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The Socialist, Educational Union,

220 UNION ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1901.

VOL. V. NO. 27.

If the Socialist vote in other states is as correctly or incorrectly reported as in the state of Washington, it needs a revision.

In all the lists, we see the Washington vote given thus: S. L. P. 1906, S. D. P. 1906. Now we carry a standing map on our last page which bears this record, "Average vote for Presidential electors, Social Democrat, 1908; Social Labor, 803," and that is officially correct. Who made up the list that is going the rounds, we don't know, but it does not deserve too much credit.

The Pope, another bulwark of the Propertied class, issues a third "Encyclical" letter against Socialism and in defence of those whose contributions keep him and his church in existence.

He also must be feeling the rising pressure of the multitude of the poor who pay his "Peter's Pence" and who are crying out for Justice and Deliverance. The Roman Catholic Church embraces an immense number of Proletarians and their discontent turns them toward Socialism as their only emancipator. The present Pope signals his last days on earth in another frantic appeal to his subjects to "obey" and "submit," not to rebel against their masters, etc., etc.

It is Utopian, visionary and impractical! D.—"Very good for a start, even though hardly original!" M.—"And why not original?" D.—"Because it is the high sounding trinity with which nearly everyone who feels called upon to break a lance—of straw in defence of the competitive system chooses to preface his remarks. Let us follow it up, if you care, and see what it amounts to."

M.—"With all my heart. If everyone applies it there surely must be something in it!"

D.—"Everybody thought the earth was flat for centuries, but all their thinking only flattened it a little at the poles. Have you ever read Utopia?"

M.—"Utopia, what is that?"

D.—"The book which gave rise to the term 'Utopian.' It is an account of an orderly and scientific arrangement of society along the lines of co-operation, and, considering it was written several hundred years ago a very fair ex-

pression of the competitive system is no longer doubtful!"

M.—"But 'visionary' as applied to Socialism means 'impractical!'"

D.—"And your opinion of Socialism is brought down to the statement that it is impractical and impractical!"

M.—"And on this statement I will make my stand. You have apparently had things all your own way so far; but instead of driving me to retreat or defeat have pressed me back into an impregnable fortress where..."

D.—"As one interruption does another, allow me to state you will perish miserably from slow starvation, as armies in 'impregnable' fortresses with retreat and supplies cut off are wont to do, unless a spark of sense should explode your ungazing and mercifully hasten your end. It is easy to shout 'impractical' and bid for the support of the hard-headed masses who are supposed to be possessed in an eminent degree of the, to you, very desirable 'horse-

The Social Democrats of N. Dakota at a mass convention at Fargo Jan. 15 decided to be hereafter known as the "Socialist Party of N. Dakota." They also declined to affiliate with any National Executive Board or Committee.

Their platform is rather meagre, but the Omcece Herald is flatfooted enough in its interpretation of the platform as follows: I am not a "step-at-a-time" Socialist. Government ownership of railroads alone is not Socialism; city ownership of waterworks and electric light plants alone is not Socialism, but the public collective ownership of natural resources, of the means of production, distribution, transportation and communication, is Socialism. To win these things a step at a time may be easier than to secure the whole of our demands, as the capitalists, foreseeing the inevitable, would be more willing to let go of one thing at a time, and thus delay the final act but it must be borne in mind that as long as a single instrument of capital remains in their possession they would have the means of oppression still in their hands. To obtain control of the railroads and telegraphs and all municipal

Prof. Herron
On Controversy.
He Urges a Christian Spirit—Socialists Should Set a Good Example to Capitalists Abuse and Vilification The Worst Enemies of Socialism.

A woman known as Queen Victoria died last month. And there is a man now known as King Edward. An enormous amount of newspaper space, and of the world's attention, has been allotted to these two people.

The only possible excuse for all this fuss is that they stand as figure heads for the British people, a sort of coat of arms, a picture on the national wall. But the whole pageant is a horrible nightmare on the world.

"Queen and King" are relics of a past age. They are only national power is gone.

But they do represent the ruling class. It appears Victoria had a private fortune of many millions. Some of it is invested in Pennsylvania Coal Mines. Some of those millions of dollars of hers were earned out of the blood and sweat of ignorant children picking coals in the black valleys of poverty.

It is that awful system which lives off of wage slaves that this so-called "Queen" was an embodiment of.

We do not blame her personally. She too was a victim of the system.

Let some one think we overstate his position, here are his exact words:

"Catholics must urge the people and workmen to shun everything invested with a seditious or revolutionary character and be respectful to their masters."

Thus "The State" embodied in the majesty of the Queen, clad in all the glory of "Patriotism" and "The Church" with all the tremendous sanctions of eternal life and death upheld by centuries of authority and faith, the State and the Church unite their forces to sweep back the rising tide of proletarian revolt.

Again—"Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad."

The thing you stand for, O Church, and State, this beast of Capitalism you defend, is doomed, do you hear—doomed. It stands in the way of human progress and hence is doomed, despite your venerable warnings and puny struggles.

