

To Organize Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation.

Vol. I.

SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, AUG. 12, 1900.

No. 1

THE WORKINGMAN'S TICKET

DEBS AND HARRIMAN AT THE HEAD

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR



W. C. B. Randolph, Ex-President and now Secretary of The Carpenters' Union, Seattle.

The time for workmen of all kinds to unite at the polls has come. We constitute from 60 to 80 per cent. of all the votes. Let us then vote together and get what we want.

Socialists have been studying this question for half a century and have always insisted that workmen must unite into one political party. The teachings of Karl Marx forty years ago we are just beginning to understand. Labor must unite against capital.

A mere labor party is not enough. Workmen in general do not understand what they need. But the Socialist workman does know, for he has been through it all, studied it all out, and is bound to do what is best for his class.

Washington workmen vote for this splendid ticket and splendid platform. You will win out if you only stand together.

For the workman there is no comparison between the Socialist and the other political parties. A Socialist party is a workman's party, pure and simple. Its sole aim is to unite the entire working class against the entire capitalist class. The Democratic, Republican and Populist parties never touch the workmen's interest all by itself. They talk of the interests of capital and labor as common. They don't wish all workmen to unite. Where they have united into a Socialist party, as in Haverhill, Mass., where the Social Democratic party has elected the mayor and several councilmen, the Democratic and Republican parties both unite under the name "Anti-Socialist."

Both the Republican and Democratic parties unite against a workmen's party wherever it is formed. And that is just what we want. The interests of labor and capital are diverse. Capital cannot exist without exploiting labor. Dividends and high wages are incompatible. Why, then, should labor vote for capital, for high dividends and low wages?

We must hurry up, too, or they will soon disfranchise us, as they have the negroes in the South. The one year's residence qualification already disfranchises half of us, who have to hunt from state to state to get work. We cannot often stay in one state a whole year.

Suppose they pass a property qualification law, where are we then? Forcible revolution would then be as certain as death. But we Socialists want peaceable revolution, and we can get it by the ballot if we hurry up.

Workmen of Washington, will you elect this ticket taken from your own ranks and standing for nothing else than your own interests, first, last and all the time?

Workingmen look over our list of nominees. They are men from our ranks who have carefully studied the labor question. Many of them have fought labor's battles for years and suffered for our cause. Debs and Hogan have been months in jail for their loyalty and courage. They know what labor needs. They have been through the unions from start to finish. Almost to a man they are with the unions now and leaders in them.

They agree with the Social Democratic party in its platform on the subject. They stand by the unions in all their struggles; but they know the helplessness of the unions to emancipate the working class. After years and years of fighting and suffering, they have only succeeded in reducing hours and increasing wages to a small extent, and that only in prosperous times. In hard times, when the laborer needs help most, the unions fail him most.

The Socialist

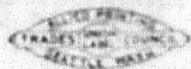
220 Union St. Seattle, Wash.

Price, 50 Cents a year. Ten Cents to November 11, 1900.

Issued every Sunday by

Socialist Publishing Association

Entered as second-class matter at the Seattle, Wash. Postoffice.



INTRODUCTION

This paper is started to help organize this state for the Social Democratic Party. It is a necessity. It is impossible for the State Organizer to write hundreds of letters and circulars cost too much.

Then, too, the comrades must have some means of communicating with one another. We are an army fighting an enemy. A thousand sharpshooters scattered from Gray's Harbor to Spokane, each firing by himself, is no army. We must work together.

THE SOCIALIST is not an "official organ" though it has the approval of the State Committee.

The expense is borne by a few comrades, forming a voluntary association, and pledging themselves to pay a given sum each week.

We have no ambition but to advance Socialism by the hardest kind of work.

We want this paper to reach every Socialist in the State of Washington. Comrades, let us organize. We may astonish some people about Nov. 7.

We call this the Organizing Number, with platform, candidates, etc. We hope to issue at once a special edition of this number of 5,000 copies. Will you help? We have no "capital." We are all poor. But we can move the earth if we all take hold.

Every Socialist or half Socialist in Washington should get a copy of this number of The Socialist. We don't know where they are, but you do. The "special" can be had for one cent a copy.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Two or more persons, men or women, may form a local. There is no initiation fee. No need to wait till to-morrow morning. Write a letter like this:

H. F. Titus, Seattle: The undersigned hereby subscribe to the principles of the S. D. P. and apply to the State Committee to secure a charter for us as a local at Wash.

