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THE U. S. CONSTITUTION A CLASS-DOCUMENT

Framed by Men Who Hated Democracy.

JEFFERSON, MADISON, TOM PAINE, PATRICK HENRY OPPOSED TO IT

The Records Secret for Fifty Years Prove All These Charges.

THE framers of the constitution of the United States had no love for democracy. They hated the very word. They feared the people. They never dreamed of founding a democracy. They did not think the people were capable of self-government, and they spent five months designing a document which would make the rule of the people nothing short of a miracle. The constitution as it stands and is enforced today is a living, tangible proof of these assertions. The constitution is the written expression and embodiment of a convention which was anti-democratic almost to the verge of actual monarchism.

We make a great mistake when we demand that we return to the democratic traditions of our forefathers. This is a "TRADITIONS OF OUR FOREFATHERS" sums that the country started as a democracy and has gradually drifted away from the teachings of its fathers. This I deny and can prove.

Beware of the man whose eyes are fixed on the past, and who searches for wisdom among the tombs. True wisdom studies the past for its rocks and shoals, not for the open sea which stretches away to the Pole of Truth. The truth lies around us, and beyond us. Truth is the East where the sun is rising, and not West beneath whose horizon the glorious orb of light has descended. Study the past for its mistakes, but not for its ideals.

For obvious reasons the proceedings of the convention which in 1787 framed our constitution were suppressed for 50 years more than half a century. The secret debates were made public in Washington was made the custodian of these records. In 1839,

Court and other checks the actual substance of popular rule. It was a month before the convention consented to a popular election for the dummy House of Representatives.

Alexander Hamilton addressed the convention on June 18. In part he said: "In his private opinion he had no scruple in declaring, supported as he was by the opinion of so many of the wise and good, that the British Government was the best in the world, and he doubted much if anything short of it would do in America. The members most tenacious of republicanism, he observed, were as loud as any in declaiming against the vices of democracy. Let one branch of the Legislature hold their places for life, at least during good behavior. Let the executive also be for life." He was strongly in favor of a king. He then submitted a plan incorporating his ideas. Much of it was practically adopted.

Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, had no faith in the people. With fine egoism he said: "If I submitted to convention had PEOPLE'S VOTE been chosen by the people in districts, it is not to be supposed that such proper characters would have been preferred." This calls to mind the fact that the people were not consulted, even in the selection of the men who framed a constitution for their government. It was not even ratified by a popular vote. It was never adopted by the people of the United States. Mr. Randolph refused to sign the constitution. He said it was a bold stroke for a monarchy or an aristocracy. He would not support a plan which would surely end in tyranny. Mr. Mason said, "It would end in a monarchy or a tyrannical aristocracy, which, he was in doubt, but one or the other he was sure."

You can best estimate the character of the constitutional convention of 1787 by opposing the roster of the great men who were absent.

Thomas Jefferson was not a delegate. He later became the leader of those who opposed the undemocratic features of the constitution. Samuel Adams, the father of American democracy, and who inspired and led the movement which resulted in revolution and independence, was not a delegate. He bitterly opposed the adoption of the constitution and predicted the evils which we today experience.

Patrick Henry was not a delegate. He warned the people against adopting the constitution and refused to serve as a member of Washington's cabinet. Thomas Paine was not a delegate. The man whose pen did more for American freedom than did Washington's sword, and who inspired the Declaration of Independence, was not deemed fit to sit among the drafters of our first charter.

Jefferson, Adams, Henry, Paine! The four great public men of that day, whose hearts beat responsive to the hopes and ambitions of the people, took no part in founding the constitution of their country. Their places were filled by bankers and slave-owners.—Frederick Upham Adams.

A Frank Fair Statement

TO THE WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE.
(This number is sent to every member.)

Gentlemen:
If you are not disposed to disfranchise the Socialists of this state, you will consider favorably the following amendments to the proposed Primary Law, House Bill No. 15.

None of these amendments affect in the least the alleged purpose of the Bill, namely, the prevention of corrupt politics in making nominations.

FIRST.—Section 3, lines 1, 2 and 3, shall be amended so as to read: "A political party within the meaning of this act is one which shall have cast at least Two (2) per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding election for its leading candidate," etc., and lines 4 and 5, to read, "Such petition to contain at least 2 per cent. of the qualified electors, etc."

This change, gentlemen, is essential to allow free expression at the ballot-box for any new party or new set of principles.

SECOND.—Section 5, lines 8 and 9, amend by omitting the words: "Upon payment of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) to the Secretary of State, a receipt for which shall be given him," and line 12, omit these words: "Such fee of ten dollars shall be immediately paid into the state treasury"; line 15, omit these words: "and shall pay a like fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) to such auditor to be paid by such auditor into the county treasury"; lines 17 and 18, omit these words, "and pay a like fee to be paid into the city treasury of such city."

THIRD.—Section 20, lines 23, 24, 25, 26, amend by striking out these words: "Provided a fee to be named therein is paid on or before the day to be named therein, in each case the same to be one (1) per cent. of the salary for one (1) year of the office, and a notice further that his name will not be placed upon the ballot if said fee is not paid by such time."

FOURTH.—Section 21, lines 5, 6, 7, 8, amend by striking out these words: "Provided, No name shall be placed upon the ballot for said ensuing election unless the further fee required by this act is paid within the time therein required as in case of filing certificates of nominations from candidates."

