

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Vol. I.

SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1900.

No. 17

## E. LUX



For Mayor of Whatcom.

For Councilman at Large—Peter Zobriest.

For City Clerk—P. L. Flegg.

Fellow Citizens of Whatcom: Everything we fear and despise in society is traceable to poverty. Every crime, vice and weakness has its root in some unsatisfied desire. Therefore, Socialists are making war upon all causes of poverty. Dependence, exploitation, waste and antiquated methods of production are the chief causes.

The solution of the problem is a national work, and we mention it here only to show that municipal governments can do but a very small part—a part which is well worth doing, however. The municipality is the unit of social organization, and is a drilling-ground and initial point for industrial collectiveness. Let the Socialists show to a city their ability, integrity and progressive spirit, and that city will be ready to entrust them with state and national affairs.

We will give to Whatcom an administration that will make every Socialist proud of his party and every honest doubter a believer in Socialism. Our constructive policy, both aggressive and judicious, shall disarm all opposition.

Wherever vested rights form an impediment to the best interests of the community, they will have to yield to human rights, which are the cornerstone of all law.

We will not oppose or advocate any measure for the sake of being contrary, but, on its true merits. Anything which will cause industrial, intellectual and aesthetic growth, whether it originates from our opponents or with us, we will support it. We will study the interest and possibilities of Whatcom, and whatever tongue, pen

## FIRST YEAR OF A SOCIALIST MAYOR.

To properly understand and appreciate what has been accomplished in Haverhill, Mass., by the election of a Social Democratic Mayor and six Social Democratic members of the city council, it is necessary to know what the condition of civic affairs was before their election. Briefly stated, the city had for years been run by a clique. The affairs of the city were in such a state that an honorable man would not let his name be used as a candidate for office through fear of becoming besmirched and ruined in character by trickery and jobbery. The appropriations in many departments were squandered and frittered away, without anything to show for the money expended. Improvements were inaugurated only to forward the political fortunes of some self-seeking politician. The needs of the city were not considered, but the interests of individuals were protected and furthered at the expense of the city. The election of the Social Democrats put an entirely new face upon the situation. The city's money has been expended where it was most needed, to benefit the whole people. The political atmosphere has been cleared and purified and the citizens are almost unanimously of the opinion, regardless of political feeling, that the administration of municipal affairs this year has been the cleanest for many years.

The mere presence of the Social Democrats has been enough to prevent the usual corrupt and pernicious acts that characterize too many of our American municipal governments. While the Social Democrats have been in a minority on the city council, numbering six members out of twenty-one, they have yet been able to force through many measures of great importance to working men and women. Among others, the following may be mentioned: The increase in wages of city employes from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day of nine hours; a motion was introduced by the Socialists for an eight-hour day, but was defeated by the Republicans; the contract system on public works has been abolished; the city now erects its own buildings, employing union men at union wages and conditions. The city has built in this manner a manual training school and an almshouse. The Social Democrats also succeeded in forcing through the council an order to abolish grade assessments, against great opposition from vested interests and corporate greed. The mayor succeeded in causing a reduction to be made in the price to gas consumers from \$1.23 to \$1.00 per 1,000 feet, and a demand has been made for still lower rates and for ultimate ownership by the city of the gas plant. Owing to a peculiar state law, however, three years are required to get possession of a gas plant by a municipality. This reduction in price has been of great benefit, as the people use it both for lighting and cooking purposes.

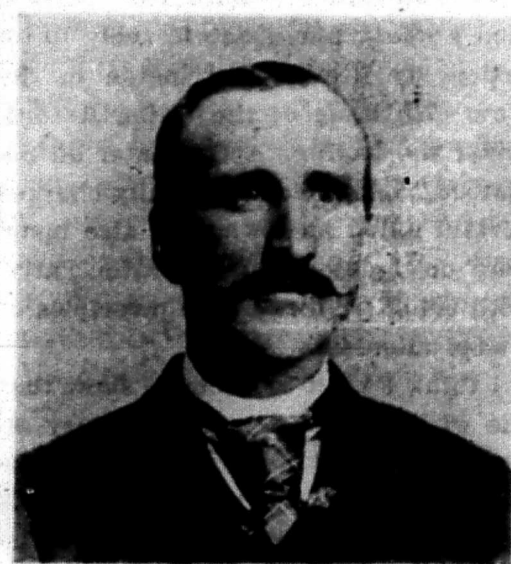
These are some of the things accomplished by the seven Social Democrats, and it would be interesting to give in detail instances of the salutary influence our presence has had upon the various municipal departments. We are fully confident that the results of this year's work of the first and only Social Democrats elevated to office in America has demonstrated the truth and soundness of our principles and ideas of government, to the satisfaction of the most conservative city, or our most bitter opponents, and we believe that the citizens of Haverhill, realizing this, will return a clear working majority of Social Democrats to the city council at the next municipal election. (They did and will do it again this December.) JOHN C. CHASE, Mayor of Haverhill, Mass.