As one interruption does another, allow me to state you will perish miserably from slow starvation, as armies in 'impregnable' fortresses with retreat and supplies cut off are wont to do, unless a spark of sense should explode your ungazing and mercifully hasten your end. It is easy to shout 'impractical' and bid for the support of the hard-headed masses who are supposed to be possessed in an eminent degree of the, to you, very desirable 'horse-

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We especially need a better ethic of controversy in its more personal aspects. Sometimes I think the capitalistic world is getting a little more civilized in this direction than the revolutionary world, though that is not saying much. In any case, there is nothing we stand in such sore and immediate need of, just now, as a little human decency in controversy. The habit of personally assaulting those who differ with us in opinion or tactics, whether they are among our own comrades, or the capitalist ranks, is not only brutal and indecent, but it is thoroughly capitalistic in spirit and method. Besides, it is the greatest enemy of socialism. We socialists ourselves, by the practice of this capitalistic method of personal attack, do more to drive people from socialism and to aid and comfort and uphold capitalism than the whole capitalist host of politicians, preachers and scribblers. If we wanted to deliberately create suspicion and distrust toward socialism we could do it in no surer way. If we wanted to be traitors we could find no more certain way of betraying and misrepresenting the socialist movement. How can we possibly win the people to our cause, if we present the spectacle of vilifying each other, and settle our discussions, by contests of word-slugging? How can we bring a man all the way to socialism, if, when we see him half the way, we immediately fall upon him with bludgeons of personal abuse, instead of rationally and tolerantly seeking to lead him the whole way? It is not our business to judge men personally, but to affirm and interpret principles. Socialists have no right to personally attack any man, whether he be in the capitalist or the socialist ranks. We only weaken our cause by so doing, and work disintegration in the socialist movement. We perpetuate the capitalist ethical system, and set at naught the whole spirit and purport of democracy. If we succeed, it must be by a spirit that promises liberty and fellowship to a world sick of abuse and strife, and brutality of spirit in the relations of men. "Does a man think he loses anything," asks Professor Somers, "by conceding that his opponent is an honorable man, and by assuming that truth and honor will control the dealings of his adversary? I do not think so. The man who places himself really in the struggle, who sees that in all historic strife is the germ of whatever occurs, should be able to conduct this strife in a noble way, to respect his opponent as a man, and to attribute to him motives no less pure than his own."

International Socialist Review for January.

G. O. P. HOLD-UP



THE proposed New Primary Law is a Republican Party measure. Its effect will be to suppress the Socialist vote on account of our poverty.

For example, in Seattle city elections, there are 14 candidates. To nominate these, at least two or three should be put up for each office to choose from.

At \$10 each—as required by this law—\$250 or \$420 must be paid into the city treasury before we could vote to select our candidates. And afterwards one per cent of the salary of the office before the candidate's name could go on the ticket, \$20 for Mayor, \$30 for comptroller and so on—another total of some \$200.

Six hundred dollars for the privilege of voting for our own principles in one city alone. This is American Liberty at the beginning of the 20th Century.

TEN DOLLARS OR YOUR LIFE—AND ONE PER CENT OF MY SALARY.

A DIALOGUE

Between "Matter-of-Fact" and "Dreamer."

Mr. "Matter-of-Fact"—"I don't see how anyone with horse-sense can take any stock in Socialism."

The "Dreamer"—"You ought to be able to judge. From the economic views I have heard you expound a horse is a fool alongside of you."

M.—"Of course I use the term 'horse-sense' in its generally accepted meaning of the plain common-sense view of things."

D.—"Oh excuse me. I thought perhaps you referred to the view which a horse or probably a mule would take of it."

M.—"If you're just going to indulge in invasions flings there is no use of our trying to argue."

D.—"Why didn't you say you wanted to argue. I thought from your initial remark you just wanted to swap abuse. Putting one a little lower than the horse is a curious way to start an argument. Am I to infer, for the sake of the Atlanticable. Manhood suffrage, freedom from religious persecution and other 'visionary reforms' have been carried to a point where

ponent of the co-operative commonwealth. Socialism is certainly Utopian."

M.—"I know nothing of your 'Utopia.' I used the word in its general meaning of 'visionary'."

D.—"Then you merely meant to say that Socialism is visionary and visionary. Perhaps you can define 'visionary'."

M.—"Well I guess yes. 'Visionary' means—er—why—it means as seen in a vision."

D.—"Is there anything reprehensible in seeing visions? If so it is a habit indulged in by some pretty good authority. Washington doubtless saw visions of the united and independent colonies and Lincoln of the emancipated negroes. Fulton saw visions of the steamboat and Morse of the Atlanticable. Manhood suffrage, freedom from religious persecution and other 'visionary reforms' have been carried to a point where

works would not give us the relief we seek, for the money kings would still have it in their power to exact tribute, and the work of exploitation would go merrily on as long as they owned or operated any part of this great nation's business. Opportunity is all the capitalists want and of this we should deprive them. If forced to socialism at all, the capitalist would first be a "step-at-a-time" Socialist, because it would be to his interest to compromise all he could: I am as stern as Lichenknecht on this compromise business. I believe in demanding the full program and making a fight for the political power that would put it into operation. The fact that Socialism means full public ownership should prove that no one is a true Socialist unless he believes in and advocates it." You have but to consult the platform adopted at the Fargo meeting to find where the Socialists of North Dakota stand on this question."

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BIGE EDDY.

Opinions on Organization.

Big Eddy and F. G. R. Gordon
Against Present Form.

Chas. R. Martin Defends Executive Boards.

The Question is Very Important.

WE allot considerable space to a discussion of the form of organization which our party should assume. It is certainly an open question and should be freely discussed.

Comrade Gordon asserts that our present form, which is copied from that of the De Leon S. L. P. is found nowhere else except in England. The German party organization would appear to be our best model, because of its great success.

There is no question as to one point. We certainly ought not to forbid membership and voice because a man cannot pay a stipulated sum per month. Our supporters are from the Proletariat and many of them simply cannot pay even the least amount. It is most unsocialist and undemocratic to require a property qualification to membership.

Yes, we need money to conduct party affairs. But we must raise it from those who have it. And, in fact we need men and principles more than we need money.

On this point of a dues qualification for voting, we have no doubt.

As to the wisdom of an ascertained and registered membership, there would seem to be little doubt either. We must have some test besides a man's own judgment of himself.

A National Secretary and a National Committee both seem desirable also as a means of common communication and an instrument of common action.