Sign your names, occupation and post-office address.

Elect a chairman, treasurer and secretary, and give their names.

Enclose twenty cents for each member, to pay one month's dues and to get one of the following papers sent to you. Say which one. The People, N. Y.; Worker's Call, Chicago; Advance, San Francisco; Haverhill Social Democrat, Public Ownership, Erie, Pa.

Send a dime in an envelope or five 2-cent stamps. If you want to help more, send more and give the names of your friends who ought to have the paper. The Socialist is warranted to make a Socialist before election out of any workingman, or money refunded.

HOW TO CONDUCT A LOCAL.

First, Have a regular meeting once a week, no matter if there are only two of you. Most places find Sunday evening the most convenient to get outsiders.

Second, Have a regular order of exercises, something like this: (1) Music (if possible); (2) address of chairman (he might read and explain the platform), 10 minutes; (3) address by some speaker (Get a Pop. or Dem. or Rep. or anybody), not more than 30 minutes; (4) music; (5) collection; (6) questions to speaker (Here is your chance to show him what Socialism is), 15 minutes; (7) 5 minute talks by outsiders, 10 minutes; (8) five-minute talks by members (Here is another chance), 15 minutes; (9) music.

That is about an hour and a half programme. Keep it lively. Invite in your neighbors. Discuss politics. Socialists have the best of the argument every time.

If you can't do the above programme, do a part and keep at it. Anyhow, have your meeting and do something.

Third, Get some Socialist literature. Read it yourselves and get others to read it.

There are plenty of five-cent books which you can get for about three cents. Sell them to all your Rep., Dem. and Pop. friends. You can soon make enough to buy more, and so keep it going.

We recommend the following books to begin with. Take them in the order given:

(1) Merrie England, 10 cents; (2) The Mission of the Working Class, by Vail, 5 cents; (3) Packingtown, by Simons, 5 cents; (4) Socialism and Farmers, by Simons, 5 cents; (5) Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels, 10 cents; (6) Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx, 5 cents; (7) No Compromise, by Liebknecht, 5 cents. Get Socialist Songs, too, 5 cents. All to be had of Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Push subscriptions for Socialist papers. Read them and discuss them.

Keep things hot from now to November 6. Send in news and suggestions at any time. Letters welcome.

A STRAW.

LYLE, Wash., July 30, 1900.

To H. F. Titus: Any information relating to the status of the S. D. P. of Washington would be thankfully received, and whether it will be possible to get a ticket for the coming election. There are about twenty Socialists in this voting precinct.

Respectfully, G. F. JAMES.

It is for such this paper is published. Didn't know there was a S. D. P. ticket even.

There are a hundred places like Lyle. Send their addresses, comrades.

A thousand 10-cent subscriptions before next week at this time will give us a hundred dollars to push the work in Washington.

Not a cent of it goes in salaries. All the work on this paper is free, except the printing, for which we pay union rates at a union office.

Put a dime or two nickels or a two-bit piece, if you like, into a good envelope and mail it. It is perfectly safe. And don't forget the addresses.

The number of "specials" we can send at second-class rates depends upon the number of bona fide subscribers we have. We have two hundred now. The P. O. rules only let us send two hundred more as "sample copies." If we have a thousand subscribers next week we can send out a thousand "sample copies." See?

UNITY.

For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with events in the Socialist world, we will give a few facts in regard to the recent union of Socialist parties in the United States.

Last spring the Socialist Labor Party, with the exception of a few hotheads, who were wedded to the narrow policy that has always been a drawback in that party, made overtures to the Social Democratic Party for organic union. At the convention of the S. D. P. at Indianapolis, union was practically effected, needing only the formality of a vote, the result of which was as good as known. The taking of this vote was delayed somewhat by a few officials of the S. D. P. who had always opposed union and now sought to prevent a vote being taken.

Fortunately this plan did not succeed and the vote was finally taken, the S. D. P. casting 1,094 votes in favor of union and the S. L. P. 2,500, making a total of 3,594 votes, representing a united party with a membership of probably over 8,000.

The united party adopted the name Social Democratic Party, and has its national headquarters at Springfield, Mass. It has a splendid party press and has selected an energetic National Executive Committee, who are pushing the work of organization in every state.

Every Socialist who has hitherto held aloof from party organizations should now come forward and do his share in the glorious campaign upon which we are now entering. Organize locals, circulate campaign literature, contribute to the state campaign fund and above all, send to our State Organizer the names of those who are favorably disposed and would be likely to help form new locals.

