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THE SOCIALIST, Seattle, Wash.

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# The Socialist

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A Cartoon Weekly

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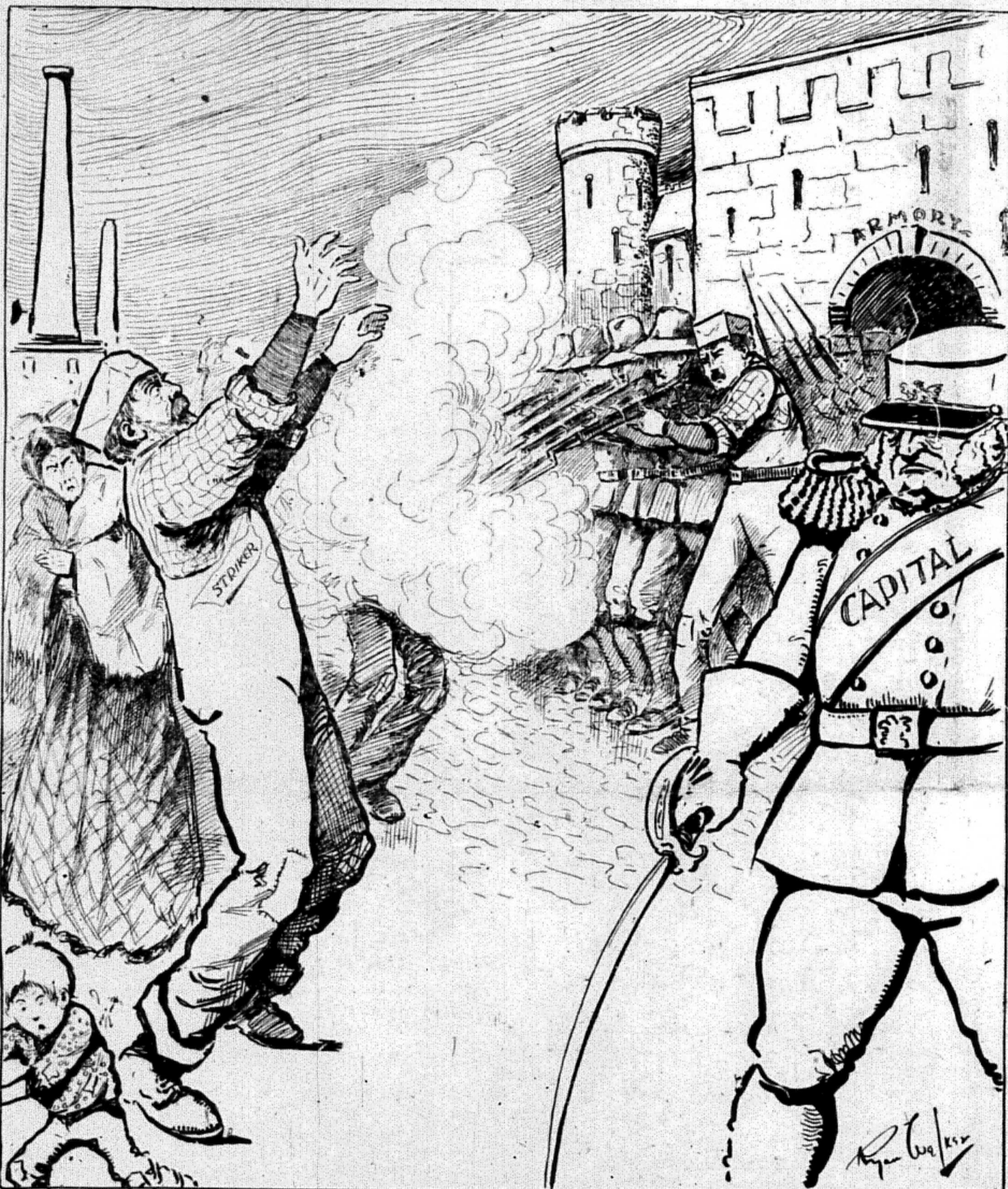
Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., MARCH 15, 1903

The number on the label opposite your name is the number with which your subscription expires.

No. 136

## THE WORKINGMAN AND THE MILITARY



If you are a Union man, a laboring man, a man who clerks, you have no business to be a member of any military company.  
Study this cartoon and you will see what your duties will be.  
In all of your knowledge, did you ever know or hear of a military company being called out to protect your interests when you asked your mine boss or factory boss for better wages and better hours? NO!

### SOCIALIST NEWS.

The Washington dispatches in a Massachusetts paper announcing that the Republican national committee, through Mark Hanna, chairman, has outlined plans for a mighty campaign of "education" against Socialism, should arouse every Socialist to the necessity of organization. We must be prepared to meet our enemies, fully equipped for the great battle. They are organized and we must be organized also. We have been working for years for this fight, and now we must work harder than ever.  
Organize, Organize, Organize!

Local charters have been granted during the past week to Norfolk, Va., and Fairhope, Ala. The South is waking up.

A three months' lecture tour of the carpenters' unions in the Middle Western states, is being arranged for Comrade John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Pa. Socialist councilman and business agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city. Slayton is a good talker and will do lots of good.

The new edition of the national platform, containing the "Anti-Fusion" and the "Trade Union" resolutions adopted at the last National Committee meeting, is now ready. This makes an effective four-page propaganda leaflet that should be widely distributed. They cost \$1.00 per thousand, prepaid. Furnished in any quantity by the National Secretary, 10-11 Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.

The Massachusetts legislature on

March 3rd refused to pass a bill giving the Socialist Party representation on the ballot law commission and the boards of election throughout the state. The debate upon the measure was most bitter. Carey, Socialist, contended that the 34,000 men who voted the Socialist ticket last election, were entitled to see the votes counted; that at least 6,000 votes had been stolen from the Socialist Party last election day. Luce, a leading Republican, attacked the Socialist Party, saying it was but a side issue and Socialism could not be realized in 500 years unless human nature was changed. He predicted a revolution in France, if the Socialists continued agitating. MacCartney, Socialist, scored Luce, showing that the Republican was illogical, in first claiming Socialism as too idealistic to be realized and in the next breath demonstrating it as a monster inciting bloody revolution; that the Socialist Party was a legal party and should have representation.

"What are the anti-Socialists afraid of?" asked MacCartney. "Luce said the Socialists would have to whip the Republicans in order to receive recognition. Well, gentlemen, we will whip him. He does not stand for a fair count, and of what good to us is a ballot, the purity of which has been handed to us from our fathers, if in the last moment they are counted by our enemies."

Comrade S. J. Hampton, of Bonham, Texas, and State Secretary Morgan of Nebraska are preparing to make organizing tours of their states.

In ten towns in Massachusetts, where the Socialists had a ticket in

the election of March 2nd, the total Socialist vote increased from 1,622 in the last state election to 4,425.

