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The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Join the Union
of your Craft

Join the Party
of your Class

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., JUNE 21, 1903

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

No. 150

CHAMPION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC LEAGUE

The Reverend W. M. Kellogg, D. D., Ph. D., Debates With Bricklayer A. G. Seibert in Grand Opera House, Seattle. A Great Crowd Present. A Wonderful Argument for Capitalism. Wage System of Divine Origin, Declares the Clergyman. Ordained by Jehovah in the Ten Commandments. Established First by Moses Under God's Direction. Such a Preposterous Argument Received with Uncontrollable Laughter. The Celebrated Colored Preacher, Jasper, who Declared the Earth was Flat Because the Bible Said So, is now Outdone by Capital's Chosen Champion. Socialists Ought to Hire Dr. Kellogg to Tour the Country for Them. All Workingmen Also Insulted as the Sole Supporters of Crime. Socialists Declared to Advocate "A Race of Bastards and Slaves." Such Unexpected Ignorance and Insults Resented with Loud Jeers and Retorts. A Remarkable Audience of Workingmen Show Their Mettle.

"An unruly audience," reports the Republican daily of Seattle. "Speaker Hooted Down," is another of its headings, on Monday morning after last Sunday's debate.

Then, on Tuesday, the same paper had a long editorial on "Socialism's Keynote." Hisses and Howls of Derision are perfectly characteristic and distinctly typical of Socialism, chants our critic.

Here are his exact words. "If we were asked to name the distinguishing mark of Socialism, we should unhesitatingly declare it to be intolerance."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer, June 16, 1903, page 4, second column.

Really the capitalist is being abused, comrades. The poor fellow pleads against your insults.

This is a new note. The capitalist press has reached its second stage in its treatment of Socialism. Its first stage is, ignore the Socialists. This "P-I" did not mention Father Hagerty's big meeting in this same Opera House two short months ago. That stage is passed.

The second stage is Misrepresentation. Tell all the lies about the Socialists you can. Turn public sympathy against them.

The third stage must soon come, namely, Meet their arguments. Comrade Seibert presented a strong, clear case for Socialism as the Workingman's Politics. Neither the Reverend Dr. Kellogg, nor the capitalist papers have a word in reply. The clerical debater began his second speech, in reply to Comrade Seibert, thus: "I will now go on from where I left off."

WHAT MADE THEM JEER?

We have no word of excuse for any disrespect to any ordinary speaker but last Sunday's speaker was so extraordinary as to excuse an extraordinary demonstration.

The audience was composed of workingmen almost solidly, but hundreds of them were certainly not Socialists. If there had not been a solitary Socialist there, matters would have been even worse. It was the Socialists who publicly tried to restrain the resentment of the audience.

But there are some things no audience will allow.—What stunned them, at first and then sent them wild, was the incredible-ignorance and insolence of this Doctor of Divinity.

He actually charged the millions of wage-workers of America with maintaining all the drunkenness, all the gambling and all the prostitution of the country. He told them it was not "wage slavery, but Vice Slavery that caused their poverty." It was a wonder not, that they derided him, but—that he was left safe on the platform. Something is due from a speaker to his audience. There are insults no audience is called on to stand.

But he went further. He charged Socialists advocated the Destruction of the Family. He said in so many words: "When you get Socialism, you will breed a race of Bastards to be led around like slaves."

That was received with a storm of hisses—nothing worse, be it said to our credit. When you argue with any man, there are certain things he will not allow you to say to him. You may not call him a liar nor a S. of a B. The amenities of argument cease at that stage and a fight begins.

A clergyman deliberately charging such indecencies and crimes on the workers to their faces was too much.

They remembered, too, that during the recent street car strike in Seattle this Christian preacher wrote and published a letter in the "Seattle Daily Times" declaring that Labor Unions had been the cause of more crimes, more bloodshed, more misery and destitution than the Spanish war. Every Union man in the city remembered that calumny, too. There is no man in the state of Washington more despised by Union men as such than this champion of the National Economic League, endorsed by Silas B. Dutcher, Bishop Potter and Robert Moran.

OUR PLATFORM ABSOLUTELY FREE.

But all this is unmentioned by the Republican Editor. Does he not know that the only political platform open to free discussion by anybody in the audience, is the Socialist?

"Intolerance indeed!" Let him attend any Socialist Party meeting from end to end of America, or from end to end of Europe, and he will find that he will be invited to the platform to say whatever he chooses to say and will be accorded a respectful and enthusiastic reception, IF HE KNOWS WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT.

ONE CONDITION ESSENTIAL ON A SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

A workingman's audience is an honest audience. It does not conceal what it thinks. And the one thing a workingman despises is PRETENCE, IGNORANCE. If you come pretending to tell us what we believe and are in fact absolutely ignorant of what we believe, you must not expect us to sit still and be vituperated.

This Doctor of Divinity, in addition to his Colossal Insolence, had a still more Colossal Ignorance. Would you believe it possible that any sane man in this twentieth century would base an argument for the economic and social stage in human history known as the Wage System, upon one of the Ten Commandments ascribed to Moses?

