SOCIALISM Push This

The Socialist

10 weeks 10 cts.

50 cts. a year

Combined with "THE NEW LIGHT" January 1, 1901.

220 UNION ST., SEATTLE, WASH, SUNDAY, JAN 43 1901

VOL. V. NO. 23.

wing communication was to the Whatcom local in anomrade Curtis' letter restate organizer, and was onsly endorsed and ordered ded for publication:

ades of Washington, we ed to the proposition of og an organizer in the field sed by the State Comand we think all locals to be for the present. \$50 means an outlay of for a six months term. That put into literature we will do more effective It will send THE SOCIALIST 0 workmen for three months. will educate. No use organ ing when there is nothing to or-After a national camitical interest is dull, and better gather our strength time when it will do more It is wholly incompreheno us how the S. E. C. can out an organizer costing twice och as is its income. The ost would have to come out ready to help.

e believe some money ought spent on the improvement tate organ, THE SOCIALIST. s do one thing well. We edit would be a propeganda We do not like to see its filled with matter immaterial the public and of little interest

e are united in this state, why fuss about unity ! will understand Socialism ere they will unite, and m we cannot help them italist society is making pro s, and unless we keep abreast them we will not and ought not get the people's support.

To edit a paper ably requires time and vitality than any e expected to give for Papers, magazines and contain all the gems of ht and quality needed to fill paper, but to extract them, to the moral of them it is hard Every comrade ought to ur editor by pointing out able material, send clippings some bright idea of his and put it at the editor's dis-Let us pay him for his Let us raise the subscriplist to 25,000. Let us make spicy and rich in contents one will be without after used it, that every one go to his neighbor and proudly re is a good thing, partake es, call in the organizer build up the paper with your es and we will have something hize when something is edu

Submitted by Whatcom Local. E. Lux, Secretary. 1363 F street.

from Whatcom not because we agree with it, but in order to give a fair hearing to all Comrades.

THE SOCIALIST is not an organ with only one tune to play. It is intended to represent the views of all Socialists, especially members of the Social Democratic Party No communication will be excluded from these columns simply because its sentiments are not the editor's sentiments. The editor does not think all wisdom will die with him. It is the consensus of opinion, after an honest interchange of arguments, that we should all seek.

A correspondent last week expressed his surprise that Comrade Burgess' letter, expressing dissentfrom the well-known position of this paper, should have been printed. But why not? What did you take us for? We expect to be a voice to all honest opinions from Socialists in this state and stion, to be a sort of public hall n which fair debate may be had. and just conclusions reached.

With such an end in view, Tur Socialist has made a specialty of "Correspondence," devoting whole pages to these reports from the field

We do not deal in dreams, but facts, and letters are facts of life. So continue, Comrades, to send in your views, no matter whether they speak our views or not. We shall not hesitate to disagree with you, taking our part in the debate But you will be treated fairly, be assured of that.

But don't try to write fine writing, just for the sake of saving something or of seeing yourself in print. We have a sharp nose for that sort of nonsense and shall have no use for it.

But when you have something you must say, just put it down in straightforward language and send it along. It wont make any difference whether it is spelled right or not, or punctuated right or not, or in grammatical or ungrammatical sentences. The real thing is to say something, to get out an We will see that it is print ed in good form, with periods and commas and capitals where they We do not think a man belong. is any better man because he happens to wear a tailor made suit. nor because he knows where to put

The Whatcom Resolution

Now a few words on the resolution from Whatcom sent in by Secretary Lux.

You are in error as to the expense of the organizer. "\$50 and and expenses" will not amount to \$600 in six months. Comrade Spring has not used \$50 a month "expenses." That item must be reduced at least one-half, so amount to about \$450 only.

The state committee did not act without due consideration in putting the organizer in the field at this time. They knew what was needed better than others who were not so well acquainted with all the conditions.

port a state paper to educate the Comrades and people as to the meaning of real Socialism. A paper makes fifty-two speeches a to all the Comrades in all parts of the state and covers and discusses a great variety of subjects and situations. We regard the paper as indispensable, else we should not be working so hard tosestablish and sustain it.

On the other hand, no paper or cold print can take the place of a living person, face to face with the Comrades in their peculiar con-

that the six months outlay will need organization and education

The coming to them of a man with clear, vigorous speech, knowing and representing the vast Socialist movement, is of enormous importance just at this juncture after an election which did not result as "big!" as they expected and when they might easily be discouraged.

We must keep what we have in the way of organizations and com pact them into a fighting body to push on into new territory.

We must indeed "do one thing well," but must not overlook the fact that the paper and the organizer are parts of the "onething."

We are poor, yes. But not too poor to accomplish these two parts of the one organizing act that is essential at the present momenc. You will never accomplish great things unless you undertake them.

That Unity Question; .

Is it so, that we in Washington do not care what becomes of the

FIVE MONTHS

to correct it.

We might as well say the well hand has no interest in the sore foot of the same man, as to claim that Washington has no interest in the unhappy condition of the National Social Democratic Party

We must do our best to compel the Eastern leaders to come to an understanding. Our one aim should be to secure union. Whatever method is best for that end, we should adopt.

Organizer Spring On the Jump.

Whatcom Comrades, What Do You Think of This?

When our Comrade Spring gets agoing he's hard to stop.

Whitman County will soon sound like Whatcom in Socialist

Those in the convention arranged for meetings in eleven towns in Whitman County. They will see to all the arrangements and promised to defray the expenses. I will start in at Rosalia Jan. 14. and end with Tekoa on Jap. 24. Tomorrow I will visit Milan and one or two other towns in Spokane County, and feel confident I will effect organizations in all of them. Next Sunday I will hold a meeting in Spokane. I have already held three meetings here, and have had large crowds. Increased the membership by ten, and have quite a number ready to come in soon. I want to leave the Spokane Loca with at least 20 new members Then they will be in good shape to carry on their work.

Yours Fraternally. F. J. SPRING

Here is the P.-I.'s account of the Whitman County convention

It omits all mention of the Social Democratic Party, and you would think it was a new party that was formed there.