Gentlemen, these amendments numbered "Second," "Third" and "Fourth" will remove a money qualification from the expression of the public will. In its present form, the bill will forbid a poor man's party from having candidates.

FIFTH.—Section 23, line 4, shall be amended by the addition after the words, "A certificate of nomination containing," of the following words: "the name of the party which the candidate represents."

Without this change, gentlemen, the petition method allows no designation of party whatever, only an indiscriminate list of names.

SIXTH.—Section 23 shall be amended by the addition at the end of these words: "and such names shall be printed upon the official ballot in like manner as provided in Section 21."

Otherwise, gentlemen, there is no mandatory provision for the printing of nominations made by the petition-method. Inasmuch as the above amendments do not alter at all the general object of the Bill, the Socialists of this state, already some 3000 strong, will be justified in believing you intended to disfranchise them—if you pass the bill without these amendments.

ONE SERIOUS OBJECTION FROM ANY POINT OF VIEW.
This bill has this most vital defect: That it does not protect any party from having its nominations controlled by its political enemies.

Why should not each voter as he comes to vote be required to announce aloud the party to which he belongs and then be given the ballot of that party?

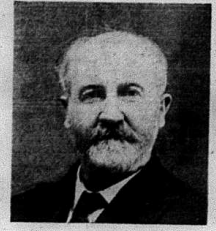
Such a provision would remove a radical objection made by all parties. That law is sure to fail in practice which does not give to every political party the naming of its own candidates.

Judge Doster on Socialism

JUDGE DOSTER, of the Kansas Supreme Court, has come out in an address that is creating wide comment. "Young man," he said, "socialism is the coming power. Make your peace with it. It is an oncoming tide which will sweep over this and every other civilized land in the next twenty-five years and down every party and politician that try to impede its flow."

A High Official on The Class Struggle

One of the best known and respected public men in the State of Washington writes the following unequivocal statement to the editor of THE SOCIALIST:—
"The class-struggle is a fact, that no well-informed student of political economy can deny. Socialism, militant, class-conscious Socialism, is the only way out."



D. BURGESS,
DEPUTY STATE ORGANIZER FOR
WHATCOM, SKAGIT AND SNOHOMISH COUNTIES.

WAS born on a farm in Ohio in 1849. Attended county schools intermittently until 1868, when he attended the Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, for two sessions, working to pay his way.

Parents and most of his relatives were abolitionists. Until in recent years was a most enthusiastic republican. After marriage moved to Southern Arkansas in 1879. Experience there convinced him that capitalism rules all political parties which now attain power: that it is utterly futile for the toiler to expect justice at the hands of either of the two divisions of the capitalist party; that neither can succeed to power until its leaders have prostituted their manhood to the use of the captains of industry; that at all times and everywhere business men favor the party which in their opinion, promises the best opportunities for exploiting labor.

As a result the subject of this sketch has embraced the doctrines and teachings of Socialism and seeks to bring about the ultimate triumph of the toiling millions.

Comrade Burgess has been one of the most useful Socialists in this state.

Before any formal organization of this state as a whole was effected, he was in the field as State Organizer and supported by the Whatcom County Socialists.

He is more widely acquainted, perhaps, than any other Socialist in the state. He is one of the many who have been connected at one time or another with the Equality Colony and was at one time the editor of its paper, *Industrial Freedom*.

He is a frequent contributor to THE SOCIALIST and to many other Socialist papers.

We give his picture in pursuance of our policy to make the Socialists of this state acquainted with one another.

His wife and family are equally devoted to Socialism.

Comrade Joseph O'Brien is in the city prison of San Jose, Cal., serving a 30-days' sentence for the crime of speaking publicly on the streets of that capitalist-ruled city.

He writes a thrilling letter from behind the bars, which we will print next week.

THOUGHTS, by Your Uncle.

As has been said by some of the papers, the death of Queen Victoria is cause for neither joy nor sorrow on the part of the workers. The Queen was, personally, a pure, good woman, but that does not clear her name from having allowed herself to be the stool pigeon of rank and royalty, the upholder of the divine rights of kings, whereby the workers of England were bled of millions a year to support an unnecessary and useless queen and her brood. Besides, however virtuous the Queen may have been personally, the fact remains that while she and hers were absorbing a large part of the products of labor, that labor itself received so little of its own earnings that thousands of other English women who might have been equally pure and virtuous, were driven to prostitution in order to exist. However good a queen may be it is nevertheless true that until all kings and queens, whether of the purple or of commerce, disappear, the virtue of one can only remain because they have taken from thousands of others the chance to live either virtuously or honestly.

The people of the State of Washington are fatter and simpler suckers than elsewhere to be found. At least "Bonds and Mortgages," a publication representative of the legalized brigandage of today, thinks so, for it points out to the horde of big and little thieves it represents the "immense possibilities which Puget Sound and vicinity offers for investment."