### NEW ENGLAND STILL GAINING.

Special Press Bulletin.  
Returns from the annual town and city elections, held in Maine and Massachusetts on March 24, show great increases for the Socialist Party. In every place where there was a ticket in the field a large increase in votes, over the state election, was polled.

In Massachusetts, the Socialists swept Amesbury and defeated a combination of Republicans and Democrats, by electing the full board of selectmen. In the persons of Jason Spofford, Jeremiah J. Reardon and David Tyler. This is Spofford's fourth term as selectman. Dr. John Quincy Adams, who was the Socialist Party candidate for lieutenant-governor last election, was re-elected member of the Amesbury board of health for a term of three years.

There has been a strike of carriage workers in Amesbury for two months and as the Socialists openly championed the strikers' cause, Spofford using his power as selectman in their favor, the manufacturers united the Democrats and the Republicans in order to defeat the Socialists, whose candidates were all members of the union. The election contest was the hottest in the city's history, and the capitalists did their utmost to defeat the Socialists, who were triumphant. All the selectmen elected have been active Socialists for years, and Representative Carey, Mayor Flanders of Haverhill and others took part in the campaign.

In Stoughton, where the Socialists had a ticket in the field for the first time, they elected five officials, including James J. Capell as selectman and Lena A. Cobett, member of the school committee. The campaign was a red hot one. Stoughton is in the Boston congressional district.  
In Saugus one selection was elected for the first time.  
In Lewiston, Bath, Auburn and Rockland, Maine, large gains were reported over previous elections.  
National Headquarters.  
Omaha, Neb., March 5, 1903.

### Not Anarchy at All.

If one goes to a Socialist meeting and gets the impression that the speakers have been appealing to their hearers to go forth and make a physical assault upon private property, seize the factories and workshops with their own hands and literally drive the owners out, he draws an incorrect inference, according to Socialist authority, from what has been said. The Socialist agitator does not mean, the conservative citizen is told, to incite his audience to deeds of violence; he only means to incite him to go to the ballot box and vote the capitalist class out of office and power, and substitute for them officials who will peacefully legislate the factories, the railroads and all means for the production and distribution of wealth, out of the hands of the private owners and into the hands of the government.

## Some Real Fairy Tales

Next week we shall publish the first cartoon of a series under the title, "Fairy Stories From Real Life." The artist is Ryan Walker, "the Black Cat man," author of the series, "Social Hell," and one of the first cartoonists of the day.

See his splendid and awful picture of "our" government maintaining "the law" in this issue.

Begin all your subscriptions with No. 1 of this series. These pictures will strike at the heart of present iniquitous system. They have been prepared especially for "The Socialist" and should be in the hands of every workingman before he votes.

Just the thing for the city campaigns now on.

To secure the widest possible circulation for these cartoons and the others that we publish, we will extend the time to April 15, during which we will furnish 10 yearly subscription cards for \$2.50.

We make still another offer, especially intended for the comrades in the cities. We will send "The Socialist" to lists of addresses supplied by you from now to May 1st for five cents a piece. A single cartoon is worth the nickel. Here you have a whole series for six weeks for a nickel. We make this offer to introduce the paper to new readers.

We especially ask that the addresses be those of workingmen. The other class don't like our paper. But the workingmen recognize it as their own. Remember these two offers:

### FOR "TWO BITS"

10 yearly cards for 25 cents each; good till April 15th.

### FOR A NICKEL

From now till May 1st. Send your lists from the cities.

Two events this week again display the fact that the government is not "our" government, but "their" government.

In St. Louis, a thousand railroad firemen and trainmen were about to go on strike against the Wabash road for higher wages. They had delivered their ultimatum to President Ramsey, who requested a little more time. Before that time had expired, he secured the following injunction from United States Judge Adams. The day of the strike is over, when judges assume such kingly power.

### Sweeping Injunction.

"We, therefore, do strictly command you, until the further order of the court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading and inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said Wabash Railroad Company to strike or quit the service of said company."

Workers, the Ballot Box is our only hope.

### Troops From Denver.

Great excitement was caused in Colorado by Gov. Peabody's ordering out the troops to assist in suppressing the miners' strike at Colorado City. These are the opening words of "an address and appeal to the people of Colorado" by President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners:

### Subjugation of Labor.

"The chief executive of the state of Colorado has ordered the state militia to Colorado City. The governor of this great commonwealth, after giving audience for several hours to Manager MacNeill and the representatives of the 'Mine Owners' Association' men who are peculiarly interested in the degradation and subjugation of labor, sends the armed power of the state to aid the merciless corporations in demanding their 'pound of flesh' from the bone and muscle of men who have borne the tyranny of greed 'until patience has ceased to be a virtue.'"

One cheering incident was the fact that only a part of the troops responded promptly and one Denver paper reports: "So far as enthusiasm of soldiers or spectators was concerned the departure of the troops might as well have been a funeral."

Such events are the beginning of the greatest funeral of history, if you have eyes to see, the funeral of the capitalist class.

## Burning Words from Father Hagerty

Sections from his Book, "Economic Discontent." Published by Standard Pub. Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Price Ten Cents.

"From gorgeous pulpit and well-padded editorial chair the common people are earnestly exhorted to be law-abiding citizens, to enter no conspiracies in constraint of trade—which is the privilege only of the captains of industry—and to be submissive to the men whom they themselves have elected to be, not their masters, but their servants. The sacredness of the laws framed in the interests of the monied power must not be violated by the mere rebels of the Fourth Estate. For the millionaire laws are figments upon parchment; for the toiler, though the laws be unjust and one-sided, they are stern facts whose mandates are to be obeyed by those upon whom their injustice falls heaviest."

### Basis of Law and Right.

"The right to earn meat and bread for the body, to win art and literature and grace for the soul is prior to law. Law is only the formal expression of it and the guardian. And when forces ethically bad, though working under legal sanction, are opposed to this right, men are justified in fighting for it to the last redoubt."

### The Law for the Capitalist.

"The difference between the picturesque bandit who jauntily empties your purse at the point of his six-shooter and the capitalist who defrauds the laborer of his hire is decidedly in favor of the bandit, with this grave distinction: that the law protects the capitalist and sets her blood-hounds on the trail of the bandit. The law garrisons the vast holdings of the syndicates. The law guards the mines with glistening bayonets and patrols the shops and factories and foundries with sleepless care. The law shelters the holder of mortgages, the money-lenders, the investors, the speculator in grain and stocks, the contractor, and all the rights of property, with one exception,—the laborer's property. The laborer's property is his labor and that has no adequate protection of law."

### The Unlawful Injunction.

"Of all legal things an injunction is the most unlawful. In the words of John P. Altgeld, the fundamental right of every man to trial by jury is 'brushed aside with a wave of the hand, and men are sent to prison at the mere whim or caprice of a judge. With the advent of corporate power and corporate control in our country—that is during the last few years—this usurpation and innovation has been established and used as a club to pound the back of labor. . . . Prior to the war the slave owner used the lash and the blood-hound as rear guard conveniences to coerce the colored laborer. Today the corporations, use the United States courts, the United States marshals and the prisons as side door conveniences to coerce their white laborers. While the instruments have changed, the hand that wields them is that of the boss, and the flesh that quivers under them is that of the laborer. Jefferson declared that in the Federal Judiciary would be found the graves of American liberty."