But that is about as close to the truth as you could expect from what one of our correspondents calls The Public Insuit.

Colfax, Jan. 6.-The Socialist party of the state of Washington was organized here Saturday by F. J. Spring, state organizer, asr. J. Spring, state organizer, as-sisted by several Socialist leaders of Whitman county. The meet-ing was held in the courthouse, about fifteen Socialists being pres about fifteen Socialists being pres-ent. C. B. Kegley, of Guy, occu-pied the chair. Mr. Spring made an address in which he dwelt briefly on the social and political conditions of the people of the state and nation, and told what was being done in the state toward cranizing the advectes of social. organizing the advocates of social ism. Whitman county is to be thoroughly organized, and dates were announced for the state

and one of the most active spirits and one of the most active spirits in the convention, was a Populist leader when that party was in power. J. G. Elliott, another of the Socialist leaders, was formerly a Populist and deputy county clerk under C. A. Ross, whom the Populist elected to office. Mr. Ross was also present and took was the the weather. It is a population of the population. part in the meeting. J. H. St. Lawrence, one of the leaders of Populists, was invited to be pres-ent and take part in the meeting, but refused, giving as his reason that he is a Populist and will al-

The last report of the National



What do you think of the child?

It is impossible for as at Seattle to ascertain just what is needed at Whatcom or Everett or Hoquiam or Spokane.

Organizer Spring's reports, after his personal visits and inspection of different localities, have informed the State Committee of numerous conditions otherwise unknown.

Then the influence of a strong man must never be underrated. Many a Local is unsuccessful for the lack of a leader, an earnest, energetic worker with executive ability and personal influence over other men.

Organizer Spring is such a man, whose presence will not be forgotten and whose inspiration will be continuous. He also is able to suggest and encourage the best men for the Locals, so that they may not be temporary and become

You should not forget the fact all our organizations in this state are new and uninstructed. They party in the rest of the nation! Because we are united happily, let the Socialists in Illinois and Massachusetts and New York be damned? No, we in Washington, needing no help for ourselves, must lend them our strength. In fact, however, there are many Socialists in this state who will not join us because of this very division in the national party. We who get news from all parts of the state are aware of this, when others, like the What com Comrades, may not have heard of it. Yet Comrade Lux has only to take his wheel up to Lynden to discover that the rela tively strongest body of Socialists in the state are no longer in cennection with the state organization chiefly because of this split in the national party.

Scores of new Locals are hindered from organizing by the same. condition dissension.

There is no use in our trying to ignore or hide this condition. We must face it and do our level best

*

fact as well as in name. Up in Whatcom we have captured Tobiessen and Cline from the old Populists and now over in Whitman Kegley and Elliott and Ross keep step and join the Socialist march.

Populists must do one of two things, go back to the Reactionary and Capitalistic Democratic Party or advance to the Socialist Party which is the Party of the Future.

Democratic or Social Demo cratic, which shall it be, Populists? Backward march or forward march?

You will have to choose, and choose soon. The age will not sure buck nor wait for you. You can join an army on its way to certain victory, or you can fall by the wayside and be forgotten. Which?

Spokane, Jan. 6, 1901, ED. THE SOCIALIST, Comrade: On Saturday I visited Colfax and attended the convention

I that with splendid success.

MORE VET Colfax, Wash., Jan: 5, 1901.

EDITOR SOCIALIST:-Comrade Spring we very much admiss and commend the wisdom of the State Board in their selection of state

organizer. Results will follow.
The ground in Whitman County has been fallowed and is ready for the seed of Socialism from which we will reap such a harvest in 19 as will enable us to carry the county. No other county shall exceed us in good works for a cause, pon the success of the fate of humanity.

J. G. Elliot. upon the success of which hangs

GOOD NEWS FROM SPOKANE

Report of Organizer Spring.

Spokane, Jan. 4, 1901. At Spokane the Comrades are still holding forth at 242 Main Ave., where they hold propaganda meetings every Sunday eve. Their great need is speakers, but notwithstanding their lack of prop agandists they continue to wage car against capitalism.

When I arrived in Spokane, last week, we arranged for a meeting on the following Sunday. We distributed circulars announcing same, and our meeting was a sucfrom every point of view large attendance, good collection and the closest attention paid to what we said on the question of Socialism. We announced at that meeting that we would hold one on the following Wednesday. n I secured permission from the Mayor to carry a banner on the street and Comrade Wieck carried it on the main streets Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening we had the hall packed. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and at the close six applications were made for membership in the Local. And yet some people tell us that Socialism will never come These are the blind who see not the signs of the times."

I have made arrangements to esk in several towns in Spokane County, when I return from Whitounty, where I intend to spend the next week or ten days

Last Tuesday, having a little spare time on my hands, I decided utilize it by interviewing the Captain of the Salvation Army who I had learned was making an effort to assist the poor people of Spokane to a New Year's dinner I learned from him that there were the city of Spokane about 400 families in need, beside several hundred men and boys who came to the dinner which he gave at the Salvation Army hall.

I said to him. "Captain, if these people for whom you are collect-ing food and clothing, can secure work, of which our capitalistic press tell us there is plenty, and will not work, then you are com mitting a crime against society by giving them assistance. But if they are willing to work and there is no work for them to do, then society is coomitting a crime against those people oy depriving them of the opportunity to work For all men should have access to the natural resources from which are drawn by labor power the things necessary to sustain human beings, and who will dare to say that all men have not the right to draw from Mother Earth the things necessary for their physical comfort, namely, food, clothing and shelter? And yet, Captain. according to your report, there are 400 families here who are de prived of that right or else the eads of those families are lazy or dissolute persons, which is it?

His answer was that they were deprived of the opportunity, "For," said he, "before we assist any one we make a thorough inestigation regarding the charac

are worthy we do not help them. Resides we furnish some work in our wood yards and though we pay small wages, yet very few re fuse to work who apply to us for help, and we try to secure work for them from the big men and where we do and send a man to the job, we invariably learn that they are good workers and give entire satisfaction.

