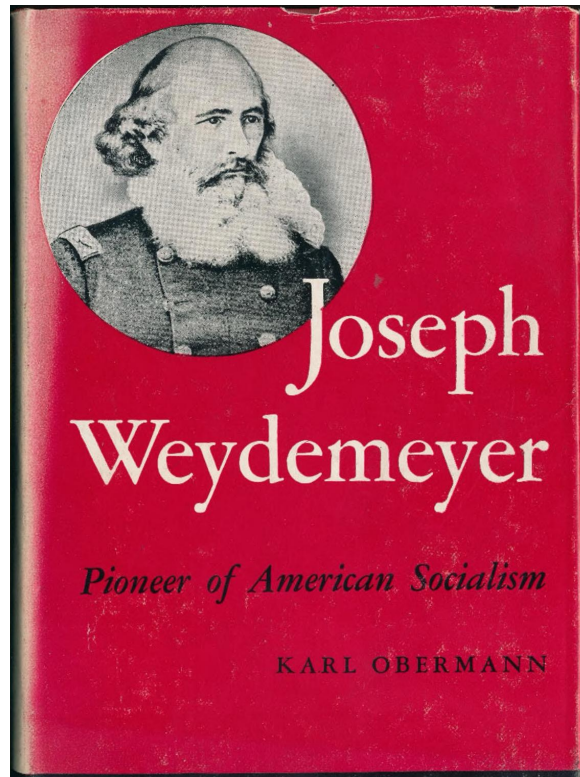
Abraham Cahan
 Arrival: 1883
 Route: Lithuania -> New York
 Note: Bund



Antero Tanner
 Arrival: 1891
 Route: Finland -> Boston
 Note: Temperance

Three socialists come to America





Joseph Weydemeyer: Pioneer of American Socialism By Karl Obermann





Joseph Weydemeyer (“The First Marxist in the United States”) – 1818-1866



Wedemeyer, b. 1818,
Münster

Karl Marx, b. 1818, Trier



Germany in 1850



Forderungen
der
Kommunistischen Partei
in
Deutschland.

„Proletariat aller Länder vereinigt Euch!“

1. Ganz Deutschland wird zu einer einzigen, untheilbaren Republik erklärt.
2. Jeder Deutsche, der 21 Jahre alt, ist Wähler und wählbar, vorausgesetzt daß er keine Keimstrafe erlitten hat.
3. Die Volksvertreter werden bestellt, damit auch der Arbeiter im Parlament des deutschen Volkes sitzen könne.
4. Allgemeine Volkserziehung. Die Armen sind in Zukunft zugleich Arbeiter-Armen, so daß das Eine nicht bloß, wie bisher, verzehrt, sondern noch mehr produziert, als seine Unterhaltungsarbeiten bezogen. Diefes ist außerdem ein Mittel zur Organisation der Arbeit.
5. Die Vererbungsgesetze sind unangeführt.
6. Alle Grundbesitzer, alle Abgaben, Frohden, Zehnten, u., die bisher auf dem Kammele lasteten, werden ohne irgend eine Entschädigung abgeschafft.
7. Die fürstlichen und andern feudalen Landgüter, alle Bergwerke, Heubere, u. s. w., werden in Staatseigentum umgewandelt. Auf diesen Landgütern wird der Ackerbau im Großen und mit den modernsten Hilfsmitteln der Wissenschaft zum Vortheil der Gesamtheit betrieben.
8. Die Hypotheken auf den Bauerngütern werden für Staatseigentum erklärt. Die Interessen für jene Hypotheken werden von den Bauern an den Staat gezahlt.
9. In den Gegenden, wo das Pachtwesen entwickelt ist, wird die Grundrente oder der Pachtzins als Steuer an den Staat gezahlt. Alle diese unter 6, 7, 8 und 9 angegebenen Maßregeln werden gesetzt, um die Lasten und andere Lasten der Bauern und kleinen Pächter zu vermindern, ohne die zur Verbesserung der Staatsrenten nöthigen Mittel zu schmälern und ohne die Produktion selbst zu erschweren.
- Der eigentliche Grundeigentümer, der weder Bauer noch Pächter ist,

hat an der Produktion gar keinen Antheil. Seine Konsumtion ist daher ein bloßer Mißbrauch.

10. An die Stelle aller Privatbanken tritt eine Staatsbank, deren Papier gegeldeten Kurs hat.

Diese Maßregel macht es möglich, das Kreditemen im Interesse des ganzen Volkes zu regeln und untergründet damit die Herrschaft der großen Geldmänner. Jedem für nach und nach Papiergeld an die Stelle von Gold und Silber setzt, wodurch dieselbe für das unzulässliche Instrument des bürgerlichen Verkehrs, das allgemeine Zahlungsmittel, und erlaubt, das Gold und Silber nach außen hin wirken zu lassen. Diese Maßregel ist schließlich notwendig, um die Interessen der konservativen Bourgeois an die Revolution zu knüpfen.

11. Alle Transportmittel: Eisenbahnen, Kanäle, Dampfgeschiffe, Wege, Posten, u., nimmt der Staat in seine Hand. Sie werden in Staatseigentum umgewandelt und der unbemittelten Klasse zur unentgeltlichen Verfügung gestellt.

12. In der Befreiung sämmtlicher Staatsrenten findet kein anderer Unterschied statt, als der, daß diejenigen mit Familie, also mit mehr Bedürfnissen, auch ein höheres Gehalt beziehen als die übrigen.

13. Böttige Trennung der Kirche vom Staate. Die Geistlichen aller Konfessionen werden lediglich von ihrer freiwilligen Gewinne befoldet.

14. Abschaffung des Erbrechts.

15. Einführung von Patent-Protektionsrechten und Abschaffung der Konsumsteuer.

16. Erreichung von Nationalwerkstätten. Der Staat garantiert alle Arbeiten über Erwerb und versorgt die zur Arbeit Unfähigen.

17. Allgemeine, unentgeltliche Volkserziehung.

Es liegt im Interesse des deutschen Proletariats, des kleinen Bürger- und Bauernstandes, mit aller Energie an der Durchsetzung obiger Maßregeln zu arbeiten. Denn nur durch Verwirklichung derselben können die Massen, die bisher in Deutschland von einer kleinen Zahl ausgebeutet wurden und die man weiter in der Unterdrückung zu erhalten suchte, zu ihrem Recht und zu derjenigen Macht gelangen, die ihnen, als den Herabdrückten des Reichthums, gebührt.

Das Comité:

Karl Marx, Karl Schapper, F. Bauer, F. Engels,
J. Hoff, W. Wolff.

