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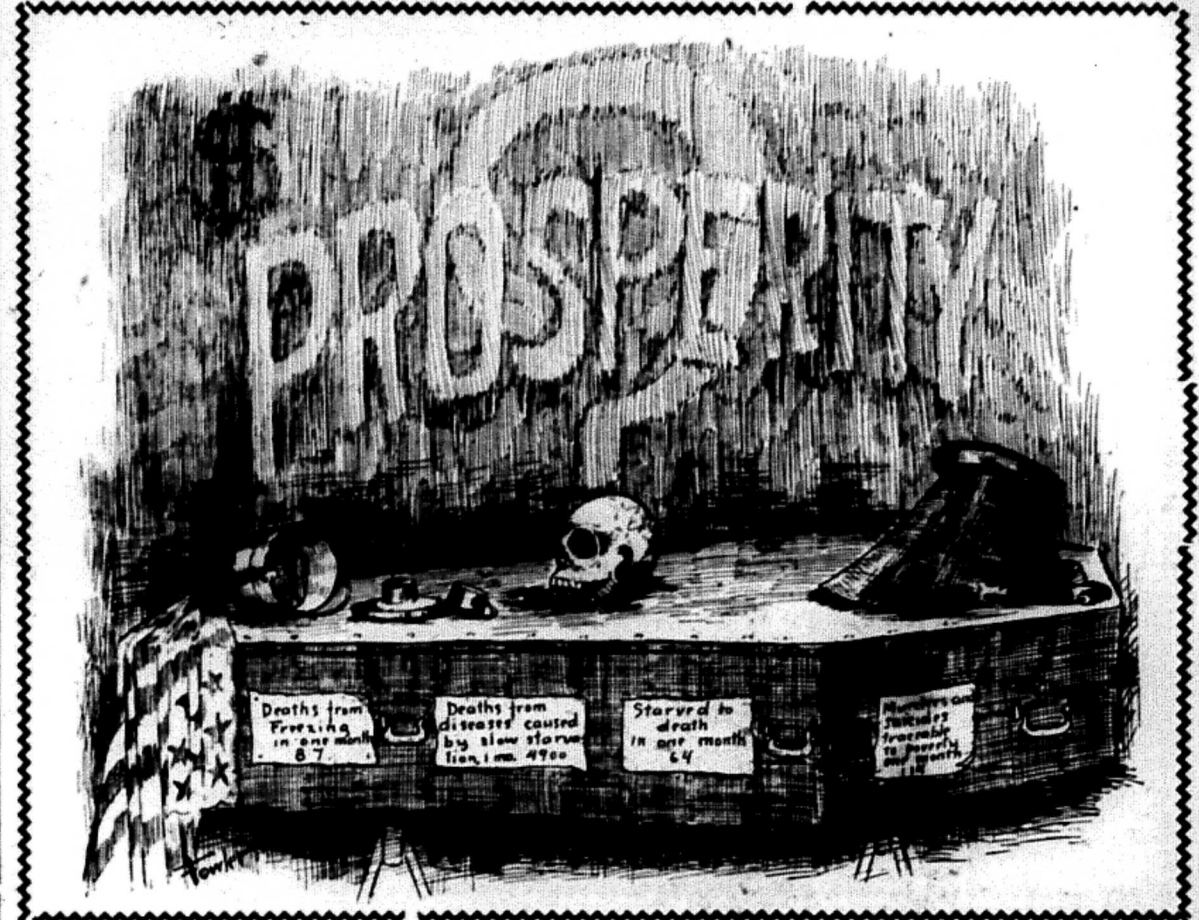


In China, poverty forces the Chinaman to drown his girl babes.
In Christian countries, we send all our poor children to another death.

SENTIMENT FROM MARX

A SPECIMEN OF MARX.

In the last week of June, 1863, all the London daily papers published a paragraph with the sensational heading, "Death from Simple Overwork." It dealt with the death of the milliner Mary Anne Walkley, twenty years of age, employed in a highly respectable dressmaking establishment, exploited by a lady with the pleasant name of Elise. The old, often told story was once more recounted. This girl worked on the average 16 1/2 hours, during the season often 30 hours, without a break, while her failing labor-power was revived by occasional supplies of sherry, port, or coffee. It was just now the height of the season. It was necessary to conjure up in the twinkling of an eye the gorgeous dresses for the noble ladies bidden to the ball in honor of the newly imported Princess of Wales. Mary Anne Walkley had worked without intermission for 26 1/2 hours, with sixty other girls, thirty in one room, that only afforded one-third of the cubic feet of air required for them. At night they slept in pairs in one of the stifling holes into which the bedroom was divided by partitions of board. And this was one of the best millinery establishments of London! Mary Anne Walkley fell ill on the Friday, died on Saturday, without, to the astonishment of Madame Elise, having previously completed the work in hand. The Doctor, Mr. Keys, called too late to the death-bed, duly bore witness before the coroner's jury that "Mary Anne Walkley had died from long hours of work in an over-crowded workroom, and a too small and badly ventilated bedroom." In order to give the Doctor a lesson in good manners, the coroner's jury thereupon brought a verdict that "the deceased had died of apoplexy; but there was



reason to fear that her death had been accelerated by over work in an overcrowded workroom, etc."—"Capital," Chapter 10.

"Wages by their very nature always imply the performance of a certain quantity of unpaid labor on the part of the laborer."—Marx.

"What determines Prices?" asks the beginner. "Wages," replies one who thinks he knows. But listen to Karl Marx on this matter. He says:—"The dogma. 'The prices of commodities are

determined or regulated by wages,' this dogma is an antiquated and exploded fallacy. It was the great merit of Ricardo that he fundamentally destroyed the old, popular and worn out fallacy that 'Wages determine prices.'"—Extract from Marx' "Value, Price and Profit."

General Law.

"The values of commodities are directly as the times of labor employed in their production, and are inversely as the productive powers of the labor employed."—Marx.

The greatest evil of our times is the prevailing cowardice. We do not dare to assert our opinions, and to bring our outward lives into harmony with our inward convictions. We believe it to be worldly policy to cling outwardly to relics of former ages, when at heart we are completely severed from them. We do not wish to shock any one nor to offend any one's prejudice; and we call this "respecting the convictions of others"—those others who in return do not respect our convictions, but who ridicule and persecute them, and who would like best to exterminate them and us at the same time.—Nordenau.

From the Boston Herald

SOCIALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS

A Remarkable Analysis

The Boston "Herald," in its New Year's Sunday edition, devoted some five pages and an editorial to "The Rapid Rise of Socialism in Massachusetts." Its reporter must have spent at least two weeks in preparing himself to write up his "story." He visited the various cities of the state and interviewed politicians of capitalist parties as well as the prominent Socialists. The result is the fullest, fairest and most significant analysis of the Socialist "phenomenon" of 1902 in the United States which has appeared in the daily press of the country.

Believing our readers will be equally interested and instructed, we devote a large part of our space this week to extracts from this remarkable report. We regret we cannot reproduce the pictures of twelve of the Socialist candidates and officials with which the article is embellished. If any one wishes to read the entire story, no doubt 10 cents enclosed to "The Herald" Boston, Mass., requesting the issue of Jan. 4, will bring it in two weeks' time.

Opening Sentences.