No, it is hard to fool us, and it is only on rare occasions that the imposter is able to work us. So I can say without hesitation that the vast majority of those idle in Spokane are not so by choice." Then the Captain related some

ises of extreme destitution in the city. Then I explained to him the reason why those conditions existed, telling him that so long as the capitalistic system of produ tion continued the conditions would become worse, rather than better; that so long as we had a system by which one class in society by virtue of their ownership of the means of production distribution, viz: the mills, factories, railroads and steamboats, etc., were able to rob the producing element of society of the greater portion of their product, just so long we would have the pleasant aspect of little children crying for bread, fathers committing crime to provide them with it, mothers prostituting their bodies in order in order to feed their children, young women lead ing lives of shame to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, and young men going to the Devil on every hand in the struggle for an exerce.

But when we substitute for the present form of government the Operative Commonwealth, in which the machinery of production shall be owned collectively, each one doing his or her share of use ful work, each receiving the full product of his or her labor, then will these conditions of misery. want and crime be swept away forever and in their place happ ness, plenty and morality reign

The wage earning class in society is the class historically or dained to change these conditions. because they are the class who bear the burden of the worldthey are the class who suffer by the present robbing system. So the Socialist appeals to them to unite for definite political action, standing upon the S. D. P. plat form which demands the uncon ditional surrender to society of the means of production and dis-

Wage slaves, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain.

ome, let us work with voice and pen string a little sunshine into the l

F J Spring

"Oh, that is a good company; it gives employment to a great numsaid a citizen of our who is rapidly growing

that the workers not only support themselves, but that they give to

the capitalists nine out of every ten dollars which they create. Is it not very strange that these workers are so much more gener-ous to the wives and children of their employers than to their own;

The workman says: \We must have the rich to employ us." He evidently thinks the rich sweat money with which to pay the toil-

Full Text of Letter

Springfield to Chicago

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 15, 1900 Chicago National Executive Board Theo Debs Secretary

126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill

The national campaign closed has demonstrated the fact that the rank and lile of the Social Democrats of this country are possessed of a much sounder in stinct and a greater foresight than many of the men who feel called to "lead" them.

While these leaders were busy arguing on the line of rejecting union for the sake of unity and analyzing the spirit of their fellow workers in the field of Social ism, the rank and file of the Social Democrats saw nothing but the approaching national campaign, and joined hands in the battle against their common foe capital sm. The movement was spon taneous and irresistible. State after State and Local after Local united, and refuted the claim that the "time-was not ripe for union" by a practical demonstration to the contrary.

So strong was the movement for union, that even the center of the contest, the state in which your committee has its seat, Illinois, could not escape it. The rank and file of the Socialist voters of Illi nois forced a complete union for the state and county elections, and one of the members of your own committee, yielding to the general sentiment introduced the resolution declaring for ORGANIC NATION AL UNION IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE

The joint and harmoniou of the campaign fastened the bonds of solidarity still tighter around all true Socialists: the enthusiasm of the members achieved what the diplomacy of the leaders could not accomplish—a practical union of the Social Democrats of the United States. The final unification now seemed almost a matter of course, and urgent demands for an early joint convention for form ally effecting the same commenced coming from all parts of the country, when we were apprised by your official organ that your committee had called into your headquarters a separate national convention of your members, for January 15.

Comrades, we do not know the exact purpose of your convention, but from the fact that it was called in such haste and without consult ing even your own adherents and from the further fact, that according to the report of your official organ, the convention was decided upon at a meeting of one of your locals, characterized by violent abuse of our organization and our memberwe assume that it was not called in the interest of Socialist unity, and let us be frank, we suspect it to be a move to head off the threatened avalanche in favor of

In the face of these facts, we feel it our duty towards members of our party as well as towards the members affiliated with your committee, to define once more our attitude on the issues between us:

Comrades, we are for union of the Socialist forces of this country today as strongly as we were, eve since the joint unity committee ad-journed. We are willing to forget the many unpleasant incidents of the past, we are ready to surrender our mandates, officers and organization to the entire men bership of the Social Democratic party represented at the joint convention, and we demand the same of you. We cannot afford to waste our time on mutual recrim inations over imaginary grievances at a moment when energetic and concerted action of all earn Socialists is required more than ever, in order to appropriate the favorable field now open to our propaganda.

To wantonly split our move ment just now, is an act against our great obligation a crime against this country, and you are apparently willing to doubly com mit this iniquity in your manifest efforts to make the discord in the Socialist ranks permanent.

If you expect to inaugurate another era of personal abuse and controversées in our movement we must refuse to follow you, and if you endeavor to keep alive the unfortunate petty-controversies and Mivisions within the party, the membership will still bring about omplete unity of all active and earnest Socialists, in spite of all.

We request you to postpone the calling of a national convention until the rank and file of the entire embership of the Social Demo cratic party as constituted during the recent campaign has had a chance to pass upon the matter, and should you pay no heed to this request, we shall be called upon to address a similar communication to the convention summoned by Yours for the cause

The Provisional National Execu tive Committee.

WM. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Sec'y.

The International Socialist Review

Ask your newsdealer for it or send 30 cents for a three month's subscription and a copy of Social-ism and Parmers. No free copies RLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers

National Referendum Submitted

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 29, 1900

Comrades: - The National Exe cutive-Committee has received a number of resolutions on the sub ject of unity from various Locals of the Party, and it now becomes our duty to submit the propositions contained in the same to a general vote of the members in accordan with the provisions of our consti tution

The resolutions referred to are partly original and partly indorse those coming from Boston, Chicago and other Locals and those adopted by Seattle, Wash, and Saginaw, Mich.

In order to give the member ship an opportunity to pass upon all questions involved in said res lutions we hereby summarize them in the following.

Vote Yes or No on each of the following questions.