WASHINGTON STATE DIRECTORY, S. D. P.

State Headquarters at 220 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

STATE COMMITTEE.

President—David W. Phipps, 1607 First Ave., Seattle.

Vice-President—Herman Culver, Port Angeles.

Secretary—J. D. Curtis, 1735 Eighteenth Ave., Seattle.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ida W. Mudgett, 510 Washington Building, Tacoma.

Organizer—Hermon F. Titus, 208 Mutual Life Building, Seattle.

LOCALS.

No.	Secretary.
1	Port Angeles Herman Culver
2	Seattle .. H. H. Holtkamp, 220 Union St.
3	Whatcom C. E. Martens
4	Fairhaven John Cloak, Box 57
5	Tacoma .. J. V. Mudgett, 510 Wash Bldg.
6	Olympia E. E. Martin
7	Geneva Belle C. Hatt
8	Equality Walter Griggs
9	Lynden E. Edsen
10	Spokane .. John G. Smart (org.), 11 E. Cataldo Ave.
11	Bay View J. R. Lester
12	Prosser Dr. D. M. Angus
13	Elma L. W. Wade
14	Lyman J. C. Martin
15	Puyallup Oliver P. Darr
16	St. Johns Frank E. White
17	Northwood Mills J. Harm (Lynden)
18	Dunlap F. X. Holl

Corrections are welcome and also any information regarding new locals. When writing to State Committee always give the number of your local.

FOR GOVERNOR.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH, Carpenter, Seattle.

Born in Nevada, Mo., 1861. Little schooling in the schools, but studied deeply in Life's school. Is recognized as a clear thinker and an excellent writer. Contributes articles every week to the Labor Union Paper in Seattle, on Industrial Democracy. Went to Los Angeles in 1886; was a leading trades-unionist; active in getting eight-hour law for carpenters. Enthusiastic Nationalist. Socialist for last ten years, with wide reading. Is one of the most honored members of labor unions in Seattle. Modest, clear-headed, a good fighter.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

E. S. REINERT, Section Laborer, Loon Lake, Stevens County.

Born Christiania, Norway, 1864. Graduated at University of Christiania, 1882. Two years private teacher. Came to St. Paul 1886, with twenty dollars in pocket. Went to work on railroads, started in as section laborer 1888, has followed this as a kind of trade ever since, mostly in Northern Wisconsin. Came to Washington 1899. Radical reformer in old country. Single taxer at first in America, but, studying further became Socialist, joining S. L. P. in Spokane. "I am thus a common laborer, and consider myself nothing more."

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAMES H. ROSS, Blacksmith, Tacoma, Wn.

Born Quebec, 1865. Educated in Ottawa, at public schools and Collegiate Institute. Left Ottawa for New York City 1882. Came to Tacoma 1889, and has resided there these eleven years. Peoples' Party member Fifth Legislature. Left People's Party in '97 "when it became evident to him that the principal reforms advocated by that party were being set aside in the interest of fusion for office." Social Democrat since '98. "Is a firm believer in class-conscious Socialism."

FOR TREASURER.

J. J. FRASER, Machinist, Tacoma.

Born Province of Quebec, 1863. Went to New Hampshire in '80. Learned machinist trade '81 to '84; worked at trade in Boston till '97; two years at Portland, Oregon; last two years in this state, always working at his trade. Was a staunch Republican till "a study of the political parties showed him that his interests as a workingman was with the Socialists."

FOR AUDITOR.

CHAS. S. WALLACE, Purchasing Agent, Fairhaven.

Born Newcastle, Pen., 1862. Educated at Public schools and Powers Business College. Four years general book-keeper and three years cashier of bank. Eight years invoicer and purchasing agent Arethusa Iron Works. Came to Washington in '94. Ran a wood dock at Richmond, King County. In fishing industry at Fairhaven last three seasons, and is now purchasing agent and commissary of the Pacific American Fisheries Co. "Was schooled in politics under M. S. Quay." Is another Socialist by the Republican route.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DAVID W. PHIPPS, Lawyer, Seattle

Born, Plymouth, Me., 1837. Worked on farm till fourteen. Accident forced him to use crutches for next twelve years. Learned printer's trade. Discharged from Belfast Democratic paper in hot campaign of '60 because he would not vote Democratic ticket, but voted for Abraham Lincoln. Was compositor, assistant editor, contracting printer, on Zion Herald, Boston, '62 to '69.

