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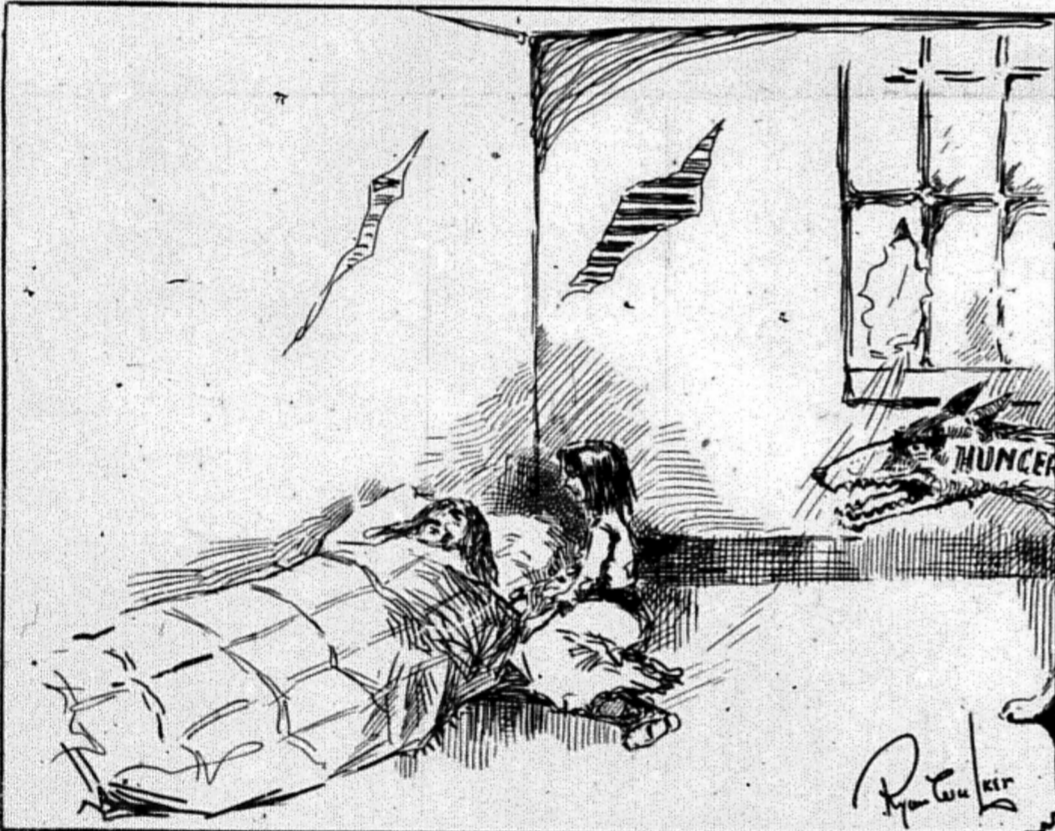
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No. 132

## How Long! Oh Lord, How Long!!



Miss Roosevelt has a Nightmare—and so have some other girls.

### HER ROOM A NIGHTMARE, MISS ROOSEVELT SAYS.

Its Yellow and Blue Make Her Ill, She Declares, and It Is Being Redecorated in Red.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Miss Alice Roosevelt does not admire the new interior decorations of the White House. She is particularly displeased with the color scheme in her room. "A nightmare in yellow and blue," is the way she describes it, and she positively re-

fuses to occupy it. She says it makes her ill to sleep there.

Miss Roosevelt has gone to New York. In her absence the room will be redecorated, with red as the dominant color. She contents herself with passing criticism on the rest of the house, but she insists that as she is the one who is to occupy her room it must suit her.

The room has been cleared of its furnishings, and the work of transforming it is under way.

### INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. MAILLY.

(Written the day after his election as National Secretary.)

Boston, Jan. 31, 1903.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Thursday last, sent its opinion to the legislature as to the establishment of municipal coal and wood yards, as asked for in the resolutions presented by Representative MacCartney. The court is unanimous as to the unconstitutionality of municipal ownership, but six of the seven judges say that in some emergencies, cities and towns could act as an agent to supply people with fuel.

The court takes the ground that under the constitution private property cannot be taken from its owner, except for a public use, that the establishment of a business like the buying or selling of fuel requires the expenditure of money, that the only way to obtain such money is by taxation and that money cannot be raised by taxation except for a public use.

In the course of the opinion the court really attempts to present an argument against Socialism by stating that a system of conducting business by the people collectively is not possible under the constitution.

MacCartney, in an interview upon the subject, said that "the decision cleared the atmosphere and the fight would go on for a constitutional amendment."

The decision is hailed by the Boston "Herald" as a knock-out blow for Socialism, which it says is now "outlawed as a practical policy in Massachusetts, until the constitution is changed" and that this result can hardly be brought about within a generation. The "Herald" continues: "Probably Socialism itself will undergo a radical metamorphosis first."

It is more probable that the next generation will not wait for the constitution to be changed to make So-

cialism a practical policy in the Bay State.

The past week has been the last for introducing bills and the three Socialist members have presented their full quota, all of these being similar to those of former years. MacCartney got ahead of the Republican leaders on Thursday, when he filed a set of resolutions endorsing the employers' liability act introduced by Senator Lodge in the United States senate. The Republicans will now have the pleasure of adopting a Socialist resolution or of declaring against their boss bill.