"No feature of the last state Election in Massachusetts has created more widespread comment than the vote cast by the Socialist Party. It has attracted attention among students of political movements beyond the borders of the old Bay State." "It has been computed that the Socialist vote of the country at the November elections was about 300,000. Of this, Massachusetts, commonly regarded as among the most conservative states in the Union, cast approximately 11 per cent."

"Ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons whom one may ask to explain this sudden and remarkable increase in the Socialist vote, will reply by saying: 'Coal-strike,' and will dismiss the matter thus."

The hundredth man has, perhaps, looked behind the superficial figures of this one election, and may be prepared to admit that the rise of the Socialist Party is not to be dismissed too lightly and has reached a point where it is deserving of a little attention on its own account.

Largest Vote in 40 Years. "The vote polled by the Socialists in Massachusetts in 1902 was the largest polled for the candidates of any

so-called Third Party since the days of Know-Nothingism, 40 years ago, though the percentage has been twice exceeded."

"One has to go back a generation to find any parallel to it." "It has been in existence longer and has thus far shown more substantial 'staying' powers than any except the Prohibition Party."

Relation of the Party to the Trades Union.

"In general, with occasional exceptions, which are growing yearly less marked, Socialism has flourished where the trades union has been strongest. One of the first industries to feel the impetus of the trades union movement was the shoemaking industry, which was organized 25 years ago into lodges of Knights of St. Crispin. The making of shoes is likewise one of the most recent of industries to be revolutionized by the introduction of machinery."

"There are hundreds of shoemakers in the factories of Brockton, Lynn and Haverhill who can recall the time when they worked at the bench, and each man made an entire shoe. The revolution wrought by machinery, which has put the individual shoemaker out of business for himself and compelled him to become a mere operative in a factory where he turns out perhaps only the sixteenth part of a shoe, and monotonously does that over and over again has been rapid—more rapid and more recent than any similar revolution wrought by the introduction of machinery in other lines of industry."

"With this change of method, however, the old tradition of the shoe shop, where a company of men working in a room together had opportunity for conversation and discussion, has not entirely disappeared. The operatives in shoe factories have still better means of communicating with each other than in the noisier cotton mills. There is a general agreement upon the statement that the shoe workers are of a higher order of intelligence than the mill workers, and probably a larger percentage of them talk and understand English. Because of the strong trades union organization among the shoe workers of Haverhill and Brockton, they have been able to demand and get a wide measure of consideration from their em-

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES BY WM. MAILLY

"The modern Socialist movement, as represented in Massachusetts by the Socialist Party, demands the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution. By this is meant only those things operated by mental and manual labor in the production and distribution of the necessities and luxuries of life. Private ownership in these things will be abolished; they will become the property of society."

"Socialists contend that the economic structure of society is the basis upon which are erected all other institutions; that the economic condition of a people—the manner in which they secure a livelihood and produce wealth—determines their social, moral and spiritual conditions; that as the economic system changes, all other systems—political, educational and religious—correspondingly change; that the ownership by a small class of capitalists of the means by which society exists and develops gives that class the power to dictate the social condition of the people, to maintain political domination and to control the educational and religious institutions—not excepting the press. This is capitalism."

"Society has reached this stage through the evolution of industry. The manner in which the people sustain life changes constantly, so that mankind has evolved from cannibalism to barbarism, from that to mediævalism, onward through feudalism, emerging toward the close of the 18th century into the system of competition which is now rapidly making way for collectivism. Capitalism is, therefore, only a transitory stage in the passage to Socialism."

"Since the beginning of history, the masters of industry have been the ruling class. Social progress has been merely a series of conflicts between the ruled class and the rulers. These conflicts have taken various forms, but whereas violence and the shedding of blood has heretofore invariably accompanied them, the revolution from capitalism to socialism will be a peaceful one. And this because the ruled class have in their hands for the first time the mightiest weapon of the age—the ballot."

"The evolution of private ownership of industry from competition to capitalism has marked the downfall of the middle or small capitalist class. Trustification eliminates the small producer and distributor. Consequently the existence of but two classes—the capitalists and the workers—is the distinguishing feature of the present system. By the former term is implied the possessors of capital, the tools of industry; by the latter, all those who sell their mental or manual labor power for a salary or wage to the capitalists."

"Socialism must come through the organization of the workers into a political party which will obtain possession of the government and transform private ownership of industry into social or collective ownership. The necessities and luxuries of life will then be produced for society's sustenance and welfare, and not for gain. Government is but the reflection of the will of the class in possession of industry; this class legalizes its acts by possession of the government. The present system, while immoral and unjust, is legal because the class that benefits by it owns also the legal machinery. Collective ownership of industry will also be legal when the workers own the machinery of government and make it reflect the interests of society."

"Modern Socialism seeks only the collective ownership of capital. Capital is that portion of wealth which is used again to produce more wealth through the exploitation of labor. While all capital is wealth yet all wealth is not capital. A man can own his own house, carriage, bicycle, piano or clothes and yet not be a capitalist. It is only when labor is employed at a wage or salary to create wealth by the application of labor power to capital that the element of exploitation enters, because the laborer does not receive the full value of his product. The capitalist who employs him retains profit, rent or interest and thus accumulates wealth at the expense of the worker."

"Under Socialism, private property in the things used for use's sake will be retained, while private property in the things used to create wealth and, as now, to make profits, will be abolished. The development of industry from the stage of simple handicraft to complex machinery, gigantic factories and vast systems of transportation is making the distinction between private property in capital and private property in wealth clearer every day."

"Capitalism means socialized production and individual distribution for a small class. Socialism will mean socialized production and distribution for all."

"Socialism is inevitable only in so far as the inexorable development of industry into the form of trusts makes it so, but without the supplementary factors of education, agitation and organization, progress will be stifled in the womb of an industrial despotism. The Socialist Party agitates, educates and organizes for the social revolution which will inaugurate a social democracy of unparalleled beneficence."

ployers, and the latter recognize the unions directly and deal with their employees through the medium of the 'business agent' of the unions.

The recognition of the trades unionists' point of view, which has resulted in amicable relations for the most part being established between employer and employee, so that the former now has little complaint to make over discourteous treatment, so far from checking the growth of Socialism, has proceeded alongside of it. Some of the shoe manufacturers dismiss inquiries for an explanation of this seeming anomaly by cynically observing that the more a man gets the more he wants, and the better an employe is treated the more discontented he becomes.

"The Socialists take no offense at this view of the case. They admit it; only they put it a little differently. They maintain that the more intelligent a man is, the more wages he can command; and, likewise, the more intelligent he is, the more he appreciates what is due him as a right and he makes his demands accordingly, so that what in former ignorance he accepted graciously as a privilege, he now demands as a right that ought to be granted him without his being obliged to fight for it. Consequently, when he has to fight for that which he thinks ought to be granted him without fighting, he becomes properly discontented with his lot. That is the Socialist argument of 'intelligent discontent.'"

A Class Movement.

"The steady growth of the party since it first entered the field of politics in Massachusetts makes it seem likely that, had there been no coal strike, there would have been an appreciable increase in the Socialist vote this year. It is fair to infer from existing conditions that the party is at least as likely to increase for a time as it is to show a falling off. It is distinctly and admittedly a class movement, and there is still a considerable portion of the trades union field which it has not yet pre-empted, and which offers an inviting opportunity for Socialist agitation."