Graduated from Mass. Institute of Technology, 1876, and later from Boston University law school. Practiced law in Boston till '86, when he came to Seattle. After the Seattle fire of '89, went into business, "and at present, with what little he saved from the hands of mortgagee, is still in business as landlord of a lodging house."

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Teacher, Prosser, Yakima County

Has been too busy at Pullman summer school of science, or too modest, to send sketch of life. Is principal of high school at Prosser, very popular in spite of open avowal of Socialist principles. Wrote letter to Seattle Times, which published special dispatch, saying he declined Socialist nomination, denying the report. He says: "To be the first candidate for the office which in my opinion stands paramount over all, to be indorsed by a class of men who are standing out against the world in defence of the principles of liberty, is too great an honor, which I gladly accept."

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

JEROME S. AUSTIN, Carpenter, Lynden, Whatcom, Co.

Born in Pennsylvania. Reared in Indiana. Entered army from Indiana 1863, when not quite sixteen. Served under Gen. Thomas in Army of Cumberland. Re-enlisted in '64, and served till close of war. Learned carpenter's trade of his father. Worked at trade in Minnesota and Dakota till '87, when he came to Lynden. Postmaster at Lynden during Harrison administration, resigning when Cleveland was elected, "since which time I have been a wage slave for anyone who wished to purchase my labor. I have been a laboring man all my life and under the present system I see nothing better. I hope every man will do his duty this campaign, and I believe we will surprise the old parties."

FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.

E. E. MARTIN, Printer, Olympia

Comrade Martin is well-known for his sterling qualities, both in Seattle and Olympia. He is a good printer and an extensive reader and student, but so hopelessly retiring that he will never send in his biography.

FOR TWO SUPREME JUDGES.

No lawyers in our party. Even Phipps has retired from the business. Selections for these offices were left to the State Committee. Hope to find two first-class men, one from each side of the mountains, to make better judges than any lawyers. Send in your nominations from the east side, Comrades.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

WILLIAM HOGAN, Laborer, Equality, Skagit Co.

Born, Worcester, Mass., 1864. Educated in common schools. Three years market gardener in Massachusetts. Moved to Dakota in '84. Rode the range three years as cowboy. Prospected and mined about Butte with dreams of affluence till spring of '93. Traveled 500 miles throughout Rocky mountain region in fruitless search for work. On the jaunt read "Progress and Poverty," and later fell in with Socialists, who showed him the inconsistency of condemning rent on land while justifying interest on money or profit on production. Became a political class-conscious Socialist. Organized the Montana contingent Commonwealth (Coxey) army in '94. Sentenced to six months in county jail for contempt of court in seizing train. Released after three

months on petition of 10,000 citizens. Always active in labor organizations. Was District Master Workman, District No. 98, K. of L., chairman executive board Montana State Trades and Labor Councils, secretary Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, editor Butte Bystander, organ of most influential central labor council west of Chicago. Assisted in formation of Western Labor Union and wrote its constitution. Joined Equality Colony in 1899, edited Industrial Freedom for a time and worked at all colony work. Is now on fish traps till Sept. 1, "when I will be at the service of the cause till election time."

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

HERMON F. TITUS, Physician, Seattle

Born in Massachusetts in 1852. Worked on farm, in butcher shop and in paper mill till fifteen, with school thrown in. Ran away and enlisted at twelve, but father caught him. Took course in Eastman's Business College, 1867. Bookkeeper and dry goods clerk in N. Y. City for two years, fitting himself nights for college. Graduated Madison University, 1873, and Theological Seminary, 1876. Pastor Ithaca, N. Y., Baptist church four years, and Newton, Mass., Baptist church seven years, and astonished friends by resigning from ministry and church for the reason that churches did not represent Jesus. Graduated Harvard University Medical School, 1890. Practiced medicine Newton, Mass., two years, and Seattle eight years. Always an independent in politics. In Seattle helped get new charter adopted, defeated attempt to repeal civil service provision, organized Citizen's movement in 1900, joined Socialists when that failed, and he became convinced reform was impracticable and revolution necessary.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

HENRY WIECK, Laborer, Spokane
LEWIS THOMPSON, Laborer, Geneva, Whatcom Co.

No biographies received, but both men were commended by their comrades at state convention, at which Comrade Thompson was present.