Question 1-Shall a National Convention of the Socialists of the United States for the purpose @ effecting a union of Socialist forces and establishing a solid party organization be called for an early

Question 2-Shall all Locals of the Social Democratic Party affiliiated with the Springfield N. E. C. be invited to participate in such convention !

Question 3-Shall all branches the S. D. P. affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B. be invited to participate in such convention?

Question 4-Shall all Sections. of the Socialist Labor Party be invited to participate in such convention! Question 5-Shall all Socialist

State organizations not affiliated with any National Committee be invited to participate in such con vention !

Question 6-Shall all other Socialist organization - recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action of the working class be invited to par ticipate in such convention!

Question 7-Shall the only of dition of participation in a vention be a pledge to abide the decisions of the convention

Question 8-Shall the basis representation for all such . zations be one delegate for local organization and one ditional delegate for each one h dred members or the major for tion thereof?

Question 9-Shall two or organizations be permitted to operate for the purpose of se delegates on the above basis?

Question 10—In what city the convention be held city.

Question 11 Shall the N. E. be authorized to fix the date change the place and basis of resentation of the contion with the Chicago N. E. or any state organization it quested by such organization! Respectfully,

The Provisional National Exe tive Committee

> WM. BUTSCHER Nat'l Sec'y.

Note.-Any person or orga tion desiring copies of the ab can have them by applying to National Secretary, Court Squ Springfield, Mass.

At one of our meetings a asked in despairing tones: take our ranches from us and not for them?

Your ranches are one factor in By the use of farm implements

the application of your labor por you produce a given amount of or hay, potatoes, etc. Somply to own land cannot benefit the owner; it used, and all ranchers have l ed that the use of large machi indispensable to the highest st in farm operations, but few ran can own the best, and most pe labor saving machinery.

Hence their success is very limin Under Socialism none but the best is chinery need be used, and the cose attive use of the best would multi-the effectiveness of each man's effor-and as each will get the entire profe-of his toil you can readily see that Hence their success is very li of his toil you can readily see soon as you ranchers realize how much you will be benefitted by S ism you will voluntarily give up ism you will voluntarily give up ranches—exchange them for the larged opportunities given you

The Best Socialist Books for Nothing!

or a Socialist, a good Socialist library For one subscriber, for two subscriber, ers, for three subscribers, and so or you can secure the best books pub-lished on the subject of Socialism What we need, all of us: especially those who have lately joined the S. D. P. is education. P., is education. We must learn, so not to be led astray ourselves, and as to be able to teach others.

We make it our business to read 1 the Socialist books published. ome are not worth much. Others are not for a lifetime. We only carry those that will stand the test of the most critical. Those we offer here as prizes, you can depend upon.

For one yearly, 2 semi-yearly of 10-weeks' subscriptions we will give you any 4 of the following books: Bellamy, Plutecracy or Nationalism

on, The Real Religion of To-day DeLeen, Reform or Revolution Harriman, Class War in Idaho

"Co-operative Commonwealth Noyes, Evolution of the Class Strug

...

May Wood Simons, Woman and the Problem.

Stone, The Attitude of Socialists to wards the Trades Unions The Mission of the Working

List No. 2.

Slatchford, Merrie England

Deville, Socialism, Revolution and nternationalism.

Deville, Socialism and the State.

Engels, Socialism, Utopian and Sci-

Lafargue, The Right to be Lazy Liebknecht, Socialism, what it is and what it seeks to accomplish. Liebknecht, No Compromise, No Po-

litical Trading Marx, Wage-Labor and Capital

For two yearly, four 6-months, or 10 O-weeks' subscriptions we will give any one of the following: Marx, The Eighteenth Brumaire, of

Marx, The Civil War in Francisco

Rogers, Six Centuries of Work and

ten ten-weeks' subscriptions, w give one copy of Vail's Princip Scientific Socialism, the bee around manual of Socialism obta in England.

ese last two books will be basis of "Lessons in Socialism," to begun in The Socialist, No. 25, Feb.

LIST NO. 5

For 4 yearly subscriptions, iting to \$2.00. give a copy of THE PEOPLE'S MAR (The price of this book is 75 cents) or any 2 of the books

LIST NO. 6,
For 8 yearly, or subscriptions
we will give a beautiful cloth
copy of The People's Marx
\$1.50) or any four of list No. 3.

For 8 yearlies, or for any co can also get any of the box for the lower numbers. For you could select thirty-two l you could select thirty-two List No. 1; or 16 from List No. 1 as 8-from List No. 2; or 8 from List No. 4 from List No. 2, and 1 from List No. 2, and 2 from List No. 2, and 3 from List No. seribers for The Socialist. best literature into the hand A All Social Democrats in

WAGE LABOR AND CAPITAL

what Are Wages and How Determined? The Basis of Socialism Stated by Marx in 1849. Study This so as to Understand His "Capital" Written in Next 15 Years.

We are giving extracts from the oris of Marx because he is the

eislism which does not ize Marx as its basis and inintion is spurious and destined

is s common objection made the shallow and thoughtlers. we must not demand a knowlto of economics in order to be a political Socialist.

But Economics is nothing ab and theoretical. Call te and work or the study of the of human beings, and no will call the demand for that dge hard and unreasonable. What Marx has done better than other man is to study the er in which men provide for beir wants in all ages. He has ially portrayed the capitalist er of production.

The men of the present day their clothes and houses and od and carriages in a very dif at way from that of a cen ry ago. This change is a mar one, and has been called e Industrial Revolution

"Wage Labor and Capital" was ed in 1849, one year after the to which we published ex s from last week

nations and hold on to Mary rou know him.