### Boys in the Stockyards.

"According to the annual report of the Illinois factory inspector for 1895, of which succeeding reports are only amplifications, boys are employed in the Chicago stockyards 'as butchers, sticking sheep, lambs and swine; others cut the hide from the quivering flesh of freshly stunned cattle; still others sort entrails, pack meat and make the tin cans in which the goods are shipped.' These lads stand ankle-deep in water used for flooding the floor for the purpose of carrying the blood and refuse into the drains. Other boys cut bones with a buzz-saw, within fifty feet of the drying racks, where the skulls and bones and shreds of hide are scorching over a flame and where the stench is so overpowering that the visitor almost faints himself in the 'Black Hole' at Calcutta. For this state of affairs there is absolutely no excuse. But the laws, always mere dead script for the capitalists, are not enforced, and the inspector has no police powers. Practically, these boys are legally permitted to risk their lives in such dangerous and brutalizing employment, to coarsen every finer fiber of their souls, to become rough and uncouth and old before their time, in order that their millionaire employers may revel in luxury, ride in Rotten Row at a fashionable hour, or take the air on the Riviera, according to their mood. Men are forced into the service of machinery and their lives daily imperiled for a mere pittance which would not pay the cost of one hour's diversion of their employer. In the same factory inspector's report, from which I have been quoting, we are told that 'in several places a boy has been found at work on a dangerous machine because his father had been disabled by it, and his keeping the place pending recovery depended upon the boy's doing the work during the father's absence.'"

### Still More Terrible.

"And there is that other tragedy, far more terrible in its utter degradation, of hundreds of poor girls, bearing the image of God's likeness upon their souls, driven by insufficient wages to sell their bodies for bread; while the wives of their capitalist employers rustle in silks and satins and draw their skirts aside from these pitiful victims of their husbands' greed as from some foul-skinned leper."

"These tragedies are not enacted in the so-called Dark Ages, but in the enlightened dawn of the twentieth century. In a land of plenty where a quarter of a million dollars is spent on one evening's entertainment, where thousands of dollars are thrown away every day in the mad quest of pleasure, where food is wasted by the ton every week, and millionaires' cooks are at their wits' end, like the chefs of Nero and Caligula, trying to devise new dishes for their dyspeptic masters, that hundreds of men, women and children should be reduced to living upon the offal of the market places is a cause for discontent which ought to shake the nation to its very center."

## FATHER HAGERTY

—AT THE—

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Seattle | March 22, 1903  
Sunday, 2:30 P. M.



# A LESSON IN SURPLUS VALUE



Disposing of the Surplus

## THE SUGAR REFINERIES SHUT DOWN.

A few weeks ago the great Havemeyer sugar refineries in Brooklyn, N. Y., closed their doors because of over-production. Some four or five thousand employees were thus thrown out of work. They are out of a job till Havemeyer "disposes of the surplus."

Comrade Max Brodsky, of Sioux City, Iowa, sends us a cartoon of his, one side of which pictures the men out of a job. They are waiting for Havemeyer to dispose of the surplus.

The following extract from the press dispatches gives a vivid account of Havemeyer trying his best to dispose of his surplus:

### HAVING THE TIME OF HIS LIFE.

"Commodore" Havemeyer, 71, Plays Santa Claus to "The Chaperons."—Diamonds for the Dears—Gay Old Millionaire Distributes Favors From Tiffany's Without Partiality—Says He's Having the Time of His Life.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Diamonds and dresses for dimples and smiles is a bargain the members of the "Chaperons" company are finding very profitable. And the Havemeyer millions are paying the bills. Although it is costing him thousands of dollars, "Commodore" F. C. Havemeyer of New York, who is in Chicago chaperoning the "Chaperons," said last evening that he was having the time of his life.

The commodore is 71 years old, but now and then visions of good times of his youth impel him to cut loose from restraint, and when the feeling comes over he starts out and covers part of the route with the "Chaperons." For the past three months he has followed the company. Starting in New York he followed the company



Appearance of the Surplus

to Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Toronto and Pittsburg. Last week he came here from the eastern metropolis and, passing through Niagara Falls, he bought sixty pairs of moccasins, one for each girl in the company.

### Diamonds for the Girls.

From moccasins to diamond rings worth \$1,500 has thus far been the range of the millionaire's generosity. Before Trixie Friganza left the company last month, she received a sapphire overcoat and a sapphire ring from the commodore. Last Sunday he gave Eva Tanguay a watch studded with diamonds, and Genevieve Day is displaying a beautiful opal set in diamonds that came from Tiffany's but a few days ago. Even the property man, Garrie Davidson, and the treasurer, Al Morgan, are among his beneficiaries. The girls have affectionately termed him "Santa Claus" and he makes good the appellation by handing them out Christmas presents every once in a while.

"Am I in love with any one of the company," repeated Commodore Havemeyer. "No, but I am in love with every one of them. I have no favorites. I know every member of the company by his or her first name and think as much of them—as if they were my brothers and sisters—maybe more. I never enjoy myself so much as when I make them little presents whenever I feel like it, as I do with all my friends.

"I'm old, but I'm not going to die just yet, and while I live I'm going to get the best out of life. A good part of the public misunderstanding the stage. I know that the majority of the girls are good, hard working little women. If I can make it easier for them I'm going to do it. Women like little trinkets, so I hand out a few now and then."

But how, then, is the "value of labor" itself determined? Here we come to a standstill. Of course, to a standstill if we try reasoning logically. Yet, the propounders of that doctrine make short work of logical scruples. Take our friend Weston, for example. First he told us that wages regulate the price of commodities, and that consequently when wages rise prices must rise. Then he turned round to show us that a rise of wages will be no good because the prices of commodities had risen, and because wages were indeed measured by the prices of the commodities upon which they are spent. Thus we begin by saying that the value of labor determines the value of commodities, and we wind up by saying that the value of commodities determines the value of labor. Thus we move to and fro in the most vicious circle, and arrive at no conclusion at all.

On the whole, it is evident that by making the value of one commodity, say labor, corn, or any other commodity, the general measure and regulator of value, we only shift the difficulty, since we determine one value by another, which on its side wants to be determined.

The dogma that "wages determine the price of commodities," expressed in its most abstract terms, comes to this, that "value is determined by value," and this tautology means that, in fact, we know nothing at all about value. Accepting this premise, all reasoning about the general laws of political economy turns into mere twaddle. It was, therefore, the great merit of Ricardo that in his work on The Principles of Political Economy, published in 1817, he fundamentally destroyed the old, popular, and worn-out fallacy that "wages determine prices," a fallacy which Adam Smith and his French predecessors had spurned in the really scientific parts of their researches, but which they reproduced in their more exoteric and vulgarizing chapters.—From "Value, Price and Profit," written by Marx in English, the best epitome in existence of Marx's great work, "Capital," Sen 10c, Labor News Co., N. Y. City.