Yet this is precisely what this Reverend did. Not that only. He actually asserted the wage system was introduced into the world by Moses in the

Land of Canaan in obedience to a divine order received in the Wilderness 40 years before. He quoted the fourth commandment to prove the wonderful wisdom of Jehovah in substituting in the promised land the wage system in place of the chattel slavery of Egypt.

There you have it! The Colored Reverend Mr. Jasper, of Richmond, who proved the sun revolved about the earth because Joshua ordered it to stand still, lived 40 years ago and was reared in bondage.

But what shall we say of this champion of capital who delivers such an incredible piece of historic interpretation, to say nothing of scriptural exegesis? That the earth and universe developed in response to successive fets of the Almighty, as recorded in Genesis, was defended by Presbyterian Rev. Dr. Cheever, a quarter of a century ago, and Darwin was denounced for his "Origin of Species."

But no workingman supposed such an Ignoramus existed on earth today as could make this Kellogg argument that a Period in History found its inception in the Commandment, "Remember the Sabbath Day to Keep it Holy."

Can you not forgive us, Mr. "P-I" Editor, for the "Inextinguishable Laughter" that possessed us? Do you really think it was such an exhibition of "Intolerance?"

And don't you think you have made considerable of an exhibition of yourself when you wrote that editorial in defense of the Reverend W. M. Kellogg, D.D., Ph. D. (initials all his. See Seattle Directory, 1897.)?

Be assured, all you capitalists, that the Socialist workingman is intolerant of nothing but Injustice and Ignorance, but he is Death on both of them. And you will have to meet him face to face yet in the political and intellectual arena and answer his awful questions concerning his Wrongs and Rights.

Next week the Farmer Debate will be continued. It is exciting the greatest interest. For example, we have calls for it this week from Victor Serwy, Secy. International Socialist Committee at Brussels, from Dr. Fay in Minneapolis, and from Lucien Sallal in New York. This debate began May 3. Order back numbers when you subscribe. Many comrades are keeping them on file for careful reading. But the best way is to read each number thoroughly as it appears.

Next week our special feature, after the Farmer Debate, will be a full outline of the two opposing tendencies in the Socialist Party to-day, giving especial prominence to the attitude and influence of Walter Thomas Mills. The Omaha incident will be fully depicted, giving both sides a hearing.

TO OUR FRIENDS

With this issue the ten-week campaign for 25,000 subscribers will be in full swing from the Brooklyn Bridge to Puget Sound.

We want the comrades who are engaged or are about to engage in the contest to know the position that we take and to which we will hold like a limpet to a rock. In a nutshell it is this.

TO BUILD UP A POLITICAL PARTY OF THE AMERICAN WAGE WORKERS, WITH ALL OTHER HONEST CITIZENS ADMITTED ON THE SIDE, THAT SHALL HAVE THE RECOGNITION OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ROBBED WAGE WORKERS AND THE ROBBING CAPITALISTS AS THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF ITS PLATFORM AND PROGRAM.

Such a Party we believe the Socialist Party to be and hence we shall endeavor to maintain and build up the Socialist Party, literally at the cost of everything.

WHY WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE.

To do this thoroughly means a big expense that is falling at present on the shoulders of a few; it means, furthermore, the sometimes open and sometimes silent but nevertheless never ending antagonism of every opportunist in the Nation.

The leader of the embryonic American Millerandists said recently:

"The Socialist' is the worst lying sheet in the country and should be destroyed as soon as received."

To draw the fire of such people is to confer dignity upon us; to earn their enmity is one of the dearest wishes of our life. The fight is on for keeps all along the line. So line up, Militants; buckle on the armor tighter; the "Intellectual" Compromisers and opportunists will be, must be, relegated to the rear, where they may be allowed to shine the shoes of the members of our Proletarian Army.

"THE SOCIALIST'S" POSITION.

The Seattle "Socialist's" attitude towards internal party matters speaks for itself. When some misguided comrades sought to drag our movement into a non-Socialist Labor Union Party with capitalist Party attachments we were the first to ring the tocsin and call the militants to arms. When the "Appeal to Reason" had deluged the country for years with New Zealand untruths and public ownership rot we opened fire and kept it up until its colors were hauled down, and the straight goods taught. When the Party took its present correct and manly stand towards the trades unions we stood up for it with all our strength and during the recent Seattle street car strike we proved our devotion. When every capitalist paper in town was against the men, we issued "The Socialist" as a daily paper and fought their battle to the end. We have insisted and will continue to demand that the Marxian definitions be used in all our teachings in economics to the end that thorough clearness shall prevail in all we teach and finally we have endeavored to place such cartoons before our readers that none but the dullest could fail to understand this truth: That the Class Struggle is not merely a principle. It is a fact.

In the light of these facts we ask you—the organized members of the Socialist Party and all our sympathizers to roll up your sleeves and go to work for this campaign for 25,000 subscribers. With this number on our list we can still further enlarge our paper and thus enable us to help along the day when we can in the words of Marx, "expropriate the expropriator" by securing the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

See our last page. If you are too late to enter the contest for the Prize Lot, then go to work for love of the cause, just the same.

"Capital and Labor are Siamese Twins. One cannot live without the other."—Mark Hanna.

LET'S TRY IT AND SEE!