and art can do to increase its wealth, its wisdom and its beauty, we will do.

And who should be more interested in the welfare of a city than those entrusted with its collective affairs? Come, neighbors, lend us a hand.

5. We promise that if elected we will enforce all ordinances and conduct the public business of the city in the interest of the class who built the city—the working class—to which we appeal for support.

## H. P. WHARTENBY



For Mayor of Everett.

Born in Ohio, 1857. Father a blacksmith. Common school education. Learned blacksmith trade of his father. Ran away from home at 14 and earned his own living ever since. Sailed on Lake Erie till 20. Served five years in U. S. regular army at various stations, ending with Indian campaigning in Texas. Worked as foreman and as bridge builder on Southern Pacific for several years. Spent one year working as carpenter. Removed to Seattle in 1892. Took up ranch in Oso, Snohomish county, soon after. Has lived in Everett about two years, where he owns a corner on Hewett avenue. He is at present building a large bridge for the county.

"I left the People's Party when it died, and joined the Social Democratic Party when it was organized at Everett."

The rest of the Everett ticket is as follows:

For Councilman at Large—F. R. Cole, art dealer.

For Councilman from Third Ward—Joseph Ostant, machinist.

Platform of Everett Social Democrats.

1. We reaffirm the national and state platform of our party.
2. We favor the city ownership of all public utilities such as street railways, electric lighting plants, telephone lines and water works.
3. We favor the abolition of the contract system on city works and a reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the invention of labor saving machinery.
4. We demand and will give an ordinance forbidding the employment of cheap Asiatic labor in this city, by which the rich corporations seek to force down our wages and rob us still further of what we produce.



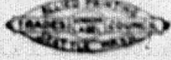
# The Socialist

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## ANSWER TO "A CARPENTER ON SOCIALISM."

To The Editor:—With your permission I would like space to reply to an article by Brother Farrington in the Nov. 17th issue of the Union Record, under the heading "A Carpenter on Socialism," in which he virtually charges certain union men who are also members of the Social Democratic Party, with being traitors to the principles of trades-unionism.

I think I shall be able to show that the whole article is only a clumsy attempt by false assumption and misstatement of facts, to purposely mislead and prejudice the members of labor organizations against the Social Democrats.

We are charged with first asking union men to withdraw from their unions for the purpose of forming Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance; Second, with assuming to be the friend of labor unions; Third, with resigning from the Western Central for the purpose of disrupting that body; Fourth, with trying to make the Western Central a tail to the political kite of the S. D. P.; Fifth, with resigning from the Labor Temple Committee in order to hamper it in its work of raising funds.

### S. D. P., the Friend of Labor Unions.

Let us take up the charges in the order mentioned. In answer to the first charge: The Social Democratic Party has no connection whatever with the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and when Bro. Farrington connects the S. D. P. with the S. T. & L. A., he, to say the least, resorts to the tactics of the pettifogging lawyer, for he knows that it was this very question of tactics towards trades unions that brought about the split in the old S. D. P., on July 10th, 1899, in which a large majority of the party, as the late election returns will show, repudiated the position of Daniel DeLeon who was at that time and still continues, a bitter opponent of the pure and simple union. DeLeon's idea was to make the trades union a political as well as economic organization. The opponents of that idea, took the position that as the trades unions were composed of a mass of uneducated workingmen, politically speaking, it would be the part of wisdom to assist in the upbuilding of the unions, helping them in all their struggles against the power of the capitalist class, and, at the same time, use all the means at our command to educate them to a true understanding of their class interests; knowing full well that just as

soon as the workingmen understand this, they will naturally gravitate to the political party that most truly represents their class. I hope I have satisfactorily disposed of charge one, but should anyone desire any further information as to the position of the S. D. P., on the trade union question, I refer them to the little pamphlet by N. I. Stone, "The Attitude of the Socialists Toward Trade Unions," to be had at 220 Union street.