If so much be granted, some sort of a constitution must be adopted by which to work.

Between now and next summer, when our unity convention will probably be held, this whole matter ought to be thoroughly overhauled so that the convention may come to well-matured conclusions.

Rainier, Jan. 14, 1901.

EDITOR THE SOCIALIST, Dear Comrade—Your kind invitation for a contribution to "THE SOCIALIST" received for which accept thanks. I have observed from "THE SOCIALIST" columns that it is all voluntary gratuitous work, and alas, I have "to live by the wayside" and my time is so fully occupied in achieving bread and butter and quail on toast and champagne and clothes and jewelry and diamonds for self and family that I can not promise just when I can obtrude on your space.

Passing after you see a piece I have written for *Industrial Freedom* you will not want anything from my pencil on any terms. Please take it, an S. D. P.

factions who are calling each other such names as "bosses", "Washington Street Gang", "Ward Politicians", "Criminal Socialists", "Hero Worshipers", and so on; and, who mistrust and hate each other?

Comrade Burgess sees the thing rightly. These two opposing can not unite just now on national lines and its waste of time to try.

If the Springfield end really want a union with red tape N. E. B., charters, constitutions, etc., let them at once join the Chicago end and take part in the election of a new N. E. B. If they are in a majority they can win.

The Socialist parties on the continent of Europe do not have this red tape. The only party that is organized like our Socialist parties in Europe, is the S. D. P. of Great Britain, and while they have the most able leaders they make no progress at all.

Suppose each state did as N. H. has? What then? Why there would be a solid united movement in each state. Now suppose further, that early in 1904 we call a National Convention attended by union delegates and whose duty would be to unite on candidates and a platform. Mark you we never fight over candidates and platforms. What we fight over are constitutions, tactics and such red tape. Do you not see that we would have a solid national political union and a solid state organic union? and such a union is all we need for the next few years at least. Our present form of national organization promotes rank partisanship, destroys a free press and makes of us a wrangling movement that disgusts most sensible men. Everyone knows that with few exceptions we have no such thing as a free press. In fact the strictly party papers are not as free as the capitalist press.

And to conclude, Comrade Editor, we Socialists in N. H. who have united, all of us, are not going to inaugurate a "guerrilla war" on you or any other Comrade or party.

F. G. R. GORDON.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Editor Haverhill Social Democrat: The communication of A. H. Dennett in your issue of Jan. 12, contains ideas that seem to be industriously cultivated in certain quarters just now, and, as I believe them to be erroneous, submit the following reply:

He says: "It is a well ascertained fact that the unhappy divisions, dissensions, partisanship, etc., now existing are only the logical results of written constitutions, executive authority, official organs, etc., etc." Of course I don't know what he may mean by "etc., etc.," but his main contention that "written constitutions" are the key to the situation, is far from being an ascertained fact except in the minds of anarchists, crooks and goody-goody sentimentalists. Such an organization as he hopes for would be a duplication of the People's party experience. They had no constitution, no dues or executive board, in the sense we use the term. Each state did as it pleased so long as it indorsed the "grand principles." Need I repeat the history of that movement to show how little constitutions or absence of dues have to do with division and disruption?

Fraternally,
CHAS. R. MARTIN.
Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1901.

It is a cold day when some wise guy does not present a formula for the solution of strikes and lockouts. Organized labor should offer a premium for a solution that would reduce the wise guy to a known quantity.

FIVE NEW LOCALS LABOR COLUMN.

Conducted by CHAS. L. DE MOTTE.

Comrade Spring to Remain at Spokane.

Local Spokane Growing Rapidly—42 Members Already—Eastern Washington Catching Up.

We hear from Spokane that Comrade Spring is so highly valued by the comrades there that they have raised enough money to keep him with them for awhile. This is as it should be. A vigorous and leading local is needed at Spokane as a sort of headquarters for the Eastern part of the State. Eastern Washington is far behind the Western part in organization. But a good start has been made in Whitman and Spokane Counties. Five new applications for Charters were voted on by the State Committee last Sunday.

Now is the time to organize you unattached Socialists. Never mind about national organizations at present. Don't hitch at that. In this State at any rate everyone recognizes the State Committee for Charters.

Let us go and organize. Hold weekly meetings and make converts.

Now is the time when all the other parties have adjourned till next election for Socialists to make other Socialists.

This Is the Way to Do It

Emil Herman Still at Work—What One Man Can Do—Tired of De Leon Union Smashing Methods.

Coakdale, Skagit Co., Wn., Jan. 19, 1901.

ED. SOCIALIST, Dear Comrade:—I am working up here in Coakdale now, and since I have been here I have met many Socialists, but they are unorganized, so if you will send me some organization blanks and instructions how to organize, I will organize a local of the S. D. P. here. There is one Socialist here, a member of section Woolley of the S. L. P. (of which I was a charter member) who says he is getting tired of the rule or ruin and union smashing policy of Boss De Leon, and says he will help me organize the Local and become a member himself and as he is well acquainted with all of the Socialists up here, his assistance will be of much value, so send along the blanks and instructions and before many days we can add another Local of good class-conscious Socialists to our list in this state.

EMIL HERMAN,
Sec'y. Local Lyman.

How much support did the "Official Organ" of Organized Labor give to the great strike of the carpenters? If it had a line, we failed to see it.

So it comes to pass that Middle town is of more consequence than a thousand carpenters. A dishonest leader must be defended if by a thousand ordinary men lose their jobs.

Please notice our advertisers. We want them to find it pays to advertise in *The Socialist*.

If you make it a point to go to these men who advertise with us you will help us and help yourselves, too.

For instance, the Scranton Correspondence School affords a young man a rare chance to get a good education in higher mechanics while remaining at home. Read what they say. Their agent, Mr. F. X. Hollis is a good socialist as well as a good all round mechanic himself.