That the campaign against Socialism in Massachusetts has already begun was shown by a four-column article published in the Boston "Herald" of Monday last. The article was a hodge-podge of distorted facts and culpable misrepresentations; the evident intent being to save the grades unions from being captured by the horrid Socialists.

The article could well have been written by one of several prominent trade union leaders, whose past records are a disgrace to the labor movement, and who can see their finish in the growing tendency of trades unionists to embrace Socialism. In view of the American Federation of Labor convention meeting in Boston next November, it is just likely that the "Herald's" opposition to Socialism is being used as a medium to strengthen the anti-Socialist element in the unions.

As a last resort this will prove a failure. Those who are identified with the Socialist Party in Massachusetts are better trades unionists than their opponents could ever be and the time is past when the actions of a De Leon and similar characters can be cited to keep the workers of Massachusetts away from the political party they be long to, even though men whose reputations now smell to heaven suffer derisively by it.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

### REFERENDUM RECOMMENDED BY "THE WORKER," NEW YORK.

To the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

"Local \_\_\_\_\_ state of \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the constitution, hereby requests that you submit to a referendum vote of the party the following propositions:

1. That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
  2. That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky.
  3. That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be rejected and declared inoperative.
- Five Locals representing three different states must endorse this.

### TO THE PARTY PRESS.

Comrades: In accordance with the action of the National Committee at the meeting just adjourned, the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party on and after February 3, 1903, will be located in Omaha, Neb.

All communications, etc., should be addressed to the National Secretary, Omaha, Nebraska. We ask your aid in giving notice of this change as wide publicity among party members as possible.

(Signed) SAM'L LOVETT, Acting Secretary.

That Methodist professor who proved a workman could live on 12 cents a day is trying to earn his salary. What a fine thing for his capitalist employers if they could reduce wages to 12 cents a day! How profits would grow, if the workers' standard of living was brought down to 12 cents a day! Even the Chinaman would have to stay in China!

### LOCAL NOTES.

Ross Branch Local Seattle gives a "basket social" Saturday evening, February 14th. Every woman will bring a basket lunch and each man the funds with which to purchase it. A jolly time is expected.

Comrade Smart will address meeting at Ross Hall, Sunday, Feb. 15th. Subject: "What Makes History?"

About \$25 per month has been pledged for a city organizer. "Keep a comb!"

A debate between G. N. Hodgdon and Wm. McDevitt will be held at Fremont, 2:30 p. m., Sunday, March 1st. Place of meeting will be announced later.

Comrade C. E. Benway speaks at Carpenters' Hall, Sunday evening, the 15th, on "The Symbolism of the Red Flag and the Stars and Stripes."

The Ballard comrades are hustlers. They will have Hagerty speak for them. Their Sunday afternoon meetings at Macabee's Hall are stirring things.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Seattle, Feb. 10, 1903.

Editor Socialist:

Following nominations have been made to fill the vacancy in the Local Quorum of the State Committee caused by the resignation of Comrade Latimer:

By Local Seattle—John G. Smart, Wm. McDevitt and Wm. Crawford.  
By Local Arlington—Mm. McDevitt and D. D. Whedon.

Regular notices will be sent to Secretaries at once.

Local Arlington has endorsed the referendum call of Local Lyman.

Local Prosser wants it understood that it has no use for fusion.

Local Brush Prairie has added six new members this month: Yelm one, Spanaway one.

Comrade Croston of the State Committee is working hard to get an organizer going in Chehalis county with every prospect of success. Comrade Hart in Clarke and Skamania counties is already organizer and is doing good service. Comrade Nevill of Skamania is stirring things up in Wahkiakum county. Comrade Cameron is at work in Skagit county as organizer, but has not reported results.

Comrade S. P. Walsh is working on organization in Kitsap county. Comrade Burgess has been elected organizer for Local Tacoma and mighty good reports are expected from Commencement Bay. Local Seattle is raising a fund to put a city organizer at work. Local Port Angeles is doing something. They ordered some red doggers but I have not heard whether the "strenuous" mayor arrested them or not. Snohomish county is alive from one end to the other. Chelan county will be heard from before long. Garfield county is to have a convention at Pomeroy on March 7th, for the purpose of organizing a new local. Comrade Harkness proposes to stir up Stevens county.

U. G. MOORE, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Special Despatch

### FATHER HAGERTY

Cannot fulfill Washington Engagements owing to death of his brother.

## WHERE WE STAND NOW

We devote a large portion of our space this week to the official proceedings of the National Committee of the Socialist Party at its second annual meeting.

This committee is composed of one member from each state, who is elected for a term of not more than two years by referendum vote of the entire membership in each state. It may therefore be said to be fairly representative of the whole party. However, its acts are subject to reversal by referendum vote of the entire party in the United States on call of five Locals representing three different states.

This National Committee selects the Headquarters, "subject to a referendum of the Party," and elects a Local Quorum of five from the locality of the Headquarters. It also elects a National Secretary as its executive officer, who works in conjunction with the Local Quorum.