GREAT NEWS FROM BERLIN

We reproduce below the first dispatches to the capitalist press covering the German Elections last Tuesday. Of course they give the Socialist gains as small a report as possible. Later returns will no doubt justify the Socialist pre-election claims of 100 seats and 3 million votes. Berlin, June 16.—The leading feature in the reichstag election, which was held today, was the success of the Socialist-Democrats, who have probably increased their representation in the reichstag by fifteen seats, and their total vote to more than 2,500,000, or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at the expense of them all. The Socialists gained one seat and 63,000 votes in Berlin, and seats in Dresden, Solingen, Pirano, Plauen, Sittau, Doebel, Altonburg, Dunsiad, Schwartzburg, Bielefeld, Beyruth and Bremen. They lost seats in Sorau and Bornburg. The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Herr Bebel to tonight to call Saxony the "Red Kingdom." The most pronounced Socialist success was in Essen, Krupp's town, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,900 to 22,705. The Central party also increased its vote from 20,103 to 35,186. An extraordinary feature of the polling at Berlin was the part taken by Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house bringing out laggard voters, waiting at the factories and mills and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polls. While the other parties had paid workers the Socialists employed 7,000 canvassers, who were unpaid, and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength. They had bought up space on the municipal advertising pillars and placarded doors and windows with party legends. Fifty thousand copies of a poem entitled, "Vote Red," were circulated. The affair of the late crown princess appears to have had more influence in the elections in Saxony, where great Socialist gains were made; for instance, 9,000 at Chemitz, and 4,300 at Leipzig. Exaggerated narratives regarding the wrongs of the late crown princess passed from mouth to mouth. The court made simple denials.

WHAT MORGAN MIGHT DO AND IS DOING

"Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller each control more than \$1,000,000,000. If Mr. Morgan chose to use his \$1,000,000,000 for dominating the country, this is what could be done," says Mr. Walker, in The Cosmopolitan. "The preliminary and most difficult step would be the conversion of his resources. When this would be completed he would have invested: "First. In the controlling banks of the country two hundred millions. "Second. In the controlling railroads of the United States, two hundred millions. "Third. In mines and most important manufacturing operations, two hundred and seventy millions. "Fourth. For control of the leading newspapers of the United States, one hundred millions. "Fifth. For control of the commercial agencies, five millions. "Sixth. For control of strategic charities and churches, twenty millions. "Seventh. For retaining fees for leading lawyers and orators, five millions. "Eight. Deposited in safety vaults in gold and legal tenders, two hundred millions. "We will suppose all of this money to be placed with an eye to the strategic advantage which is so well understood today by men in high finance. "What, then, would be the situation? The investor would control by his investments: "First, all the leading banks in the country, and, in fact, the entire banking situation. No conservative banker would be likely to oppose plans backed by interests so gigantic. If anyone dared to do so, he could quickly be bought out and removed from a sphere where he might be in any way disagreeable. "Two hundred millions, also placed strategically, would control every railway in the United States. If any man presumed to "kick," his position could be made untenable by means of other influences at command. "Two hundred and fifty millions, invested in the United States' steel, copper, and kindred interests, would give control of the great industries. "Then comes the question of the press for controlling public opinion. One hundred millions would buy the controlling interest in the leading pa-

pers of every city on this continent, with something to spare for London, Paris and Berlin.

"Five millions would cover the commercial agencies. Twenty millions, again 'strategically placed' would give such influence among church orators and dispensers of charities as to create a decidedly friendly sentiment. Five millions more as retaining fees to orators and leading lawyers would not be without its efficiency. But, as a matter of fact, this would scarcely be needed. The ablest minds of the law would already have been attached to this interest, because of their legal connections with the banks, the transportation companies, the manufacturing and mining interests.

"All the bright men in the newspaper world would either be engaged, or anticipate engagements, upon their Press. In fact, there would be practically no journalistic career outside, except to the man willing to sacrifice his material prosperity to advocacy of a cause.

"But all the powers already enumerated are feeble in comparison with the two hundred millions of gold and legal tenders held in reserve. Placed today in circulation, next week withdrawn, again circulated and again withdrawn, the control of such a sum is a power sufficiently vast to make or wreck any institution or set of institutions. There have been times when the sudden withdrawal of even fifty millions from Wall Street at a time of monetary stringency would have been sufficient to have spread the widest ruin.

"And as for national government! The most absolute monarchy that ever existed was merely an independent people in comparison with the solidity of government by a thousand millions of dollars."—Brisben Walker.