THE carpenters, strike has been declared off. The Builders and Traders Exchange have practically conceded all that was demanded of them. The carpenters at all times have been fair and just, always giving the bosses at least three months notice of their intentions. The success of the present strike is due to the fact that the carpenters adhered strictly to the justice of their demands, and utterly ignored the propositions and suggestions of certain labor fakirs who desire the downfall of the carpenters, they being a body of workmen who are invulnerable to the purring platitudes and insinuating logic of the affable and persuasive grafters. The carpenters follow the old maxim of heaving to the line leaving the chips fall where they may and so long as there are houses to build in Seattle they will be here, regardless of the slurs and shams of discarded leaders and disqualified advisers.

The recent quick adjustment of the carpenters, strike demonstrates the potency of the Building Trades Council, when the power of that body is brought into requisition. Co-operation is the power that is moving the affairs of the world today. Pull together and tomorrow you will see the idea consummated.

The new Congress has one actor, 287 lawyers, fifty business men, twenty-three farmers, twenty-one bankers, twenty-one journalists, eight politicians and 0 laborers. This grotesque aggregation of law makers ought to be able to disfranchise every workingman in the Union. To your tents, O Israel! Sound the slogan of war. Cast your votes for your own class and eject this mob of conscientious money changers from our fathers house.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has submitted an open letter to the Street Railway Commission to that city. The Federation takes the stand that the franchise revert, to the city upon expiration and that there is no law by which the present owners can recover any compensation for the property. They ask that the city operate the street car system and that the enormous dividends earned be used for the improvement of the system, better wages for the employees and shorter hours. That the two old political parties will put the stamp of their displeasure on the Chicago Federation of Labor, is no prophesy.

The solemn stillness that pervades the columns of the *Union Record* in regard to the victory achieved by the carpenters in the recent strike, is, to say the least, appalling to that fraternity. Had the result been otherwise, that senile sheet would have contained an overdone roast for the carpenters, and the scathing pen (f) of its editor would have doubled under his effort to prove that all who disobey the mandates of the dictator will surely die.

Two men, J. Pierpont Morgan and E. H. Harriman, and the syndicates behind them, control 69,778 miles of the 195,000 miles of railroad in the United States.

Lessons In Socialism

Based on Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism" For Use in Weekly Meetings of Locals, Branches or Clubs.

"No Delegated Authority For Me."

Sedro Woolley, Wash.

Jan. 25, 1901.

Ed's SOCIALIST, Comrades:—I am not a member of a club and I do not know whether we can organize here or not, because of warring factions presumptively at the head of Socialism. While Socialists preach co-operation they teach competition by starting all the little papers that they possibly can. They also preach that the people should rule by the Initiative and Referendum, then have headquarters and bosses just like the old political parties.

The People's party went to the boneyard because of warring factions within who were unwilling to submit to anything but delegated authority. I have but a short time to stay, being 56 years of age. I have delegated all my authority up to date, but hereafter I have no authority to delegate. Now if Socialists will organize and stand firm on this "Rock," NO DELEGATED AUTHORITY, then the day of schism and faction will be forever ended.

Any delegated authority that claims to represent me is a fraud and a usurpation of authority. Let no more money be paid into the N. E. B's. or N. E. C's., and no contractors will cease and bosses will die. Let no money be paid out of the local treasuries only on the order of the local. Establish a national organ at Chicago, let it be a daily and let every club member be a subscriber that could. Those that could not take the daily let them take the weekly. Let the editors and managers be elected by direct vote of the members with power of recall. The day for delegated authority and monkey work is passed. "He that doeth and teacheth the same shall be called great in the kingdom."

Let there be no more teaching of the sovereignty of the people and the use of delegated authority. M. DAVISON.

Plutocratic Provender For Working Mules.

EDITOR SOCIALIST:—I read the following paragraph in a Republican paper: "If workmen would not be so improvident they would not have so much to complain of. We know a number of wage workers who annually spend several dollars for that which they would be much better off without. For instance, beer and tobacco. Now let every worker save five cents, just a nickel, for each working day, and he can have some comforts in his old days."

How does that strike you for economic wisdom? This poor fellow never thought for a moment what the result would be if his advice should be taken. There are, approximately, fourteen million working men in the United States. If each of them should lay away "just a nickel" a day for three hundred days in the year, it would amount to \$700,000 a day or \$210,000,000 a year. In ten years it would amount to the enormous sum of \$2,100,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation is, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, something like \$2,000,000,000. It will be seen at a glance that the "channels

of trade" would be drained of every dollar in ten years; but as the Secretary's figures are at least \$600,000,000 too high, the "workmen" would run out of nickles to save in about six years. It never dawned upon the alleged brain of this editor that the commercial and financial machinery of this country is so sensitive that the withdrawal from circulation of one year's savings, would throw the whole nation on the ragged edge of financial ruin and close shops, mills, mines and stores by the thousand.

The Grant-Ward failure in New York, with liabilities of only \$14,000,000 precipitated a panic. The failure of Baring Brothers, of London, England, shook the financial systems of the world from center to circumference.

The only way such a saving could be effected, would be to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, and under it they would have no use for the nickles after they were saved. This paper, like every other Republican and Democratic paper and every man who votes the old party tickets, is supporting a system under which every prudent man is a public enemy and every spendthrift a patriot.

Now let us look at the other side. After twenty years of labor and saving (provided he lived that long and the nickles held out) he would be a bloated money lord with the enormous sum of three hundred dollars to his credit, or about enough to pay rent on a small house with no conveniences for a year. What an "incentive" for the "workingman" to forego his tobacco and beer.

C. H. SCOTT.

Some Christian Advice.