### S. D. P. A Labor Party.

Now, let us consider the second charge of assuming to be the friend of labor. I answer, we do not assume anything of the kind; our position is that we are a part of the great working class, that we, as well as all other members of that class, are being robbed by a system of legalized robbery, and we ask you and all other workers to join with us, but not through friendship or sentiment. We ask

you to join us for the same reason that you join your union, to better your condition. We socialists are not wasting our time appealing to the friends of labor to help us. We have learned by bitter experience that the only way labor will free itself is through and by its own efforts organized as a class in the political field for the purpose of wresting from the capitalist class the powers of government, and using that power to establish a system of co-operative industry, in which all the people shall be

To illustrate: Labor produces a wage-guaranteed the right to labor.

on; the republican and democratic parties offer labor a wheel (wages). The Social Democratic Party says to Labor, "You produced it; keep the whole wagon (the full product). Which of the three parties above mentioned stands for the interests of the working class?"

### No One Man Makes a Union.

Now let us consider the third charge. I challenge Bro. Farrington to produce proof of one single instance where an S. D. P. trades-unionist has by word or deed, in any way worked against the Western Central or any other body of organized labor. As far as I myself am concerned, my record for the past 29 years as a consistent worker in the ranks of organized labor is a sufficient answer to that charge.

It is true the acts of some of the officers of that body have been criticised, but you must understand that the individual is not the union by any means, and whenever any officer or member gets so puffed up with his importance as to imagine that he is the union and no one dares to question his acts without being charged with treason, it is high time that he be made to step down and out, for he is no longer a union man in principle, and deserves no consideration whatever.

### Tail to Democratic Kite.

Fourth, we are charged with making the central a tail to the political kite of the S. D. P. Indeed! And was it that S. D. P. that made the

Western Central the tail to the political kite of the Democratic party when the reform Democrats in the Central railroaded through an individualism railroaded through an indorsement of that great "friend of labor," Robertson, as candidate for congress? Whose title as "friend of labor" was earned while engaged in the laborious (?) occupation of acting as attorney for the Idaho miners (for a fee)? It is the same old, old story of "Stop, thief!" while the real robber gets away with the spoils. The truth is that the Central has been the tail to the political kite of the Democratic party to my personal knowledge over eight years, and all this railing at the Socialists amounts to simply this (that a few persons who have been waxing fat through their ability to trade and dicker on their supposed influence with the vote of organized labor, see with the rapid growth of Socialism their occupation gone. Examine the late election returns and see what an indorsement from the Central amounts to—"Nit."

### Labor Temple Scheme.

Now, one word as to my connection with the labor temple committee. I spent three or four months in trying to work up a sentiment in favor of a home for organized labor. I also spent nights, rainy days, and Sundays, at my own expense for paper and tracing cloth, in making a set of preliminary drawings for the temple. Did that work in behalf of the temple justify you in charging me with resigning from the committee for the purpose of hindering that committee? When I went before the various unions in behalf of the temple proposition, I distinctly stated, when asked the question, "Is this to be a money-making scheme for a few?" that it was not; that no one would get a salary, but we would all put our shoulders to the wheel and build a temple. When the committee changed the original plan of cooperating together as far as all work was concerned, to one in which a few were to be paid and the rank and file do the work for glory, I could not consistently remain. Therefore I resigned.

### Socialism or Slavery—Which?

Now, one word in conclusion. The puny efforts of those who will not or cannot understand the labor question, to stem the rising tide of the social revolution will come to naught. You might as well prepare yourself to face the facts and logic of our position. Abuse and misrepresentation will no longer serve you in the place of argument. Short-sighted is that workingman who closes his eyes to the changed conditions in industry and who stubbornly refuses to follow that path which his class interests dictate he should follow, which means to him so much if only he knew it. The present system means to the workingman either Socialism or slavery. It is for us to determine which it shall be.

A. G. SEIBERT.

## A BOOK TO BE READ AND STUDIED.

The Socialist Campaign Book of 1900 to 1904 is the book we mean. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, are the publishers, and the price is 25 cents. We append a few chapter headings and some extracts for a taste. Let every reader of *The Socialist* get this book for we purpose to study it in our proposed "Lesson in Socialism."