## GOOD FOR BOYS BUT BAD FOR GIRLS.

President Draper of the Illinois State University, speaking against equal suffrage, in a recent address, said: "Voting, serving in the Legislature, is a burden, not a right."

Men have fought, bled and died to get a vote, and if any attempt were made to relieve President Draper of that "burden," he would resist it as he would an attempt to relieve him of his watch and purse. So would any right-minded man. It is only when the proposal is made to grant the same privilege to women that some men suddenly discover it to be no privilege at all, but merely a burden. As for the Legislature, few women have any wish to go there, and very few have thus far served as legislators in the franchised states. But when we see the great efforts that hundreds of men are making every year to get themselves elected to the Legislature, it is hard to believe that they think it is no privilege to go there.

It recalls the story of a small girl who had found an apple and was preparing to eat it. Her brother ran up to her with a face of consternation

and told her that the apple was green, that the cholera was coming, and that if she ate it she would be ill and die. The child in alarm, threw down the apple, which her brother at once picked up and proceeded to eat. She watched him with round eyes, and finally asked: "Won't the cholera catch you, too?" "No," answered the urchin, calmly, with his mouth full, "It's only after little girls. Boys don't have cholera." A. S. B.

## STICK TO YOUR NAME.

Don't be hunting for a fancy name for your paper. That is idealism and not practical Socialism. Call yourself the "Seattle Socialist." This changing of names creates confusion. And there is confusion enough just now. Stick to your name.

## Union Bakery and Restaurant

For Good Things to Eat  
1413 2nd Ave. Tel. MAIN 880.

## WANTS A "CANNON THAT SHOOTS ROUND THE WORLD."

We Sent Him One.

Huxley, Neb., March 4, 1903.  
The Socialist, Seattle Wash.  
Gentlemen.—Enclosed find stamp. Please send me a copy of The Socialist. I am one of the comrades.

Yours respectfully,  
JAS. M. LOWRY.  
P. S.—While the United States Government is building cannons that shoot twenty miles, I wish to see the guns kept working till they are hot, that shoot round the world.

## THE DEBS LECTURE.

Victoria, B. C., March 9, 1903.  
Dear Comrades—I observe in this week's paper that on the 26th inst. Comrade Debs will lecture in Oakland, Cal. If he goes north, kindly give our local due notice of same. We missed getting him the last time he visited the Pacific Northwest. I see no reason why all the locals at this end of the coast could not secure him while he is on the Pacific Slope. Can not something be done in the matter of so arranging lecture dates that a speaker could cover thoroughly one territory at a time? I think there is need of a thoroughly organized systematized lecture bureau.

Fraternally,  
HAROLD BURNETT.  
Comrade Debs is lecturing under the exclusive direction of the Central Lyceum Bureau of Chicago, Fred Peihman, manager, Tribune Building, Chicago. This information we derive from a circular sent out by this bureau.

The following extract from a letter of Comrade Costley, organizer for Local San Francisco, will give further light:

"I will tell you the sentiment that obtains among the comrades of this local in regard to speakers of national reputation, like Debs, speaking under the direction of lecture bureaus.

The comrades do not like to see the party exploited by lecture companies, though it may be conceded that the speakers do good work for Socialism. Debs, through his agent, offered to speak here for \$200, per lecture, and it finally was agreed to guarantee him \$100 for a lecture.

He will speak here, but not under the auspices of the party, because the local could not see its way clear to guarantee the hundred dollars. But outsiders did take its offer. We understand that Father Hagerly will speak for \$25 per lecture. At that price we can have him speak under the auspices of the local."

## COMRADE CROSTON TO COMRADE NEILL.

Editor Socialist.

Comrade Neill says in your last issue that "there seems to be a misunderstanding." Confession would be the better word to use. As far as I can understand it amounts to a complete confession of his shortcomings as a member of the Socialist Party and furnishes in itself sufficient evidence to justify his expulsion from the party if he does not resign his position as city attorney.

He must have grounded his belief in the old saying that a poor excuse is better than none at all. No man can be an "uncompromising Socialist," as he styles himself, and give such a flimsy excuse for his political action, as this. True to his professional instincts, when caught he resorts to technicalities and catch words to clear himself.

His main argument seems to be that he was not elected by a political party but by a "citizens' ticket"—a mongrel affair without any definite reason or excuse for its existence except to further individual interests and desires for office.

Just observe the "conditions" by which this "uncompromising Socialist" expects the working class to get control of the government.

"That the convention pass no resolutions of any kind." Comment on this is unnecessary. The reason is partly given for this in the next "plank" when he proposes "that there be no other candidate for city attorney nominated." Be the whole thing or nothing at all. By his being elected on a ticket with a set of resolutions, reflecting such a mixed lot of interests as the convention would represent, it would be impossible for them to be in accord with the platform and principles of the Socialist Party and he would, therefore, be openly breaking faith with the comrades of the state. Hence the first thing on his platform of "conditions" is this one for no resolutions—to foil the unthinking comrades and silence criticism. The next, to make sure of his election as attorney.

Here is another one. "And that it be understood that I was not to be in any manner considered the representative of any faction, or as favoring any policy. Just read that again and try to imagine a member of a revolutionary Socialist Party being elected and holding office on such a condition as this and the anarchistic precept "And that I owe no duty except to my conscience and oath of office." In other words, be a political nonentity.

Like a ship without a destination, sailing without a rudder on the sea of nowhere. Just as sure as the first will be stranded on the shoals of inconsistency, just so surely will the Socialist Party be wrecked if we allow such meaningless and reactionary political action by a party member.

Any member of the Socialist Party holding office on such grounds as this should resign or in failing to do this he should be expelled from the party.

See Art. 5, Secs. 1 and 2, of the state Constitution.

Try again, Comrade Neill. This excuse is too thin. A Socialist should, above all things, take a definite stand in political action for working class interests. By your statement it is self-evident that as a Socialist in politics you stand for absolutely nothing.

Yours for Socialism,  
GEO. CROSTON.

## WAKE UP, "APPEAL" WAKE UP.

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 5, 1903.  
The Socialist, Seattle.

Dear Comrades:—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for which send me twelve copies of The Socialist for three months. At the expiration of that time I shall try to "dig up" again. We at one time (three years ago)

polled more than a hundred votes in this town, but are at present up against a union labor movement and our members have gone over to the enemy in crowds. We called two meetings last week, but failed to get a quorum at either. The "Appeal to Reason" is law and gospel here, being the only paper ever patronized by the branch. So please send us a few blows straight from the shoulder and I will place them where most needed and see if we can knock a little class consciousness into their cranium.