Madrono, Wash., Jan. 11, 1901.

EDITOR OF THE SOCIALIST:—Your paper has been sent to my address for several months, and being assured by a resident Socialist that it would only be sent during the campaign, I consented to take it from the postoffice. As I have no use for such a sheet, you will please discontinue it to my address. I am a Third Party Prohibitionist and consequently have no use for a weekly paper that is published on the Christian Sabbath with the evident purpose of insulting the religious sentiment of the community at large. Should I become an Anarchist pure and simple, I shall of course take a Socialist paper, and shall, as a matter of course aid in destroying the Christian Sabbath, and in trampling all law, both human and divine, under foot. Please excuse me for refusing to train in such a crowd. I believe I can find more congenial company. Respectfully,

A. F. GROW.

My dear Christian correspondent, this paper is printed on Thursday each week and is labeled Sunday because that is the best day for the workman to read and think. And do you really think Socialists and Anarchists are the same? Socialism seeks to give all good men a fair chance—and bad men too.

You had better try our paper a while longer, Mr. Grow, and see if you can find anything so wicked in it as to forbid its using the good name of Sunday. We won't send you any bill.

PROFIT SHARING WITH NON-PRODUCERS

From the Leading Article in Barber's Journal for December, By W. E. Klapetzky.

Published in The Socialist by Special Request of the Seattle Barber's Union No. 195. Having About 200 Members,

WHAT IS A PANIC or commercial crisis? The answer is profit sharing with non-producers.

Now to get it in a lucid and comprehensible manner, let us take for example the cigarmaker. We will say that he is manufacturing a cigar which sells for \$72.00 per 1000. The natural price paid to cigarmakers for manufacturing them is \$16.00 per 1000, or 1 and 6-10 cents apiece. The cost of tobacco in 1 cigar averages about 14 cents each; the cost of boxing, labeling, etc., will cost less than 1 cent each or a total actual cost of 34 cents each. Therefore, the actual cost of all material and the labor of the producer is 34 cents each, or \$35.00 per 1000. Should this producer, the man who made these 1000 cigars, whose labor and actual cost of material makes the complete actual cost of the article \$35.00 per 1000, desire to purchase his own work he must pay the manufacturer who never touched one of the cigars the sum of \$72.00, or, in other words, the actual producer must pay to the manufacturer \$37.00 more than it actually cost to produce the article.

This \$37.00 is then divided between the manufacturer and middleman and is again divided by them between themselves and their clerks and their agents, who are also non-producers. Still further, should the original purchaser be unable to purchase the full amount of his labor he might go to the retailer and purchase one single cigar. He himself produced it at a cost of 34 cents, but he must pay the retailer 10 cents, or a profit of 64 cents, which is divided between the manufacturer, middleman and retailer. In all these questions of division of profit you will find that ample provision is made for everyone who had no hand in producing the cigar, but absolutely no provision is made for the man who made it possible for the other three to reap a benefit from the fruits of his toil.

I could go on forever in this manner and prove to you that the producing class must produce for themselves and also for the non-producer and also that it is the producer who receives the smallest amount of benefit and who never receives one cent of profit. The money he received goes to make up the actual cost of the article, the money received by the manufacturer, middleman and retailer is the tribute which the producer must pay for the privilege of purchasing what he produced.

The question then arises, what has all this to do with our craft?

How all this affects the factors of the Barbers cigarmakers affect our trade? That answer, too, is plain. No one class of workers can exist without the assistance and co-operation of every other craft. If the barber has no money to purchase cigars there is nothing for the cigarmaker to do. If the cigarmaker cannot make cigars for the barber he cannot earn the money to be shaved by the barber, consequently neither have money to purchase clothing, so the tailor cannot purchase a shave or a cigar, and, as a natural consequence, all three are unable to purchase the product of the hatter, shoemaker, and every other craft who manufacture the necessities of life.

Now that we know what all the body politic which makes up this country the next question is, what is the remedy for this evil, will the trade union movement abolish the system of profit sharing by those who have no hand in producing the article from which they profit? My answer is no, that can only be attained by two means, Revolution and Evolution. Which of the two is the trade union movement aiming for? Evolution, first, last and always. "Revolutions have changed forms of government, but they have never attained real liberty."

By what process does the trade union movement hope to bring about this evolution? Trade and yet attain the Unions desired liberty? By first the organization of labor's forces into one compact body; second, by educating this organized body to a realization of the position they occupy and to prevail on them to recognize the absolute necessity of their themselves becoming the only beneficiaries of the fruits of their own labor.

What is the ultimate object of this system of education? The giving to labor of the fruits of their labor without dividing it with those who have no rights to such a division. Let all who are producers profit by their production and those who produce not shall likewise secure not the bread which was created by others. This is the condition of labor today, this is the object for which the trades union movement was founded.

But war is so repugnant to the ideas of the brotherhood of man? "Well, the brotherhood of man, yet, is made up of a lot of kids who are not past the stepping stage."



CHAS. H. VAIL.

Sunday, the Workingman's day, recommended for your meetings. All your meetings, if only two a week. You do not need a train speaker.

Choose one to preside, and ask questions. Let the others answer, one by one. Let the one speaking take his own turn in answering. You will thus learn the best way, the Socratic way questions and answers. You will soon find yourselves engaged in discussion and your friends and neighbors will come to hear and participate.

LESSON II.

(Read Chapter I again.)

The Trusts.

QUESTION. What is a trust? Suggestions. "What is a 'Joint stock Company'? How does it differ from a Partnership? Think how enterprise has grown from a man conducting business alone, to a 'company' of two or more, and then to a 'corporation' many men holding shares of stock, and finally to a combination of all corporations engaged in one branch of work, called a 'trust', a monopoly.