It was rumored that a memorial was to be passed by the State Labor Congress at Olympia praying for an exclusion law against the Japanese. To fight such a move was the only reason I did not refuse an election as delegate. Here's the trades unions, refusing to let economics and class-conscious politics be discussed, half of the members voting for the competitive system by voting the republican ticket, and half doing ditto by voting the democratic ticket, howling because the system they uphold is beginning to pinch them. This is where the pure-and-simple trades unionist shows his cowardice. They get what they vote for and then cry baby over it. The Chinese and the Jap have shown that they are the fittest to survive under the present system for which my trades union brother votes. The cheapest man gets the job—that's competition. I try to tell my erring brother where he makes a Willie of himself. But he don't listen; that is, most of him don't, and I want to see him get what he votes for until he gets the competitive bubbles out of his brain. So every time a trades unionist votes for competition and private ownership I want to see either a Jap or a machine show our great American freeman how the old thing works.

P. H. SULLIVAN, a gentleman who won't receive any more donations from the trades unions that he has "seen," is meeting "splendid encouragement," the *Seattle Times* says, in his work for a compulsory arbitration bill. It is not astonishing that the encouragement comes from "masters" associating of all kinds, including the Plumbers, Grocers, Ministers, Builders, etc., though why the ministers should be grouped in with such by no means God-fearing people as plumber I cannot understand. However, let that pass. It merely places the ministers where they have always been, as a class, on the side of the slave-holder. The bill proposed by the man Scullin makes striking or quitting work a criminal offense and when an arbitration board, chosen as the workers have been in the habit of choosing their representatives, set a price for labor, that is what it is going to be all over the state, and if you refuse to go to work for that price, bang, slam, into jail you go, where you can have the pleasure of working for your board a la Popo-dems-govogero.

Our of \$6886 in fines which Seattle received in January, way over half, some \$6000, was paid by fallen women and gamblers, who are thus licensed to try and keep the competitive system on its last legs. The month was noted for an unusual and tremendous increase in vagabonds. Sock 'em on the rock pile! Don't give 'em a chance to earn a good living through municipal or state industries. Set 'em at work that won't bring in returns. That shows the great and glowing wisdom of the city fathers. Besides, it don't interfere with the profits of the capitalist who wants to manufacture on his own hook.

Even the Britishers' grief for their beloved Queen was temporarily hushed while they vociferously demanded the period of mourning shortened that they might not miss a chance to grasp the nimble sixpence. And it wasn't hardly fair of the new King to say "purple," when all the poor shop-keepers had heavily stocked up with black. The result is that things have got mixed over in England and it is hard to tell what the bourgeois are crying the hardest about, the Queen or their Profit.

called to the affair the public might become aroused and demand that that other skin game, whereby a lawyer of Tacoma collected \$70 wages for a sailor, and kept \$40 for his legal services, might also be closed down. Of the two, the gambler has my sympathy. No one has to patronize him unless they want too, while we occasionally are forced to place ourselves in the clutches of the merciless crew who thrive only by the sorrows and troubles of others.

Who the dickens said the world had advanced in intelligence the past century?

It is hoped that the King will revive the custom of the monarch visiting the castles of the nobility and also receive the holding of drawing rooms at Holy Rood palace. Whether he will adopt the prerogative of kissing the cheeks of the ladies presented, followed by the viceroys of India and Ireland, is one of the topics of society gossip."

There is no doubt but that the King will stick to the custom by which he created the greater part of his reputation, and kiss every lady in sight. If he does adopt that "prerogative" just watch the rush of American girls of the shoddy class to be introduced at court.

It is extremely fitting that Secretary Long at Washington, D. C., issued an order requiring a badge of crepe to be worn at the sword hilt on the day of the Queen's burial. Royalty everywhere is upheld only by the sword, and it is just to recognize the sword as the place for the emblem of grief.

All patent medicines sold in this state must hereafter be pure, if a proposed law passes. But the author of it is sufficiently class-conscious from the capitalist point of view that the colored-water man on the corner is kindly allowed to work off the poisons he now has on hand at the usual 400 per cent profit.

All the druggists in Greater New York have agreed to raise the price of patent medicines. This is cheering news to the workers who are having an increasing number of fingers, arms and legs cut off as the strenuousity of a competitive system becomes more strenuous. A larger and larger number will hesitate to buy needed lotions, liniments and cough drops, and incidentally the undertaking business will take on a brighter cast, the monument makers become happy and the speculator in burial grounds shake with glee. What a shame it would be for a medical department of the United States to manufacture pure medicines and sell them at cost, wouldn't it? And what would become of the wily druggist with his "something just as good," and our friend the drug clerk, who parts his hair with a spirit level, mashes all the girls on the block, and mixes us a soda as if he but barely deigned to descend to such common druggery and was in a hurry to get back to the eternal harem so beautifully pictured by Mahomet.

UNCLE SAM.

Croker's "Materialistic Conception." "Mr. Croker, entirely unimpaired by ideals of civic conduct, knows well that the average voter ceases to be discommoded by them the moment his comfort, convenience or natural rights are infringed."

NOTES ON OUR TRIP TO BUCKLEY.

They have a single mill at Buckley manned entirely by Socialists. Is there another mill of any kind in America like that?

Buckley astonished us. Fairhaven will have to look to its laurels or this Pierce Co. town will be the first in Washington to be carried for Socialism.

At Buckley the Capitalist politicians were shrewd in the last election. Many Democrats were ready to vote the Socialist ticket rather than the Republican. So Democrats got up a ticket, with a new man at the head to capture Democratic votes, but with most of their candidates the same as on the Republican ticket. It was really an Anti-Socialist combination, but with two names.

Such a dodge is forbidden by our statutes, but the boys at Buckley considered that the matter would come before a Republican judge, and didn't waste their money fighting the matter.