All this forms a very simple and democratic organization. Each state is organized in a similar manner and conducts its own affairs, under a very general supervision of the National Executive.

Expenses are met by dues from every member of the Party. This also is altogether democratic.

Several points will appear to the careful reader of the minutes of the committee this year.

**First Point.** The question of our becoming a Labor Union Party was settled in short order. Mr. De Leon, of the Socialist Labor Party, must be sadly disappointed at the result. He wrote an article a while ago admonishing us that the only logical thing for the Socialist Party to do, was to go over to the unions and allow the industrial or economic fight of the working class to dominate the political fight.

But that is just what we have not done. The St. Louis Quorum, and the National Secretary, who stood for just that thing, were removed even too summarily. Ordinary confidence and courtesy were not shown them.

But this one thing is settled once for all by this session of the National Committee. The Harriman-Los Angeles-St. Louis-Local Quorum proposition, that the Socialist Party give way to a Union Labor Party, is killed dead rather than dead. The free discussion of what was known as "The California Situation" during the last four months had so cleared the atmosphere that no discussion was needed. There was only one opinion. Nothing was needed but a vote. An admirable resolution was passed defining our friendly and co-operative relation to the Labor Unions.

**Second Point.** The significance of the new Headquarters at Omaha, and of the New Local Quorum chosen from the five adjacent states, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri are distinctly agricultural states, and cast a very light Socialist vote, all except South Dakota being practically at the bottom of the percentage list. In these five states, according to the census, there are all told about 250,000 manufacturing wage-workers and \$60,000 farmers. The total Socialist vote in these five states was about 21,000, practically the same as the one state of Illinois, and less than two-thirds that of Massachusetts.

It certainly is significant that such a great industrial center as Chicago, which is also equally an agricultural center, should have been turned down, and Omaha, which is essentially an agricultural center, should have been chosen.

**Third Point.** The fine hand of Walter Thomas Mills. No one can read these minutes without recognizing his dominance in nearly all motions, not withstanding he represented a state which has paid no dues to the National Organization for about a year. The selection of the new Headquarters was no doubt due to his management. He tried hard to get the National Committee to hold this meeting in his school building, at Kansas City, Kansas, and a referendum of the Committee was required to settle the matter. In November, he wrote as follows: "I am convinced that the American frontier—and by this I mean all the territory west of the Missouri River—is sure to lead in the Socialist movement in this country. If the center of agitation does not go farther west than Denver, it will certainly not go farther east than Omaha." The figures of the last vote do not justify this opinion, as our largest vote was in the industrial centers of the east, but this opinion has evidently prevailed in the choice of Omaha by the Committee.

This dominance of one man in the committee has a significance apart from his personality. He stands for a definite program of party tactics. He believes in appealing to all classes alike and he ignores the class struggle as the central element in our political program. In the issue of "The Socialist" dated Sept. 7, 1902, we made and proved this distinct allegation and offered to publish any denial or disproof. It has never been offered.

**Fourth Point.** This whole matter of Headquarters, and therefore of the Local Quorum, will have to be submitted to a referendum of the party. The most acrimonious session of the Committee was that of Saturday evening, when it was decided to ship the Headquarters to Omaha immediately, and not to submit the question to a party referendum, although the words of the constitution are: "Headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a Referendum of the party." This was construed to mean: "Unless reversed by a referendum called for in the usual way by five Locals in three different states." Unquestionably more than five times five Locals will call for the Referendum to decide among several cities, though ultimately the choice will probably narrow down to Omaha and Chicago.

Let it be understood that in what we have said there is no disparagement of the Omaha comrades. They are O. K. But no personal considerations count in a matter of this kind.

The only thing that concerns us is this: Shall our party affairs be administered by a Local Quorum, the majority of whom represent agricultural communities with slight working class instincts or interests, and with a minimum Socialist vote, and who are under the influence of a man who does not deny that he ignores the class struggle as the central element in our political program? Nor should anything we have said be construed as derogatory to the farmers. The proletarian farmers belong with us. But they are not our chief support, nor our first support. The farmers must join a working class party, not the wage workers, join a farmers party. Our organization should be in the hands of those who thoroughly recognize the working class basis of the Socialist Party.

**Fifth Point.** The admirable selection of a National Secretary. William Mailly stands for what is most distinctive and best in the American Socialist movement. Read his biography published elsewhere and read also his declaration of principles on the first page of "The Socialist" two weeks ago. He is a workman, a writer and a doer, in the prime of life, of cosmopolitan experience and sympathies. We believe he will fill the bill.

### THE JUDGE IS KING.

blow from the local court today when Here is a new one. The Socialists can never recover from this "crushing blow"! Let all the judges in the United States try the same knock down and see what will happen. Bismarck failed in Germany. But the Wilkesbarre judges may succeed where the Iron Chancellor failed:

### "Receives Crushing Blow."

"Wilkesbarre, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 7.—The Socialist Party, which found many recruits among the striking miners last summer, received a crushing

its right to nominate candidates for a number of township offices was denied by the judges. The charter of the party was examined by the court and pronounced un-American and not in accord with the spirit of the government."

We are "un-American" are we? It is un-American to demand that men shall not be robbed of what they produce, even if judges and governors support them in their robbing?