1. Evolution of the American Proletarian.
2. Growth of Trades Unionism.
5. The Farmer and His Future.
8. How the Working Class Live.
11. The Growth of Socialism.

No better illustration can be had of a perfect industrial organization than the combination of companies forming the Standard Oil Trust. It controls over 80 per cent. of the oil refined in the United States, its output in 1898 being 23,914,938 barrels to the competitors' 3,914,999. The value of its export of petroleum products to Europe was \$1,126,401,021 of the total value of \$1,246,846,381. Besides this Rockefeller has taken possession of the electric light and gas plants in New York City and other places. He is fast coming into control of the iron industry. He already owns the Lake Superior mines and the Lake transportation service. He is about to control the copper mines of the United States. He is heavily interested in the great passenger ships of the International Navigation Company. He also controls the most important banks and trust companies in New York and other cities, with an estimated capital of \$22,900,000, surplus \$44,023,734; and loans, \$342,775,000; deposits, \$432,092,200; government deposits, \$21,641,100.

### The Industrial Evolution.

No change in the history of the human race has brought such powerful results as the change from hand labor to machine labor. With the introduction of the factory in our life a new era began. Our industrial development has been praised by some as the wonder of all ages. Other voices have condemned it as the source of greater misery than the world has ever seen before. It is therefore necessary to analyze calmly industrial development to see whether it is the essential nature of this system to be a grievous burden to the men upon whose shoulders it must rest.

One man tending a nail machine turns out as many nails as 1,000 men formerly did by hand.

Formerly it required a good workman to gin 5 lbs. of cotton a day. Now two men with a machine turn out 4,000 pounds.

Two machines operated by two girls will now turn out 240,000 screws a day, while a few years ago 20,000 screws was the most that 20 skilled workmen could turn out in a day.

Formerly it took a quick worker to sew six pairs of shoes a day. Now one man will make 1,000 pair in a day with a machine.

With a match machine 300 girls will turn out as many matches as 8,000 men could formerly do.

In making wall paper one man does the work formerly requiring 100.

In 1889 the Berlin Bureau of Statistics estimated the power capable of being exerted by the steam engines of the world as equivalent to 200,000,000 horse power, representing in men three times the entire population of the globe. It has increased very much since then.



# COMPARE THESE PLATFORMS.

## S. D. P. 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 issue in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers 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 Cooperative 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 possessor 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 established.

Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge the efforts 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!"

## S. L. P. PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of the republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of

democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## KEEP ON BEING CURIOUS.

Deep River, Wahkiakum Co., Wash.  
Nov. 15.

The Socialist, Seattle: Dear Sir—Please send me The Socialist for ten weeks and stop. I notice that you agree with your co-partisans of the capitalistic sects and advise your followers to "vote her straight," and am curious to know how you will keep step with them after election.

IRA D. FERTEG.

Socialists in Everett, look up the S. D. P. Local there and cheer them with your presence. They are going to hold weekly meetings and you want to be there.

Facts like these might be extended indefinitely. The ability of man to produce wealth is so marvelously increased that it would seem as though hunger and poverty ought to be abolished. All that is needed to satisfy every human need can be produced in abundance. It seems strange that want and misery can exist in the midst of this plenty. And they would have been removed if the productive power had been intelligently utilized and the wealth so abundantly produced had been equitably distributed among the people.

## The Trust only Another Labor-Saving Machine.

The path of evolution of the monopoly industry is clearly traced by Mr. Rockefeller in his testimony before the Industrial Commission: "I speak from experience in the business with which I have been intimately connected for about 40 years. Our first combination was a partnership and afterwards a corporation in Ohio. That was sufficient for a local refining business. But dependent solely upon local business we should have failed years ago. We were forced to extend our markets and to ask for export trade. This latter made the seaboard cities a necessary place of business, and we soon discovered that manufacturing for export could be more economically carried on at the seaboard, hence refineries at Brooklyn, at Bayonne, at Philadelphia, and necessary corporations in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia.

"We soon discovered as the business grew that the primary method of transporting oil in barrels could not last. The package often cost more than the contents, and the forests of the country were not sufficient to supply the necessary material for an extended length of time. Hence we devoted attention to other methods of transportation, adopted the pipe-line system, and found capital for pipe line construction equal to the necessities of the business.