The so-called labor party here has nominated as its representatives a wealthy saloon man to catch the saloon vote, a wholesale hardware Jew to catch the Jew vote, an aristocratic Democratic lawyer to catch the Democratic vote, a Republican bank employe to catch the Republican vote. So you see what a dream of a movement we had here, to be caught by that kind of a move.

Send the hottest you have in your shop, for we need it.

Fraternally Yours,  
W. E. FLETCHER.

We think Comrade Fletcher is pretty hot shot himself.

His mere statement of facts is enough to condemn forever such "Union Labor" movements. Harrimanism seems to have had its proper course here. The "Socialists" have surrendered to a Labor Union party, sure enough. We wonder whether this union party put up a decoy duck in the shape of a declaration that the wage system must sometime be abolished, before the "Socialists" surrendered, a la Los Angeles. The "Appeal" itself ought to take up this case. It seems to be its own child. Its teachings the last month or so seem not to have come soon enough to neutralize its years of uncertain work.—Ed.

## NEW NAMES FOR "THE SOCIALIST."

Comrade McDevitt, of Seattle, suggests "Clarion" and "Crayon," "The World to Win," "The Workers' World," "Pen and Pencil."

Ryan Walker, our cartoonist of New York, sends the following: "A name indicative of the worker, some article of clothing, like 'The Jumper,' some tool like 'The Sledge,' or some piece of machinery that every worker would be familiar with (How would 'Juice' do?—Ed.) Then other names suggest themselves, like 'Ariel,' 'Time,' 'The Whip,' 'The Hornet,' 'The Day's Work.'"

## WRITE OFTEN, COMRADE WRIGLEY.

Victoria, March 5, 1903.

Dear Comrade:—Re-name of paper. Hate to see you change, but if you must do so, O. K. My choice is 'The Emancipator,' and if I ever have to name a new paper for myself I'm apt to copy it—but I guess it will be a long day before I am publishing a paper again.

Sorry you could not come over, but glad Hagerly's coming. Other names: "Abolitionist," "Wage Slave."

As ever, for the working class,  
G. WESTON WRIGLEY.

It is an awful sin to steal, but it is all right to murder and take if the murderers are dressed in uniform.

# WAGES AND PRICES

(By KARL MARX, 1865.)

Reduced to their simplest, theoretical expression, all our friend's arguments resolve themselves into this one single dogma: "The prices of commodities are determined or regulated by wages."

I might appeal to practical observation to bear witness against this anticipated and exploded fallacy. I might tell you that the English factory operatives, miners, ship-builders, and so forth, whose labor is relatively high-priced, undersell by the cheapness of their produce all other nations; while the English agricultural laborer, for example, whose labor is relatively low-priced, is undersold by almost every other nation because of the dearness of his produce. By comparing article with article in the same country, and the commodities of different countries, I might show, apart from some exceptions more apparent than real, that on an average the high-priced labor produces the low-priced, and the low-priced labor produces the high-priced commodities. This, of course, would not prove that the high price of labor in the one, and its low price in the other instance, are the respective causes of those diametrically opposed effects, but at all events it would prove that the prices of commodities are not ruled by the prices of labor. However, it is quite superfluous for us to employ this empirical method.

It might, perhaps, be denied that Citizen Weston has put forward the dogma: "The prices of commodities are determined or regulated by wages." In point of fact, he has never formulated it. He said, on the contrary, that profit and rent form also constituent parts of the prices of commodities, because it is out of the prices of commodities that not only the working-man's wages, but also the capitalist's profits and the landlord's rents must be paid. But how in his idea are prices formed? First by wages. Then an additional percentage is joined to the price on behalf of the capitalist, and another additional percentage on behalf of the landlord. Suppose the wages of the labor employed in the production of a commodity to be ten. If the rate of profit was 100 per cent, to the wages advanced the capitalist would add ten, and if the rate of rent was also 100 per cent upon the wages, there would be added ten more, and the aggregate price of the commodity would amount to thirty. But such a determination of prices would be simply their determination by wages. If wages in the above case rose to twenty, the price of the commodity would rise to sixty, and so forth. Consequently all the superannuated writers on political economy who propound the dogma that wages regulate prices, have tried to prove it by treating profit and rent as mere additional percentages upon wages. None of them were, of course, able to reduce the limits of those percentages to any economic law. They seem, on the contrary, to think profits settled by tradition, custom, the will of the capitalist, or by some other equally arbitrary and inexplicable method. If they assert that they are settled by the competition between the capitalists, they say nothing. That competition is sure to equalize the different rates of profit in different trades, or reduce them to one average level, but it can never determine the level itself, or the general rate of profit.

What do we mean by saying that the prices of the commodities are determined by wages? Wages being but a name for the price of labor, we mean that the prices of commodities are regulated by the price of labor. As "price" is exchangeable value—and in speaking of value I speak always of exchangeable value—is exchangeable value expressed in money, the proposition comes to this, that "the value of commodities is determined by the value of labor," or that "the value of labor is the general measure of value."

## EMPIRE LAUNDRY

First Ave. and Pike St.

PRICES REASONABLE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Goods called for and delivered to any part of the city.

D. C. KEENEY, Prop.  
Seattle, Wash.

## REMEMBER THE Edgewater Grocery & Creamery Co.

Is headquarters for all kinds of

## Fancy Groceries.

We buy direct from the manufacturer, therefore we can defy any competition in the city. Call and see our store and get prices.

EDGEWATER GROCERY & CREAMERY CO.  
T. D. CORBREW, Manager.  
1100 Kilbourne Avenue, Fremont.

## I. B. CUNNINGHAM

Dealer in

## COAL and WOOD

Cor. Third Ave. and Clay St.  
TEL. LAKE 311. SEATTLE, WASH.

## DUWAMISH DAIRY CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

MILK AND CREAM  
ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY  
Phone Main 157.

## YOU'RE SAFE AT VAN'S

H. A. VAN FOSSEN

## STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

COR. WOODLAWN AVE. & 73RD ST., GREEN LAKE  
Telephone Pink 1576

## THE ORIGINAL WORKINGMAN'S STORE

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

515 First Avenue So.

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE MECHANICS' TOOLS

## Garland Stoves and Ranges

General Kitchen Furniture Plumbing and Tin Work. Phone Main 944

1409 SECOND AVENUE

## GEO. H. WOODHOUSE CO.

Removed to 1411 First Avenue

## A. E. GREENUS & CO.

Wall Paper, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Signs, and all kinds of Painting, Papering and Writing. Tel. Main 989.

## TELEPHONE MAIN 1100.

## PATRO-NIZE Drivers' Union Ice Co.

Chemically Pure ICE Chemically Pure

Factory, Foot of Wall Street. Office, 2415 Western Avenue.

303 Pike Street. 303 Pike Street.

## The ABBOT BATHS and Shaving Parlors

MADOLE & GIERCH Proprietors.

Union Shop. 707 Second Avenue.

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—Dealer in—

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, HARDWARE, SASH AND DOORS, ETC., ETC.