All right, then we'll make it Ameri-

can again, that "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" become "inalienable rights."

But go on, judges. We like your actions. It sets a lot of people to thinking. It makes Socialists. Go on!

Next week we shall give considerable attention to the frantic attempts now being made to sidetrack Socialism upon the Democratic switch. For instance, "Boyce's Weekly" alias De-ly Weekly.



# NEBRASKA BREEZES

Oh, who is there among us, of the intellectual breed,  
With a pulse-beat philosophic, who begins to feel his feed,  
And, Napoleon-like, is fixing for the day when he shall lead  
The scattered hosts of labor to "glorious victory"?

If there be such among us, peel your eye to see him "drap"  
When his schemes are ripe for hatching and his brightest hopes on tap;  
For we recognize no leaders, no man our course can map;  
Our Class must find the pathway, whipped by NE-CES-SI-TY.

The day of hero worship and looking for leaders will soon be forgotten history with the working class. They are slowly learning that the enlightened self-interest of each workman is to be the new leader of their class and a leader that can never betray them. NECESSITY must eventually make them all class-conscious and whip them to the straight and narrow path they must follow as a united class whose sole purpose it should be to overthrow the class that fattens upon their labor.

At one of our kitchen conventions the other night after the Socialist speaker had finished an enthusiastic listener exclaimed that "some great leader like Lincoln would soon pop up and lead the Socialists to victory." It was invigorating and amusing to hear the Socialists in the room proceed to set the poor, deluded wage slave right in regard to so-called great men and great leaders. Let us kill off and forever be done with this hellish capitalism, comrades. If there are any leaders in the Socialist movement they had better apply to Roosevelt for a body guard. New blood, new vigor, may come into the Socialist movement daily, but never any leaders. The enlightened class interest of the rank and file of the Socialist party must and will continue to lead the working class movement for the overthrow of capitalism. The history of the Socialist party is teeming with lessons that should act as a powerful discipline to every mother's son who comes into the movement. Let us take these lessons to heart. The San Francisco and St. Louis chapters are the latest; others may follow in their order.

The greatest and most pleasing surprise the Nebraska comrades have experienced since the organization of the state is the news from St. Louis that the national headquarters is to be moved from St. Louis to Omaha. We appreciate the compliment (if the term is permissible), as well as the responsibility that it will impose upon Nebraska. One thing certain, Nebraska will never stand for fusion or the wavering a hair's breadth from pure and simple revolutionary working-class Socialism, unless all the present membership suddenly die off and a new school of "half-bakes" spring up in their place. That all may know how Nebraska stood on the San Francisco blunder, I give below the resolutions drawn up by the Nebraska state committee and endorsed by the Omaha city central committee, and also by the Omaha city convention. Here is the resolution:

January 1st, 1903.

## Resolution Repudiating the Action of the San Francisco Local on Fusion Tactics.

Whereas, We fully recognize that the prime and ultimate object of the international socialistic movement is the complete overthrow of the Capitalistic profit and wage system and all social institutions based thereon, and

Whereas, we fully recognize that the social revolution which must overthrow Capitalism and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth is the mission of the Working Class, and

Whereas, We recognize that to accomplish this mission the Working Class must constitute themselves into a class conscious political organization, distinct from and opposed to all other parties, whether formed by the propertied classes or non-class conscious labor organizations, and

Whereas, In recognition of the aforesaid self-evident truth, by a thorough understanding of the Class Struggle, the prime principle in the program of International Socialism has been clearly set forth as no fusion, alliance or compromise of any description with any other political organization, whatever their pretensions, promises or platform, and

Whereas, Local San Francisco, of California, in refusing to put a straight Socialist ticket in the field at the recent election, and in fusing with a political labor organization distinct from the Socialist party and non-class conscious, has by such action violated the obligation imposed by the pledge of membership in the Socialist party, and repudiated the fundamental principle of the program of International Socialism, and

Whereas, The official organ of Local San Francisco, "The Advance," now defunct—(Ed.) openly advocated this compromising policy and still persists in teaching fusion tactics that have been repudiated by all the class conscious Socialists of the world from Karl Marx down to the present day.

Whereas, District Club No. 1 of Local San Francisco, foreseeing the blunder and fallacy of the San Francisco compromise, but unable to avert it, being in the minority, have, since the election, drawn up resolutions, submitting them to the consideration of the Socialist organizations of the various states, repudiating the action of Local San Francisco, and pointing out clearly the various steps taken by said Local in open violation of Socialist principles and tactics, and repudiating the policy of the official organ, "The Advance," and

Whereas, The Nebraska organization has had a bitter experience in a trying ordeal with non-class conscious political traders domineering the party, openly violating the well established principles of the Socialist organization, under the protection afforded by that scarlet cloak for all political demagoguery—State Autonomy, and

Whereas, This middle class fusion movement in California is a premonition of a split in the national organization unless counteracted by the wise and timely class conscious Socialists of the various states,

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That we, the local quorum of the state committee of the Socialist party of Nebraska, indorse the resolutions submitted by District Club No. 1 of Local San Francisco of California, and repudiate the aforesaid action of Local San Francisco, and call upon all other state organizations to weigh carefully the gravity of the California situation.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. P. Roe.