Foreign or Native Movement In This State.

"A good many people are disposed to the belief that Socialism is a move-

ment peculiarly foreign in its character; that its followers are chiefly persons who, if not born abroad, are the sons of immigrant parents; that the propaganda itself is foreign to the democratic atmosphere of America, and that it is inconceivable that it can get a foothold among the native New England stock of more than one generation. This popular impression is, to a limited degree, correct, but its truth must be conceded with important modifications."

The "Herald" reporter then goes on trying to show that probably the majority of Socialist voters were sons of foreign parents. One of the most striking things, by the way, about this article is its omission of all references to the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, John Quiney Adams. He could not be said to be of "foreign extraction," as two of his grandfathers were presidents of the United States. So our reporter proceeds as follows:

Where the Candidates Were Born. "It is more interesting and significant to note the character of the names of the Socialist candidates for office in Massachusetts. Thus, at the state election in November last, of 172 Socialist candidates for various offices, 91 had names characteristically American, 35 were clearly Irish, 32 were German or Jewish, eight were Swedish, five were French and one was Italian."

"A similar classification at the last municipal elections in the several cities outside of Boston results as follows: Americans, 181; Irish, 23; Germans or Jews, 22; French, 11; Swedes, 8; others, not readily classified, 34; total, 310."

"In Boston, at the last municipal election, the division was roughly as follows: Germans or Jews, 25; Americans, 18; Irish, 14; others, 22."

Credit Given to Carey and MacCarthy. "The local Socialist leaders throughout the state assign almost unanimously as one of the most important contributing causes of their party's increased vote the legislative labors of Representative Carey of Haverhill and MacCarthy of Rockland. For three years these men have been conspicuous apostles of Socialism on Beacon Hill, and have talked more and made longer speeches than any other members of the Legislature."

(Continued on Page Two)

"INEVITABLE," SAYS "PUCK"



Here is a cartoon reproduced from that prince of capitalist cartoon papers, "Puck" of New York. What do you think of it, workmen?
 It is the work of Keppler, the proprietor in chief. He knows what he is about, when he draws pictures like that. He is drawing what his capitalist supporters want him to draw.
 You see the title he puts under his picture: INEVITABLE. He says it is inevitable that a "CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT" must come, providing a "CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT" to keep an even balance between Capital and Labor.
 Do you see what he uses to typify his Centralized Government? A SWORD, A NAKED SWORD, WHOSE SHADOW LIES ACROSS THESE UNITED STATES!!
 That is what your capitalist masters have in store for you, if you continue to vote the Socialist Ticket. That is the capitalist reply to the Socialist vote in the late elections. Is it not enough for you? And what shall be your answer to that brutal threat, workmen of America! Will you cringe and tremble? Or, will you be MEN to hurl back this challenge to mortal combat?
 Yes, you capitalist robbers now in power, yours is the Government for the present. We know it. Go on. Add to your army and your navy. Provide your Gatlings. Shoot us as you have done at Hazelton, at Buffalo, at Albany, at St. Louis, at Coeur d'Alene.
 But don't forget. WE ARE THE MAJORITY AND WE WILL VOTE YOU DOWN AND OUT. THAT IS INEVITABLE in spite of your sword.
 WE ARE COMING, TEN MILLION STRONG. WE THE WORKERS. WE ARE INEVITABLE!!

SOCIALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

never losing an opportunity to explain to the House the relation which bills that affect capital or labor interests may bear upon the Socialist doctrine. Usually these speeches have taken the form of harangues against capital and capitalism, and the fact has been emphasized over and over again that Socialism is a class movement; references have been frequent as to what "my class" stands for, and what "my class" propose to do, and assaults on "your class," with declarations that the Socialist warfare will be kept up until "my class" drives "your class" out of business.
 "Carey and MacCartney have often proved very wearisome to their fellow legislators, not so much because of their exploitation of Socialist theories, which is generously tolerated and seldom met by argument, as by the extreme, often bitter and stinging character of their vocabulary. It is not improbable that they sometimes drive away support from their measures by the personal antagonisms they arouse by this method in debate."
 Always Loyal to Their Class.
 "The legislative records of Messrs. Carey and MacCartney have each year been systematically distributed throughout the state among wage-earners, particularly among trades unionists. The party leaders have endeavored to impress upon this class of voters that the Socialist members of the Legislature were the only ones upon whom they could rely in season and out of season to fight their battles; that while Democrats or Republicans might make platform pledges of friendship for the workingman, it has been impossible to depend upon them invariably to stand by these promises. They pointed the "finger of scorn" at such prominent Democrats as William S. McNary, the chairman of the Democratic state committee, for his record on matters which they were able to say were in contradiction of the Democratic platform.
 "But they were able to say of Carey

and MacCartney that no pressure of party expediency or personal corporate interest had served to swerve them from the principles to which they were pledged before election. This holding up of Carey and MacCartney as the only real friends of the workingman whose record was consistent throughout, no doubt reacted with favor upon the Socialists as a party. The Socialist leaders, at any rate, estimate the agitation of these two men at the State House, where their speeches naturally attract more attention than those of mere orators upon the stump, to have been a factor of great importance in spreading a favorable impression of Socialism among the wage-earners of the state."
 How Campaign Funds are Raised.
 "The party, in the absence of very many capitalists in its membership, relies upon a primitive method of obtaining the chief means to pay its expenses. It is a scheme of selling due stamps to all members. The national organization sells these stamps to the state committee for 5 cents each; the state committee, in turn, sells them to the local town or city committee for 10 cents, retaining 5 cents for the state campaign expenses; the town committee sells the stamps to the individual members of the Socialist clubs for whatever price they may agree upon, retaining the excess above 10 cents for local expenses.
 "In a great many instances a small admission fee—10 or 15 cents—was charged at the mass meetings during the campaign, the proceeds going to pay the expenses of the speakers; in some cases a fee of \$50 was paid to speakers from outside the state, whose only means of livelihood is said to be the propagation of Socialist doctrines. The charge of an admission fee does not seem to have operated to keep audiences away from the Socialist meetings, which, in several instances the past fall, were crowded affairs, while the rallies of both the Republicans and Democrats in the same cities were slenderly attended."