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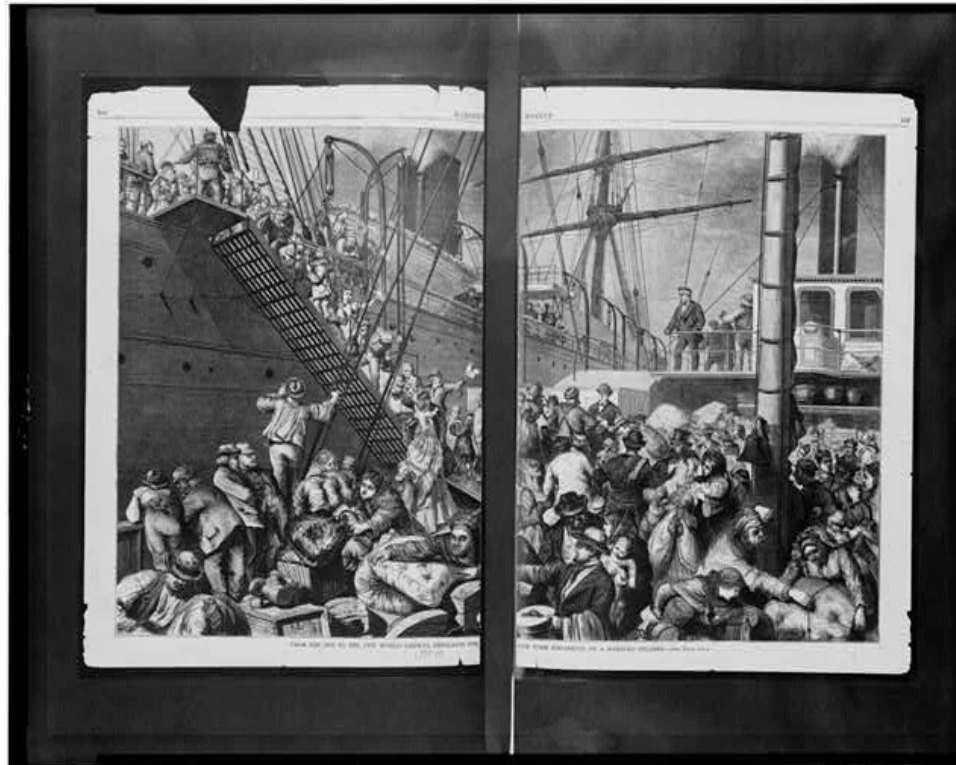
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Demands of the German Communist Party in 1848

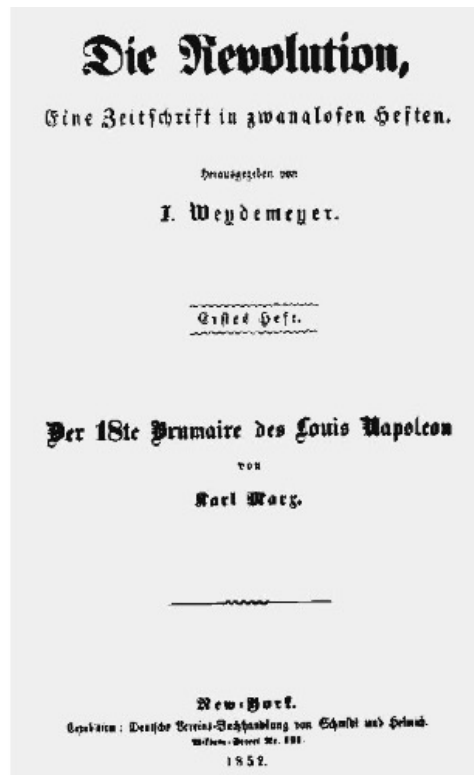




The Forty-Eighters of Germany Come to America



Introducing the phrase “Dictatorship of the Proletariat”



“Die Revolution, a weekly edited by J. Weydemeyer, former editor of the Neue Deutsche Zeitung which was suppressed by the police in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, will appear every Sunday with the collaboration of the editors of the former Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Ferdinand Freiligrath, etc. The business office of the paper is at 7 Chambers Street.”



LETTER WRITTEN BY MRS. MARX

(The following letter written by the wife of Karl Marx, 1851, from London to Weydemeyer, one of the "stars" shows something of the suffering of these revolutionists.)

Almost a year has gone by since I enjoyed the hospitality of your house, where I felt at home and so happy in the company of yourself and your dear wife, and in the whole those I have not given a sign of life. I was silent when your wife sent me that nice letter and even when we received the news of the birth of your child. This silence often depressed my mind, but just at the time I was unable to write and if in a hard task even today.

But circumstances force the pen in my hand—I beg you to send us the money as possible, and the rest as soon as you collect it. We are in some need of it. Nobody can say of us that we ever made a note about what we did; there have suffered and had to see, very little, or never, have our personal affairs or difficulties been noticed abroad.

My husband is very sensitive in such matters, and as he never describes the last, before he allows himself to be used by "Memorable" bourgeois like the great official now. What, however, he could expect from his friends ready in Cologne, was an office, energetic stand for his Berlin. This he was entitled to expect from the place where his activities for the "Rheinische Zeitung" were known. Instead of that the business was badly run by careless and irresponsible management, and one does not know whether the struggling shop of the publisher or of the manager and friends in Cologne did the most harm.

My husband was almost crushed by the petty worry of life and so much a horrible form that his whole energy was needed to hold him upright in the daily struggle. You know, dear Mr. Weydemeyer, what sacrifices my husband made for the paper. Thousands of dollars of money he put in.

To save the political honor of the paper and the sole honor of his friends, he allowed the whole burden to be shouldered on his shoulders. All the losses he sacrificed, and in the interest of his departure he paid the back salaries of the editors and other bills—and he was expected by little from the country. You know that we did not keep anything for ourselves; I came to Frankfurt to sew my silvers, the last we had at Cologne. I sold my furniture, my husband's watch, when the managers spoke of the counter-revolution act in so Paris. I followed with my three children, barely settled in Paris, we were again expelled; moved and my children were to be forced to go.

I showed him across the channel. A month after our death still was born. You know London, and its conditions, too much to know that it means

Three children and the birth of a fourth. We were able to meet all that by our own means, derived from the sale of some property, but our small resources were soon exhausted. In spite of agreements the money did not come from the Review except in small amounts, so that we drifted into the most terrible conditions.

I will describe you only one slender day of this life and you will see that very few families have gone through similar experiences. The knocking of a wet purse for my baby was out of question, so I resorted to buying the child breast in spite of constant terrible pains in the breast and in the back. But the poor little snail drank so much silent worry from me that he was sick, by from the first day of his life, lying in pain day and night. He did not sleep a single night more than two or three hours. Then he became subject to cramps and was wavering constantly between death and miserable life. In those pains he drew so hard that my breast got sore and I broke down; often the blood streamed in his little wavering mouth.

So I was getting one day when unexpectedly our family stopped in whom we had spent during the winter and with whom we had a contract to pay after that the other to the owner of the house. She demanded five pounds, she was so weak for rent, and because we were lacking beds, linen, clothes, all even the outfit of my own baby and the toys of the two girls, who stood by crying bitterly.

In two hours they threatened they would take all and everything away. I was lying there on the bare hard floor with my freezing children and my own bones.

Schramm, our friend, hurried to the city to seek help. He stepped into a hack; the horses staid and ran away. He jumped out and they brought him bleeding into the house, where I with my poor shivering children were crying and moaning.