To operate pipe-lines required franchises from the States in which they were located, and consequently corporations in those States, just as railroads running through different States are forced to operate under separate State charters. To perfect the pipe-line system of transportation required in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 of capital. This could not be obtained or maintained without industrial combination. The entire oil business is dependent upon its pipe-line system. Without it every well would be shut down and every foreign market would be closed to us.

"The pipe-line system required other improvements, such as tank cars upon railways, and finally the tank steamer. Capital had to be furnished for them and corporations created to own and operate them.

"Every step taken was necessary in the business if it was to be properly developed, and only through such successive steps and by such an industrial combination is America today enabled to utilize the bounty which its land pours forth and to furnish the world with the best and cheapest light ever known, receiving in return therefor from foreign lands nearly \$50,000,000 per year. I have given a picture rather than a detail of the growth of one industrial combination. It is a pioneer, and its work has been of incalculable value."

One of "our boys" and one of the founders of The Socialist has gone East to visit his mother. We shall miss Lindwall at headquarters in all sorts of work.



# UNION MUST COME.

Union of Socialist forces is the call of the hour. Spontaneously all over the United States arises the same call in different strains.

In Boston and New Haven, in Chicago and Davenport, and Erie, and in Seattle, all seem moved by a common impulse.

There are various methods proposed, but all agree there must be something done to secure permanent union.

New Haven "recommends" the N. E. C. at Chicago to "take steps to a peaceful unity."

Boston declares that the two boards "take steps to unite the party under one head."

The Iowa state committee recommends all states to sever connection with discordant national executive boards until one national committee shall be organized by a representative convention.

Public Ownership, of Erie, Pa., is disposed to the same course by states.

Chicago mass meeting resolved "that a national convention of all Socialists should be called."

Local Seattle, finally, proposes a definite plan, namely, submit the question of a national convention to a referendum vote of both sections of the S. D. P.

Let the initiative for such convention come from the locals and branches. Our plan contemplates action both from locals recognizing Springfield and from branches recognizing Chicago.

We have no doubt the rank and file wish to be together. Let them call on their leaders to arrange a joint convention in which to effect a union.

Let a mandate come from all Social Democrats that the two executive boards must heed. Once we are met in convention there won't be any difficulty about union. The difficulty will be in keeping us apart—if any shall try it.

We believe this a better plan than that each state should withdraw from all national connections. Then we should have to arrange with forty boards instead of two. Besides, we feel allegiance to our national boards, and it will be impossible to persuade all the states to sever connection with them.

But the way proposed by the Local Seattle is feasible, democratic and effective. It will immediately ascertain the party's will, and no board can disregard it and exist. We call upon locals everywhere to pass the resolution and send it in.

• • •  
New Haven (Branch of Chicago).

At the last regular meeting the question of the Springfield executive and Chicago executive was discussed, and finally the comrades concluded that in order to fight capitalism the Socialists cannot afford to be disunited. Therefore, we, the members of Branch 3, recommend that our national executive in Chicago take steps and pave

the way to a peaceful unity in the immediate future, and let it not be said that we are the ones to retard the movement of the working class in America by fighting among ourselves, as this was a continued annoyance to us during our last campaign. And we recommend that the national executive committee of our party do all in their power to further the unity of the Socialist forces and to throw some soothing oil on troubled waters by being the first to bring up the question of the much desired unity. And furthermore, let not our national executive retard the question of organic unity by publishing articles in the Social Democratic Herald which may have a tendency to influence the minds of our comrades against unity.

CHAS. VOLLMER,

Secretary Branch 3, S. D. P., New Haven, Conn.

• • •

**Boston (Mass.) Convention.**

To the National Executive Boards of the Social Democratic Party, located at Springfield, Mass., and also at Chicago, Ill.:

Said convention also declared that a committee of three (one from each faction) be elected to forward the above resolution to both national committees, and also to the various party papers for publication.

In conclusion the committee would further state that the prevailing sentiment of the convention favored the calling of a national convention.

(Signed) ANGUS McDONALD,  
A. C. MENDELL,  
DAVID TAYLOR.

Committee for Convention.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12.

Iowa, Too.

Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1900.

Dear Comrade Editor: I enclose you a copy of a series of resolutions passed unanimously by the state committee of the Iowa Social Democratic Party. Just at this time, when the question of union so seriously confronts us, the widest publication of matter of this nature is very desirable. I trust you will find space in your paper for the enclosed. We have twenty-one active branches in Iowa, organized under a separate state board. Our vote in the

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19, 1900.