At Buckley, as elsewhere, the Capitalists resorted to that other trick of labeling their tickets by some other names, like "Peoples' Ticket" or "Citizens' Ticket" or, in some places, "Workingman's Ticket"—anything to 'hide the cloven foot.

But Socialists never call themselves by any other name. They don't want to cheat any voter, just like the name of this paper, *The Socialist*, nobody can fail to see what that means, first glance. We have got to make a straight, clean fight, open and aboveboard, from now on. At first, our gains will be a little slower, but at the last much faster and surer.

Garrison said in *The Liberator* on Jan. 1, 1837: "I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard."

That is the sort of spirit for Socialists and *The Socialist*.

A Good Story. Secretary Brown, of Local Buckley, was distributing bills announcing "The New Primary Law will be discussed by Dr. Titus, Saturday night."

One saloonkeeper looked over the bill, then said: "That man's a Socialist, isn't he?" "Yes," said Brown, "how did you guess that?" "Because no one but a damned Socialist would advocate any such bill" as that New Primary Law.

"See here," replied Brown, with a grin, "you don't happen to know that that man is the editor of the only paper in the state of Washington opposing that New Primary Law."

The saloonist collapsed—"On the strength of the joke Brown claimed a subscription to *The Socialist* from that same saloonist.

Comrade F. E. Macdougall is one of the liveliest of the many young Socialists in Buckley. He knows all about Socialism and the Bible too—and can tell a good story. "The woods is full" of pushing, enthusiastic, educated Socialists in Buckley. Comrades Voils and Fullam and Johnson and Burley and Daly are a few others of those whose names and faces stick in our memory. The women, too, are just learning up there that they, too, can have an equal part in Socialism. The local holds two meetings a week, a business meeting on Tuesday evening and a propaganda meeting Saturday night.

Nearly all the members are manual workers, but they are not bigoted and clearly those that brainworkers are equally a portion of the disinherited.

Socialism will not have officials like our N. P. conductor on the trip up to Buckley. In the smoking car, he treated several workmen like so many cattle, with brutal manner and language. In the palace sleepers, men with broadbribs made by the working-men in the smoking car, were addressed with obsequious respect.

Such a coward and lickspittle will Capitalism make out of a decent man for a few dollars "salary" A wage-slave driver is the lowest of all wage-slaves.

And Socialism will not allow even a smoking car to become a pig-pen. A spitter at every chair in the passage such and not a single one in the smoker where it is needed most!

Suppose you were to try to get spittoons in that smoker. How would you go about it?

If you got a petition a mile long and affidavits from twenty boards of health, would it affect the President of the N. P.? What is the one thing he cares for? Not human beings, but Profits. The cost of spittoons would reduce profits, dividends to capital in New York and Hamburg and Berlin.

Therefore the public and their health be blanked!

Local Erie has called upon the Springfield and Chicago Boards to arrange a joint convention for July, at or near Buffalo, N. Y.

The State Committee of Washington has already passed a resolution calling on Springfield to meet Chicago half way. Unity is coming.

The Socialist welcomes all news items from the Locals. See how widely the Socialist press have copied our announcement of the formation of a Karl Marx Club at Tacoma. If you are doing anything new, let us know. Coals kindle one another. Our excellent brother "Missouri Socialist" copies from its poem "Charity" and credits it to the "Exchange." This gives us a chance to say that only by an oversight did we omit to print the name of the author, one of the ablest in America, true poet and true Socialist, Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Weary Willie—Say, pard, what's all dis talk about Socialism a feller hears nowadays?

Pard—It's some kind of a new fangled deal, wot makes everybody work.

"Den," replied Weary Willie, positively and with a determined look in his eye, "I'm agin it."

Particulars of our Land Gift are delayed on account of press of work. We have only one business agent.

The business agent has been absent for two weeks. If any one has sent for premiums and has not received them, send us word and it will be attended to at once.

Notice!

Secretaries of Locals in Washington please send immediately to the undersigned a complete list of all members in good standing and of all officers.

J. D. CURTIS, S. D. P. State Secretary, 1735 18th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

BEST ORGANIZED IN THE UNION.

Reviewing the situation generally, the Nebraska Socialist says: "The state of Washington is the best organized in the Union, having 35 branch organizations, and maintaining a state organization constantly in the field. The state is affiliated with the Springfield board, but was one of the first to declare for a union of all the Socialists. This state presents a united front to capitalism, and furnishes a shining example of what can be done for Socialism where such union exists.

LABOR COLUMN.

Conducted by CHAS. L. DE WOLFE.

THE employees of the sash and door factories of Seattle have effected an organization of fifty members, with a good prospect of enrolling the entire craft. They are working under a charter from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This is a chill which has enveloped the dictators and his puny satellites. Shining on our side.

Thirty-seven of the forty-four state legislatures will be in session sometime during the year of 1910. Judging from the capitalist tendencies of these thirty-assemblies, labor legislation will undoubtedly get both eyes blacked.

The J. P. Morgan combine has concentrated upon the Anthracite Coal Mines, the coal carry-roads of that district and all the principal steel industries of America. This places millions of people in a position where their existence depends upon the will of one man. However, this is along the line of social evolution and the next progressive step will be for Uncle Sam to take possession and operate these industries for the benefit of those who simply the vital force.