QUESTION. Is a Trust combination or co-operation? Suggestions. If all the corporations which used to produce iron and steel are now united into one corporation called a Trust, is there any competition in the production of iron and steel? Is there any competition in the distribution of coal oil by the Standard Oil Company?

Did you read how Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan bought out Mr. Carnegie a few days ago, and instead of a few companies—worth \$185,000,000 each—there is now "an assurance of an enduring peace in the steel industry", as Carnegie says?

That is the way free competition is always bound to end—in a Trust. Then is co-operation or socialism? Many express a fear of Socialism without realizing that one of the plottings of Socialism is already here. This plutocratic Socialism—Socialism without democracy—is the only form we need to fear. The Trust is simply Socialism for the benefit of the few. The voice must now be made by plutocratic Socialism and democratic Socialism." QUESTION. Ought the Trust be destroyed? Suggestions. Ought the reaper

to be destroyed and we go back to the saddle? Ought the cotton factory to be destroyed and we go back to the hand loom?

Take the R. R. Trust that is now forming. The Union Pacific has lately got control of the Southern Pacific and the Atchafalpa and many others extending from New York to San Francisco.

Ought this combination to be forbidden? Would you advocate dividing up these great R. R. systems and going back to the thousand and one little roads each less than 100 miles long? Would not that be like turning back a century and making nails by hand?

QUESTION. Is it not best the Trust should grow larger continually?

Suggestions. Think of the R. R.s again. The Union Pacific system now completed, covering the Southern half of the United States, and the Great Northern system, including the Northern Pacific, covering the Northern half, will compete against each other for a while for the transcontinental traffic. Is it not best they work together so that there shall be one mighty R. R. trust controlling all the transportation of the country?

Just as the Sugar Trust controls the production of sugar. And just as oil and meat and flour and tobacco trusts control the production of these articles?

QUESTION. Suppose the Nation were to take possession of these trusts, what change would there be in their management?

Suggestions. Would anybody have to give up his place by such a change? Would the Supt. of the R. R. have to go? Would the Traffic Manager, or the General Passenger Agent, or the Engineers or the Conductors or the Section men?

Is there anyone who would have to go? How about Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who sold his interest in his steel company for 85 millions and still kept an interest of 85 millions in the new consolidated concern? Every thousand dollars of stocks was worth \$1,500, because it turned out such big dividends.

Could we not dispense with this man who draws such enormous wealth and still have the trust go on just as well?

"Every industry that has reached its trust stage of development is eminently ripe for appropriation by the community. It is useless to say that an enterprise cannot be managed by society when it is being managed by a group of capitalists. The Board of Directors, who as a rule do not own the capital invested, can as readily be made responsible to society as to the shareholders. The directors in charge at the time of transition could be retained, if thought advisable, simply making them responsible to all the people instead of the few favored stockholders. Socialism is thus seen to be practical as well as inevitable. The realization of this final stage of industrial development is nearer than many think."

"Materialistic Conception of His-

tory" by "Puck". "Love rules the world," someone has said, A thought most bright and sunny; If that be true, I'm telling you that Love has lots of money.

SOCIALISM IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

Another Trip for The Socialist

Our business agent took a trip last week into Chehalis and Thurston counties.

The Editor joined her on Saturday and together they addressed four audiences in three days.

Local Aberdeen meets every Saturday night at the house of Comrade Lentz, setting a good example to larger locals who only meet once a month or once in two weeks or hardly at all.

The first public Socialist meeting ever held in Aberdeen was on Sunday morning. The local is small but new members are being received and the comrades are determined and hopeful. Mrs. Millette, their secretary, has been sick but is now better. She and her husband are longtime Socialists and of great usefulness.

Aberdeen has hundreds of working men and it is a good field for Socialism.

HOQUIAM.

Hoquiam Sunday night. Fair audience—mostly Socialists. This is a strong branch, capable of great things. It has withdrawn from its Chicago affiliation yet hesitates a little to combine with Springfield. They are disposed to recognize and pay dues to the State Committee so as to help keep Comrade Spring in the field as organizer.

There is great need of an organizer or some good speaker visiting the locals at least once a month. If we had not got a dollard for The Socialist on this trip, it was quite worth while for the sake of stimulating and helping the comrades in the smaller places.

In each town they got out dodgers and secured a hall and gave us a right good welcome. And then they did their best in taking subscription cards for our paper. Our Treasurer's report will show exactly how much.

ELMA.

Elma is a town surrounded by logging camps and lumber mills. The Socialists polled 10 per cent. of the 300 votes cast there last fall. Several of them are "solid citizens" whose "paper" is to be first class. Most of them are scattered in the "camps" and they find it hard to hold meetings regularly.

Here, as elsewhere, we found the excitement of the election gone and a disposition to neglect active work.

More than ever we are impressed with the need of our paper to furnish weekly stimulus in our own State.

And, boys, you need a weekly meeting, too, every week, every Sunday.

If only two attend, make a business of it. Now is the time to make converts, when the other parties are asleep, when men's minds are not hot with party feeling.

Olympia and Tumwater.
At Olympia the comrades billed the town including the State House. One legislator, Sims, Ed Cowlitz, attended and heard some pretty straight Socialist doctrine.

He is a stanch Republican and thinks the workman "was never so well off as now." He is sure there is plenty of work for good men and does not agree at all with these appeals to class feeling. He says workmen he knows have carpets and pianos howadays whereas 50 years ago they had bare floors.

He quite ignores the testimony of the workmen themselves that they are having a hard time to make a living. And he seems never to have heard of "The Iron Law of Wages" which allows no workman in the long run to get more than a subsistence wage.