The next day we had to get out of the house. It was cold, raining, and stormy. My husband was out hunting for rooms. Nobody wanted to take us in, when he talked of four children. In the end a friend helped us. I sold my beddings to satisfy the druggist, the tailor, the butcher and the millman who got scared and all at once present, as their bills. The bedding was brought to the sidewalk and was loaded on a cart. We were also after the selling of everything we possessed to pay every cent. I moved with my little ones in our present two small rooms in the German Hotel, 1, Leinster Street, Leinster Square, where we have found a small shelter and board for five and sixpence a month.

Perhaps my "my dear friend" for my so lengthy letter, but my heart is streaming this evening, and I must

pour out my heart before one of your dearest, best and most earnest friends. Do not believe that these petty sufferings have lost us. I know only too well that we are not the only ones who suffer, and that I rejoice that I even belong to the chosen, privileged "lucky ones," because my dear husband, the support of my life, yet stands at my side. But what strikes me the hardest and causes my heart to bleed is that my husband has to endure so many petty annoyances while he could be helped if willing and with pleasure has helped so many, stands here so helpless and nobody to help him; but, believe me, dear Mr. Weydemeyer, that we do not ask anything from anybody.

The only thing my husband expected of those who received so many thoughts from him to whom he was so much a support in every way on the "Review," is the little they owe him. I don't know who I write, dear Mr. Weydemeyer, but I only know that I in his name have begged you to hurry the collection and the sending of the money as much as possible.

Farewell, dear friend. The heartiest regards to your dear wife and also your little sister, for a mother who does so many a tear on her baby. Our three eldest children develop magnificent gifts of all kind and everything.

The girls are pretty, charming and happy and our fat boy is an example of humor and fun.

The littleascal since the whole day with a notorious pattern and a giant voice and when he waxes the words in "Friedrich's Mercedesiam" with a screeching voice, the whole house trembles. Maybe it is the historic mission of his mouth like his two uncles predecessors to open the great light again in which we all will join hands. Farewell.

Keeping to Rules

Dr. Johnson was a famous specialist. He had a rule—it expedited business—that each patient upon direct notice of his ailments before entering the private office for examination. Johnson grew very testy if this rule were disregarded. A man one day entered the doctor's office fully clad.

"I don't know what you mean, sir!" said Johnson angrily. "All men remove their clothing before coming in here to see me! That is my rule, and I'll request you to observe it!"

With a hasty apology, the man withdrew. He returned a few minutes with nothing on.

"And now, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "what can I do for you?"

"I have called," said the shivering man breathlessly, "about that bill of Taylor & Taylor's."

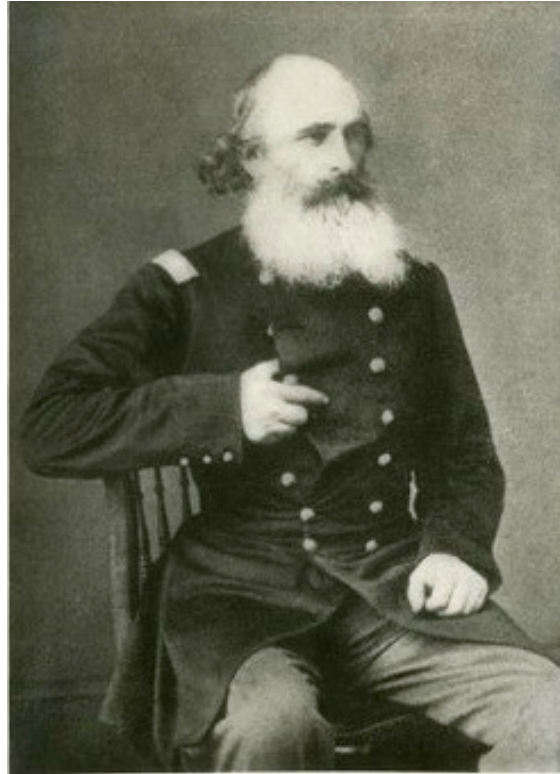
The Consequences

"I hear Jones has married again."

"Yes, married him! He's got no three-wedding presents and two wedding already."—Lippincott's.

Letter from Jenny Marx, wife of Karl, to Weydemeyer, in 1851





Outpost: The 1862 Summer of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Weydemeyer



Colonel Weydemeyer, our Candidate for County Auditor.

Editors Missouri Democrat:
The most important office to be filled at the election on Tuesday next is that of County Auditor, and every person conversant with the vast and responsible duties of that position will at once comprehend the necessity of placing a trustworthy, reliable and capable man at the head of the financial affairs of our county. We have three candidates before us, asking the suffrage of the citizens of St. Louis county, namely, Mr. Mudd, the present incumbent, the inevitable James Peckham and Colonel Joseph Weydemeyer, the nominee of the Radical Union Central Committee.

Mr. Mudd has unquestionably filled the position of County Auditor with honor and credit to himself, and if the question were confined as to the choice between Colonel Weydemeyer and Mr. Mudd, the only consideration in favor of the former would be, in the first place, his nomination and unqualified indorsement by the Radical Union party—a merited acknowledgment of the services which he rendered the Union cause in the dark days of the Republic; and, secondly, the fact, as the prevalent feeling is, that rotation in office is an essential feature in our republican institutions, and that no man should claim a lien upon an office because he simply done that which his unrequited duty devolved upon him. Mr. Mudd has held the lucrative position of County Auditor for six full years, which is equivalent with three terms of any city office, and that should satisfy the desire of any man.

But the choice is not between Mr. Mudd and Col. Weydemeyer. The election of Mr. Mudd is entirely out of the question. The contest lies solely between Col. Weydemeyer and *Little Peckham*, and if Mr. Mudd will consult his own interest, like a wise and judicious man, he will withdraw his name in season to prevent an inglorious defeat. As to the versatile *Little Peckham*, with the India-rubber-conscience, his very doubtful political record is not the least with the one hundred and ninety-nine arguments against him; it has been frankly asserted by persons who know him, as well as Francis knew Yorrick, that he (*Peckham*) is absolutely incompetent to fill the place—in other words that there can be no comparison between Col. Weydemeyer and *Little Peckham* in relation to capacity, or in any other relation. On what grounds *Little Peckham*, however, bases his claims in asking the suffrage of the Radical Union men of St. Louis, is marvel to us. Does he probably base them on the ground that he has for the last year, being doing the "dirty work" of the celebrated Petroleum F. Naylor party of which F. F. Blair is the Don Quixote and H. V. Robjoy the Sancha Pance? If so let him "stand firm under." The good people of St. Louis will, on Tuesday next, inevitably let him remain precisely where he is and where he belongs.