Poor Men, of Course.
 "The leaders of the Socialist Party are, of course, poor men. Occasionally one finds a stout believer in the Socialist dogma who is apparently a prosperous business man; probably the most conspicuous example of this type in Massachusetts is "Sam" Jones of Springfield, who has made a snug fortune out of the night lunch-cart business, from which he has now retired and is a broker in mining stocks.
 "Messrs. Carey and MacCartney have no visible means of support except the \$750 salaries they draw as members of the Legislature; they live simply and it is doubtless adequate to supply their actual needs. George H. Wrenn, the party's candidate for Governor in 1901, is a cigarmaker, and is working now at his trade. Patrick Mahoney, the official head of the party in Boston, is also a cigar maker, and was recently elected president of the Cigarmakers' Union by a very substantial majority. The fight against him was made on the ground that he was a Socialist, and the anti-Socialists in the organization were badly beaten. John C. Chase, the candidate for Governor in 1902, is a shoemaker by trade, and Mayor-elect Coulter of Brockton, when he retired from his former term in the mayoralty, went back to his trade as a plumber."
 William Mally.
 The party has a modestly paid official in the person of William Mally, who holds the position of secretary of the central organization of Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts, which has a headquarters in a little room 12x12 feet in size on the top floor of the Winthrop building. Mr. Mally is the official propagandist of the party in this state. He devotes his time to the circulation of Socialist literature, assisting in the organization of Socialist clubs, speechmaking, and corresponding for various Socialist publications upon the progress of the cause in Massachusetts.
 "He was born in Pittsburg in 1871, but got a common-school education in England, and then returned to America, where he began working in the Illinois coal mines. He was a miner in Alabama for six years, became prominent in the labor movement, and finally took up the work of an organizer for the Socialist Party. He has been an editor of various Socialist organs."
 Socialist Rally and Parade in Brockton.
 "There happened to be a Socialist rally on an evening recently when The Herald man was in Brockton a few days before the city election. About 200 were counted in the line of paraders, who marched from the Socialist headquarters to the hall where the speaking was to be done. There were no carriages, and a placard borne aloft truthfully informed the populace that "Our speakers walk." There were banners and rallying cries painted thereon which it was not necessary to endorse in order to admit that there was certainly no more buncombe about them than is ordi-

narily displayed when legions of either of the old parties turn out in this style.
 "The men in the line looked what they doubtless were—typical American workmen. They didn't wear tailor-made clothing, but they were well clad, and they were good natured and enthusiastic without being boisterous. They only made a portion of the audience which filled a hall that would probably seat 2,000 persons. It was not a gathering of college educated men and women, but if it had been transported to Tremont Temple and advertised as a Republican rally there would have been very little of the incongruous in its appearance. It was fully up to the average in general intelligence of audiences that applaud everything the speakers say at the rallies of the old parties. It was plainly not a gathering of citizens to be dismissed with a sneer as a lot of cranks and anarchists, and it is probable that there were a good many present who did not call themselves Socialists, but who were in a receptive frame of mind toward Socialist theories."
 Trades Unions in Brockton.
 "The trades-union movement and the Socialist movement in Brockton are almost identical, so far, at least as the shoe factories are concerned, and though there are Democratic trades-unionists prominent among them being Gerry Brown, they have made little headway and the growth of trades-unionism in Brockton has undoubtedly been a potent factor in the spread of Socialism and the building up of the Socialist Party."
 Socialism and the Unions in Haverhill.
 "The shoe factories of Haverhill are now pretty thoroughly unionized, and the trades union idea has, as in Brockton, been rapidly extending to all classes of wage workers and those employed at moderate salaries. The retail clerks, for instance, are organized into a union, and in the stores where they are employed they push union made goods, working in co-operation with other unions to stimulate the trade in these goods.
 "As elsewhere, the relation between the trades union movement and the Socialist movement is so intimate that it cannot be ignored in accounting for the latter. The business agent of the Shoe Workers' Union of Haverhill, which includes all the shoe workers—for in Haverhill 'scab' labor is not tolerated by the union, and the shops have had to recognize the union principle—is ex-Representative Louis M. Scates. He is also the chairman of the Haverhill Socialist city committee.
 "The office used by him as the headquarters of the union, and where he transacts his business, is placarded with Socialistic literature and admonitions to support Socialistic candidates. Mr. Scates thinks that about 75 per cent. of the workers in the shoe factories are Socialists, and while here is theoretically no politics in the labor union, in this instance the 25 per cent. who are not Socialists evidently have no formidable objections to Mr. Scates holding both positions."

Why Is Lynn Backward?
 "A question very frequently asked by observers of the rise of Socialism in Haverhill and Brockton, where it is usually attributed to peculiar conditions surrounding the shoe industry, is as to why Lynn, the other great shoe city of the state, should not also have become infected with the Socialist fever. A study of conditions existing in Lynn, based upon interviews with Republican and Socialist leaders, and the returns of the last election do not justify an assumption that this city may not show increasing Socialist strength in the future, notwithstanding the evident slowness with which it has thus far progressed.
 "Numerous reasons are assigned for the failure of the Socialists to show appreciable progress in Lynn prior to the last campaign, notwithstanding the superficial fact that the industrial conditions are practically those of Haverhill and Brockton. One reason given is similar to that which is offered for the slow growth of the Socialist Party in Holyoke, namely, that the knowledge possessed by the workmen of Lynn of Socialism was given them chiefly by the agitators of the Socialist Labor Party.
 "William C. Wheeler, for some time president of the Central Labor Union, is a well known Republican. He was succeeded at the last election of officers by Elmer F. Robinson, formerly a Republican, but now chairman of the Socialist city committee. Martin V. Ruggles, secretary of the C. L. U., is also prominent in the Socialist movement.
 "Lynn, while now pretty thoroughly trades unionized, has been slower to get into line with the trades union movement than have Haverhill and Brockton, and this is given by the Socialist leaders of the city as one reason for the slow growth of their cause. Now that the C. L. U. is officered by Socialists, and the trades union movement is spreading, they expect to see the Socialism increase from now on steadily."

Fall River Also Backward.
 "Fall River furnishes a striking example of a great industrial centre in which the Socialist movement has not yet obtained what may be termed even a foothold. The slow progress of the movement there is in marked contrast with the showing made in the election returns, not only of smaller cities like Haverhill and Brockton, which are dominated by a single industry, but of such places as Springfield and Worcester, where the industries are diversified, and even of Lowell and Lawrence, where the population is similar and the wage-earners are employed in kindred manufactures. For this reason it is particularly interesting to inquire whether Fall River is hostile to the growth of Socialism, or whether the growth there has been retarded by causes which time may overcome."
 Causes That Retard Socialism.
 "The causes which appear to have operated most forcibly to retard the growth of the Socialist movement in Fall River may be set down under three heads. First, the trades-union movement (which is bound up and is practically identical with the Socialist movement in Haverhill and Brockton, and is becoming increasingly so in other industrial centers) is not so powerful along the same general lines as it is in other manufacturing cities; second, the trades-unions, to the extent which they do exist and exert an influence upon the industrial life of the city, have become prejudiced against the political feature of the Socialist movement on account of the bitter antagonism of the Socialist Labor Party to the trades-union idea; third, the great bulk of the wage-earners of Fall River are French Canadians, who, for various reasons, have not, either there or in other textile cities, yet shown an inclination to take kindly to the Socialist propaganda."
 Holyoke Too, Same Cause.
 "While the population of Holyoke is 17,000 less than that of Springfield, its population of foreign birth or parentage is both actually and relatively much larger. The percentage of persons of foreign birth or parentage in Springfield is 54.3; in Holyoke it is 83.2. Notwithstanding this fact, the vote for Berry, Socialist Labor candidate for Governor, and Chase, Social-

ist candidate, combined, was less than half the vote given Chase in Springfield.
 It would hardly be legitimate, however, to argue from this that there was anything inherently hostile to the growth of Socialism in the soil of Holyoke. The Socialist Labor Party has been, probably, relatively stronger in that city than anywhere else in the state, and it has kept its strength intact there longer than elsewhere. In 1901 Berry polled 248 votes in Holyoke, and Wrenn 291. In 1902 the Socialists proper nearly doubled their vote, Chase receiving 373.
 One of the principal leaders of the Socialist Labor Party, Moritz Ruther, lives in Holyoke, and his personal influence has done much to keep his party alive. The conflict between these two wings of the Socialist movement has been unceasing and bitter, and, according to most accounts, the two parties have been more hostile in fighting each other than they have been in antagonizing the old parties.
 The result has been, naturally, to produce much confusion among the workmen, to whom each has looked for converts, so that the advance of the cause in general has been disproportionate to the population it might be expected to draw from.