WALTER GRIGGS, Teacher, Equality

Born in Illinois, 1869. Reared in Iowa and Texas till majority. At thirteen had to leave school to work on farm to help support the family. Went to California and saved enough to take course in business college. Began study of law, but quit, disgusted. Entered State Normal School, but had to leave to help his family make a living. Joined Populist party, walked 135 miles to attend state convention at Sacramento in '96. Was so devoted to the cause as to lose jobs because of agitating propensities. Came to Washington "to help socialize the state."

ALONZO G. SEIBERT, Bricklayer, Seattle

Born 1852 in Indiana. On account of father's loss of property after panic of '57, had to leave school at 10 and earned his living since eleven. Ran away and enlisted at 13, but was rejected at medical examination. Bricklaying at fifteen. Member of Bricklayers' Union last 28 years, always active. Became "Single Taxer" in '82. Organized first Single Tax club in Indiana—a "Land Labor Club"—and was its first president. President Single Tax Club of Seattle in '92. Ran for legislature on Populist ticket for Forty-first District. Voted for Bryan in '96. Two months after met Job Harriman in Los Angeles and was attracted by him to Socialism. Is widely read in Socialism and one of the best exponents of the subject. Three of our candidates have come over the Single Tax route.

STUDY THESE PLATFORMS

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The Social Democratic party of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issues in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government. The party affirms steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever increasing class of wage-workers possessing no means of production. This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools and the public press thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the working class, while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and suppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded and its political equality rendered a bitter mockery; and the contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries, and the middle class depending upon them; ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers.

The evil effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises continually rendering the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncertain, which amply proves that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain.

Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women and children.

The lives and liberty of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.

Wars are fomented between nations; indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy at home.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes despite their apparent or actual conflicts are interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the means of production. We therefore charge that in this country the Democratic, Republican and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the capitalist class.

The working class, cannot, however, act

as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, without distinction of race, color or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established.

Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge the effort of the Social Democratic Party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain!"

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all water works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities for production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civic and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

THE STATE PLATFORM.

The Social Democratic Party, of the State of Washington, in convention assembled, lays down the following platform:

First—We reaffirm our belief in the principles of International Socialism, endorse the nomination of Debs and Harriman, and the platform as adopted by the Unity Committee of the S. D. P. and S. L. P.

Second—The principles of International

Socialism, based on the irrepressible struggle of wage-labor against modern capitalism, are fundamental to our existence as a party. We arraign capitalism as a system incompatible with freedom and justice. We assert that capitalism and wage-slavery are inseparable twins. We demand the abolition of human slavery, the emancipation of the wage-working class, the destruction of capitalism.

Third—We affirm this irrepressible class-struggle to be a historic fact, a process of social evolution. Our demands are therefore in the line of progress. We are as sure to succeed as the laws of nature are inevitable.

Private property based on personal labor is honorable and just. But that has been superseded by private capitalistic property, based on the exploitation of labor by others—which is robbery.

The Social Democratic Party aims to unite the exploited and robbed laborers into a political unit, fully instructed and conscious of its historic mission and power.

We, therefore, call upon all wage-workers to vote for their own class interests, to forsake all parties and measures which do not recognize and advocate the supreme issue of modern times; namely, wage-slaves against capitalist tyrants.

We are fighting for no half-way measures. We will not be content till every workingman understands how he is exploited and robbed by the capitalist and understands also that he has an immediate weapon in the ballot whereby to achieve his own emancipation.

We propose to show every worker with hand or head that he is being expropriated by his capitalist masters, and that the time has come when the expropriators must be expropriated.

Ours is no sentimental fight for human brotherhood though we believe that also will ensue upon our victory. We demand justice. We fight for justice. We will obtain justice.

Fourth—While aiming at the ultimate collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, we demand as intermediate steps direct legislation, public ownership of public utilities, abolition of the contract system in all public improvements, use of the taxing power to establish a system of public improvements, upon which the unemployed shall be employed.

Fifth—While we recognize the Labor Union movement is a necessity under the capitalist system, we wish to point out the fact that it is impotent to bring any permanent relief to the working class. We feel it our duty to stand by the Unions in all their struggles and in turn call upon them to complete their emancipation by united political action.

Sixth—We denounce all wars of aggression and we call upon all workers everywhere to cease to bear arms in the interest of capitalists who seek to make cannon-food out of those who create all wealth in order to perpetuate their mastery over the workers.

Resolved, That we chose a State Executive Committee of five members who shall also act as a State Campaign Committee and instruct it to abide by the result of the referendum now being taken by the Unity Committee.