We discussed the Primary

Law everywhere and found one sentiment of surprise and indignation that a money-qualification should be proposed for candidates. This paper is gradually attracting the whole State to the unjust provisions of this bill. It will not go through without opposition and considerable modification, possibly not at all.

The Tumwater comrades came down to the Olympia meeting and Organizer Chase presided.

We found every place poor—except possibly Elma—and yet we got a liberal amount for The Socialist.

On our way home, we were surprised to hear the newsboy call out on the boat, "P-I-Tacoma Ledger! Seattle Socialist!" and we took it as happy forecast of that day when the Daily Socialist shall appear and interpret the news of the day from the standpoint of facts and truth, and not through capitalist spectacles.

Dr. York writes to deny that the language attributed to him concerning Socialists was ever uttered by him in public or private. On the other hand one of our comrades is willing to make affidavit that he heard the doctor make use of the words in question. And there you are.

No Private Profits—All for Socialism.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Of the Socialist Educational Union.

This agreement, made this 16th day of September, 1909, witnesses that the subscribers hereto associate themselves for the purpose of forming a corporation under the provisions of Chapter 193 of the Revised Statutes and Code of the State of Washington, entitled, "Incorporation of Social, Charitable and Other Associations."

The name of said corporation shall be The Socialist Educational Union. The purposes for which this organization is formed are: To diffuse information in economics, and especially to promote the practical application of Socialist economics in government and society.

As a means to this end, said corporation proposes to print and publish a newspaper, the name thereof to be stated in the by-laws of said association; also such books and other publications as may be decided upon; also to promote lectures, institute reading rooms and libraries, and by such other means as the association may lawfully choose further; also the objects of said association; also to own, lease or otherwise hold real estate and personal property.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of five members, all of whom shall be members of the Union and who shall hold their office for the term of six months or until their successors are elected, unless sooner removed by the Union. The Board of Trustees shall elect from their number by ballot a President, Secretary and Treasurer. Three shall constitute a quorum to do business. They shall (if possible, hold a meeting as often as every two weeks, and at regular intervals. Special meetings may be called by the President and Secretary.

Section 2. Not more than two members of the Board of Trustees may be members of the staff of the paper published by the Union.

Section 3. The Board of Trustees shall at all times be subject to the Union and shall at any meeting allow with reasonable limits the privilege of the floor to any member of the Union.

Section 4. The editor shall be elected by ballot by the Union for the term of six months unless sooner removed by the Union. Important questions of policy of the paper shall be decided by the Board of Trustees and the Editor.

to be acted upon at a later meeting. Voting by mail shall be allowed on all questions except expelling members or removing them from office.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. It is understood that all money or property turned over to this Union by its members is to be regarded as a gift, for which no claim shall ever be made, unless a special statement to the contrary is made in writing by the Treasurer of the Union. It is understood that any profit made by this Union shall not be subject to any claim by any member thereof, but shall be regarded as the absolute property of the Union to be used as it sees fit in building up the paper, spreading Socialist literature and furthering Socialist educational work. It is understood that all services rendered in any way to the Union by the members thereof shall be considered to be entirely gratuitous, unless specifically stated to the contrary in writing.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. All members of this Union shall pay weekly dues averaging at least 25 cents per week or give what is considered equivalent in service to the Union. Any weekly payment or payments above the average

The Secretary shall give such notice when requested by any member of the Union.

Sec. 2. Members in arrears for two months shall be considered withdrawn.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. These by-laws shall be amended by a majority vote of the Union. An amendment may be proposed by one-fifth of the members of the Union or by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. All amendments adopted at regular meetings, and amendments to be held at the next meeting, when a majority vote shall decide the question.

Section 3. In the event of any amendments to be held at the next meeting, when a majority vote shall decide the question.

ARE YOUR HANDS

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We Teach You by M.
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The International Socialist Review.

SCANTON, N. J.
 F. X. HOLL Ass't. Supt.,
 New York Block, Scanton, N. J.

This is the only periodical in English language reckoning among contributors all the great Socialists of the world. Among those whose writings have appeared in the columns in the last seven months are Charles H. Wall, Leonard D. B., W. T. Brown, H. M. Hyndman, Lafargue, E. V. Debs, Job Harcourt, Crosby and Emily Vandewalker while Edwin Markham, Kley, Rev. T. McGrady and Jane Adams have promised articles.

Prof. George D. Herron conducts department each month on Socialism and Religion containing material of great interest and value to the students of social questions. Rarely only instances in the history of Socialist literature where a regular feature was conducted upon this subject by a man who combines such natural talent with a thorough knowledge of the literature and doctrine of both religion and socialism.

Max S. Hayes, equally well known as a writer and speaker in both Socialist and trade union movements, edits a department on the "Labor." This consists of a terse summary of the happenings in the field of organized labor, with discussions of the more important social and industrial changes of the month.

The department on "Socialism Abroad" is infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever attempted in the English language. In addition a full and able corps of foreign correspondents several Socialist newspapers in Europe are subscribed for and all the important weeklies and monthlies are received in exchange made use of in its preparation.

The mass of interesting information which Socialist writers are now doing one who is at all interested in this branch can afford not to read this journal.

The department of "Book Reviews" is edited with the special aim of presenting a continuous and complete picture of the wealth of literature in current Socialist thought. The register of literature is conducted by general editor, A. M. Simons, who discusses topics of current literature in the light of the Socialist philosophy. An interesting phase is the summary of the month, giving facts as to press, wages, banking, financial consolidations and other trade movements that are of interest to Socialists, but which have not to be known by the general public. These journals inaccessible to the student.