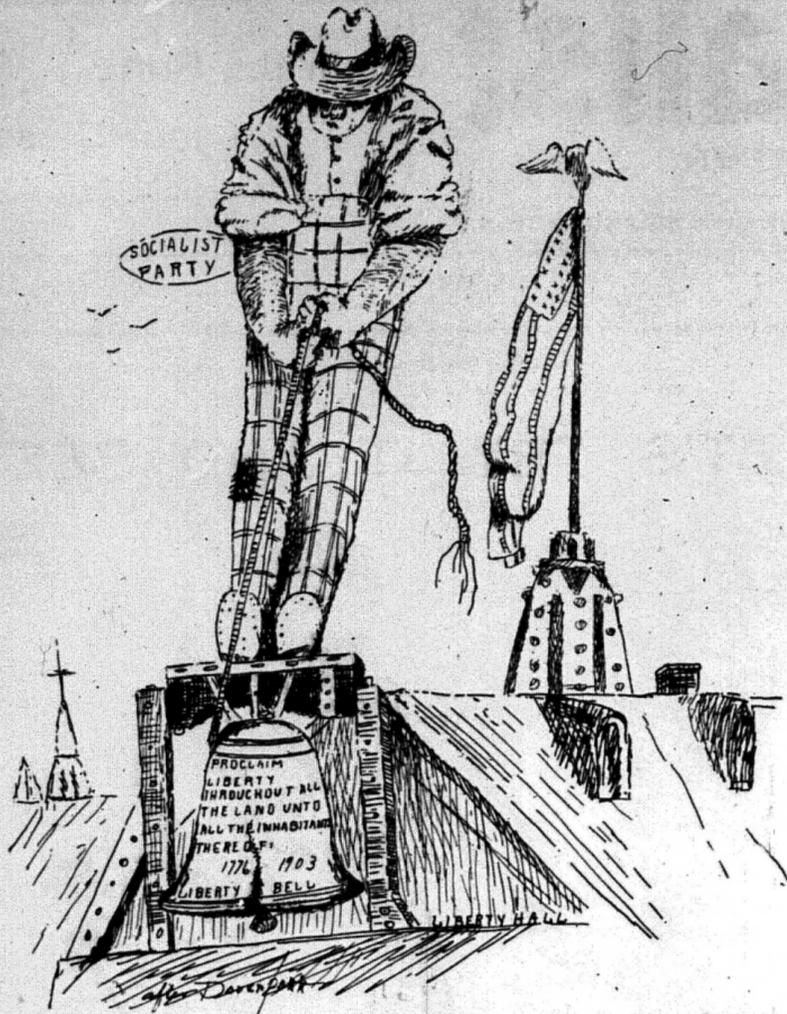
NO MILITIA FOR THIS UNION. Hoquiam, Wash., May 23, 1903. Editor "The Socialist."

Dear Comrade: The Hoquiam branch of the International Shingle Weavers' Union at a meeting held on May 20th passed by unanimous vote a resolution providing for the expulsion of any members of said organization who became members of the state militia.

Hope that other labor unions will adopt similar resolutions, I am, Yours fraternally, J. G. BROWN.

HELP THE MAN RING THE BELL

BY A BOY ARTIST



THE CONSTITUTION OUTGROWN

It is strange that we Americans, who are so progressive in other matters, are so conservative in regard to our political institutions. But this seems to have been the tendency from the start, for our United States constitution was made as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Of course our ruling class is well satisfied with the constitution as it is. It has allowed our profit-making fellow-citizens to go to any extreme, and if they can preserve that antiquated document as the fundamental law of our country, there will be no end to their "enterprise."

That they will try to preserve it, there can be no doubt. Even so insignificant a change as the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is bitterly opposed by all our "patriotic" class, let alone any real reform, like the abolition of the Senate.

On every occasion, and especially when a labor strike is on, we hear from the judges the solemn declaration, "The labor organizations must not endanger the constitution of our country!" And the capitalist press all over the country and without difference of party, applauds this sentiment as very wise and very patriotic.

But what is this constitution really? Strictly and soberly speaking, it is our political garment—the cloak of our body politic—and nothing else. The labor organizations, on the other hand, are the natural element of our organic development—just like all other industrial institutions.

Now let us suppose a Federal judge should say to his son: "My boy, you must not grow so tall, or so broad-shouldered, for if you do, you will surely endanger your clothes." This would of course be considered nonsensical, since the boy cannot help growing, no matter what happens to his garments; yet this advice would be in truth as sensible as the judge's admonition to labor organizations.

And how we have grown in our short national career! When the constitution was framed and adopted, this nation was an infant in the cradle. Is it then good sense to expect that a garment which fitted us in swaddling clothes will still serve us when we have grown to manhood?

As a plain matter of fact, a considerable rent was made in this political garment, the constitution, some time ago, by our civil war, but this is ignored by the capitalist judges and our capitalistic press.

But just let us stop and reflect a little. The framers of our constitution, no matter how wise they were, could not possibly have guessed what tremendous changes a century would bring about, socially and economically. And as we all know, they did NOT guess.

No one of them imagined that fruit grown in California would be sent to New York to be eaten during the same week; that cattle raised in Texas would be turned into meat in Chicago and consumed in Maine. The ablest mind living a hundred years ago could not possibly have conceived that a citizen sitting in his office in Boston would be able to converse, aye, actually to talk with his partner at that moment sitting in what is now Chicago. These economic and social changes have made us what we now are. They are the impelling energies that compel us to grow. AND WE GIVE OUR RULING CLASS FAIR WARNING THAT THE POLITICAL GARMENT—THE CONSTITUTION—WILL HAVE SOMEHOW TO ADJUST ITSELF TO THE NEW GROWN BODY, OR IT WILL BE TORN TO PIECES AND DISCARDED ENTIRELY IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

It is the duty of the Socialists to train and educate the present generation in such a manner as to spare our people unnecessary and painful experiments and to make them ripe politically for the changes that are made imperative by our rapid economic development.—Victor L. Berger, in "Social Democratic Herald," Milwaukee.

NEW ZEALAND AS IT IS.