It is of considerable importance that organized labor should have a watchful and mistrustful eye upon certain erratic gentlemen who are continually riding at a speed upon the back of an emaciated knee-sprung hobnob. Especially so in the case of an advertised individual, who Don Quixote has been exploring the state, mounted upon the hoof of that mousetrap hidebound "ter" called compulsory arbitration—a nondescript beast that has invariably dumped labor into a slough of defeat.

In the last 117 years the United States has expanded at the rate of thirty acres per minute. In 1789 Great Britain signed a treaty recognizing the United States as a nation, she had but her domain 558,679,360 acres of land, and three million inhabitants.

In 1803 she added the Louisiana purchase of 745,103,360 acres more than doubling her area.

1819 Florida was ceded by Spain bringing 45,719,680 acres more. In 1845 Texas was annexed to 170,247,040. Three years ago came the Mexican cession of 563,840 acres. The government purchased Alaska in 1867, adding 383,946,720 more. As a result the Spanish war we have acquired by purchase and plunder a rice and banana patches amounting to 98,492,160 acres, making grand total of 1,903,772,300 acres—an increase of thirty acres per minute. During this time population has increased 3,000,000 to 84,522,029, being gain of one and a third for every minute or four for every ten minutes. And yet the son of a bitch nowhere to grow his kail of potatoes. Not one ten acre acre of land and the prospect of ownership are growing less and less every day, as the public mind is rapidly falling into hands of the billion dollar.

Lessons In Socialism

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



CHAS. H. VAIL.

ask another member how he would answer the same question.

Then the Chairman read some more "Suggestions" and ask the same "Questions" of a third member.

And so on with the other questions.

Before you know it, your hour will be gone.

LESSON III.

(Read Chapter II.)

USE-VALUE AND EXCHANGE-VALUE.

This chapter will seem hard. But do not be discouraged. Let us try to make it simple and plain.

QUESTION. What is a "Commodity?"

Suggestions: Is a shovel of dirt a commodity? Why not?

Is a hat a commodity? Why? Has a shovel of common dirt any value? Is it worth anything? Why not?

Has a hat any value? Why? I cut myself a willow fish pole to fish with. Is that fish pole a commodity? Why not?

You are a shoemaker and make shoes to sell are those shoes a commodity? Why?

Definition. "The Commodity, that is to say, an object that, instead of being consumed by the producer, is destined to be exchanged, to be sold, is the elementary form of the wealth of societies in which the Capitalist mode of production reigns. The analysis of the commodity must consequently be the starting point of our study."—Opening sentence of Karl Marx' "Capital."

Notice. that Marx goes to studying society, man at work producing and distributing wealth, exactly as the farmer studies his soils or as the jeweler examines a watch or the doctor his patient, or the botanist a plant. No speculation, or guessing or dreaming. No arguing what ought to be. Just find out what is.

There is no mystery about a hill of potatoes or a hive of bees or a department store. Anybody with eyes to see can count the potatoes in the hill or find the droves in the hive or make out what happens when he buys a shirt in the store.

That's what Marx did, just looked and saw and described what was going on in the ordinary life of trade.

Let's you and me do the same in these "Lessons."

Now again to our question: What is a Commodity, this thing that Marx calls the Unit of Modern Wealth?

It is a thing made to sell and it must be a useful thing—Chairs, trunks, houses, locomotives, plows, medicines, railroads, diamonds, horses, watches, pictures, bread, candy, bricks, shingles, silks, furs, gold, and so through all the list that make up wealth—all useful, all for sale.

QUESTION. What is use-value and what is exchange value?

Suggestions: Some people think Marx hard reaching. Now read the following and see if you think it hard. It seems to me very simple and plain—so that a child may understand it.

"Let us take two objects, a table and some wheat, for instance.

By reason of their particular qualities, each of these two objects serves to satisfy distinct needs, both then are useful to the man who utilizes them.

To become a Commodity, an object must be first, a useful thing, a thing that contributes to the satisfaction of human needs of one sort or another. The utility of a thing, utility which springs from the natural qualities of the thing, and appears in its use or consumption, makes of that thing a Use-Value.

Destined by him who manufactures it to satisfy the needs or the convenience of others, any object whatsoever is turned over by the producer to him to whom it is useful, to the one who wishes to use it, in exchange for another object—and by that act it becomes a commodity.

The varying rates, in which commodities of different kinds exchange for each other, constitutes their Exchange Value."

In what does the Use-Value of a table consist?

It has value in use, in other words, it has utility, it is worth something for use, by reason of certain qualities, it is so high, so strong, so smooth, so steady, it is useful for holding objects.

In what does the Exchange Value of a table consist?

In other words, what decides the worth of a table in exchange for some other object; that is, when it is sold on the market?

Or, putting the question still more simply, What decides the value of the table?

The answer to this question lays the whole foundation of Socialism.

When you exchange butter for sugar or chickens for stockings, what decides how much butter for how much sugar or how many pairs of stockings?

The money price answers nothing. Money is only another Commodity found to be handy to carry around to assist in exchanges.

The Utility of an article does not settle its value in exchange; for then air which is most useful would have great exchange value.

What then is the secret of the value of commodities bought and sold on the market?

We shall leave that question for next week.

Meanwhile, discuss and think—or rather, think and discuss.

Meeting of State Committee, S. D. P.

Feb. 3, 1901.