Populist will say, "I told you so," and then follows a weather-beaten story.
 When you ask the Republican if he is getting more than a hard, pinched living out of existing prosperity, he will say "No." The Democrats will say, "That's a fact; but if Bryan—" etc., etc. The Populist, well, everybody is kicking the Populist, now that he is dead. The Populist meant all right, but he was loaded up with the wrong ammunition.
 In my experience I have found a great many people, claiming to be Socialists who contented for municipal ownership, public ownership of public utilities, etc. Their idea of Socialism is to get everything at a low cost.
 These people generally will say there is a class-struggle in society, but by their acts and contentions they prove that they do not comprehend the full meaning of the terms they use. These people generally favor the purchase of street car properties, railroads, etc., giving their bonds at a low rate of interest.
 They will give their support to any party that will promise to take over such properties in such a manner. It seems useless to talk to these people about revolutionary Socialism. The word revolution fills their minds with terror. They do not seem to know that armed conflicts are mere incidents to the deeper and broader movement to which we apply the term revolution.
 I find most of these people believe New Zealandism a good example of Socialism, and all of them think we have a splendid example of pure Socialism in the postoffice system.
 Such people will not listen to an explanation of the difference between their examples of Socialism and Scientific Socialism.
 They will tell me that they can never support such Socialism as I contend for, because we are too narrow, too abusive, too intolerant, etc.
 They dwell upon the ethical and religious phases of life and ignore the facts of economic development.
 I have here made a plain, impersonal statement of my experience and observations. I am not calling anybody's motives in question. I have nothing to do with their motives, I care nothing about their motives, but I am interested in knowing why these people act in the way in which they do.
 My inquiries have developed the fact, that with few exceptions such people have been diligent readers of "The Appeal to Reason" and such literature as the "Appeal" management sends out.
 Neither the "Appeal" nor the literature kept in store there, teaches the class struggle. Readers of the "Appeal" who confine their investigations to lines marked out by the "Appeal" will never know anything about the constant and irresolvable conflict that is raging in modern society between the working class and the idle class.
 Continued on page Three.

The 'Appeal' In Line

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 15, 1903.
 Editor The Socialist.
 I have been asked to relate some of my experiences in canvassing for Socialist papers. The feature of my experience that is most interesting to me is the readiness with which all classes admit our chief contention, that the worker shall get the product of his toil. Practically no one denies this. I have found Republican workers to be the most patient listeners. Democratic workers want to try the Democratic party once more. If they are to be shot they want a Democratic administration to superintend the job. The Populists always want me to listen to their doleful tales of countless wrongs.
 I believe that the intelligent wage-worker who has lost all hope of rising as an individual, is the quickest to comprehend our philosophy and the importance of the Socialist movement.
 When you approach the workers upon the subject of their economic dependence, the Republican will say: "Oh, we are doing well enough now." The Democrat will say: "I know we are slaves, but if Bryan had won we should be much better off." The

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 Twenty yearly subscription cards for five dollars. Twenty-five cents each. You persuade some person to buy one. He writes his name and address on one side, puts a one-cent stamp on the other side, mails it and "Comrade" Madden and The Socialist "will do the rest." A receipt and an order all in one.
 Just one month in which to place our Socialist cartoons before 10,000 pairs of new eyes. Cartoons warranted to make the blind see, the deaf hear and the lame walk. Let your orders come. We are ready.

PARTY NEWS

LOCAL NOTES.

Sunday evening, February 1st, at Carpenters' Hall, Dr. Titus and Claude Knight will debate the question, "Should Socialists Join the Trades Unions?" This debate promises to be very exciting, as many mooted points will undoubtedly be discussed pro and con.

The next regular business meeting of Central Branch will be held on Friday, Feb. 6 at 8 p. m., at headquarters. Three committees for the C. C. C. will be elected and other important business transacted. All members of the branch are invited to attend as a novelty.

At the meeting will be discussed a message from the C. C. C. regarding the Spokane matter.

Notice is hereby given to everyone that all nominations for member of the Local Quorum of the State Committee must be in the hands of the Local Secretary not later than Feb. 9th.

Ross Branch business and propaganda meetings are held in Ross Hall on Sundays at 2:30 p. m.

Ballard comrades seem to be doing well with their meetings. Maccaheens' Hall, at 4 p. m.

NEWS AND NOTES.

"We have some 15,000 workers in the employment of the Glasgow council, and every further piece of municipal expansion adds to the number. Many of these workers are organized and are exercising more and more political influence in the return of their own creatures to the council. The candidate for their support is not the man who will look after the interests of the city, but he who will promise most to the employees of the council. The best interest of the city is a secondary consideration. In fact, these workers cannot see the city's interest except through their own, while the more vigilant of them work for the return of candidates who will assist return of their friends into corporation jobs. A Labor candidate publicly boasted on the hustings that he had got so many men municipal employment during his term of office, which means that we have Tammany here. And we are likely to have more of it in the future."—Land Values, Glasgow.

Postmaster General Payne declares that the U. S. P. O. will not allow the Union Label to be exposed on matter passing through the United States mail. The old saying that "beauty is only skin deep" is thereby well illustrated.

The resolution of the Colorado S. E. C. to the effect that all Socialist speakers in the state must hold cards issued by the state committee has aroused considerable protest. While there is no doubt that much confusion is arising from the "free lance" lecturing in that it tends to defeat proper organization, on the other hand, the adoption of such a resolution tends too much in the other direction. A state committee or in fact any Socialist committee, is simply the servant of the power that creates it. If a committee believes in a certain line of action for the body that gave it birth, it should recommend, not command.

"Lassalle said 'You can't produce a revolution with eau de Cologne.' Every labor strike is a battle in the class war, an outbreak in the social revolution."—Debs.

The comrades of Pinon, Colorado, have been claiming to "hold the record" for the Socialist vote in the country, that precinct having given in the November election 44 votes for the Socialist Party, as against 10 Republican, 16 Democratic, and 10 scattering. The claim has called out several counter-claims. Comrade Quinn of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, reports that one precinct in Luzerne county gave 51 Socialist votes to 7 Republican and 10 Democratic and that another gave 96 Socialist to 8 Republican and 31 Democratic. Comrade Merrill of Haverhill, Mass., calls attention to his precinct, which in the city election of December 2d, gave 426 Socialist votes to 124 Republican and 121 Democratic. Comrade Burke of Brockton, Mass., reports the vote, also in the city election, of one precinct of Brockton as being, Socialist, 330; Republican, 89, and Democratic, 60.

Savage Basin, in San Miguel county, Colorado, takes the cake in the West—110 votes for Socialist Party, 13 Republican and 17 Democratic. It looks as though Colorado had the banner yet—"Alliance of the Rockies."

That's all good, comrades, but how does this from Washington strike you? Cokedale precinct cast 15 Socialist, 2 S. L. P., 3 Republican, 1 Democratic, and beside has 23 more members in the Local who have not been in the state long enough to vote. Send that banner out here, please.