"Work, at a bare living wage or little better, has usually been obtainable in New Zealand, although last winter I noticed a great many men on the road with their swags on their backs, tramping around in search of work.—C. P. W. Longdill, in *Wiltshire's Magazine* for May.

The labor unionist demands that he shall have a portion of what he produces. The Socialist demands that he shall have all he produces. Some unions are yet to be found who oppose Socialism. In other words, they

are willing to work for a less wage than their Socialist brother. This kind of scabbing is not so general as it once was.—A. L. U. Journal.

"In this country we are all equal before the law."

If a hungry workman steals a loaf of bread he is sent to jail. When our mill men violate the laws regarding the dumping of waste in the waters of the Sound, the authorities request them to desist, but all such requests are ignored, and this is a good illustration of our equality before the law.

WHO PAYS WAGES?

By A. M. Simons.

Almost every defense of the capitalist attempts to show that he pays wages. "If it were not for the capitalist who pays the wages, what would the poor workingman do?" is the question which, in one form or another, is hurled at every one who dares to question the sacredness of our present social institutions.

It is generally claimed that these wages are paid out of the "savings" which it is presumed the capitalist has accumulated by more than ordinary thrift and industry. We will not stop to question where the capitalist got what he has at the present time. If we did, it might lead us into rather unsavory paths, for, as Karl Marx has well said, "Capital comes into the world dripping with blood and dirt at every pore," and the origin of capital in every country has been a story of child slavery, wholesale thievery and exploitation of mankind.

But let us take things as they are with the capitalist in full possession of the capital of the world. Even then does he pay wages?

A hundred years ago a weaver used a hand-loom with which he could not weave more than five or six yards per day. A modern weaver watches thirty-two Northrup looms, every one of which is spinning from three to four hundred yards of cloth per day. Even more striking comparisons could be made in some departments of the iron and steel industry.

The modern laborer comes into an improved factory or mill and in the first half hour he produces two or three times as much as he could have produced in an entire day with the simple tools of his grandfather. In this first half hour he has produced his wages.

But before he could get the opportunity to use these tools to produce his own living he was compelled to enter into a wage contract to work for eight, ten or twelve hours longer. During the second half hour he produces enough to pay for the share of superintendence, depreciation of the plant, replacement of new machinery, etc., which falls to his machine. For two or three hours longer, perhaps, he works to meet the wastes of our present system. He produces enough to pay his share of the \$2,000,000,000 spent every year in advertising in America, to pay for building of one hundred plants where one would have done the work, to pay for carrying goods back and forth over the same territory in order to meet competition, etc.

Having done all this, he then works on for some time longer to PAY PROFITS TO THE CAPITALIST.

So we see that, so far from the capitalist paying wages, the laborer not only produces capital in the first

The Confiscation Question

The position of the Socialist Party on this question of confiscation can not be defined for the reason that no official declaration concerning it has yet been made, the majority of Socialists taking the position that, since Socialism is a rule of the majority, it is impossible to say just what the majority will do. The common sense of most must decide, and advancement in the sciences and the arts determine, what the action of the majority will be. So much for that phase of the question.

While an official declaration is lacking, all understanding Socialists must concede that the Socialist theory of political economy and the Socialist conception of justice lead to that which is confiscation (since confiscation is simply taking for the use of the government), and restitution also.

From the Socialist standpoint society is divided into two great classes: those who produce all and have nothing and those who produce nothing and have all! Also, that wealth belongs to the producer thereof; the fact that he has been deprived of the fruits of his toil by legal means does not make them just means.

The contention is made that rent, interest and profit are portions of the production of labor which have been wrung from the toiler by a system which recognizes the right of one man to sit upon the back of another, provided he is tricky enough to obtain a seat and cunning enough to maintain it. Socialism does not recognize the right of one man to live in the sweat of another's face, and since nothing save confiscation will present this we are confronted with the necessity of taking over by means which will be legal, and, in addition, more just than are those in vogue, which permit a capitalist, through his ownership of the things we must use in order to live, to confiscate three-fourths of the production of labor and yet dictate to the unfortunate producer where and how he shall spend the one-fourth he is "graciously" permitted to have.

We find nothing in the Socialist philosophy which would deprive any man of that which is rightfully his. Only those who are in possession of things unjustly acquired have reason to oppose the coming of Socialism. It is becoming an axiom almost that "If you are enjoying an income which you do not earn, some one else is earning an income which he does not enjoy."

Almost every plank in the Socialist platform has been used by some other party. There is one exception. That exception is the plank which

place, but reproduces it day after day as he works, creates his own wages, pays for superintendence, depreciation, wear and tear, meets all the outlandish wastes of competition and finally produces all the great sums that go as profits to the capitalist class. Out the profits thus produced by the laborer the capitalist piles up funds to constitute a basis for future exploitation. When in a few years this surplus value has become the private property of the individual capitalist it will be explained by some few apologists of capitalism as a fund out of which capitalism generously pays wages to the poor laborers.

The Socialist denies the necessity for the existence of a great social class simply for the purpose of owning and receiving the surplus value produced by the workers. The Socialist believes that the laborers who are capable of using the productive forces and natural resources of the earth, to feed and house the people of the world, are also capable of collectively owning that with which they produce this wealth, as well as the finished product.

MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE.

A source of weakness in a revolutionary party is a large middle-class element. There are some sophists who speak glibly about the Socialist movement being grand enough and broad enough to admit every one. But that is fallacious. We must distinguish between the ideal, and the method of reaching it.

A revolutionary movement will be emasculated, and will fall if it is broad enough to admit into its ranks people who are not revolutionists. A revolutionary movement can have no vigor and stability unless it is composed of those who are economically interested in its success. Marx' saying "Workingmen unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain," is often quoted by Socialists who show that they have failed to grasp its full significance, but there can be no doubt that to get a real whole-souled revolutionist you must get a man who has nothing to lose and everything to gain by a change of system.

The middle-class people who have their little businesses yet, have something to lose; and their position in life makes them dependent upon the big capitalists and wholesalers, as well as upon the "respectable" element for their customers, clients, etc. Middle-class people are less independent and more circumscribed than any other class, and this makes them glibly about the Socialist movement. Comparatively few of them have any notion of the teachings of modern science. Half of them could not tell you Copernicus was to save their businesses, and if mentioned to them, they would probably imagine that Kepler's three laws have something to do with the national constitution. This is especially true of the store-keeping class; their average education and intelligence is much below that of the average skilled mechanic, while a workman who travels is far ahead of them in general knowledge.

Yet these petty middle-class people are profoundly conceited and self-assertive, and when they join the workingman's party, proceed to "boast" it. They dress well, and they "ape" the ways of the "swell" people; and, unfortunately, many workmen mistake nice clothes and "superior" airs for intelligence.

I find that all revolutionists of the past despised the middle-class element. Engels, writing of the revolution of 1848, said: "What suffered most were the illusions which had made the peo-

ple believe that laborers and small business men were brothers with common interests and a common goal. The revolution revealed the incompetency of the small property-owners; everywhere the proletarians went in to the fight with them and for them; and everywhere the proletarians were finally betrayed. Through this revolution the proletariat recognized its friends and its foes, and the treachery of the small property owners. The laborers were everywhere betrayed and left in the lurch by the small business men. The miserableness and the ridiculousness of this element came into full view."—From "Tactics and Strategy, Economic and Political," by Thos. Bersford.

This paper stands unqualifiedly for the abolition of the wage system; for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; for the taking over by the government, DEMOCRATICALLY ADMINISTERED AND CONTROLLED, of every single thing which we must use in common, such tools or things to be operated for the benefit of ALL the people, instead of the favored, as now, to the end that every man and woman shall have the full product of their own labor. (This is a vastly different thing from government ownership as at present understood and advocated by the middle class.)

We do not believe in recompensing the present possessors BECAUSE TO DO SO WOULD BE TO DEPRIVE THE PRODUCERS OF A PART OF THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR, A THING WHICH IS ABHORRENT TO THE SOCIALIST THEORY OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE. Since confiscation is necessary to stop the infamous practices under which the masses are sweating blood, we stand for confiscation. Whether the Co-operative Commonwealth will accept our view we do not know nor do we care. We stand for what we know to be right, regardless of the feelings of those who would sacrifice principles to expediency. To those who think confiscation wrong we reply that nothing human ingenuity can devise could be more wrong than the system we are at present upholding and maintaining. Within a very short period of time the wealth of the nation will be concentrated in the hands of men who never produced a dollar's worth of values in their lives. From whom did they get this vast hoard? From the toilers of this country who produced it all and were, while so doing, compelled to accept such crumbs OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY as the masters of broad saw fit to let fall.

Industry as at present conducted is CONFISCATION with a vengeance; a confiscation which operates in the interest of the meanest and the lowest of the human race. We want the drone kicked from the back of Man. Because he has sat there for ages does not convince us that he should be paid for giving up his perch. Age may hallow, but it does not justify. We trust our capitalist brethren of the press will not overlook this statement of our position. We want them to make the most of it.—American Labor Union Journal.

A TRIBUTE

(By John C. Chase.)

In the death of Frederick O. McCartney, the Socialist movement of America has lost one of its brightest and ablest men.

One who has never known him personally will never know how much the cause of Socialism has suffered in his death.

The hearts of those who have associated with him are indeed heavy with sorrow in the contemplation of his untimely end. No braver, no more courageous soul ever went forth to battle for the liberty of the race, than he. Casting aside every consideration of personal welfare he took up the cause of Socialism, side by side with those who were battling for the emancipation of the working class.

A minister of the gospel tho' he was, he was more of a proletaire in his work for Socialism than most men who come from the ranks of the working class. He was uncompromising and inflexible in his career as a Socialist legislator. His voice was always heard in defense of the toilers and his very thought was one of condemnation of the injustice and oppression of the masters.

Champion of an unpopular cause always hurling his shafts against those who stood in the way of labor's emancipation, he was respected even by his enemies.

With the love of his co-workers and comrades, with the respect and honor of those whom he was obliged to contend against, he died. His death casts a gloom upon us, who are left to continue the work for which he so nobly fought. Although far away from him in his dying hour, and unable to look upon his face or hear his parting word, I know that he would bid us on with the work and hasten the coming of that day when no longer shall there be a master or a slave. Comrades, let us be as brave in the cause of right and as unselfish in the cause of Socialism as was Comrade McCartney and when our life's work is done the world will say of us as we can say of him: A noble character, a fearless advocate, a great Socialist is dead, peace be to his ashes.