Present—D. W. Phipps, Mrs. Ida W. Mudgett and J. D. Curtis.

Bill of Secretary for postage allowed amounting to .55 cents.

Report of Treasurer accepted and ordered printed in **The Socialist**.

The Secretary reported only one nomination for member of National Council from Washington, viz.: Chas. S. Wallace, of Fairhaven, and accordingly Comrade Wallace was declared elected.

Moved and carried to refer the matter of charters for Colby and Centralia to the organizer.

The following applications for charters were made and approved:

Milan, Matlock, Belmont, St. John and Thornton.

Moved and carried that F. J. Spring be continued as Organizer (without salary) until funds enough were secured to send him out again.

Moved and carried that the Secretary write a resolution calling upon the National Executive Committee to meet the Chicago Board half way in their overtures for unity.

Meeting adjourned.

J. D. CURTIS, Sec.

Honest politics and politicians are things of the past.

Socialists and Their Mission

GOOD POINTS BY E. LUX

Practical Suggestions for Work.

Give No Pain to Any One—Be Constructive, Not Critical—Show the World We Are Its Only Friends.

OBJECTS.

CHRONOLOGICALLY enumerated, we wish to accomplish:

1. The abolition of every obstacle retarding or preventing the production of wealth, individual and social.
2. The total abolition of the power of one individual over another, making each one dependent upon society alone.
3. To establish an equitable distribution of the social product with a view to ultimately reach material equality and universal intelligence as the necessary foundation for social tranquility and individual happiness.

MEANS.

The means to the end are:

1. The politico-economic education of the people.
2. Their organization into a party whose sole aim is the transfer of all the social means of production and distribution from the appropriators to the expropriated (the workers').

HEINE'S MAXIM.

Let me quote to you, comrades, poet Heine's maxim as the keynote to our activities: "Men do not possess ideas, ideas take possession of men and force them into the arena to fight for them."

We all know how true that is. How can we make the idea take possession of our neighbors as a question we all ought to grapple with. If we solve it the future is ours and those who blockade our progress now will fight ours and their battle.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I would make a few suggestions. They are not new, but some of our forgotten lessons need to be rehearsed and brought to fresh consciousness. Some of us, weary at times of pressing on, have tried to stand aside for awhile and rest, but we found the "Idea" like birds-lime, the harder we tried to flee the deeper we go into it.

How did we ourselves get started? Some one gave or read us some obscure book or paper; we read a portion, throw it down—only to pick it up again. Doctrines to which we were opposed have a strange fascination especially if they bring to memory some of our aspirations and dreams, something that we fear or dislike.

SOME HOMELY ANALOGIES.

I have been making psychological observations for some time and will give just a few of them here:

All animals will come to and linger with those who net them and treat them kindly—and the more intelligent—the more sensitive to pain (the element of repulsion) and to pleasure (the force of attraction). On first duty in conversation, argument or on plat-

form is to make our auditor at once turn up or down. Some of us are thoroughly satisfied with this time-thawing "kick," however well merited, does less good than harm. Always prevent irritation or excitement which are antidotes to reason and sanity.

THE TWO CENTURIES.

The intellectual confusion of the critical century (19th) has harrowed the field to receive the seeds of the constructive century (20th). We ought to turn from the critical to the constructive in our education. We all know what we have. Let us see what we want. The capitalists will inflict the necessary pain, let us administer the pleasure to the minds of men by ever pointing to the plane of existence to which we would lift them.

YOUR OPPONENT.

If your opponent is so full of venom and unreason that you cannot remain cool yourself, leave him with some kindly word of regret. This is not a surrender but a strategic move, conserving your energy for some more telling point of attack, leaving your unbalanced foe to use himself up.

Positively refuse to let any one disturb your nerves and good nature; the world is not worth it and you bestow no benefit to it or your cause. I know it is advice hard to follow but a constant reminder "keep cool—let the other fellow burn" will gradually and surely give you the power.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

Burn up no socialist sheet of any kind. Let no book lie idle. Drop it on some neighbor's porch, let him burn it if he likes. Perchance he'll come across some article catching his attention. His habit of reading is in your favor. If you wrap it and write his name on it he will read it more surely because it displays personal interest.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Each local ought to start a circulating library. Ten or 25 dollars worth of books kept going in a place will make the "Idea" hum. Elect some one to distribute them, say once a week or once a month, with 'headquarters' stamped on each. Some will read others will not. Let the carrier keep a simple account of his work, make a note of "snubs" and "welcomes."

WHAT BOOKS?

A word about the subject matter. A judicious selection is half the work. Frances Willard's writings on Socialism are best to start religious people on. Once started their digestive organs will stand heavier food. Vail's Principles of Scientific Socialism will do well for professional people of intellectual pretensions. Merric England is good for the average workman. There are hundreds of minor pamphlets of value.

READ "THE SOCIALIST."

We ought to make every voter in Washington read our "Socialist." Every Comrade ought to be a contributor, either in spy reading matter or otherwise. To me it seems that one page or so might be devoted to fiction. We can explain the most subtle points more clearly and entertainingly in a narrative than by abstract statistics. Stories containing and pointing out our morals, will make it a household paper and our ladies will be wondering what next week

PAPER OF WIDEST SCOPE.