BOR POWER A COMMO-DITY

If you were to ask the laborers wages do you get ould reply, "I get a couple illings a day from my emanother. "I get half-a and so on. According to different trades to which they ing they would name different cloug they would name different as of money which they receive on their particular employers, ther for working for a certain each of time or for performing certain piece of work; for ex-suple, either for weaving a yard cloth, or for setting up a certain nount of type. But in spite of in difference in their statements have been supported by the property of the best of the property of the property of the statements. ond all agree; their wages are seamount of money which their apployer pays them, either for orking a certain length of time for a certain amount of work one point in which they

hus their employer, it would n, buys their labor for money. Money they sell their labor to But this is mere appear-But this is mere appear-What they really sell to uployer for money is their power. This labor-power imployer buys for a day, month, etc. And having it, he uses it by making it, he uses it some work during a st laborer work during a stipla-period of time. With the sum for which the employer bought their labor-power, as stance, with a couple of shil-s, he might have bought four sky of sugar or a proportion-mount of any other wares. two shillings with which he the four pounds of sugar are ur pounds of sugar we shillings with which he was of labor-power for hours are the price of hours labor. Labor-power fore as much a commodity langer, neither more nor less.

I they measure the former by clock, the latter by the scale, sea, the Price of Labor-Power, he laborers exchange the orers exchange the

money; and this exchange takes place according to a fixed propor So much money for so long use of labor-power. For twelve hours' weaving, two shillings. And do not these two shillings hours' represent all other commodities which I may buy for two shill which I may buy for two shil-lings? Thus the laborer has, in fact, exchanged his own como-dity, labor-power, for all kinds of other commodities, and that in a fixed proportion. His employer in giving him two, shillings has given him so much of en him so much meat, so much clothing, so much fuel, light, and so on, in exchange for his day's work. The two shillings thereork. The two shillings the ork two shillings the free express the proportion hich his labor-power is langed for other commoditie the exchange value of his labor-power; and the exchange value of any commodity expressed in mon-ey is called its price. Wage is therefore only another name for the price of labor-power, for the price of this peculiar commodity which can have no local habita-tion at all-except in human flesh and blood.

Wages, not the Workman's Share of His Product.

of His Product.

Take the case of any workman,
a weaver for instance. The em-ployer supplies him with thread and loom. The weaver sets to work, and the thread is turned ino cloth. The employer to ossession of the cloth and , say for twenty shillings. the weaver receive as wages a share in the cloth—in the twenty shillings—in the product of his shillings—in the product of his labor? By no means. The weav-er receives his wages long before the product is sold. The em-ployer does not therefore pay his prover does not difference pay his wages with the money previously provided. Loom and thread are not the weaver's product, since they are supplied by the em-ployer, and no more are the commodities which he receives in change for his own commodity, or in other words for his labor-power. It is possible that the em-ployer finds no purchaser for his cloth. It may be that by its sale he does not recover even the wages he has paid. It may be that in comparison with the weav-er's wages he made a great bar-gain by its sale. But all this has gain by its sale. But all this has nothing whatever to do with the weaver. The employer putchases the weaver's labor with a part of his available property—of his cap-ital—in exactly the same way as he has with another part of his property bought the raw material—the thread, the instrument of labor, the loom. As soon as he has made these purchases—and he reckons among them the pur-chase of the labor power neces-sary for the production of the cloth—he proceeds to produce it cloth— he proceeds to produce it by means of the raw material and the instruments which belong to him. Among these last is, of course, reckoned our worthy weaver, who has as little share in course. product, or in the price of the oduct, as the loom itself.

Wages therefore are not the orker's share of the commodities which he has produced. Wages are the share of commodi-ties previously produced, with which the employer purchases a centain amount of productive la-

Labor is therefore a commodity which its owner, the wage worker, sells to capital. Why does he sell it? In order to live.

Wages a Mere Means of Exist-

But the expenditure of the la-bor-power, labor, is the peculiar expression of the energy of the la-borer's life. And this energy he sells to another party in order to secure for himself the means of

living. For him, therefore, his enis nothing but the means of ensuring his own existence He does not count the work itself as a part of his life, rather it is a sacrifice of his life. It is a commodity which has made over to another rty. Neither is its product the party Neigher is its product the aim of his activity. What he pro-duces for himself is his wage; and silk, gold and palace are transformed for him into a certain quantity of means of existence a cotton shirt, some copper coil and a lodging in a cellar. As what of the laborer, who f twelve hours weaves, spins, bores, turns, builds, shovels, breaks stones, carries loads and so on? Does his twelve hours' weavi spinning, boring, turning, build-ing, shoveling and stone-breaking represent the actual expression of his life? On the contrary. Life his life? On the contrary. Life begins for him exactly where this of his e public-house bench His twelve hours work has no meaning for him as weaving. spinning, boring, etc.

self and that hy fractions to a day to day he sells by auction, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his life to the highest bidder-to the owner of the raw material, the instruments of work and the means of life; that is, to the em-ployer. The laborer himself beployer. The laborer himself be-longs neither to an owner nor to the soil; but eight, ten, twelve, fitteen hours of his daily life be-long to the man who buys them. The laborer leaves the employer to whom he has hired himself whenever he pleases, and the em-ployer discharges him whenever he thinks fit; either as soon as he ceases to make a profit out of him or fails to get as high a profit as be requires. But the laborer whose only source of earning is the sale of his labor-power, can-not leave the whole class of its purchasers, that is the capitalist class, without renouncing class, without renouncing his own existence. He does not belong to this or that particular employer, but he does belong to the capital-ist class; and more than that, it is his business to find an employ-He does not belong er; that is, among this capitalist

in the market by various sellers Whoever offers the greatest advantage to purchasers is certain to drive the other sellers off the field and secure for himself the greatest sale. The sellers there fore fight for the sale and the m ket among themselves. ie of them wants to sell, and does his best to sell much, and if possible to become the only seller. Therefore each outbids the other in cheapness, and a competition takes place among the sellers which lowers the price of the goods they offer. But a competition also goes on

among the purchasers, which or their side raises the price of the

ds offered. Finally competition is going on between buyers and sellers; the one set want to buy as cheap as possible, the other to sell as as possible, the other to sell as dear as possible. The result of this competition between buyers and sellers will depend upon the relations of the two previous aspects of the competition; that is, upon whether the competition in the ranks of the buyers or that in those of the sellers is the keener. Business thus leads two opposing armies into the field, and cach of them again presents the aspects of a battle in its own ranks among its own soldiers. That army whose troops are least nauled by one another carries off the victory over the opposing

Prices Rise When Demand Exceeds Supply.