Opposite Postoffice

BALLARD AVE., BALLARD, WASH.

221 Ballard Avenue. BALLARD.

## Sehram & Gordon

Dealers in HARDWARE, STOVES AND RANGES BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. Cor. Second and Ballard Aves. BALLARD.

## COLONNADE MEAT MARKET

EMIL ANDERSON, Prop.

—Dealer in—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

Tel. Main 921. 1524 1st Ave., near Pike.

## Buy YOUR SHOES

OF THE

## Plymouth Shoe Co.

707 Second Avenue.

## FRENCH & NELSON

Dealers and Leaders of Qualities and Prices...

As Follows—Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery and Underwear.

221 Ballard Avenue. BALLARD.

## Sehram & Gordon

Dealers in HARDWARE, STOVES AND RANGES BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. Cor. Second and Ballard Aves. BALLARD.



# PARTY NEWS.

## NATIONAL REFERENDUMS TO BE SUBMITTED.

No. 1. Demanded by Locals Toledo, Akron, Fremont, Findlay, Massillon and Branch 1, Cleveland, Ohio; Lynn, Lawrence, Natick, Chelsea, Salem, Worcester, Malden, Haverhill and Everett, Massachusetts; Portland, Me.; Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis, Marion and Terre Haute, Ind.; Louisville and Covington, Ky.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Branch 1, Milwaukee; N. Yakima, Wash.

No. 2. Demanded by Locals Omaha, South Omaha, Grand Island and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kansas City and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin Heights, Kan.; Sioux City, Ia.

No. 3. It is claimed by some that No. 1 is not constitutional, because the constitution provides that "The Headquarters shall be located at St. Louis, Mo." They also claim that the constitution gives the initiative of change to the National Committee. They also claim that the constitution provides for no referendum except for an amendment to the constitution and for accepting or rejecting "acts of the National Committee."

It is also claimed by some the submission of Nos. 1 and 2 together will cause confusion in the voting and another referendum will be necessary to amend the constitution so as to read Chicago or Omaha instead of "St. Louis."

Therefore, in the interests of simplicity, the following Referendum has been formulated by Secretary Mally as embodying the substance of Nos. 1 and 2 and as obviating all confusion. It is not proposed as a new Referendum, but as a clear statement of Nos. 1 and 2.

Local. State of . . . . . in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of National Constitution, hereby petitions that you submit to a referendum vote of the party membership 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 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.

4. That the National Secretary Treasurer of the Socialist Party of America: . . . . . Local at a regular meeting, held . . . . . request a referendum of the party membership on the following propositions, to-wit:

First. Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the Local Quorum be approved? Vote yes or no.

Second. Shall the old Local Quorum be reinstated if vote stands against approval? Vote yes or no.

Third. Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the National Headquarters to Omaha, Nebraska, be approved? Vote yes or no.

Fourth. Shall the National Headquarters be returned to St. Louis if vote stands against approval, of removal to Omaha, Nebraska? Vote, yes or no.

NO. 3. It is claimed by some that No. 1 is not constitutional, because the constitution provides that "The Headquarters shall be located at St. Louis, Mo." They also claim that the constitution gives the initiative of change to the National Committee. They also claim that the constitution provides for no referendum except for an amendment to the constitution and for accepting or rejecting "acts of the National Committee."

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Therefore, in the interests of simplicity, the following Referendum has been formulated by Secretary Mally as embodying the substance of Nos. 1 and 2 and as obviating all confusion. It is not proposed as a new Referendum, but as a clear statement of Nos. 1 and 2.

## HEADQUARTERS.

No. 1. That article 7 of the constitution be amended to read:

The headquarters shall be located at Chicago. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party. Vote, yes or no.

No. 2. The headquarters shall be located at Omaha. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party. Vote, yes or no.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1903.

Leon Greenbaum, Secretary, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 22, 1903.

## RECEIVED.

For National Dues, \$ 7.50

Alabama . . . . . 2.70

## RECEIVED.

For National Dues, \$ 7.50

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Alabama . . . . . 2.70

## LOCAL QUORUM.

That section 1, article 4, of the constitution be amended to read:

The National Committee shall elect a committee of five from the membership of the party within the territory adjacent or convenient to the National headquarters, the said territory not to exceed five states adjacent or conveniently located for reaching headquarters to supervise and assist the National Secretary as the National Committee shall direct. Said committee of five shall form a part of and be a quorum of the National Committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time. Vote, yes or no.

## NATIONAL DUES PAID IN 1902.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Omaha, Neb., March 4, 1903.

Report of dues paid by states and territories to the national office of the Socialist Party, during the year beginning Jan. 1, 1902, and ending Jan. 1, 1903.

## Organized States and Territories.

California	\$608.35
Colorado	295.24
Connecticut	160.50
Florida	48.90
Idaho	57.35
Illinois	537.00
Indiana	67.16
Iowa	17.35
Kansas	40.05
Kentucky	135.85
Maine	383.62
Massachusetts	75.90
Michigan	131.97
Minnesota	208.21
Missouri	83.12
Montana	52.10
Nebraska	64.00
New Hampshire	190.55
New Jersey	591.95
New York	26.20
North Dakota	346.20
Ohio	44.73
Oklahoma	182.42
Oregon	234.75
Pennsylvania	37.77
South Dakota	37.31
Texas	144.41
Utah	293.37
Washington	222.20
Wisconsin	222.20
Total	\$5,688.33

## Locals in Unorganized States and Territories.

Alabama	\$ 44.05
Arizona	42.25
Arkansas	23.85
Georgia	1.20
Indian Territory	1.50
Louisiana	13.65
Maryland	20.00
New Mexico	15.15
North Carolina	1.10
Rhode Island	10.00
Tennessee	37.10
Vermont	21.65
Virginia	14.50
West Virginia	10.80
Wyoming	25.15
Porto Rico	10.00
Total	\$280.95

## Recapitulation.

Total in Organized states and Territories	\$5,688.33
Total in Unorganized States and Territories	280.95
Grand Total	\$5,969.28

## WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary, Socialist Party.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1903.

Leon Greenbaum, Secretary, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 22, 1903.