A paper of the widest scope, each branch steering toward our goal, I believe would grow in influence and power every day of its existence. Perhaps I may seem over-enthusiastic in regard to our state paper; but I believe a strong wide-awake organ as a center for unified propaganda, that will make women, children, professors and mechanics talk Socialism, that will nestle itself to their heart and mind and force them into the arena "to fight," is the cheapest and most effective agent for our progress. Speakers (with exception of the stars) are too expensive and are of most use during a campaign. A steady, persistent, intelligent pegging away at and for our ideas, should fill the intervals.

Comrades, let us show the world—all alike—that we are its friend; that we would abolish all unnecessary pain and increase its pleasures. Thus we will draw it to us; and the present system with its unavoidable pains will drive them away. Comrade, never inflict pain by act word or look.

E. LUX.

Keep Out of Controversy.

* Fairhaven, Wn., 1-24, 1901.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last letter I omitted perhaps the most important of all suggestions, to-wit: That we permit troubles or discussions occurring in Churches, Lodges, Trade Unions or Political Parties to be taken care of by their own membership. We should forbid any Comrade to take sides in any such controversy, but to steadfastly proclaim the principles of Socialism to both sides, as a remedy that will unite all mankind and bring harmony out of chaos.

We look upon the struggle of all small railroads, factories, store-keepers and farmers with the gigantic combinations, as a natural result of progress under competition. It becomes our duty to supply them light! This can be accomplished in no better way than to stand aloof from any and all disturbances occurring in the above mentioned organizations.

The system as it advances will cause more and more discontent, not only in commercialism, but in all social organizations. When these occurrences take place we cannot interfere with any person, organization or paper, for as each must have friends and influence we cannot afford to lose them, unless it must be from our advocating the principles of Socialism and that only. For we must have the ear of the wage slave. He needs instructions in the life that is and not beyond the skies.

If an organization or member goes wrong, it is the fault of the system that has blinded them to their own best interest in their fanatical endeavor to place themselves beyond want and the fear of want. They in so doing, or in attempting to do so, oftentimes bring disaster, not only to themselves, but to their fellow workmen. Let our motto be, spread the light. Let us see to it that by no act of ours we raise a barrier between Socialists and the wage-slaves.

Yours,
JOHN CLOAK.

SOCIALISM IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

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For 5 yearly, or for any combination which makes Four Dollars, you can also get any of the books offered for the lower numbers. For example you could select thirty-two books from List No. 1, or 16 from List No. 1 and 8 from List No. 2, or 8 from List No. 1, 4 from List No. 2, and 1 from List No. 4, etc., etc. The same way of combining can be made for four yearly or \$2 worth. Our aim, besides getting subscribers for The Socialist, is to put our best literature into the hands of all Social Democrats in this state.

IF YOU DESIRE
An understood modern scientific Socialism—the result of its facts upon which it is based, the great historic epoch giving birth to it, its doctrine, scope, past work, and what subjects you should read THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.
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We make it possible from this date for any Socialist, however poor, to secure for himself what is indispensable for a Socialist, a good Socialist library. For one subscriber, for two subscribers, for three subscribers, and so on, you can secure the best books published on the subject of Socialism. What we need, all of us, especially those who have lately joined the S. D. P., is education. We must learn, so as not to be led astray ourselves, and so as to be able to teach others.

We make it our business to read all the Socialist books published. Some are not worth much. Others are some 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.

- List No. 1.**
For one yearly, 2 semi-yearly, or 5 10-weeks' subscriptions we will give you any 4 of the following books:
Bellamy, Plutocracy or Nationalism, which?
Brown, The Real Religion of To-day.
DeLeon, Reform or Revolution.
Harriman, Class War in Idaho.
Herron, Why I am a Socialist.
Kautsky, The Class Struggle.
The Capitalist Class.
The Proletariat.
Co-operative Commonweal.
Noyes, Evolution of the Class Struggle.
May Wood Simons, Woman and the Social Problem.
A. M. Simons, The Man Under the Machine.
A. M. Simons, Socialism and Farmers Stone, The Attitude of Socialists towards the Trades Unions.
Vail, The Mission of the Working Class.

- List No. 2.**
For one yearly, two semi-yearly, or 5 10-weeks' subscriptions we will give you any two of the following books:
Blatchford, Merric England.
Deville, Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism.
Deville, Socialism and the State.
Engels, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
Lafargue, The Right to be Lazy.
Liebknecht, Socialism, what it is and what it seeks to accomplish.
Liebknecht, No Compromise, No Political Trading.
Marx, Wage-Labor and Capital.

- List No. 3.**
For two yearly, four 6-months, or 10 10-weeks' subscriptions we will give you one of the following:
Marx, The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.
Marx, The Civil War in France.
Rogers, Six Centuries of Work and Wages.
Simons, and others, Socialist Campaign Book for 1909.

- LIST NO. 4.**
For 3 yearly, 6 six-months, or fifteen ten-weeks' subscriptions, we will give one copy of Vail's Principles of Scientific Socialism, the best all-around manual of Socialism obtainable in England.

- These last two books will be made the basis of "Lessons in Socialism," to be begun in The Socialist, No. 25, Feb. 5.

- LIST NO. 5.**
For 4 yearly subscriptions, or any

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 economies 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 deem further the objects of said association; also to own, lease, or otherwise hold real estate and personal property.

ARTICLE II.

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.