Colonel Weydemeyer is more favorably if not as extensively known as the lunch-entrepreneur mentioned above. The Colonel served in the 3d Missouri artillery as Lieutenant Colonel and afterwards as Colonel of the 1st Missouri volunteer regiment, and succeeded General Baker as post commander of St. Louis. In the interim, before assuming the command of the 4th regiment, Colonel Weydemeyer edited the "Neue Zeit," together with our friend Dr. Geo. Hiltgenster—a paper, which at the time, was conducted with more spirit and ability than any other German journal in the West. Colonel Weydemeyer did not seek the office. Knowing his worth as an able author on political economy, and a man of the strictest integrity, his numerous friends prevailed upon him to consent to the use of his name as a deserving and a well-qualified person to fill the position. Colonel W. will be warmly supported when by many political opponents.

Candidate for St. Louis County Auditor on the Radical Republican ticket, 1865



prospect, they will, of course, vote the Johnson ticket:

Death of Col. Weydemeyer.

With peculiar regret we record the death of Colonel Joseph Weydemeyer, the County Auditor, another victim of the prevalent sickness. He expired at seven o'clock Monday evening, at his residence in the house lately occupied by General Osterhaus, on Seventh, between Lombard and Pezalozzi streets. He had been complaining of illness for several days, and on Sunday took to his bed.

Colonel Weydemeyer was a native of Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia. Early in life he became an artillery officer, and served with credit in the Prussian army, at the same time with General Willisch, since so distinguished in our own national army. Colonel Weydemeyer subsequently devoted his pen to the liberal cause, as assistant editor of a paper at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but after the unsuccessful issue of the revolution of 1848 left Germany with the throng of patriot exiles and located at London. Thence he corresponded with the *Reformer*, a leading German Radical paper of New York. Arriving in New York in 1851, he was associate editor in the conduct of the *Reformer*, in company with Keller, now of the *Philadelphia Democrat*. From New York Col. Weydemeyer went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged for some time as Civil Engineer. He next became engaged at Chicago in editing the *Stimme des Volkes* or "*Voice of the People*," the organ of the German Workingmen's Association of Chicago. About seven years ago he took up his residence in St. Louis, and at the breaking out of the war abandoned the pen for the sword, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Missouri Artillery, commanded by Colonel Alunstedt.

In 1868 he was associated with Dr. Hillgart-

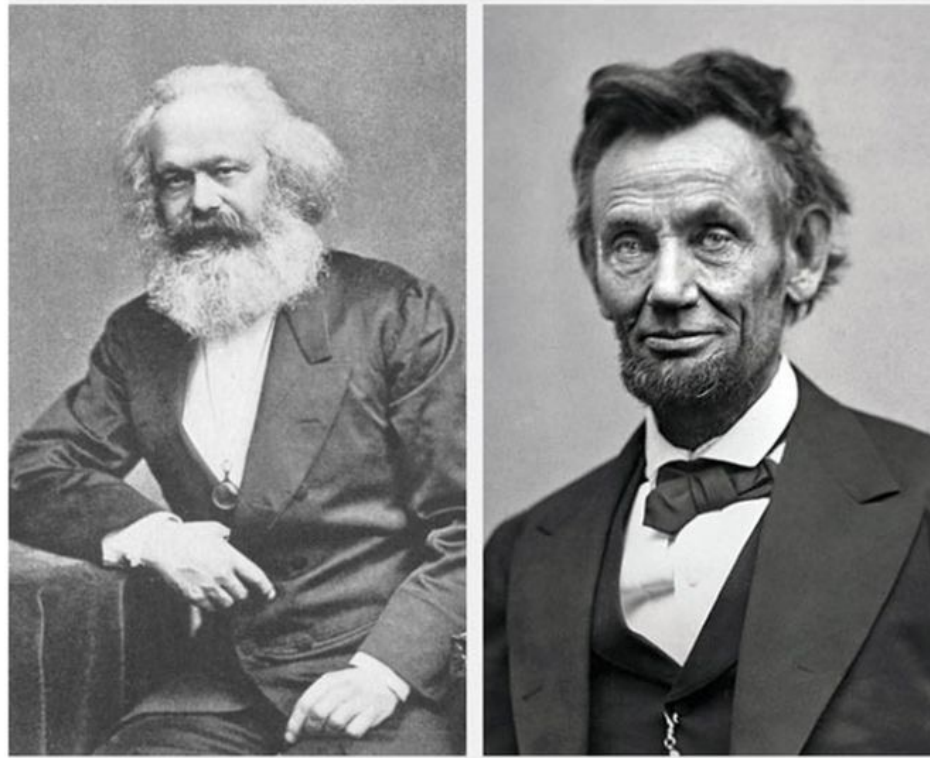
the supervision of the matter.

OBITUARY.—Shortly after the death of Col. Weydemeyer, County Auditor, his wife removed to Pittsburgh, at which city she died some days ago. Her remains have been brought to this city for interment near the grave of her husband. The deceased lady possessed a gifted intellect, and was favorably known as a contributor to the German press.

If agreeable, the following picked nine will play

He died from cholera in August 1866. His wife, Luise, died a few months later.





Questions?





Abraham Cahan, July 7, 1860 – August 31, 1951, born in Vilnius*



באזן דער אוברשטן אונט אונט אונט

Bittel	Lictor	קלֶקטֶר	בוטל
Zoller	Telonarius	מִדְבֵּס	זאלישטער
Trumeter	Tubicen	שׁוֹפָרֵץ	טרומיטער
Vogt	Præfectus	פּוֹזִיד	בוקט
Iud	Iudeus	יְהוּדִי	יוד
Christ	Christianus	כְּרִיסְטִי	קרישט
Türck	Turca	תּוּרְכִי	טירק
Araber	Arabs	אַרַבִּי	האיר
Mor	Aethiops	פּרֶשִׁי	מור
Griech	Græcus	יִגְרִי	קריך
Franzöſ	Gallus	גַּרְפּוֹדִי	סרבנות
Hispanier	Hispanus	סְפַרְדִּי	טספיון
walch	Italus	לִדְעֵז	וואלך
Teutfcher	Germanus	אַשכּנזִי	טיירטער
Vnger	Vngarus	הַזְרִי	אונג
Tarter	Tartarus	קֶדְרִי	טארטער
Zegeiner	Paganus	כּוֹתֵי	זיגיינער
Haid	Ethnicus	גּוֹי	האיר