May the spirit of Frederick O. McCartney be always with us to guide us and keep us true to the great cause of international Socialism for which he laid down his life.

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PARTY NEWS

LOCAL NOTES.
Dr. E. J. Brown will speak next Sunday evening at Carpenter's Hall, Seattle, Fourth avenue, near Pike street. His subject will be "Transportation." Dr. Brown has made an extensive study of Railroad statistics and is a vigorous speaker.

The City Central Committee meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. at Headquarters, 509 Third avenue. Last Sunday there was no quorum. Next Sunday every member should be present to make up for lost time.

An attempt is being made by a few members in the Central Branch to give Seattle a larger representation in the State Convention at Tacoma, July 4, than it is entitled to under Art. VII of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:
"Representation at the State Convention shall be based upon one delegate at large for every LOCAL, and one delegate for every fifteen members in good standing, or major fraction thereof."

These comrades argue that every one of the seven branches in Seattle shall be treated as a "Local" and given one delegate at large and one delegate for every fifteen members or major fraction of fifteen. On this basis, Seattle will get from six to ten delegates more than the constitution provides for. For example, suppose there are in all the seven branches 203 members in good standing. This would give one delegate at large, thirteen for the 15 fractions and 1 for the eight (the major portion of 15 over the 13 fifteens), making 15 delegates in all.

But the proposed new way would give seven delegates at large, one for each branch, besides one for each fifteen or major portion of fifteen in each branch. To illustrate, suppose Ross Branch has 12 members in good standing, it will then elect two delegates. If the German Branch has 25 members, it will elect three delegates. The Finnish Branch with 29 members will have three, the Latona Branch with 10, will have two, the West Green Lake Branch with 24 will have three, East Green Lake Branch, with 14, will have two, and the Central Branch with 89, will have seven.

This arrangement gives 22 delegates to Seattle instead of 15, as provided for in the State Constitution. If Seattle elects 22 delegates, the State Convention is likely to refuse the whole delegation, for who could decide which seven of the 22 should be omitted, so as to reduce Seattle's representation to the constitutional number?

The City Central Committee will have to settle this question next Sunday, as the referendum cannot be longer delayed.

The Central Branch made the following nominations for delegates to the State Convention. We have not been able to secure the nominations made by the other branches:

Baumann, Boul, Christman, Curtis, Freeman, W. E. Hanbury, W. F. Hanbury, Hickey, Hilgert, Hutchesson, Jacobson, King, Lampe, McDevitt, Quinn, P. O. Olson, Scott, Selbert, Smart, Titus, Wagenknecht, Whedon, Wiswell.

The nominations from other branches should be in the hands of the City Central Committee by Sunday at 11 a. m.

We urgently advise all members to vote for those delegates who can be relied upon to carry out the program of working class Socialism. This convention will choose a new State Committee and an attempt will be made to line up this state with the opportunists. Let the Party be represented at Tacoma.

The following nominations for offices in Central Branch, Seattle, will be voted on at the first Business Meeting in July, Wednesday, July 1. They are elected for six months:

Organizer—Hutchesson, Scott, Peter Olson, Humphrey. Secretary—Treasure—Beebe, Hilgert, Librarian—Klahr, C. Nelson, Wagenknecht. City Central Committee—Schwert, Lampe, McDevitt, Hanbury, C. Nelson, Titus, Smart, Humphrey, Selbert, Scott, Boul, Beebe.

Comrades McDevitt and Hutchesson addressed a good crowd at Columbia Friday evening (12th) and another meeting on Friday evening, the 19th, is to effect an organization.

LOCAL OMAHA NEWS.

Local Omaha held regular monthly mass meeting on June 10th. The object of these meetings is to discuss tactics and to keep the members acquainted with the workings of the movement in general. We find these meetings very beneficial from an educational standpoint, so much so, that the members at the last meeting decided to hold these meetings semi-monthly.

Local Omaha passed resolutions condemning the action of those papers who do not publish party affairs. See resolution.

A call for our state convention is issued for July 4th, to be held at Omaha, to be followed by a mammoth picnic on the 5th at Riverview Park. The Local will co-operate with the Woman's Socialist Union, under whose auspices the picnic is given, to make it a success.

A collection of \$2,000 was taken up in response to an "appeal" to defray the indebtedness of the late municipal campaign, which left us \$51.00 in debt.

Comrades Bernard McCaffrey and P. J. Hyland spoke to large crowds from the "soap box" on Saturday evening in Jefferson Square Park. The audience was so attentive the speakers agitated until 11:00 p. m.

A rousing Kitchen Convention was held at Comrade Mrs. Jurgensen's, 2516 Parker Street, Sixth Ward, on Sunday night, about 35 people being present. A great many strangers were present to listen to the working-class programme and for the first time had their eyes opened.

Comrade Fred Severa recently of Denver, who has located here for a time, succeeded in organizing a local of his countrymen (Bohemian) as an auxiliary to Local Omaha, consisting of 37 members; another in South Omaha of 22 members. Comrade Severa is an earnest worker and fluent speaker in Bohemian.