J. EDWARD MORGAN.  
BERNARD McCAFFREY.

Committee on Resolutions.

Below is the declaration of principles adopted at the Omaha city convention "Immediate Demands," "Referendum," "Fusion" and "Get There Quick" all begin to sound alike to Nebraska Socialists. So they took a step forward by cutting them all out!

### Declaration of Principles.

We, the Socialists of Omaha, in city convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, and as usual extend our greeting to the men and women of the labor world. Especially to you of the labor movement who are so nobly battling on the economic field for the rights of the toiler do we give our moral and financial support, but in so doing we do not hesitate to criticize your attitude towards the Socialist party, which is the political labor organization destined to accomplish for the working class of the world all and more than you have been organizing and striking for these many years.

In offering this criticism we believe that neither organization shall infringe upon the sphere of the other, but each shall remain a distinct organization, working in their proper sphere and separately as far as pertains to matters affecting them as separate organizations, yet in all issues affecting them as a class, both on the economic and political field, they must and will soon work and fight as a united class against their common enemy, Capitalism.

Labor unions are economic machines evolved from the wage system and the logical outcome of organizations of capital, for the purpose of protecting the wage class from the encroachments of the capitalist class; for the raising of the standard of living and the increasing of that portion of the product of labor paid to the wage earner for his labor power in wages. As economic organizations this is their program and with it their mission ends; here the Socialist party, called into existence by the same economic force that gave birth to the labor unions, takes up the work of emancipation of the subject class, and from its impregnable basis, the class struggle, calls to the working slaves of the world, organized and unorganized, to unite at the ballot box, not for a 10 per cent. increase in wages with its inevitable 20 per cent. increase in the cost of living, but for the complete overthrow of the exploiting wage system and all capitalistic institutions which are but its shadows, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth where all men and women are economic equals—no masters nor slaves, no parasites, "Weary Willies" or millionaires; where there are no longer class antagonisms and where strikes, lock-outs and injunctions have passed into history never to be repeated.

If elected to office we pledge ourselves to use the power of the city government to protect and further the interests of the WORKING CLASS AND THAT CLASS ALONE.

BERNARD McCAFFREY.  
A. GUTER.

G. W. RAY.  
J. EDWARD MORGAN.

Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Omaha comrades have challenged the Omaha Philosophical Society to a joint debate. We are prepared for battle but will doubtless have peace, supreme, as a debate with the enemy is a mighty scarce article these latter days. Nebraska comrades, let's look alive. We must now push the organization. Send in your dues promptly and get your heads together to assist in organizing new locals.

J. EDWARD MORGAN,  
State Secretary Nebraska.



The Professor of Political Economy advises the Workingmen to live on 13c a day

class domination of our party.

The covert suggestion of one of the comrades that we change the name of the "Socialist party" to "Mills party" was ill-timed, at least at present. But many a joking jest becomes a sad truth, as we may learn in the future, when the 60 odd graduates of the school, who talk Mills first, school

second, and the Socialist party third, have swelled to several hundred, and are reinforced with Mills' new magazine, "The Teacher," which they will sell in exclusion to all other literature, of him. UNCLE SAM.

We wish to repeat that "Uncle Sam" has no official connection with this paper and we are no more responsible for his opinions than for those of any other correspondent. For instance, we do not agree with his fear of all farmers, nor with his desire to exclude all but wage-workers, nor with his belief that the middle class already dominates our party. These questions will receive further discussion and be fought out as time goes on.—Ed.

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## THOUGHTS By Your Uncle

There is one thing for which I am ton comrades, and that is for the honor of being their first national committeeman of the Socialist Party. It may be true that I have not always pleased all the comrades, and I may confess that I have not tried to measure my acts by the applause that might or might not follow. Being a member of the working class, I have necessarily seen the needs of the Socialist movement through working class spectacles, and if I should ever change the view I have held in the past it will be because I honestly believe the interests of my class demand the change.

The first meeting of the national committee a year ago was not marked by any particularly important phases. It was simply a getting together of the sentiment of the various states, and the preponderance of working-class representation precluded any untoward action that would set the party by the ears.

This year it is different. The last meeting of the national committee will mark an epoch in the history of the working-class movement. Previous to going to St. Louis I was, like lots of locals and comrades elsewhere, almost convinced that the meeting was useless and meant unnecessary expense to the party. But now, comrades of Washington, I tell you that no more important meeting has or will be held by the representatives of any party.

There was hardly a national committeeman but who went to St. Louis prepared and instructed to decapitate the local quorum because of the latter's position regarding fusion with union labor parties.

And when we arrived at St. Louis and had gotten fairly under headway, the situation resolved itself into this: Everybody wanting to chop off the heads of the national officers, and yet the committeemen divided by two reasons for doing it, and the line that divided was no less immovable be-

cause invisible. The minority, which included myself, felt that the officials should be removed at once for overriding and trampling upon the sentiment of the party against fusion with any party, and that party should be held true to working-class needs. The other committeemen, and who were in the majority, objected to fusion also, but as the proceedings went on it became clear that they also desired the national officers removed in the hope that they, as representatives of the middle class, might control the party.