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Colorado	79.85
Florida	5.00
Idaho	5.00
Illinois	60.00
Indiana	27.85
Iowa	50.55
Kansas	54.35
Kentucky	1.40
Louisiana	6.80
Maine	10.00
Maryland	3.60
Massachusetts	50.00
Michigan	15.00
Minnesota	27.00
Missouri	18.55
Montana	9.55
Nebraska	19.70
New Hampshire	8.75
New York	50.00
North Carolina	1.50
North Dakota	17.75
Ohio	45.00
Oregon	32.85
Rhode Island	5.00
South Dakota	4.57
Tennessee	3.50
Vermont	5.20
Washington	1.00
Wisconsin	31.50
Wyoming	74.40
Total National Dues	\$734.52
Received for Supplies	19.14
Received for Strike Fund	23.79
Miscellaneous	3.20
Total receipts for month	\$780.65

## EXPENDED.

Exchange (M. O. Checks)	\$ 1.22
Miscellaneous Expense	5.75
Express	3.45
Office Equipment	5.30
Office Help	80.00
Postage	14.71
Printing	51.27
Stationery	2.30
Telegrams	9.94
Leon Greenbaum, salary	83.33
Jas. S. Roche, acct.	60.00
Expenses of Nat'l Committee men to Annual Meeting	371.76
John C. Chase, acct. Labor	100.00
Lecture Bureau	15.00
Office Rent	23.79
Strike Relief	23.79
Total Expenditures	\$828.40

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for month	\$ 780.65
Jan. 1, Balance on hand	370.91
Total Receipts	\$1,151.56
Total Expenditures	828.40
Feb. 1, Balance on hand	\$ 323.46

## WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary, Socialist Party.

## National Secretary's Report for February, 1903.

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# TOLEDO WIDE AWAKE

SHOWING THE REST OF US HOW TO DO IT!

The Socialists in Toledo have a full city ticket on "the Seattle platform." Out of 38 candidates 24 are Labor Union men.

They have published an up-to-date circular for campaign purposes from which we give some extracts. They will serve as hints to other cities, El Paso, for instance.

## THE RIGHT RING.

The Socialist Party does not ask you to vote for its candidates because they are better or worse than those of other parties, but because we believe Socialism to be better than Capitalism. If you believe in Socialism, vote for those stand for it.

## WHAT WOULD YOU CALL HIM?

"If I thought you would win, I would vote your ticket, but I don't want to throw away my vote," is an expression Socialists often hear. What is a vote? Is it not the expression of your individual opinion on a public question, or questions? If it is, who throws away his vote, the man who votes for what he believes to be right, or the man who votes to go with the crowd?

## HERE'S ANOTHER.

"I believe you Socialists are all right, but you can't win." Question: How long will it take a man to get what he believes in by voting for what he kicks about three hundred and sixty-four days a year?

## DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

When you join any of the old parties all that is expected of you is to vote the ticket put up by the bosses, follow the bands and "holler." When you join the Socialist Party it is different, you sign an application which reads:

## "Application for Membership in the Socialist Party.

"Having read the Platform and Constitution of the Socialist Party, I desire to become a member. I hereby renounce my connection with all other political parties, and to the extent of my ability, pledge myself to work for the success of the Socialist Party and the abolishment of the Capitalist System."

This is submitted to a vote of the membership. If you are accepted you are furnished a membership card, and you pay twenty-five cents a month dues. This is receipted for by adhesive due stamps furnished by the National Committee to State Committees at five cents each, and by State Committees to City Central Committees (or Locals), at ten cents each, and by them to Branches at fifteen cents each, to whom the individual member pays twenty-five cents, leaving the Branch ten cents. These stamps are placed on the due card covering the months paid for, and show the member's financial standing. This is a simple and democratic manner of furnishing the funds to conduct the organization. The membership at all times control officials and party affairs through the initiative and referendum. If you profess to be a Socialist, you owe it to yourself and those for whom you labor, to become a dues paying member and aid in maintaining and directing the party organization.

Have you noticed that those who pay campaign expenses get the legislation and court decisions? See the point?

Study it over. The workers have no reason or right to expect anything from what the other fellow pays for. The people who "put up" control, and get the permissoms. A working class party financed and controlled by the workers, will do the same. At the ballot box the workers are supreme. This is the peaceful and constitutional method of solving the "labor problem." The person who advocates violence is an enemy of the working class.

## THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IS INTERNATIONAL.

An International Congress is held every three years, attended by delegates from all countries. The last congress was held in Paris in 1900, this year it will be held in Amsterdam. An International Bureau, with Secretary, is located in Brussels. The following table shows the officially reported vote of the Socialist Parties in the countries named.

Oh, no, we are not discouraged, thank you!

## AUSTRIA.

1895	90,000	1896	95,000
1900	1,000,000	1901	1,000,000

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1895	55,000	1896	55,000
1900	100,000	1901	100,000

## BELGIUM.

1894	335,500	1895	335,500
1898	534,324	1899	534,324

## ITALY.

1872	315	1873	315
1874	6,335	1875	6,335
1877	8,405	1878	8,405
1879	17,232	1880	17,232
1882	20,098	1883	20,098
1885	25,019	1886	25,019
1888	32,000	1889	32,000
1901	42,955	1902	42,955

## DENMARK.

1872	315	1873	315
1874	6,335	1875	6,335
1877	8,405	1878	8,405
1879	17,232	1880	17,232
1882	20,098	1883	20,098
1885	25,019	1886	25,019
1888	32,000	1889	32,000
1901	42,955	1902	42,955

## NORWAY.

1872	315	1873	315
1874	6,335	1875	6



THE FAIR 120 to 124 Pike St. THE FAIR 120 to 124 Pike St. THE FAIR 120 to 124 Pike St. THE FAIR 120 to 124 Pike St. THE FAIR 120 to 124 Pike St. THE FAIR 120 to 124 Pike St.

# THE NEW SPRING GOODS ARE HERE

## SHIRT WAISTS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAINS, WASH GOODS, SHOES and CLOTHING PRICED FOR QUICKEST SELLING

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENT**  
FOR  
**Friday and Saturday**

Bring one of these coupons during one of these three days and save **20%** on  
**SHOES**

<b>THIS COUPON</b> Presented at THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE 120-122-124 Pike Street, Cor. Second Ave. entitles you to <b>20 per cent. Discount ON SHOES</b> Friday, Saturday or Monday	<b>THIS COUPON</b> Presented at THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE 120-122-124 Pike Street, Cor. Second Ave. entitles you to <b>20 per cent. Discount ON SHOES</b> Friday, Saturday or Monday	<b>THIS COUPON</b> Presented at THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE 120-122-124 Pike Street, Cor. Second Ave. entitles you to <b>20 per cent. Discount ON SHOES</b> Friday, Saturday or Monday	<b>THIS COUPON</b> Presented at THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE 120-122-124 Pike Street, Cor. Second Ave. entitles you to <b>20 per cent. Discount ON SHOES</b> Friday, Saturday or Monday	<b>THIS COUPON</b> Presented at THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE 120-122-124 Pike Street, Cor. Second Ave. entitles you to <b>20 per cent. Discount ON SHOES</b> Friday, Saturday or Monday	<b>THIS COUPON</b> Presented at THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE 120-122-124 Pike Street, Cor. Second Ave. entitles you to <b>20 per cent. Discount ON SHOES</b> Friday, Saturday or Monday
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**Our Grocery...**  
Department is growing more popular every day because we have reduced the cost of living.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR  
**Cosmopolitan Patterns and Richardson's Embroidery Silks**

120-122-124 Pike Street  
Cor. Second Avenue  
Mail Orders Filled at Sale Prices.

# THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE

## IS THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY!

120-122-124 Pike Street  
Cor. Second Avenue  
Mail Orders Filled at Sale Prices.

### THOUGHTS BY YOUR UNCLE

Despite the bad weather and torrents of rain, had a good, enthusiastic meeting at a Cincinnati ward branch at Mt. Adams. But for the weather the hall would not have held half the crowd. This is the way I find it everywhere in wage-class centers. Never before have the wage slaves been so aroused and willing to find out what ails them.

Arrived in Chicago Saturday night and spoke on the street Sunday afternoon. Spoke at the temple Monday night and at headquarters Tuesday noon. Was agreeably surprised at Chicago. Like others, I had been under the impression that Chicago might be a bad place for headquarters, owing to alleged splits and factional jealousies within the local movement. The comrades are united on the class-struggle proposition, and are working energetically and unanimously for the municipal campaign. The secretary has a list of over 100 members willing and capable to talk from the soapbox or platform at any time. There is, of course, the usual discussion and difference of opinion between members on minor details, which is natural and is evidence of healthy life and growth and development. Talk of splits and factions probably emanated from those who are not aware of the force and intensity with which Socialists discuss and debate all questions. The comrades need have no fear of trusting the headquarters to Chicago. Chicago is all right.

Reached Omaha Wednesday afternoon and spoke that evening to a large and interested audience. The boys rarely give free lectures, but charge 10 cents admission. It is the first time I have ever talked to a paid audience, and I had some doubts as to the practicability of such a course. But every seat was taken, as the comrades say is usually the case, and the audience was fully as large and enthusiastic the next night, also. The fact of having to pay admission did not seem to keep away the working people who want to find out about Socialism.

The Omaha comrades were a surprise to me. They are clear-cut and a unit to keep the movement straight to the working class interests. One gentleman, calling himself a "Christian Socialist," took occasion to object to some of my remarks, and said we did not want class legislation, that when the Socialists get control of a city they should legislate for the benefit of all, and not for the working class only. I found out afterwards that he didn't belong to the party, neither would the comrades let him, even if he wanted to.

The English language is queer. Here's Comrade King, and others, including the editor, charging me with wanting to limit the Socialist Party to wage workers. Did I ever say that? When? Where? Methinks what I did say was, "It might become necessary that such should be done." That's a little different, don't you think? If you don't agree to a proposition, please be, at least, fair in your argument.

(Here are your own words, "Uncle," in your "Thoughts" in The Socialist of Feb. 15, 1903:

"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."—Ed.)

Speaking of that reminds me. The most important phrases and happenings of the national committee meeting did not appear in the minutes. When the committee met all members were under the impression that Kansas had paid no dues, and that Texas and one or two other states were also behind, as per the secretary's report. When the credential committee reported, a motion was made that all delegates present, either with or without credentials, be seated. I moved: "Excepting representatives from such states as were in arrears for more than three months' dues." But I did not get a second. If I had, the motion would have appeared in the minutes and whether Kansas had paid any dues at the last minute or not would have been discovered. Whether because of my motion or not, I do not know, but the next day the report spread unofficially among the committee that Kansas had paid (and it turns out that very day—the second of the meeting) \$51.75. It also now turns out that Kansas did pay dues during 1902. Claiming a wonderful membership, she paid the equally wonderful sum of \$17.25. For some reason this did not appear in the secretary's annual report, but even if it had, Kansas was still in bad standing, and if my motion had carried, Comrade Mills would have been out of it until at least after the committee had been named. You might question your national committeeman, but I fear you couldn't extract the facts that Comrade Gardner did from his committeeman. I attended every meeting, and there was nothing said about Kansas or any other state owing dues until the second day, when the rumor that Kansas had paid up crept around. Then the question might have been asked and answered as claimed.

There is another thing that worries me. Both Dobbs and Mills won applause by donating their expenses. The last report sent out gives that credit to Kentucky, but I fail to see any mention in the report that Mills had also received for his expenses. The impression is that Kentucky and Kansas both paid the expenses of their committeemen. We know Kentucky did. But how about Kansas? Was it another Mills bluff?

Here is where I get jumped on. It was voted at the national committee meeting that all matters handed and referred to the various committees must be reported. I turned in two propositions to the organization committee, of which Mills was the chairman, but they evidently got lost in the shuffle, for, though Mills solemnly promised that one of them was going to be favored by the committee, neither one was ever heard of again. The intense feeling over the summary removal to Omaha and the developments of the Saturday evening meeting precluded any possibility of me or any one else getting the floor for the purpose of introducing new matter. One of my propositions was a new section to the constitution for the purpose of enforcing the clause relating to the payment of dues. My amendment was that "no state which was in arrears for more than three months' dues should be allowed representation in any national committee meeting, or in any national conven-

tion" Mills said: "Bless me, we'll improve that. We'll make it more strict. Only allow one month." But, nevertheless, it was never reported.

Now get your clubs ready. I outlined another proposition and received nothing but jeers and laughter. I knew I could get no second, and told them so, but Mills did not give me an opportunity to try to get one. It is not because I particularly favor it, but because I believe it would be a good thing to have it brought before the party for discussion. The proposition was (and please do not all hit me at once): "No person who derives an income, or a part thereof, from either rent, interest or profit, shall be eligible to any office within the party, or to any political office within the gift of the party."

I think I have said enough to supply me with sufficient arguments to last several years, and it may be wise to quit before I arouse the comrades on other points. UNCLE SAM.

**LOCAL NOTES.**  
Central Branch had a great entertainment last Saturday night and cleared a round sum. The committee deserve congratulations.  
The discussions Sunday afternoon at the Third Avenue Headquarters are very well attended, and set people to thinking. More seats are needed.  
A city organizer for Seattle must be found pretty soon. There is plenty for him to do.  
Comrade U. G. Moore has severed his business connection with "The Socialist" entirely for business reasons. He could not continue any longer the pecuniary sacrifice involved in remaining in this office. It seems a misfortune that Socialists are indeed "the proprietors." If you know of any man as good as Comrade Moore who wants a job for less than his board and clothes "until the Co-operative Commonwealth arrives," send him along.  
Prof. Kincaid, of the State University, will address the next Sunday night meeting at Carpenter's Hall on the influence of Environment, using stereopticon views to illustrate his lecture.  
One week from this Sunday, that is, on the 22nd, at 2.30 p. m., Father Hagerly will speak at the Grand Opera House. All seats are the same price, ten cents. The boxes are reserved for the Woman's Economic League and their friends. No other seats are reserved. The platform will be occupied by a Men's Chorus, who will sing "The International" and "Men of Labor." Tickets can be had at the office of "The Socialist" or at the Carpenter's Hall meeting.  
Father Hagerly will speak also at Ballard, Saturday evening, March 21, at Maccabee Temple. The admission there, too, is Ten Cents. The Hall will be too small to hold the crowd.  
People are coming to the Hagerly meeting at the Opera House from all the surrounding towns. The time in the middle of the day makes it possible to return easily.

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