**Whereas**, It is highly inconsistent for Socialists to call upon workmen to unite and remain disunited themselves; and,

**Whereas**, We believe that the time has come when Socialist unity is necessary to oppose successfully capitalist unity; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That in accordance with Article III, Section 5 (a) of our National Constitution, we request our National Executive Committee to submit the following question to a vote of the party:

"Shall the National Executive Committee be authorized to arrange a joint convention of the Social Democrats who recognize the N. E. C. at Springfield and those who recognize the N. E. B. at Chicago, to formulate a plan for permanent unity to be submitted to a referendum vote of each?"

Passed by Local, Seattle, Wash., this 19th day of November.

H. H. HOLTKAMP, Secretary.

The provision of the National Constitution above referred to is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the National Executive Committee to receive and submit to a general vote, without change or comment, propositions sent from any local, if indorsed by at least five others located in at least three different states."

Will "at least five others" in Washington, California, Oregon or any state further east, "indorse" and "send" the above "proposition"?

Comrades—The undersigned committee begs leave to submit to you the following:

A mass convention of the members of the Social Democratic Party of Boston—comprising the various elements of the party, viz: Those who recognize the Springfield national Executive board, those who recognize the Chicago national executive board, and those who at present do not recognize any national executive board, met in Boston on Sunday, November 11, 1900, at 724 Washington street.

Said convention, by a unanimous vote, declared that the two national bodies, mentioned above, and claiming to be the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party, immediately or as soon as possible, take steps to unite the party under one head.

state exceeds three thousand. Our organization is strong and harmonious. Until such a time as we can organize under one national executive, separate existence under state board will prove our only salvation. Fraternal yours,  
A. W. RICKER.

Resolved, by the State Committee of the S. D. P. of the State of Iowa, in executive session at Davenport, Iowa, November 18th, 1900.

First: That we congratulate the Socialists of Iowa upon the unity and harmony which has prevailed in their ranks throughout the campaign just closed, and that we are gratified at the results thereupon in the election.

Second: That we approve the action of the state convention at Oskaloosa in severing connection with discordant national executive boards, and recommend a continuance of that policy un-

til one national committee shall be organized by a representative national convention, to which we then pledge our zealous and undivided support.

Third: To this end we most earnestly request all the representative branches of the state of Iowa to further such final victory by completing the severance with the two rival boards and acknowledging allegiance and paying dues only to the state committee, being convinced that such action will the more speedily bring about the desired unity.

Fourth: Recognizing that "in unity there is strength," we earnestly recommend that such action be taken by each of the 45 states of the Union to the end that the unity so much desired will be brought about.

Fifth: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to every Socialist publication in the United States.

## SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL UNION, TREASURER'S REPORT.

Seattle, Nov. 28, 1900.

### RECEIPTS.

Amount previously reported...	\$377.45
Nov. 23—	
Subscriptions .....	58.35
Chas. De Motte, 7-8 .....	1.00
Sale of books .....	.72
Nov. 27—	
Subscriptions .....	20.30
	<hr/>
	\$457.82

### EXPENSES.

Amount previously reported...	\$382.34
Wrapping paper .....	.50
P. O. Deposit .....	4.00
Paper files .....	.80
Writing paper .....	.30
Special telegrams on election-returns .....	5.00
2,000 copies No. 15 .....	20.25
	<hr/>
	\$413.19
Balance on hand .....	44.63
	<hr/>
	\$457.82

About \$25 is due out of above, not counting the present issue. So that we are just about even.

Will you keep us even, comrades and friends?

Send in your subscriptions. We must have on our list every man who voted our ticket and 2,000 more before next spring. We want an agent in every town and will give him a commission. Apply at once for agency. In all large places you can make a living for a few weeks getting subscriptions for *The Socialist*.

Did you take one-half day to get subscribers for *The Socialist*? You cannot possibly do better work for Socialism in this state. We will guarantee to make the paper readable and teach Socialism at the same time.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for King County.

In the matter of the estate of George Vonderheld, deceased.—No. 3363. Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of George Vonderheld, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, together with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to said administrator, at room 310 Bailey Building, said building being situate on the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Cherry Street, in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

HERMON F. TITUS,  
Administrator.

ROBT. F. BOOTH,  
Atty. for Administrator.  
Date of first publication, Nov. 4, 1900.