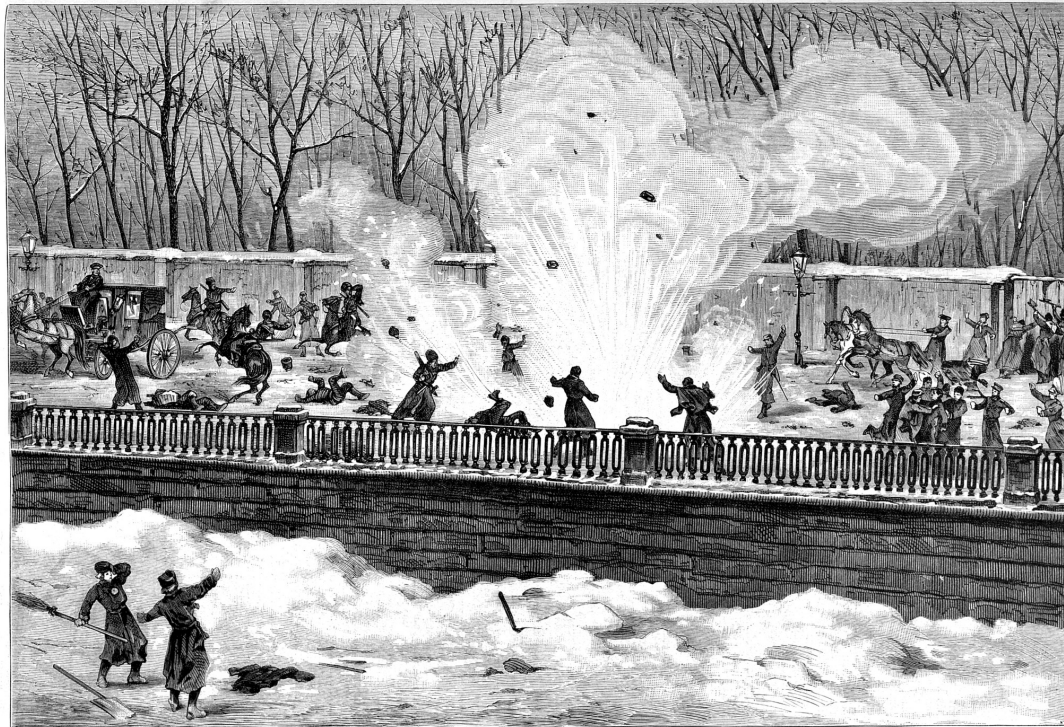
באזן דער באוט ורייבט

Vatter	Pater	אַב	פאטער
Mûter	Mater	אַם	מויטער

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About Yiddish





Покушение на жизнь Его Императорского Величества Государя Императора Александра II. — Взрывъ второго снаряда, 1-го марта. (Рисов. А. Балдвинера).

Assassination of Tsar Alexander II in March 1881



But the next day new questions assailed me. I began to read every book and pamphlet on socialism that I could find, in English and in Russian (German still presented some difficulties). One of these was a recent English translation of Karl Marx's *Capital*, which I had read in Russian when I was in Velizh.

It is a profound work which, however, makes no reference to problems such as those pertaining to voting and the immorality of majority rule. It reveals the foundations of our society and clarifies the economics of the whole world. I read other socialist works and found them most stimulating.

I was no longer seeking answers; I was delighting in revelation. I felt like one who, having been long imprisoned in darkness, emerges into the light. I read avidly, continuously, excitedly. Six years had passed since my first reading of Marx. I now read with those six years of maturity and sophistication behind me.

Two books were especially helpful. One was *Nashi Razno-*

The Marxist revelations (Cahan)



on socialism.

During the week I worked on my speech. I paid for the printing of a handbill, in Yiddish, which Bernard Weinstein and I distributed in the Jewish neighborhood.

The meeting on July 26* took place in a small hall in the rear of a German saloon at 625 East Sixth Street. The hall was crowded with some four hundred people. Mine was the first socialist speech in Yiddish to be delivered in America.

I explained at some length Karl Marx's theory of surplus value, his theory of the class struggle and the inevitability of

* Tchenkower, op. cit., page 205, corrects Cahan: "... held on August 18, 1882. . . ."

238 *The Education of Abraham Cahan*

the coming of socialism. For two hours I spoke in the simplest Yiddish.

Later, Mirovitch asked me to deliver another lecture before a larger audience. This was set for August 3, 1882,* in a meeting place on Suffolk Street. It consisted of two smaller halls; we pulled back the sliding doors and made one large hall of them.

It was packed. Many could find no seats. A small group, including a young lady wearing pince-nez glasses, stood on a table. I spoke for an hour and a half. Then there was a fifteen-minute recess, after which I resumed talking for another hour and a half. Following this, I answered questions.

I had made a boy's, not a man's, speech. I had shown more fire than practical sense. For example, I had shouted for the workers to march on Fifth Avenue with their tools and their axes and to seize the palaces and the riches which their labor had produced. I had cursed the millionaires with elaborate Vilna curses.

The Education of Abraham Cahan





Americanized Yiddish, “Potato Yiddish,” which eliminated many Russian, Lithuanian, and German elements (*kartofl* and *bulbe* became *pateyte*)



The early Jewish socialists, as if to validate their revolutionary credentials, were hostile not merely to Yiddish as a language but to everything having to do with Jewish tradition.

World of Our Fathers, Irving Howe, p. 17



tive elements of the working class. The Jewish immigrants, at all events, bring no socialism with them ; and if it is true that the socialist following among Jewish workingmen is considerable and is growing, they owe it to the economic conditions which surround them here and to the influence of the American socialist with whom they come in contact. Like other socialists, they look to the ballot-box for the changes which they advocate. It is the Jewish socialist who leads the neighborhood in its fight against the political and moral turpitude which the politician spreads in the tenement houses.

The Russian Jew in America, *The Atlantic*, July 1898





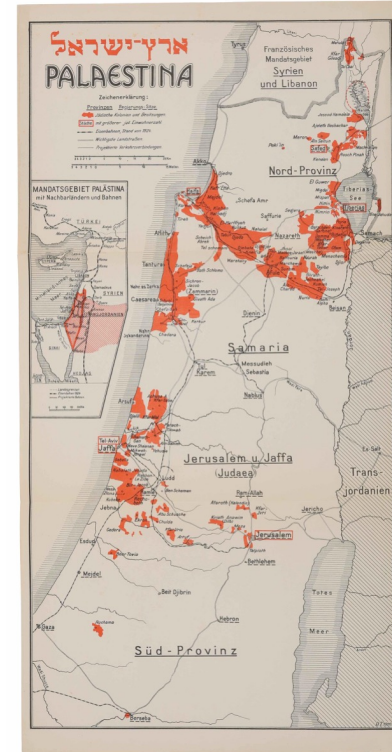
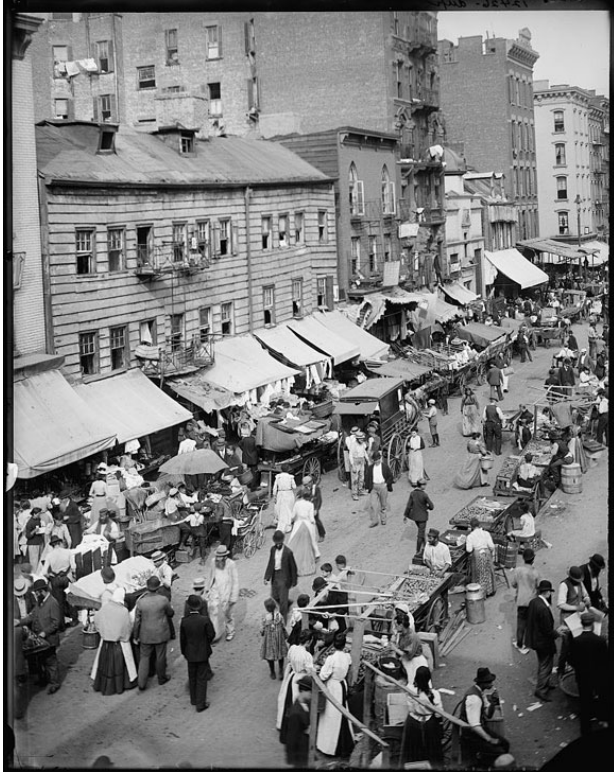
Russia wasn't much better than when he left





Bund slogan: “Where we live, there is our country!”