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

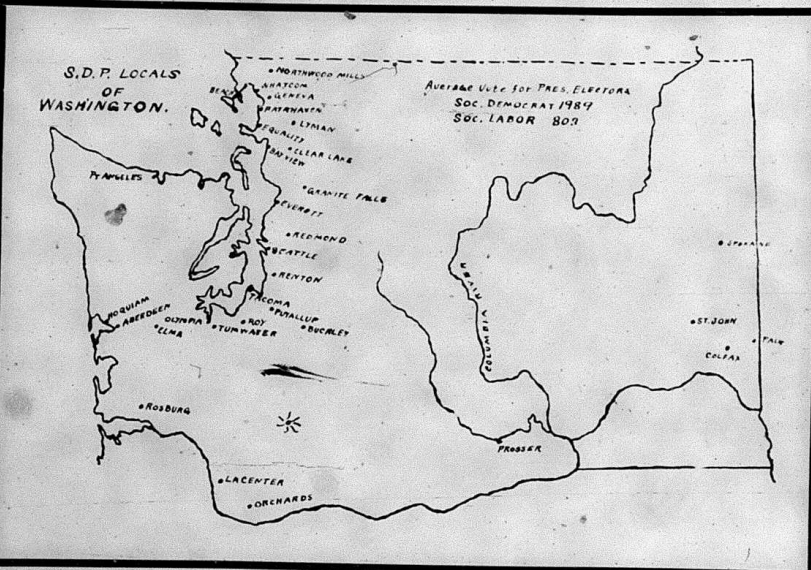
ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall give such notices when requested to by one-fourth of the members of the Union. Sec. 2. Members in arrears for two months shall be considered as withdrawn.

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



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.
Cofax, C. A. Ross.
Equality, Walter Griggs.
Elma, C. A. Damitio.
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. Axelson.
Northwood Mills, Henry Egley.
Olympia, Alfred Taylor.
Orchards, C. H. Leach.
Pt. Angeles, Herman Culver.
Prosser, W. H. Broxvold.
Puyallup, 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.
Timwater, E. W. McNeal.
Whatcom, E. L. 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, R. F. Rothsbeck, Thaddeus Hill, J. D. Curtis, H. H. Holtkamp, Niels P. Thorug, G. H. Peters, A. F. Lindwall, W. C. B. Randolph, Hermon F. Titus, D. M. Angus, Hattie W. Titus, Howard Sweeney, Charles L. De Motte.

BY-LAWS

Of the Socialist Educational Union.

ARTICLE I.
Section 1. The name of this association shall be the Socialist Education-

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

Sec. 2. Each member of the Union shall be required to subscribe to the following statement of principles: I, believing 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 co-operative commonwealth be established.

Sec. 3. No one may become a member of the Union unless he be a member of the Social 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 nine-tenths 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.

Sec. 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 specifically in the call, except to propose new business per shall be deemed sufficient notice.

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The International Socialist Review
This is the only periodical in English language reckoning among contributors all the great Socialist writers of the world. Among whose writings have appeared in its columns the last seven months are Charles H. Vail, Leonard D. Abbot, W. T. Brown, H. M. Hyndman, P. Lafargue, E. Debs, Job Harriman, Ernest Crosby and Emil Vandervelde, while Edwin Markham, Kier Hans Rev. T. McGrady and Jane Adams have promised articles.
Prof. George D. Herron conducts department each month on Socialism and Religion containing matter of great interest and value to all Socialists. It is the only instance in the history of Socialist literature where a regular department was accorded upon this subject by a man who combines such a natural talent with a thorough knowledge of the literature and doctrines both religion and socialists.
Max S. Hayes, equally well known as a writer and speaker in both Socialist and trade union movements, edits a department on the "World Labor." This consists of a thorough summary of the happenings in the field of organized labor, with descriptions of the more important mechanical and industrial changes of each month.
The department on "Socialism Abroad" is infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever attempted in the English language. In addition to a full and able corps of foreign correspondents several Socialist dailies of Europe are subscribed for and sent all the important weeklies and monthlies are received on exchange as made use of in its preparation. The mass of interesting things which foreign Socialists are now doing in one who is at all interested in Socialism need not read this department.
The department of "Book Reviews" is edited with the purpose of making it a continuous and complete record of the wealth of material in current literature that is of interest to Socialists. The regular editorial department is conducted by our general editor, A. M. Simons, who discusses topics of current interest in the light of the Socialist philosophy.
An interesting phase is a summary of the month, giving facts as to prices, wages, bankruptcies, financial consolidation and other trade movements that are of interest to the Socialist.
The Review is published in trade and financial journals inaccessible to the average reader.
With the issue for March, 1909, the size will be increased from sixty-eight to eighty pages. An interesting story will be begun at once, and the Review will be begun to attract the high standard maintained by the remainder of the publication. While written from Socialist point of view, it does not attempt to be a party tractate, and its illustrations merit and enthralling plot will give it a prominent place among remaining reviews.

The International Socialist Review is the most complete expression of the Socialist movement ever attempted, and the student of Socialism, favorable or hostile, can keep informed as to the latest news without reading his own papers.
Subscription, \$1.00 a year, fifty cents in advance; no free samples. Twelve one-cent stamps will win a copy of the Review and Prof. Herron's booklet, "Why I am a Socialist." Father McGrady's new 5-cent novel, "The Review," if you send \$1.00 by mail, will be given at once.
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