I, like a few others, did not see this at first, and after the local quorum had aided us in electing Wm. Mallory as secretary, the quorum was removed in order that "business might go on without hindrance," and from that moment the middle class sentiment reigned supreme. I offer the minutes of the meeting as evidence, and urge a close reading of the same.

Even an effort was made by Mills to reduce the national dues to 1 to 2 cents a month instead of 5, on the ground that an immediate and immense swelling of the membership from the agrarian element would follow as a result of the reduction. The effort failed, but it wavered in the balance for a few moments in indecision.

I do not wish to question for a moment the honesty of those comrades who supported the faction of which Mills was leader. They no doubt want Socialism as bad as do any of the other comrades, but they cannot and will not look; not the immediate advance, proletarian, but it is to the ultimate not agree.

I went to St. Louis with the conviction that the great danger that threatened the movement was the fusion with union labor parties. I came away positive in the knowledge that the union labor party fusion, while a perplexing and somewhat threatening figure in the path of our party, is

not to be mentioned in the same breath with the overshadowing domination of the middle class that already controls numberless locals and more than one state, and is even now shaping our policy and writing our platforms in a way that leads directly from working-class revolution into middle-class reform.

Conviction No. 2.—That the Socialist party, to be a true representative of the working class, must confine its membership to those who are bona fide wage workers. Made up, as it is, of members who, though united on the ultimate of our ideal, have yet separate and opposing immediate interests, there must always be contentions and splits as long as an attempt is made to mix or harmonize the conflicting interests. The trade union, no matter how ignorant it may be of the ultimate demand of the workers, is still, nevertheless, a true working-class movement, for the sole reason that it confines its membership to bona fide members of the working class.

Conviction No. 3.—That the Socialist party is at this moment suffering more from the infusion of the middle class than from fusion with the union labor parties. (Please don't say I favor the latter. I am pointing out which of the dangers I consider the greatest.) Note attempt of Northport local to induce a democrat, who is a druggist closely connected with the smelter company, to run for mayor in order to win more votes. Note the bitter fight on in Colorado between the bona fide wage workers in the party and the "crusaders" and the Mills school professors. Note the Utah conditions, in which the middle class practically again control. Note Spokane and the middle class idea that all men, being honest, are entitled to be our candidates whether members of our party or not.

I must remain true to the class to which I belong—the wage workers—and before I will submit to the domination of my class and their interests

by another class with opposing immediate interests I will turn for aid to those organizations which I know are controlled, however ignorant that control may be, by the working class.

Not alone should those in sympathy with the working class, but not of it, be willing to accept and fight for the ultimate ideal—Socialism—of the working class, but before they come into the party they should show, also, their willingness to stand and fight for the immediate material interests of the working class, with which their own immediate material interests, as members of another class, must of necessity be in conflict.

As I put it to Comrade Gilbert when in Spokane: "The locals in this country are controlled by the farmer element?" "Yes." "Well, if you hold a county convention and nominate candidates for the legislature, those candidates will of necessity, most of them, be from the small farm owning class?" "Yes." "Well, suppose a piece of legislation came up, say, legalizing the formation of unions that the latter may organize the farm laborers and give them a ten-hour day instead of a sixteen or twenty, how will the farmers vote? Will they vote for their own interests or for the interests of the workers? If they can, by legislation, shut off competition from British Columbia and elsewhere and head off the oleomargarine factories, thereby giving them the farmers a chance to boost their butter to 50c a pound and eggs to 40c a dozen, will they vote for that, their own interest, or for the interest of the wage workers, for which they are supposed to stand, and give them their 10-cent eggs and 15-cent butter?"

The danger of which I speak will not be seen clearly until we elect some of our middle class members and legislation by them is taken up. Then the danger will be seen, but it will be too late.

Let us not fight a bug-a-boo, comrades. The real danger is middle-



# OFFICIAL REPORTS

COMPLETE)  
St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1903.

**FIRST SESSION.**  
The second annual meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist Party was called to order at 10 a. m. by S. Roe, Secretary of the Local Quorum. On motion Richardson of California was elected temporary chairman. Moved that National Secretary be elected secretary of the committee. Carried. Mills, Kansas, moved the election of a committee of three on credentials, and three on the same subject. Amended by Berger, Wisconsin, that we adjourn until 11 o'clock. Mills made this part of his motion. The National Committee was then elected consisting of Goebel (New Jersey), Berger (Wisconsin), and Work (Iowa).  
The committee on Credentials and Business was then elected consisting of Hillquit (New York), Turner (Missouri), and Carey (Massachusetts).  
The committee then adjourned temporarily to enable sub-committees to transact business and report.

**SECOND SESSION.**  
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by going counter to the expressed principles and policies of the party in advocating fusion, but he protested against the manner of the removal without charges as a violation of the rights of the persons involved, a sacrifice of principle to expediency and a course of action which, if persisted in, would make Socialism a hissing and a by-word.

Resolution by Turner that telegram be sent to William Mally, notifying him of his election, of the removal of National Headquarters to Omaha and requesting his immediate acceptance or rejection. Seconded by Boomer. Carried.  
Next paragraph of report of Committee on Organization read as follows: "Not more than one member of the Local Quorum shall be a member of the same local and not more than two members residents of the same state."  
Adoption moved by Mills. Previous question called for by Turner. Motion carried. The committee then adjourned.