New York City or Palestine?



Obituary

Cahan, Editor, Is Dead at 91

Abraham Cahan, 91, retired editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, novelist, critic, Socialist leader and an outstanding figure in the city's Jewish community, died yes-



Abraham Cahan

terday in Beth Israel Hospital. Recently, he had lived at the Hotel Algonquin.

Russian-born, Cahan was 21 when he fled to the U. S. to escape imprisonment by the Czar's police because of his revolutionary activities. He arrived penniless

and unable to speak English.

In a few months he had learned the language, and had launched on a lifelong career devoted to bettering the lot of the Jewish working man.

He began his newspaper work in 1885, joined the Forward in the late '90s, took over its direction in 1902, and built it from a paper of 6,000 circulation to one which reached 200,000.

He was credited with helping build the important needle trades' unions and others and was an important force in eliminating sweatshops on the lower East Side.

His novels and short stories helped bring understanding of the immigrant to his wide readership in Jewish and non-Jewish circles.

JOHN PAFFRATH

Funeral services for John Paffrath, 67, owner of the Divan Parisien restaurant at 17 E. 45th St., will be held at 11 A.M. today at St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Ave. at 53d St. The Parisien, opened by Paffrath 30 years ago, had included among its prominent guests Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Paffrath died Thursday at his home, 1160 Fifth Ave.

MRS. ROSE F. RILEY

A Requiem Mass for Mrs. Rose Fingleton Riley, 78, mother of Royal Riley, a reporter for THE NEWS, will be offered at 10 A. M. Monday at St. Michael's Church in Miami, Fla. Mrs. Riley, who was born in Brooklyn and formerly lived in St. Albans, Queens, died Thursday in her Miami home after a long illness. Surviving besides her son, Royal, are her husband, Louis C.; two other sons, Harold, of Flushing, Queens, and Jerome, of Hol-

New York *Daily News*, Saturday, September 01, 1951, p. 244



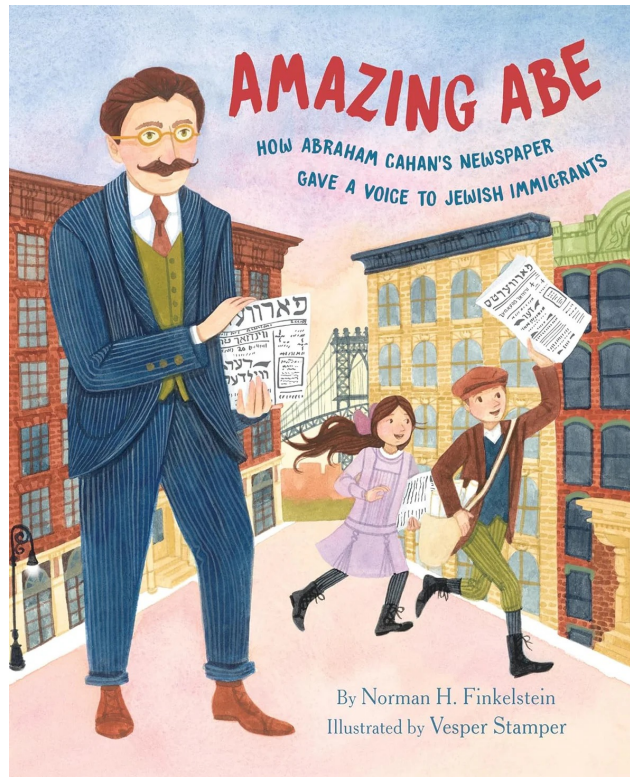


Karl Marx

Frederick Engels

The Forward Building: From Labor Citadel to Luxury Condos





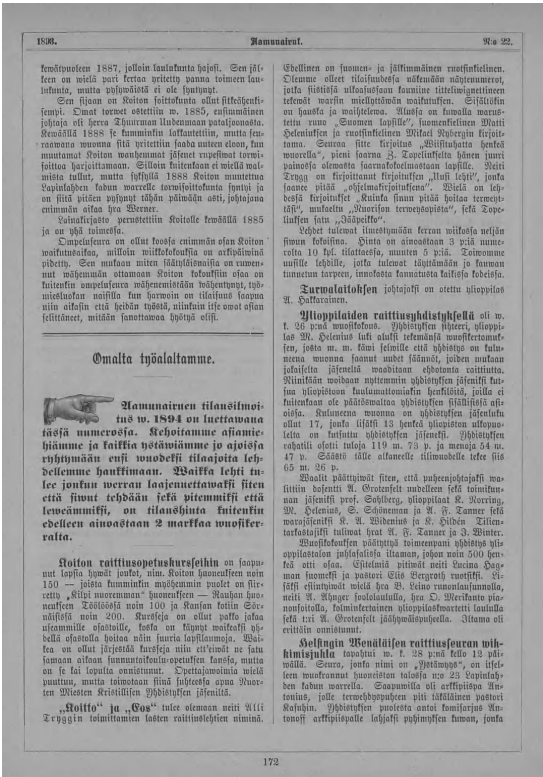
Questions?





Antero Ferdinand Tanner





Publications in Finland in the 19th century used a Germanic typeface



Suitcases-2

Raittiuskokous Lahdesla.

Elokuun 7 päivänä.

Keskustelut.

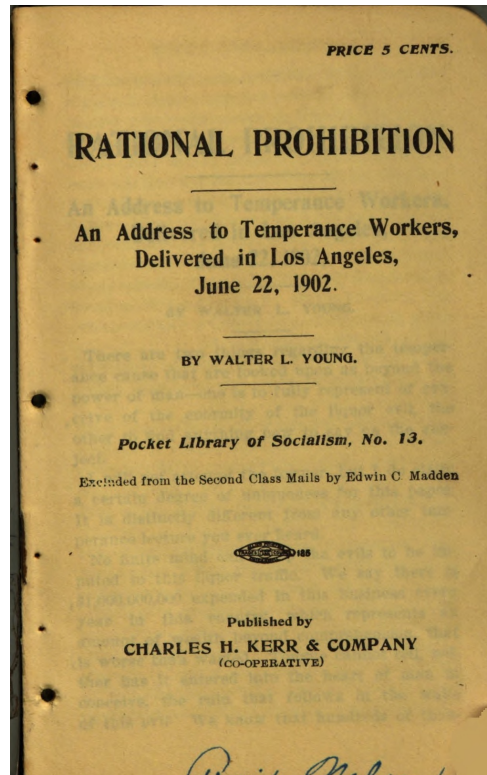
Sitte kun puheenjohtajaksi oli valittu pastori A. Lindgren ja pöytäkirjuri maisteri R. J. Paasikivi ja yliopp. A. J. Tanner, otettiin keskusteltavaksi 1:nen kysymys: „Vaatiiko uskontomme ehdotonta raittiutta.“

Kysymyksen alusti yliopp. A. J. Tanner, joka vastasi siihen myöntävästi. Uskontomme tosin ei suorastaan puhu ehdottomasta raittiudesta, mutta se vaatii meitä välttämään pahaa ja nauttamaan hyvää. Koska väkijuomien nauttiminen, vaikkapa waan vähäsjäkin määrin, on pahaa, vaatii siis uskontomme ehdotonta raittiutta.