Let us suppose that there are a hundred bales of cotton in the a hundred bales of cotton in the market, and at the same time buy-ers in want of a thousand bales. In this case the demand is greater than the supply. The compéti-tion between the buyers will therefore be intense; each of them will do his best to get hold of all the hundred bales of cotton. This example is no arbitrary supposiexample is no arbitrary supposi-tion. In the history of trade we experienced periods of failhave experienced periods of fail-ure of the cotton plant, when par-ticular companies of capitalists have endeavored to purchase, not only a hundred bales of cotton, but the whole stock of cotton in the world. Therefore in the case the world. Therefore in the case supposed each buyer will try to beat the others out of the field by offering a proportionately higher price for the cotton. The cotton-sellers, perceiving the troops of the hostile host in violent combat with one another, and being as with one another, and being per-fectly secure as to the sale of all their hundred bales, will take very good care not to begin squabbling among themselves in order to de press the price at the very ment when their adversarie emulating each other in the cess of screwing it higher Peace is therefore suddenly up. claimed in the army of the sellers. They present a united front to the purchaser and fold their arms in philosophic content, and their purchaser and fold their arms in philosophic content, and their claims would be absolutely bound-less if it were not that the offers of even the most pressing eager of the buyers must a must alway

ve some definite limit. Thus if the supply of a com is not so great as the demand it, the competition between the buyers is keen but there as near or marily none among the fellow. Result - X more or less important rise is the price of Prices Ball When Supply Exceeds

Demand.
As a rule the conferse case is much more frequent occurrence, producing an opposite re ult. Large excess of supply wer lemand: desperate competition mong the sellers, dearth of pur-fiasers; forced sale of goods diet

But what is the meating of the rise and fall in prices? What is the meaning of higher price or lower price? A grain of sand is high when examined through a microscope, and a tower is low when compared with a mountain.

And if price is determined by the relation between supply and demand, how is the relation between supply and demand itself deter-mined?

Supply and Demand Determined By Cost of Production.

By Cost of Production.
Let us turn to the first worthy citizen we meet. He will not take an instant to consider but like a second Alexander the Great will cut the metaphysical knot by the help of his multiplication table. "If the production of the goods which I sell," he will tell us, "has cost me. Evo. and Let us, "has which I sell, he will tell us, "has cost me £100, and I get £110 by their sale—within the year, you understand—that's what I call a sound, honest, reasonable profit, sound, honest, reasonable profit. But if I make £120 or £130 by the sale, that is a higher profit, and if I were to get a good £200, that would be an exceptional, an enormous profit. "What is it then that serves our citizen in the ofit." What is our citizen in that serves our citizen in the measure of his profit? The cost of production of his goods. If he receives in exchange for them an amount of other goods whose production has cost less, he has lost by his bargain. If he receives an amount whose production has cost more, he has gained. And he reckons the rise and fall of his profit by the number of degrees at which it stands. profit by the number of degrees at which it stands with reference to his zero-the cost of produc-

We have now seen how We have now seen how the changing proportion between supply and demand produces the rise and fall of prices, making them at one time high, at another low. If through failure in the supply, or exceptional increase in the demand, an important rise in the price of a commodity takes place, then the price of another commodities of the price of another commodities. price of a commodity takes place, then the price of another commodity must have fallen. for of course the price of a commodity only expresses in money the proportion in which other commodities can be exchanged for it. For instance, if the price of a yard of silk rises from live to six shillings, the price of silver has fallen in comparison with silk; and in the same way the price of all other commodities which remain at their old prices has fallen if comparison. commodities which remain at their old prices has fallen if com-pared with silk. We have to give a larger quantity of them in ex-change in order to obtain the same quantity of silk. Capital Goes Where Cost of Pro-duction Is Low. And what is the result of a rise in the price of a-commodity? A mass of capital is thrown into that flourishing branch of business

flourishing branch of and this immigration of capital in-to the province of the privileged business will last until the ordi-nary level of profits is attained, or rather, until the price of the pro-ducts sinks below the cost of pro-

duction, through overproduction.

Conversely, if the price of a commodity falls below the cost of is production, capital will be withdrawn from the production of this commodity. Except in the case of a branch of industry which has become obsolete, and is therefore doomed to disappear, the result of this fights of going and the statement of the commodities ilt of this flight of capital will be that the production of this com-modity, and therefore its supply, will continually dwindle until it corresponds to the demand; and thus its price rises again to the level of the cost of its production; or rather, until the supply has fallen below the demand; that is, until its price has again risen above its cost of production, for the price of any commodity is always either above or below its



KARL MARX, Scientific Prophet.

Marx was one of those profound thinkers and tireless workers who write for thinkers and patient investigators rather than for the multitude. To him men of strong intellectual grasp * * have come as philosophors during the last 2500 years have gone to Plato; nor have they gone away unsatisfied. We are only beginning faintly to realize the influence that Marx is even thus early wielding upon civilization .- Arena, Dec., 1900.

but only as earnings whereby he may obtain his meals, his seat in the public house, his bed. If the silkworm's object in spinning were to prolong its existence as a caterpillar, it would be a perfect xample of a wage worker.

The Laborer Sells Himself at

Auction.

Auction.

Labor-power was not always a commodity. Labor was not always wage labor, that is, free labor. The slave-does not sell his labor to the slave-owner. The labor to the slave-owner. The slave, along with his labor, is sold once for all to his owner. He is a commodity which can pass from the hand of one owner to that of another. He himself is a com-modity, but his labor is not his commodity. The serf set his commodity. The serf sells only a portion of his labor. He does not receive his wages from the owner of the soil receives a tribute er of the soil receives a tribute from him. The serf belongs to the soil, and to the lord of the soil

class it is his business to discover his own particular purchaser

How Prices are Determined. Before going more closely into the relations between capital and

wage-labor, it will be well to give a brief survey of those general re lations which are taken into consideration in determining the amount of wages."