Ohio has 42 local branches and 900 members. Kansas Socialists held a jollification meeting at Topeka, January 22nd, over election results in other states. It may be of interest to comrades to know that the Socialist Party of America is about the same as the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Comrade A. M. Simons speaks in Milwaukee February 1st, subject, "Socialism and American History."

The Socialist pot seems to be boiling all over Wisconsin. Everywhere they are preparing to enter the municipal elections as Socialists.

Father Hagerty spoke in Spokane last week. He is now in British Columbia. From there he goes to Montana. He writes he can fill further dates in Washington in February if we want him.

"Who is not with us is against us" Political lines will be drawn to the highest tension with the Socialists in the future. Personal friendship will cut no figure. Plutocracy has thrown down the gauntlet and we accept the challenge. Our personal friends who accept capitalistic nominations are opposed to us and have no right to

expect anything from us. They will receive nothing—Montana "Socialist."

"Jean Jaures, one of the Socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, has been elected vice-president of the chamber."—Iowa Socialist.

A ministerial Socialist, comrade, whose leader, Millerand, accepted a position in a capitalist cabinet and made no protest to its sending the troops to suppress a miners' strike. Surely, you don't think his election a victory for Socialism?

Spokane, Wash., comrades held a city convention last Sunday. Some twenty persons present were allowed to participate in the convention on signing pledge of membership when convention was called to order.

The platform, to be found elsewhere, is rather tame. It consists almost wholly of ten pledges; some good and some indifferent, but in a platform, all open to the objections raised by "Forward March" in a recent article in "The Socialist," i. e., they are likely to obscure the lines of the class struggle and open up temptation to make a mere bid for votes. Socialists have nothing to gain by any policy which does not throw the lime-light on the class struggle and show every man where his interests lie. When a man enters the Socialist Party or votes the Socialist ticket he should do so with the clear understanding that it is a WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT, and that if he is a "business man" he must be prepared to lay his "business interests" on the altar. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Therefore, must our platforms, our pledges, our utterances be explicit, be directed primarily to the Working Class,—as a means of education and not merely to catch their votes. The latter course will lead to some condition similar to that described by "Land Values," Glasgow, in this column.

J. Edward Bird, a lawyer and prominent member of the Socialist Party, supported Mr. Foley in a few well chosen remarks.—Vancouver, B. C., "Independent."

Here's a chance for the B. C. comrades. Either a lie or a Bird should be "nailed to the cross" with a few well chosen remarks."

Socialists of Butte have issued a call for a city convention. Delegates are elected through primaries. Keep your eyes open, boys, and see that only members of the Socialist Party vote.

Blacksmiths & Helpers' union No. 144, Anaconda, Mont., thinks "it is a poor union man who is not a Socialist." The non-Socialist union man is getting scarcer every day, too.

In Tokio, Japan, last year there were 40,000 deaths, 40 per cent. being children.

"The Labor World" of Tokio, Japan, comes out with a brand new cover and it celebrates the occasion by using the muzzled workman appearing with the article on the surplus in "The Socialist" some time ago.

Our Japanese comrades are struggling against great odds, but they are making headway. Four of their number are on an agitation tour this month. Keep up the fight. The workers of the world will unite to claim their own.

"Voerwerts," Berlin, reports the election of 215 Socialists in 117 German cities. In eleven of these the entire Socialist ticket was elected. Saxony keeps ahead of all other German states. In one city the Emperor's speech was used against the Socialists. Result—Socialist vote doubled. His anti-Socialist speeches are being circulated in the army and in the workshops throughout Germany. In one city the Socialist candidate received 136 votes and his opponent 4. That beats Cokedale's record. Washington, The Austrian Railway Employees' convention approved the Socialist railway bill now before parliament.

Moscow, Russia, iron works have shut down, throwing 20,000 men out of employment and on the heels of this come the news that \$2,500,000 of machinery will be shipped from Chicago to southern Russia this month and next.

William Thurston Brown is now speaking in Ohio.

Erie, Pa., comrades have put up a city ticket.

Comrade Chase spoke to 700 people in Lewiston, Maine, recently.

In Greater New York 2,500 infants were abandoned by their mothers in one year, and yet we are told that Socialism would destroy the home.

The Oregon state committee asks the Socialists of the first district, "Shall Socialists nominate a man for Congress?" That's what Socialists nominate most everywhere, so it ought not take long to decide.

James ONeal, state secretary for Indiana, has resigned to take charge of the lecture engagements of Comrades Strickland and Jones in Colorado.

to join our movement, let them get out of the old party movement first; let them resign their capitalist jobs in the legislatures. Not being elected on a straight Socialist ticket they can not go on the floor of the legislature as avowed Socialists, and if they pretend to do so, they will make a lamentable failure of it. We want neither deception nor hypocrisy.

"Some weeks ago Herr Jacob, one of the most influential members of the radical Liberal Party in Germany, representing the district of Schleswig in the German Reichstag, resigned as a member of the German parliament, much to the surprise of the old party politicians.

"As reason for his resignation Mr. Jacob gave the following: "I resign as member of the Reichstag, because I am determined to get out of the Liberal Party and will henceforth fight under the banner of the Social Democratic Party. If I can not be elected on the straight Socialist ticket I do not wish to continue my work in parliament."

"This is straight goods. Let us not have any capitalist-Socialist hash in politics, because it will work mischief and confusion.

"Straight Socialist Party politics, clear class conscious work without any utopian misconception of our historical mission—this is the need of the hour."—St. Louis "Labor."

That portion of the army bill providing for a "reserve force" of 100,000 men, in reality an increase in the standing army, has been stricken out. We ought not to congratulate ourselves too soon, however. At Hastings, King Alfred, following William the Conqueror, feigning retreat, got a "biff in the eye" that "put him out of business."

Cleveland, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council will increase its per capita tax in order to improve "The Cleveland Citizen."

Wilshire won out last night in his debate with Prof. Seligman of Columbia University. Cooper Union, where the debate was held was filled to overflowing. There were at least 6,000 to 7,000 people there and Wilshire had a walk-over, although he only talked of the "unemployed problem" which as you know, is his hobby.—Letter from Chas. Ufert.

A Local has been organized at Ashland, Kentucky. Owen Bowen, organizer.

Nelson Township, Cloud County, Kan., polled 4 Socialist votes two years ago; this year 23.

Yuma, Ariz., none last year, 97 this year.

"I may be pardoned if I say that I was never a victim of the New Zealand disease. I never shared this delusion and never believed in a short cut to Socialism. I have always believed, and still believe—aye! more, I know that there is but one way—the class struggle—and that one might as well expect to pick figs from thistles as to find Socialism or even a true Socialist movement in a new country where the economic development has not yet accentuated the class struggle sufficiently to develop a class feeling among the toilers. The man who finds Socialism in such a country will by that simple act destroy the foundations of Marxian Socialism—foundations that can never be weakened."—Robert Rives La Monte in a letter to "The Comrade" from New Zealand.

JUST AS GOOD FOR FEB. 1. Cicero, Wash., Dec. 29, 1902. "The Socialist."