Kysymys synnytti vilkkaan keskustelun. Useimmat puhujat olivat sitä mieltä, että uskonto vaatii ehdotonta raittiutta ainoastaan siitä, jota on tullut käsittelemään juomutusjuomien nauttimisen niin vaaralliseksi, että siitä oman tuntosensa tähden tuntee olevansa wellollinen luopumaan. Myöskin huomautettiin, että raittiisuus-asia on pidettävä enemmän yhteiskunnallisena kuin uskonnollisena kysymyksenä.

Tanner on temperance (Suomalainen, 16-Aug-1893)





Temperance and Socialism

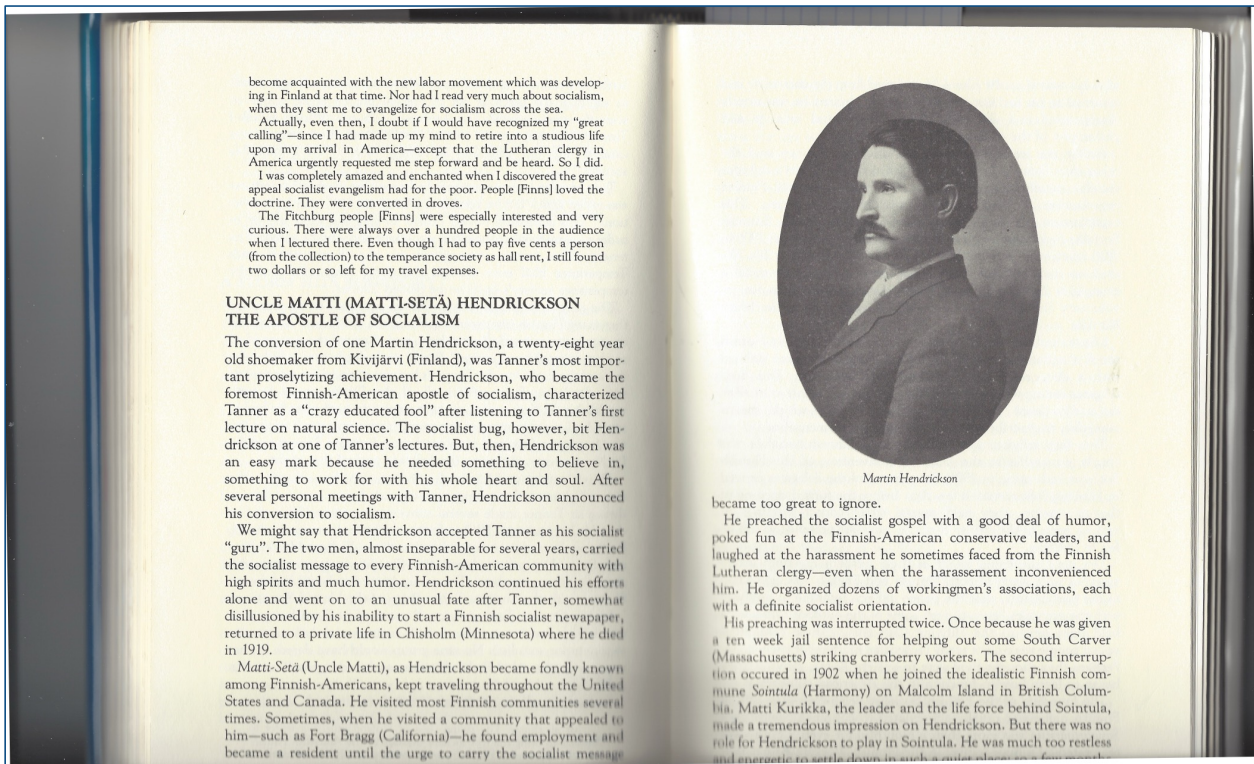


— Toht. A. F. Tannerin epäsiivcelliset kirjaset. Helsingin raastuvanoikeudessa vaati varatuomari kaupunginviskaali A. A. Branders v. 1911 jouluk. 16 p:nä painoylihallituksen ilmiannosta edesvastuuta lääkäri A. F. Tannerille tämän v. 1911 julkaisemien teosten »Avioelämän uudistus», »Sukupuolinen elämä», »Lapsikysymys» sekä »Yhdyttävä hellintä»-nimisten kirjojen johdosta, joitten katsottiin sisältävän siivcellisyyttä ja säädyllisyyttä loukkaavia väitteitä, kuin myöskin menetetyiksi takavarikkoon otettuja kappaleita mainituista kirjoista. Raastuvanoikeus tuomitsikin Tannerin Rl. 20 luvun 14 §:n 2 kohdan ja 7:n luvun 2 §:n nojalla 600 mkn sakkoon. Samoin tuomittiin kirjat menetetyiksi.

Eilen antamallaan päätöksellä on Turun hovioikeus katsonut, ettei ole syytä muuttaa yllämainittua raastuvan päätöstä, mutta armahduskirjan nojalla vapautetaan T. suorittamasta sakkoa.

Tanner was fined 600 finmarks (~\$3200) for publishing obscene materials





become acquainted with the new labor movement which was developing in Finland at that time. Nor had I read very much about socialism, when they sent me to evangelize for socialism across the sea.

Actually, even then, I doubt if I would have recognized my "great calling"—since I had made up my mind to retire into a studious life upon my arrival in America—except that the Lutheran clergy in America urgently requested me step forward and be heard. So I did.

I was completely amazed and enchanted when I discovered the great appeal socialist evangelism had for the poor. People [Finns] loved the doctrine. They were converted in droves.

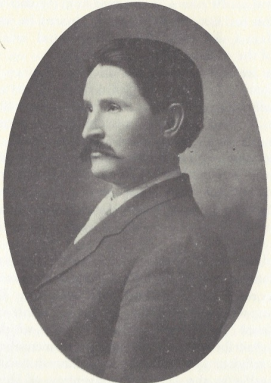
The Fitchburg people [Finns] were especially interested and very curious. There were always over a hundred people in the audience when I lectured there. Even though I had to pay five cents a person (from the collection) to the temperance society as hall rent, I still found two dollars or so left for my travel expenses.