As we have seen, wages are the price of a certain commodity la bor-power. Wages are thus de-termined by the same law which regulates the price of any other

Thereupon the question arises, how is the price of a commodity determined? By Threefold Competition of Buy-

ers and Sellers.

By what means is the price of a commodity determined?

By mean of a commetition between buyers and sellers and the relations between supply and demand of the sellers and the relations between supply and demand. relations between and desire. And the competition by which the price an article is fixed is three-fold.

**

WASHINGTON SOCIALISM IN STATE OF

List of Locals and Secretaries.

S. D. P. Locals of Washington. S. D. P. Locals of Washington.
With Names of Secretaries.
Aberdeen, Mary Millette.
Bay View, J. R. Lester.
Beach, A. R. Payne.
Buckley, W. N. Voils.
Clear Lake, J. A. Isaacson.
Colfax, C. A. Ross.
Equality, Walter Griggs.
Elina, C. A. Damitto.
Everett, F. J. Cole.
Fairhaven, C. S. Wallace.
Geneva Belle C. Hatt.
Granite Falls, August Stehr.
Hoquiam, G. R. Minshull.
Lyman, Emil Herman.
La Center, A. H. Asclson.
Northwood Mills, Henry Egley.
Olympia, Alfred Taylor. Olympia, Alfred Taylor Orchards, C. H. Leach. O'nipa, Anter layor.
O'rehards, C. H. Leach,
Pt. Angeles, Herman Culver,
Prosser, W. H. Brownlow,
Pnyallup, O. P. Darr,
Palouse, F. M. Martin,
Renton, Frank Davis,
Rosburg, L. Hansen,
Redmond, Emil Seidel,
Roy, H. C. Mahan,
Seattle, W. C. B. Randolph,
Spokane, R. C. Gast,
St. John, F. E. White,
Tacoma, J. V. Mudgett,
Tunwater, E. W. McNeal,
Whatcom, E. Lux,

Constitution of S. D. P.

Adopted by Referendum of Both Parties in Spring of 1900

The Social Democratic Party of the United States and the Socialist Labor Party of the United States hereby cease their sep-aralse existence and consolidate and merge into one party.

L-NAME.

This Party shall be known as the Social

II.-ORGANIZATION

The affairs of the Party are conducted by the National Council, the National Execu-tive Committee, the State Committees, the Locals, the National Conventions and by

1. The National Council is composed of members elected from the various States, each State electing one member, such elec-tion to take place in the month of January

as the membership of the party residing three States within the ricinity of the riv's headquarters, not less than fifteen mibers, seven of whom receiving the fless number of votes cas to the Party mibership shall constitute the Esecutive minites of said Council, to be known as National Executive Committee, I. The National Ecouncil shall neet at membership of the party residing

The National Council shall meet at A once a year.

Members of the N. E. C. may be re-ed by the general vote of the Party and mbers of the National Council may be alled by the respective States electing

5. It shall be the duty of the National

5. It shall be the duty of the National Executive Committee:
(a) To receive and submit to a general vote, without change or comment. propo-sitions sent from any tocal, if indorsed by at least five others located in at least three

(b) To canvass all general votes and sublish the results within a week, in tabu-ated form, indicating Locals and votes cast

e each.

(c) To be represented at the "National Convention by one of its members, who shall have no vote; but merely an advisory votes in the proceedings, and the Locar no other credentials.

credentials.

To carry out the resolutions of the mai-Convention and those adopted by

central vote.

(e) To supervise the agitation throughout the country.

(f) To establish proper relations and summunication with the Socialist parties frouter countries.

(e) To make all necessary preparations for the National Convention, and make at

for the National Convention, and Barty

(h) To issue to the Locals semi-annually

(i) The National Executive Conjugate the National Executive Coning (j) The National Executive Coning

may compensate its officers according to the labors performed by them, from the treasury of the Party.

(k) The National Executive Committee half issue application cards to State committee, or, in the absence of such, to the Locals, bearing a plain expecition of the principles of the Social Democratic Party, and also of the duties required from the applicant for membership

6. All vacancies on the N. E. C. how 6. All vacancies on the N, E. C., how-ever occurring, shall be filled from the re-maining nominees made by the National Council, who have received the next high-est vote cast by the Party membership.

7. The expenses of the members of the N. E. C. shall be borne by the Party. The expenses of the members of the National Council shall be borne by their respective

8. The National Secretary shall be elected by the referendum vote from among the candidates nominated by the N. E. C. No member of the N. E. C. shall hold office of member of the S. F.
National Secretary

(b) The National Secretary may be recalled by the N. E. C. subject to a referen-

the absence of such, to the National Exe-cutive Committee. The National Execu-tive Committee shall send out every six months printed blanks calling for informa-

their actions; but such by laws shall not be in conflict with the National Constitu-

Should a protest be entered against the admission to a Local of any applicant for membership, a two-thirds vote by a referendum of the members of the Local

shall be necessary to admit him or her 8. Locals shall have jurisdiction over their own members

9. Any person violating the laws and any charges against such member, shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the Natraction thereof. , I wo or more Locals may combine to send a delegate.

Each Local shall be entitled to at least

the delegate.

Delegates must be members of the Local strot one of the Locals electing them.

Each delegate shall have only one vote.

• it. The expenses of delegates shall be borne by the Local's sending them. The expenses of the National Convention shall be paid by the Party.

4. The National Convention rganization, investigate and decide all a mode of election of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary

submitted to the Locals for general vote

VII. DUES

The Locals sha evy u to be paid monthly to the State Com-tee or in the absence of such, to the tional Executive Committee.

The dues shall be receipted for by stamps to be furnished by the National Executive Committee to the State Com-mittees at the rate of five cents each, and mittees at the rate of nice cents each, and in the absence of such to the Locals at the rate of ten cents each

All others, boards or committees of the Party shall be subject to removal by their constituents at pleasure,
 A member in good standing of one local shall have the right to attend and

speak at any meeting of another Local, but shall not be allowed to vote

5. No person shall be thominated as a 5. No person shall be prominated as a candidate for any public office unless he has been a member of the Party for at least six months, and has identified him-self with the Party by active participation n its work.