Dear Comrade: Xmas has come and gone again, and we find ourselves face to face with the beginning of a new year. Now let every Socialist make firm resolution that he will stand primarily for working class Socialism as a political movement, and that he will keep hammering the nail into the think-tanks of his co-workers until it becomes imbedded to such an extent that they will refuse to be diverted from this first of all practical essentials. We can best accomplish this by securing subscriptions to "The Socialist." Any permanent results to be derived from our efforts in the past will depend largely upon the way we exert our efforts in the future. So if we secure subscriptions to "The Socialist" we can feel assured that we have accomplished a permanent result.

Wishing you all a happy New Year, I remain, Yours fraternally, F. H. VANDERHOOF.

Our advertisers have found out that Socialists help those that help them. Socialists have to eat and wear clothes just like the capitalist rabble.

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SPOKANE MUNICIPAL CONVENTION

Straight Account of the Facts, reported by the Secretary of the Convention. A new method of Fusion. Platform contains as little Socialism as possible. Several candidates not members of the Party.

The Socialists of Spokane held a city convention on Sunday afternoon, January 18. At 2 p. m. that afternoon, at the headquarters, E 115 Sprague avenue, there gathered together Socialists, Populists, Trades Unionists, etc.; all with the intention of participating in the convention and being well represented on the proposed ticket. There were in all about 85 people and 65 took part in the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Joseph Gilbert, who was elected chairman. E. B. Ault was elected secretary. Mr. Gilbert, on assuming the chair, spoke at some length, expressing his gratification at the large attendance, and welcoming all to the Socialist party. He concluded his remarks by saying (without the sanction of the Local and without a hint of such a course being intended):

"We invite all who are in sympathy with us to come forward and sign the pledge of membership, which reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party," and take part in this convention."

There was a rush immediately and over 20 stepped forward and signed their names to a sheet of paper attached to the pledge of membership. Many of them were particular to ascertain that such signature did not commit them to membership in the local and the payment of dues. This is a violation of the state constitution and the by-laws of Local Spokane. These people, who did not wish to become members of the party, took an active part in the convention and were well represented on the ticket put forth.

The committee on platform and resolutions submitted the following, which was accepted, there being no objection:

SPOKANE MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.
The Socialist Party of Spokane in convention assembled hereby declares its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, as declared and set forth in the state and national platforms.

We believe Socialism to be the settlement of the labor problem, and that it will provide an ethical construction of society, whereby equal and exact justice will be meted out to every individual. We believe in the abolition of the wage system, and the substitution thereof of the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Recognizing, however, that it is not within the power of a municipality to bring about full economic freedom, we nevertheless believe that the powers of municipal government should be exerted in that direction as far as the present capitalistic system will permit; and, therefore, if elected, we pledge ourselves to carry out the following:

1. Whereas, The city of Spokane is so favorably situated as to possess a great natural water power; we favor the use of this natural force in providing for the wants of the community, by the public ownership and operation of electric plants and all other public utilities requiring municipal franchises. The revenue derived from the operation of such industries to be applied wholly to the shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages of employes, and to securing

greater efficiency and diminished rates to the consumers. We are unalterably opposed to the granting of any public franchise whatsoever.

2. The establishment of a free municipal labor bureau.
3. The abolition of the contract system on public works of every description, all work to be done direct by the city.
4. Extension of the eight-hour work day to all municipal employes, and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages. Union labor to be given preference in every instance whatsoever.
5. Abolition of all property qualifications for the exercise of the franchise, or the holding of any public office whatsoever.
6. Adequate free hospital service, with no taint of charity, actual or implied.
7. The maintenance of a free public library building situated in a central and desirable locality, and commensurate with the demands of the community.

8. We are unalterably opposed to making this community a partner to vice and crime and believe in a strict and impartial enforcement of the law.

9. The adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

10. Amendment of the City Charter as may be necessary to carry out these, and all other measures demanded by the citizens of this community.

You will notice that all mention of the working class, and of the working class character of our party is omitted, purposely. It may seem strange that there was no opposition in the convention, to all these proceedings; but that is easily explained. The whole matter was threshed out in a caucus of the Socialists of Spokane, held December 28, and called by Gilbert without the knowledge of the local as a body. At this meeting, those members of the local who were for clear, uncompromising action, brought up and passed a resolution,—after a vigorous debate,—providing that all nominees of the Socialist Party in the city election should have been members of the party for one year or more. This made the opportunists howl. They immediately tried to secure a reconsideration of the motion. After Gilbert and Strout, representing that the life of "THE NEW TIME" depended on the Socialist Party presenting a full city ticket, and that on the success of "THE NEW TIME" depended their living, and beseeching the assembled members not to proceed with such a fatal policy, Gilbert was called to the chair and while there asked several members who had voted in favor of the resolution to move to reconsider, and at last succeeded in getting such a motion, a reconsideration, and the death of the resolution. The strength of the opposition to a policy of opportunism was shown to be insufficient to govern the local and as a consequence, not wishing to raise a disturbance in the convention, most of them took no part in the convention.

THE TICKET.
Councilmen, Second Ward—Joseph Cullen, plumber; O. Lund, hotel proprietor.
Councilmen, Third Ward—Charles Montague, plumber; Thomas Murphy, plumber.
Councilmen, Fourth Ward—W. H. Tupper, printer; L. Weise, shoemaker.
Councilmen, Fifth Ward—C. H. Bungay, tinner; C. A. Askwith, iron contractor; T. G. Walker, carpenter.

T. G. Walker in the First ward is not a member of the party and has refused to join in a regular manner. Charles Montague and Thomas Murphy, in the Third ward, took no part in the convention, whatever, were not present, and have never even signed the pledge of membership. Murphy has subsequently refused to accept nomination.

C. H. Bungay and C. A. Askwith are not members of the party, having never been accepted as members by Local Spokane.

E. B. AULT.

You are doing grand work for Socialism in your stand against California fusion. Socialism is for labor from top to bottom, and stands with open arms for all. The little stream can never turn the big river from its course.

HARRY COLAN.

"Socialism is coming like an avalanche in America. The trusts are solving what was the only great difficulty, that is, the organization of production. They are organizing it in advance for the people to take possession."—Rev. Dr. G. Monroe-Royce.

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7:35 p. m. Everett, Whatcom, New Westminster, Rockport and Anacortes
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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

THE "APPEAL" IN LINE—Cont. from page 2

If the "Appeal" is right it ought to welcome criticism, for such criticism will enable the "Appeal" to illuminate its view of the case.

If the "Appeal" has taken an untenable position the sooner this can be demonstrated the better.

All Socialists should desire to know the truth.

I favor just criticism, because I believe that any institution or agency that cannot resist such criticism has no right to exist.

Respectfully,
D. BURGESS.

If the "Appeal" continues on the lines it follows in its last (or Populist) issue, Comrade Burgess, we shall have no more occasion for criticism, but only heartiest approval. It appears literally to have turned over a new leaf. This last issue contains more Socialism than we ever saw in all its previous issues put together and is truly a splendid specimen of what a Socialist propaganda paper should be.—Ed.