**UNCLE MATTI (MATTISETÄ) HENDRICKSON
THE APOSTLE OF SOCIALISM**

The conversion of one Martin Hendrickson, a twenty-eight year old shoemaker from Kivijärvi (Finland), was Tanner's most important proselytizing achievement. Hendrickson, who became the foremost Finnish-American apostle of socialism, characterized Tanner as a "crazy educated fool" after listening to Tanner's first lecture on natural science. The socialist bug, however, bit Hendrickson at one of Tanner's lectures. But, then, Hendrickson was an easy mark because he needed something to believe in, something to work for with his whole heart and soul. After several personal meetings with Tanner, Hendrickson announced his conversion to socialism.

We might say that Hendrickson accepted Tanner as his socialist "guru". The two men, almost inseparable for several years, carried the socialist message to every Finnish-American community with high spirits and much humor. Hendrickson continued his efforts alone and went on to an unusual fate after Tanner, somewhat disillusioned by his inability to start a Finnish socialist newspaper, returned to a private life in Chisholm (Minnesota) where he died in 1919.

Matti-Setä (Uncle Matti), as Hendrickson became fondly known among Finnish-Americans, kept traveling throughout the United States and Canada. He visited most Finnish communities several times. Sometimes, when he visited a community that appealed to him—such as Fort Bragg (California)—he found employment and became a resident until the urge to carry the socialist message



Martin Hendrickson

became too great to ignore.

He preached the socialist gospel with a good deal of humor, poked fun at the Finnish-American conservative leaders, and laughed at the harassment he sometimes faced from the Finnish Lutheran clergy—even when the harassment inconvenienced him. He organized dozens of workmen's associations, each with a definite socialist orientation.

His preaching was interrupted twice. Once because he was given a ten week jail sentence for helping out some South Carver (Massachusetts) striking cranberry workers. The second interruption occurred in 1902 when he joined the idealistic Finnish commune *Sointula* (Harmony) on Malcolm Island in British Columbia. Matti Kurikka, the leader and the life force behind Sointula, made a tremendous impression on Hendrickson. But there was no role for Hendrickson to play in Sointula. He was much too restless and energetic to settle down to such a quiet existence. For weeks

Martin Hendrickson ("The Apostle of Socialism")

Blueberry God, Reino Hannula, 1971





Soviet Karelia: the Finnish-American Promised Land





**Martin Hendrickson ja hänen
vaimonsa Saima.**

Disillusionment on the Grandest of Scales



Martin Hendrickson

Lokakuun 8 päivänä kuoli Petroskoissa pitkän sairauden jälkeen vanha vallankumouksellisen työväenliikkeen veteraani toveri *Martin Hendrickson*.

Toveri Hendrickson oli syntynyt työläisperheessä Suomessa, Vaasan läänissä, Kivijärven pitäjässä, Kapajärven kylässä v. 1872.

Amerikkaan siirtyi tov. Hendrickson jo 17 vuotiaana, v. 1889, aikana, jolloin Suomesta siirtyi huomattavasti nuorta työläisvoimaa valtameren takaisille työmarkkinoille. — Samana vuonna Amerikkaan tukuaan liittyi tov. Hendrickson amerikalaiseen ammattiliseen työväenliikkeeseen. V. 1902 osallistui hän kiviyöntekijäin laksoon ja sai ensimmäisiä luokkataistelukokemuksia.

V. 1902 liittyi tov. Hendrickson Amerikan sosialistipuolueeseen ja alkoi tällöin hänen toimintansa ansiokkain vaihe. Perustetaan Amerikan suomalaisten työläisten sanomalehti "Työmies". Tov. Hendrickson tekee yhtämittaa laajoja agitatsiomatkoja yli Amerikan mantereen, puhuen kaivos- ja tehdasalueilla, metsätyömailla ym. Hänen huomattava työnsä oli n.s. Wyomingin maissa. Pelkäämättä Wyomingin valtion hiilikapiteelistien terroria, tunkeutui tov. Hendrickson näiden kapitalistien alueille organisoimaan hiilenkaivajia.

Tov. Hendrickson oli tulinen, voimakasvälinäinen agitator. Luokkavaistonsa nojalla tunsi hän

useasti vasemmistosuunnan omakseen amerikalaisessa työväenliikkeessä. — Lapsuudessaan koki hän vasta aikuisiksi vartuttuaan ryhtyä kamppailemaan kirja- ja kirjoitustaidon saavuttamiseksi. Luokkataistelun teoreettisten perusteiden selvittely jäikin näinöiden heikommaksi. Tästä johtui, että hänelle maailmansodan vuosina ja Lokakuun vallankumouksen ensi heikköillä eivät proletariaatin vallankumouksen perspektiivit heti olleet täysin selviä.

Mutta Lokakuun vallankumouksen voimakas vaikutus veti tov. Hendricksonin jälleen taisteluriveihin. Hän liittyi Amerikan kompuolueeseen v. 1923. Hän oli Sovettiliitossa amerikalaisen työläisten delegatsiossa. Palasi Amerikkaan ja piti tulsia puheita Sovettiliitosta.

Sovetti-Karjalaan saapui tov. Hendrickson v. 1932.

Sovettiliitossa näki tov. Hendrickson nyt toteutuneena sen, minkä puolesta hän viidettä vuosikymmentä elämästään oli taistellut. Hän näki, kuinka täällä työtekevät *Leninin*—*Stalinin* puolueen johdolla rakentavat sosialismia. Totontunut on vanhan työväenagitatorin unelma: sosialismi on waittanut ja voittaa.

E. PARRAS, M. TENHUNEN, V. FINBERG, L. LEINO, J. SIJOMAN, S. SIJOMAN, S. KANKKAANPÄÄ, M. LAKKILA, T. SAUSO, N. TERHO.

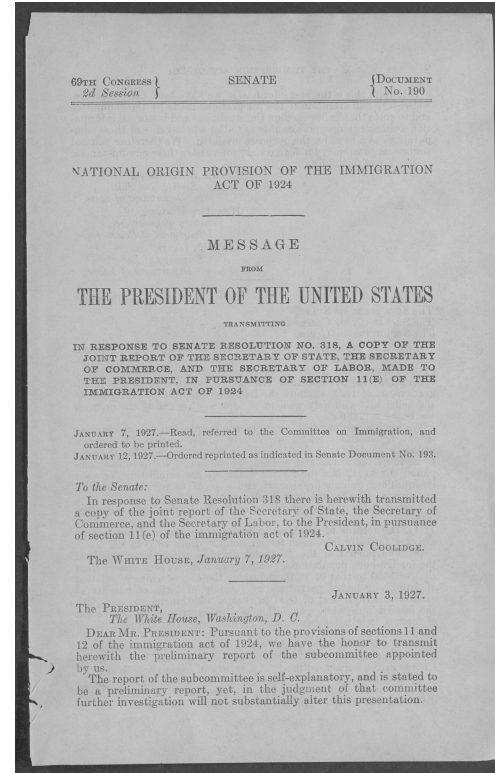
Death in Karelia in 1936





Questions?





How it ended



Suitcases-2

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