**SIXTH SESSION, SATURDAY, JAN. 31.**  
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Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that inasmuch as the interpretation of article 7 of the national constitution is continuously being used as a means to delay the conduct of the business of this convention, therefore be it resolved, That it is the opinion of said committee that we interpret the above named article to mean that this committee is granted power under provision of said article to remove the headquarters at any place it may deem wise, and we therefore do remove headquarters of the party to Omaha, Neb. Motion seconded by Goebel.  
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WM. MALLY  
National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

was born in Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1871, moving with his parents to Scotland two years later. Went to school in Liverpool and became errand boy and later a clerk. In July, 1889, he returned to the United States, working around the coal mines of Illinois, in brick yards and as a railway station hand. In 1890 went to Alabama and worked in the coal mines of that state. Became a union man that year and was in the state strike of miners 1890-91, the union being broken up. Took a leading part in the Alabama five-months' strike of 1894, being afterwards elected state secretary and organizer of the unions. In May, 1895, became associate editor of the "Birmingham Labor Advocate," serving one year. Moved to Nashville and in December, 1898, went to New York city and then to Haverhill, there to serve as secretary of the S. D. P. state and municipal campaign committees, besides being editor of the "Haverhill Social Democrat." Was a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at New York in 1895, voting for every Socialist measure proposed, and a year later was a delegate to Cincinnati. Mr. Mally has held many offices in the trade union organizations: Was vice-president of the Birmingham Trades Council and for three terms secretary of the Nashville Trades and Labor Council, being president of that body at the time of his removal to New York. He was secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and was for several months editor of the "Nashville Journal of Labor." While in Birmingham was a member of the A. R. U., and presided at a meeting held there in celebration of Debs' release from Woodstock.

He first took active part in politics in 1894, when he was made a delegate to the People's Party state convention in Alabama, and was afterward recognized as a staunch middle-of-the-roader. He left the People's Party in 1896 and helped organize a section of the S. L. P. in Nashville, it being short lived, however. In July, 1897, he assisted in organizing a branch of the "Social Democracy" and was its representative at the Chicago convention in 1898, being one of the "bolters" and one of the founders of the S. D. P. Mally got his radical ideas by reading Nunquam's articles in the Manchester, Eng., "Sunday Chronicle." In 1893 he came across some Socialist literature, which determined his future course. Has written under various noms-de-plume and is looked upon as an all-round worker. Was associate editor of "The Worker" and general correspondent of all the prominent Socialist papers in America. Is now secretary of S. P. clubs of Massachusetts.

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**SIXTH SESSION, SATURDAY, JAN. 31.**  
Meeting called to order at 9 a. m. Roll called by Secretary. Healey nominated for chairman but declined. Smith of Montana was then elected chairman for the day. Minutes of previous day read and approved. Motion by Turner to elect Local Quorum. Motion withdrawn by Turner. Turner moved the adoption of the following:  
Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that inasmuch as the interpretation of article 7 of the national constitution is continuously being used as a means to delay the conduct of the business of this convention, therefore be it resolved, That it is the opinion of said committee that we interpret the above named article to mean that this committee is granted power under provision of said article to remove the headquarters at any place it may deem wise, and we therefore do remove headquarters of the party to Omaha, Neb. Motion seconded by Goebel.  
Mills moved to amend as follows: "Subject to referendum by the request of five locals from three states in the same manner as all other referendums on the actions of this committee."  
Point of order by Boomer. Turner's amendment ruled out of order.  
Point of order by Boomer. Turner's resolution ruled out of order.  
Motion by Mills as follows: "That the

615-617 First Av. THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE 615-617 First Av.

## THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE

WORLD BEATERS FOR OVERCOATS

CIGAR AND TOBACCO PRICES

CIGARS CHEWING TOBACCO

Owls, 7 for 25c. Horseshed and Olimax, Star and Exports and Childs, 9 for 25c. Floradras, 12 for 25c.

SMOKING TOBACCO

English Curve Cut, Dill's Best, Lucky Strike, Mastiff, Seal, Yale Mixture, two 1-2 3-oz. packages for 15c. Two packages Bull Durham, 3-1-2 oz. for 15c. Two packages Lime Kiwi, 3-1-2 oz. for 15c. Two packages Pedro, 2-1-2 oz. for 15c. Two packages Sun Cured, 2-1-2 oz. for 15c. Westover, 30c. per pound



White Sale Price List FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Women's Fast Black Double Heel and Toe Seamless Hose, the regular 20c kind; the pair 10c
Fancy Ribbon, five inches wide, regular 15c quality; the yard 9c
Val. Laces and Brading, none worth less than 8c; the yard 5c

DRAPERIES
500 Curtain Ends from Nottingham Curtains; worth \$1.50 to \$3.00 a pair, each 25c
Nottingham Curtains, full width and length, regular \$1.50 quality, the pair \$1.00
Arabian Curtains, extra heavy, braided, worth \$5.00, the pair \$3.50

Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards long; regular price \$1.50; special, the pair 98c
All Wool Buel Blankets, in light gray, full size; a splendid value at \$5.00; the pair \$3.79
Full size Bed Spreads, hemmed, ready for use, Marseilles patterns; our regular \$1.00 Spread; each 75c

THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE IS THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY! 120-122-124 Pike Street Cor. Second Avenue Mail Orders Filled at Sale Prices

unanimously and upon request ordered so recorded in the minutes.
RESOLUTION ON TRADES UNIONS
The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

Adjournment declared in accordance with the rules.
EIGHTH SESSION, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1903, 7:30 P. M.
Critchlow asked for and received consent to introduce a resolution which was then read, as follows:
Resolved, That we request the committee on resolutions to prepare for our consideration an expression of sympathy for our German comrades in their present struggles, and, if practicable, to pledge our moral and financial support.