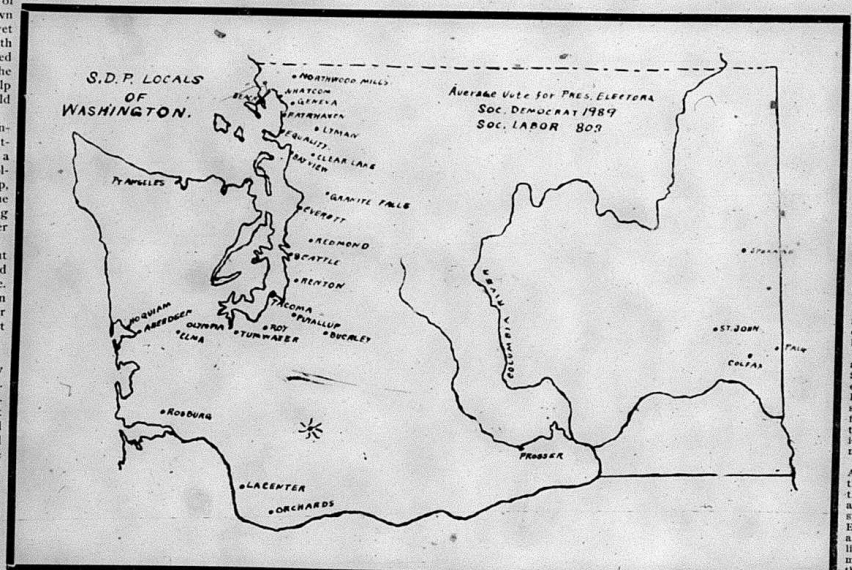
The issue for March, 1910, is size will be increased from thirty to eighty pages and an interesting story will be told through several numbers. This will be a literary value to the remainder of the publication.

While written from a scientific point of view, it does not attempt to be economic treatise, and its interest is in the practical place among the romanticism of the year.

The International Socialist Review is the most complete expression of the Socialist movement ever attempted and no student of Socialism, or hostile, can keep informed of the subject without reading its pages.

Subscription, \$1.00 a year in advance; 10 cents; no free samples; twelve month stamps will be given a copy of the Review and Prof. McGraw's "Why I am a Socialist" mailed free if you send \$1.00 in advance.

CHAS. H. KERR & CO. Publishers
 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.



List of Locals and Secretaries.

- ### 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.
 - Elma, C. A. Damitio.
 - Everett, F. J. Cole.
 - Fairhaven, C. S. Wallace.
 - Gavea Belle C. Hatt.
 - Granite Falls, August Stehr.
 - Hoquiam, G. R. Minshull.
 - Lynman, Emil Herman.
 - La Center, A. H. Axelsson.
 - Northwood Mills, Henry Egley.
 - Olympia, Alfred Taylor.
 - Orchards, C. H. Leach.
 - Pt. Angeles, Herman Culver.
 - Prosser, W. H. Brownlow.
 - Pyallup, 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. M. White.
 - Tacoma, I. V. Mudgett.
 - Tumwater, E. W. McNeal.
 - Whitcom, E. Lux.

No capital stock is to be issued. It is understood that this association is not to be operated as a business for the financial benefit of its members, but that all profits accruing from the publication of any book or paper, or from any other activity of said association, shall, after payment of all necessary expenses, be donated to the continuance and extension of the above named work of said association.

It is also understood that the working capital is to be derived from such voluntary contributions as may be made and from such dues and fees as may be established, and from any profits that may accrue from the operations of the association.

The principal place of business of said association shall be Seattle, Wash.

Signed—David W. Phillips, J. V. Mudgett, Ida W. Mudgett, H. G. Wright, J. J. Fraser, H. H. House, F. R. Rotbeck, Thaddeus Hill, J. D. Curtis, H. H. Holtkamp, Niels P. Thorng, G. H. Peters, A. F. Lindvall, W. C. B. Randolph, Herman F. Titus, D. M. Angus, Mattie W. Titus, Howard Swaney, Charles L. De Motte.

BY-LAWS

Of the Socialist Educational Union.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The name of this association shall be the Socialist Educational Union.

subject, however, to reversal by the Union.

Section 5. All other officers of the staff of the Union shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Trustees.

Section 6. Members of the Board of Trustees may be removed by a majority vote of those voting on said question, such vote being called by at least one-fourth of the members of the Union. The editor may be removed by a majority vote of those voting on said question, such vote being called by one-fourth of the members of the Union or by a majority of the Board of Trustees. Other officers of the Union may be removed by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees at a special meeting called for the purpose, notice of which has been given to all (Signed).....

Section 1. No one may become a member of the Union unless he be a member of the Socialist Democratic Party and his application has been published in the paper at least two weeks previous to a regular meeting of the Union and accepted at that meeting by a two-thirds vote of those voting.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Union shall hold regular meetings on the first Sunday in November, January, March, May, July and September. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called, the purpose being stated in the call, by a majority of the Board of Trustees or by one-fourth of the members of the Union. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting which was not given in the call, except to propose new business

weekly dues required by the Union shall not be considered to apply on future payments, unless it is so stated at the time.

Section 2. Each member of the Union shall be required to subscribe to the following statement of principles: I believe that the working class are exploited by the capitalist class, and fully recognizing the class struggle arising from the opposing interests of the two classes, agree, to the utmost of my ability, to support the Socialist Educational Union in its efforts to educate the people in economics, to the end that rent interest and profit as exemplified by the wage system be abolished, and the cooperative commonwealth be established.

Section 3. No one may become a member of the Union unless he be a member of the Socialist Democratic Party and his application has been published in the paper at least two weeks previous to a regular meeting of the Union and accepted at that meeting by a two-thirds vote of those voting.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Members of the Union may be expelled by a three-fourths vote of those voting, at any regular meeting of the Union, but at least two weeks' notice shall be given of the intended action to all parties concerned. Publication in the Union paper shall be deemed sufficient notice