No candidate of this Party for any office shall be permitted to accept any nomination or indorsement from any other

embership, 8. The National Cauncil shall have the wer to fix the per capita dues to be paid members residing in the American

Do You Want to Understand Socialism?

Then Study This Plat-

Fifth The reduction of the he proportion to the increasing fac

public works and improvements ent of the unemplayed, the put utilized for that purpose

ventor to be reminerated by the pa-lighth—Labor decisitation to be-stead of lowa), and international wh-Ninth-National insurance of voi against accidents, lack of capabyons in 6d aga. Teath. Equal, vivil and political near and women, and the abelition incriminating against women. Eleventh The adoption of the In-Electriculary in particular and accident for the companion of the In-Electriculary in particular and accident to the companion of the In-Electriculary in proportional represen-tativities.

S. E. U. Treasurer's Repo Receipts—
Previously reported....
Jan. 3—W. C. B. Randolph, dues
Jan. 3—Subscription...
Jan. 6—J. Downie, dues.
Jan. 8—Subscriptions...

Previously reported Jan. 3—Geo. Carroll, com. on subs....

Jan. 3-Richmond Paper

Balance on hand

Fund for Plant. Receipts—
Previously reported
Expenses—
Previously reported Balance on hand

the banks of a river down whi workmen could do nothing

tidem. Presently a well dre fellow came along, and, taking the situation at a glance, said. Fellows, rescue those logs I was give you one-half of the The logs were rescued.

ise there was no one to emp

S.D. P. LOCALS AMATCON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE Average vute for PACS. ELECTORA WASHINGTON. SOC. DEMOCRAT 1989 SOC. LABOR 803 POW CLEAR LANG BEATTLE 兴

Whenever there are five locals in any one State, they shall form a State organiza-tion to be known as the State Committee, which shall be governed in accordance with the laws of that State.

The State Committee shall send reg ular semi-annual reports to the National Executive Committee and submit monthly a financial report showing receipts and ex-

The State organizations shall-have power to make regulations governing their form of organization in accordance with the laws of their respective States, provided such regulations do not conflict with the Party's national constitution and plat-

and pass upon all applications for charters from locals and submit same to the National

V.-LOCALS.

The Local shall be the unit of organ-

Any number of persons may form a
Local provided they subscribe to the Platform and principles of the Social Democratic Party and belong to no other politi-

They shall report their organizati

of the National Executive Committee shall be final, unless appeal in made by the accused to a referendum vote.

10. Each Local shall hold a regular b

10. Each Local shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month.
11. In any Local which is divided into two or more branches, all business of the Local and dealings with the Party's National and State Committees shall be carried on by a Central Committee. unless shall be carried on by a Central Committee.

carried on by a Central Committee: unless otherwise provided in its by-laws. 12. Not more than one chapter shall be granted to any sittle town. 13. Members who have withheld pay-

no. members who have withheld pay-ment of their dues for more than three mouths shall be suspended from all rights until they have fulfilled their obligations. 14. On application to their Local, sick

or unemployed members will be excused from payment of dues. from payment of dues.

15. Upon the election of new officers
Locals shall sumediately notify the National and St. Commutes, giving the
names and additions of said officers.

16. Under no circumstances shall any
Local or State organization co-operate with

Local or State organization co-operate wit a capitalist political party and with n other political party without the conser of the National Executive Committee.

VI.-CONVENTIONS

A National Convention of the Party 1. A National Convention of the Party shall be held every two years; but if five Locals in three different States so demand, a general vote shall be taken as to holding a special convention. A general vote shall decide as to the place, but the date of a convention snall be fixed by the National

2. The Local shall be the basis of repre-

each member shall be required to pay for a quarterly stamp of the value of ten cents in the months of January, April, July and October; the money derived from this source to be applied by the National Exeutive Committee to the payment of the

member's subscription to a party paper.

Every State Committee or Local shall receive a first quota of stamps on credit, to be measured by the size of membership; such quota to remain a standing indebted-All stamps received subsequently must be paid for in cash, and the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, a well as secretaries of State Committees, as shall not send out any stamps othewise than in compliance with this rule.

VIII. -PARTY PRESS

1. Members may select one of the fol-lowing papers which they may receive in consideration of the quarterly dues provided for in Article VII., Sec. 3: "The vided for in Article VII., Sec. 3: "The People," "The Social Pennocratic Herald," "The Advance," "The Workers Call," "Haverbill Social Democrat," "The Pub-lic Ownership," The National Council may from time to time after the above list. IX-MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

 This Constitution may be amended by the National Convention or by a gene-ral vote. Within five weeks after the issu-ance of a call for a general vote relative to changing the constitution; amendments may be proposed by any Lôcal to any proposition so laid before the Party, and such amendments shall then also, be sub-mitted to be voted on together by the Na-tional Executive Committee within ten weeks after the first call was issued. 2. The National Executive.

Social Democratic Party. Nothing But Practical

form of the

Propositions Here. Only Hard Facts

The Social Democratic Party of America de clares that life, liberty and happiness depen-ue on equal political and economic rights. In our economic development an industria revolution has taken place, the individual to-of former years having become the social tool o constitute has taken place, the individual tool former year having become the sessit belong the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker the employed himself and was master of the predict. The weight 600 the many chingsis when by the constant and the worker is deep global to the form of the worker is deep global to the form of the worker and the worker of the worker and the worker of the worke

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the in capturisms, the private ownership of the means of production, is repossible to the in security of subsistence, the posytry, nivery and decreated on a fire the ever great ing measurily of our people: byt threaten believing the means of the our people. The ever great in measurily of our people: byt threaten believing the substitution of somitation and the production of the means of the production of the means of the production of the countries of the signal of the production of the countries of the signal of the production of the