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Black Sicilian, 32 inches wide, regular \$1.00 quality; White Sale price	69c	Wool Shirt Waists, good quality, black French flannel, worth \$1.25; each	59c
54-inch Broadcloths, worth \$1.39 a yard, the yard	94c	Women's Fast Black Double Heel and Toe Hose, always sold at 3 pairs for 50c; pair	10c
Val Laces and Beading, 500 pieces on sale tomorrow; none worth less than 7 1/2c and up to 12 1/2c a yard; Tuesday, the yard	5c	Children's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, regular price 15c; the pair	10c
Fancy Ribbons, 4 inches wide, regular price 18c; the yard	10c	Women's Jersey Ribbed Cotton Pants and Vests, regular 40c grade, each	25c
Nazareth Waists for boys and girls, all ages; each	19c	Black Kersey All-Wool Skirts, seven gores, full flare, our regular \$5.00 grade; each	\$3.25
Seamless Sanitary Napkins, one-half dozen in a box, the box	15c		

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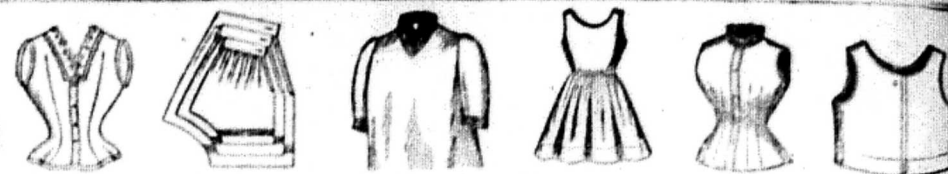
Fancy Budded Oranges that you pay 20c a dozen for; our price	10c	Heavy Syrup Table Fruits—pears, peaches, apricots and plums; the can	12 1/2c	Vermont Maple Sugar, the pound	12 1/2c
Fancy Lemons, the dozen	5c	Eagle Chocolate, one-pound package	25c	Good Apples, three pounds for	5c
Economy Cream, the can	8c			Emerald Soap, the bar	3c

120-122-124 Pike Street
Cor. Second Avenue

THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE

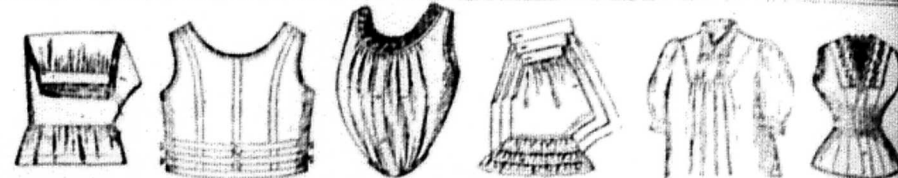
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Lot 1
13c



Can You afford to waste time making these garments offered at 13c? Don't trust these cuts. Come and see the goods.

Lot 2
18c



So well done for so little money is a marvel. The garments speak for themselves. Listen to them.

Lot 3
28c



A triumph of modern industry. Take as many garments in this assortment as you wish, except the gowns. Only one to a customer.

Lot 4
59c



These pictures give but a hint of the great values offered at this sale. Chances like this are seldom found. Take your choice.

Lot 5
79c



If you have any doubt about great value for little money, come and see our goods. Only at this sale can you get so good value.

Lot 6
\$1.00



Latest styles and shapes. If you fail to supply yourself now, you won't get another chance. Take a few while they last.

Correspondence

ANOTHER FARMER.
Mold, Wash., Nov. 6th, 1902.
"The Socialist."
Enclosed fifty (50) cents. Please send me "The Socialist" for a year; also I want to join the Socialist party and with the comrades stand or fall, if a farmer that loves justice and fair play would be acceptable. I can stand no more Morganism and trust rule. I did not vote this year and several other farmers did likewise because there was no Socialist ticket here.
Very respectfully,
A FARMER.

There was a Socialist state ticket and you will see to it that there is a county ticket next time.—Ed.
HEADQUARTERS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Frank Simpson, Chairman.
J. Davidson, Secretary.

Seattle "Socialist."
Dear Comrades: We will have a city election here next April, at which time a full set of city officials will be voted for, and there is already some talk of placing a Union Labor Party ticket in the field, engineered, as is usually the case, by small fry politicians who expect to get a political job thereby. Our local is composed of active, aggressive, workers, many of whom belong to trades unions and practically all are workingmen, but we have always been opposed to the fusion policy of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Locals. The question as to what action we should take at the coming election was discussed at a recent meeting of the Local at which there was a large attendance, and it was unanimously resolved that we place a full ticket in nomination, regardless of what action may be taken by the Union Labor Party. I inform you of our action that the comrades in other sections of the country may know that not all the California comrades have lost their heads over the accidental success of a fake labor party in San Francisco.

In regard to our new constitution and the provision allowing Locals to refrain from making nominations in case a Labor Party placed a ticket in the field I will say that our Local, although it pays dues to the S. E. C. regularly for all its members in good standing, never received notice from the S. E. C. regarding the votes thereon, or time of closing of vote, until about Dec. 1st, when, in answer to an inquiry from our Secretary, the State Secretary stated that the vote would be closed in "Two to Four Weeks." That appeared to be a very indefinite time limit, but we voted on the proposition about the middle of December, and were then informed that we had voted after voting had been closed. There was but one vote cast in our Local in favor of permitting fusion.

Whether this action on the part of the S. E. C. was for the deliberate purpose of defrauding us of our vote on the matter, knowing in advance that we would vote against their fusion scheme, or whether it was due to incompetency, the result has been placed in the position of having endorsed the fusion tactics by a majority of seven, whereas, if we had not been bunched out of our vote, the result would have been a majority of about 30 against.

It is probable that other Locals have been treated in the same manner, and when we consider that several Locals that were bitterly opposed to the fusion tactics refused to vote at all, it is safe to say, that if a full vote were taken on the proposition, it would be so badly defeated that fusion and fusionists would never more be heard of in this state.
Fraternally,
FRANK SIMPSON.

DON'T CALL IT THE "CALIFORNIA SITUATION."

Washington, Cal., Jan. 14, 1903.
Editor Socialist.
The discussion of the Local (more properly the Los Angeles) Socialist Party position towards the Union Labor Party is assuming vast proportions in the Party press to the exclusion of much propaganda matter and what makes matters worse is the stand taken by the majority of the National Quorum. Having carefully read both sides of the question presented in the various papers of our party it seems to me there is no sound reason from a Socialist point of view for the position of our Los Angeles comrades nor the said majority of the National Quorum. It would appear that the desire to temporarily capture votes for the party is of more importance than education of the working class to a true class consciousness. Such tactics belong to the Hearst Democratic Party. To simply get the votes of the Labor Unions while they lacked a knowledge of the real needs of the working class would be poor policy and create more or less confusion in the party. The duty of the Socialist Party at the present stage is primarily education and organization, and if education is to be effective it must be on strict scientific lines. We must adhere to the basic principles and not allow our party to be drawn into side issues nor surrender, nor subordinate our position to any other because it may be Socialist.

The Los Angeles Union Labor Party did not have a Socialist platform, nor was the party a Socialist Party. In fact the platform itself showed plainly that the majority had not yet learned working class needs. Therefore why a class-conscious working class party having a clearly defined policy should stand aside for another party—even it be of the working class—without a definite knowledge of its true needs, is hard to understand.

I hope to see the decision speedily settled with our comrades of Los Angeles in line for a strictly Socialist Party.

As a California Socialist I protest against the party press terming the Los Angeles Local's acts the "California Situation."
Fraternally yours,
THOMAS P. REDMAYNE,
Secretary Local Washington, Cal.

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