Lockwood (Mo.), Mills (Kan.), Lockwood (Minn.), Smith (Mont.), Goebel (N. J.), Mett (S. D.), Critchlow (Ohio), Lovett (S. D.), Doomer (Wash.).
Nays—Berlyn (Ill.), Berger (Wis.), Mahoney (Ind.), Barnes (Pa.), Dobbs (Ky.), Turner and Goebel (Pa.).
Resolved, That for the reason that the main question involved is, Shall the interpretation of the provisions of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party concurred in by the majority of the members of the National Committee, be in force until such time as the party membership shall approve or reject? cheerfully accepting this decision as the highest authority of the Socialist party, we vote yes.

Fairhaven Business Directory
We are ready for your Winter purchases in DRY GOODS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
The new stock is the best yet, and we want to sell you early. Try us first; you'll find it here.
CHICAGO DRY GOODS CO.
WISCONSIN GROCERY
MASON BLOCK FAIRHAVEN
Prescriptions a Specialty
ENGEBERG'S PHARMACY
JAMES G. JOHNSON
Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum
Fairhaven, Wash.

For Good Values in FOOTWEAR
GO TO WALLIN & NORDSTROM, 318 Pike Street
A Man can do an honest day's work if he begins breakfast with GOOD COFFEE
It is the best stimulant known. Our coffee, we import and there none better sold. Every grade.
We buy CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE in jobbers' lots and name lowest prices on
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Odd Piece Art Ware, Etc.
RHODES BROS.
1214 SECOND AVE.
(Sign of the Big Coffee Pot.)
If you want the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices, patronize GREEN'S GROCERY Company
NORTH SEATTLE'S LEADING GROCERY
First Avenue and Cedar Street. Phone Union 56. SEATTLE, WASH.

Resolved, That the National Secretary in hereby directed to append to all copies of the "Anti-Fusion Resolutions" and "Trade Union Resolutions" as adopted by this committee.
LECTURE BUREAU.
Boomer, for Committee on Propaganda, then reported as follows:
The National Committee shall have to submit the following report:

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THIEL & WELTER
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
1237 Elk St., Whatcom, Wash.
We carry everything needed to furnish a house. Furniture of all kinds, carpets, bedding, stoves, ranges and kitchen utensils. Our stock is the largest in Whatcom to select from. Our stock consists of mostly common goods, used by the common people. We guarantee satisfaction or your money will be refunded. Give us a trial.
Professional Cards
DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 20-1-2 Star-Boyd Bldg., Pioneer Sq. Res. Rainier.
W. M. MEYER, TAILOR, 228 1st Ave., Seattle. Cleaning and Repairing.
CHAS. E. CUMMINGS, M. D., Third Ave. and Pike, Healy Bldg. Res. Phone 114.
EDWARD HOLTEN JAMES, Lawyer, 302 Mutual Life Bldg.

Buckley Business Directory
The Buckley Shoe Store
Do You Want Good Shoes
I handle the T. Mayer, Milwaukee. I handle the Washington, Seattle. You have to have these before you are safe on your feet. I know I can do you some good, though under competition.
MARTIN GRAN
Next door to Buckley Meat Market
J. F. JONES
Headquarters for STAR ESTATE RANGES, WESTERN OAK HEATERS.
Furniture, Picture Mouldings, Bamboo Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Matting, Etc.
BUCKLEY, WASHINGTON.
M. F. SHAW
Buckley, Wash.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES
The store that treats all alike. Your money is as good as your neighbor's.

Reliable Make SOLID LEATHER and at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
Raymond & Hoyt
918 Second Avenue.
MINERS' HOTEL
Alfred Johnson, Proprietor
Furnished Rooms 25 cents per day. \$1.00 per week and up.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
1449 Western Avenue.
E. W. CREEVEY S. C. FOSTER
Sanitary Plumbing
Estimates Furnished
Phone Red 7542 8415 Fremont Avenue, Ind. Phone I. 7142. Seattle, Wash.
M. A. GOLDMAN
Jeweler and Optician
901 Second Avenue.
Everyone asks for your trade on the ground of low prices—everyone—there is no exception. You can buy cheap groceries at a cheap price. Don't think for a moment you are getting more than the worth of your money; you may sometimes get less, but never more. "Our groceries are worth their price."

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Seattle Candy Kitchen
Cor. First Ave. and Stewart St., Seattle
Cigars and Tobaccos C. P. Dakaglou Proprietor
Fruits, Candies, Etc.
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