Comrades J. W. Hawkins, P. J. Hyland and J. J. Condon have been elected as press committee for Local Omaha to its official organ, "The Socialist," by the City Central Committee. Respectfully Submitted,
THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY LOCAL OMAHA IN MASS MEETING ASSEMBLED, JUNE 10TH.

Whereas, The fate of the Socialist Party depends upon a clear and comprehensive grasp of the principles and tactics by the membership, and Whereas, This knowledge can only be realized through an open and fearless party press; therefore, be it Resolved, That we the members of Local Omaha in mass meeting assembled, do hereby declare that any paper that will not print party affairs is not a propaganda paper and we deem it unworthy of our support. Be it further Resolved, That we consider "The Socialist" of Seattle and "The Worker" of New York as the only English papers printed in the interest of the Socialist Party.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS NEWS

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., June 13, 1903.
The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Local Portland, Maine, \$3.00; "H. H." Seattle, Wash., 25c; Burton E. Leavitt, Putnam, Conn., \$1.00; 11th Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati, O., \$2.00; Local Oakland, Cal., \$5.00; Local Seattle, Wash., \$2.00; Local Dixon, Cal., \$4.50; Local Del Mar, California, \$1.00; Local Washington, Cal., \$2.00; Local Washington, D. C., \$1.25; Bohemian Branch, 12th Ward, Chicago, Ill., \$1.30; Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution, \$1.00; Local The Dalles, Ore., \$5.00; Second Ward Branch, Local Los Angeles, Cal., \$4.24; Local Porterville, Cal., \$1.00; Local Denver, Colo., \$5.00. Total to noon, June 13th, \$42.55. Previously reported, \$430.51. Total to date, \$473.06.

Quite a number of locals are making regular contributions to the Special Organizing Fund. We acknowledge the second contribution from Cincinnati, this week. The Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash., has voted to make a regular contribution to this fund of \$2 a month for the next six months.

Iowa and Nebraska and Washington will hold their state convention, July 4th. The Iowa comrades will meet in Des Moines, the Nebraska comrades at their state headquarters, Omaha, and Washington at Tacoma.

The Secretary of Pottsville, Pa. local, in ordering a thousand of the Party Buttons said, "They are the prettiest things that ever came down the lake." And being distributed at cost it will enable every local to supply its members with our National emblem.

The work of National Lecturer, John C. Chase, has been so hampered by the floods that we have no report for this week. State Secretary Dial of Kentucky is arranging a tour for him in that state, but the details of the trip have not yet been received at the National Office.

National Lecturer, John W. Slayton, will close the present engagement at Michigan City, Ind., June 23rd. His work at New Castle will require his presence for some time to come, after which he hopes to be able to take up the lecture work under the National Office again. Many letters of commendation have been received endorsing the of Comrades who are working under the direction of this office. Secretary Nick of the Columbus (Ohio) Local, writes to the National Secretary, saying: "The Columbus Comrades wish to extend to you their heartfelt thanks for sending them such an able speaker as J. W. Slayton proved to be. The delegates to the state convention were pleased with his clear exposition of class-conscious Socialism. I think, personally, that Comrade Slayton is one of the best speakers on the platform. Keep him on the road."

National Organizer, John M. Ray, has been introduced to the methods of the Democratic Party uses to maintain the "Solid South." He was not permitted to speak on the streets of Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, June 6th. A comrade writes that the "Salvationists" and "Holiness" people block the streets and howl to their hearts' content, but a Socialist cannot make a decent address to workmen on the street corners. The officers were frank and told Comrade Ray that political meetings would not be held on the streets without a permit from the Chief of Police. And that official referred the matter to the Mayor and council, which could not be seen until Monday. The comrades will increase their organization and then defy the Democratic party's interference with free speech. The rights of our private property constitution do not permit of a Socialist who advocates the sacredness of human life, especially when that is applied exclusively to the working class.

Rev. A. N. Raven will speak at Macabees Temple, Ballard, Monday night, June 22, at 8 p. m. Spread the news.

BALLARD, WASH.

Rev. A. N. Raven will speak at Macabees Temple, Ballard, Monday night, June 22, at 8 p. m. Spread the news.

WASHINGTON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ENDORSED.

Whereas, Local Tacoma, S. P., has called for a referendum-vote of the membership to change the State Constitution so it will read thus: "Representation at the state convention shall consist of all members of the S. P. in state having due cards showing them to be in good standing at time of convention" and

Whereas, We believe this to be the only way in which our party can be democratically governed. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Arlington, S. P., do heartily endorse the call of Local Tacoma and urge upon all sympathizing Locals the necessity for prompt and immediate action; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to "The Socialist" for publication.

ELEONORA MAURER, Secretary Local Arlington, Arlington, Wash., June 14, 1903.

WASHINGTON STATE QUORUM.

Minutes of Meeting, Wednesday, June 10th.

Meeting called to order with Scott & Moore present, McDevitt coming later.

Convention referendum vote was canvassed, with following result:

1. Shall We Hold Convention? Yes, 237; no, 9.

2. Shall it be July 4th? Yes, 231; no, 5.

3. Where shall it be held? Vote of Locals.

Local Seattle, Ross Branch: Seattle, 5; Olympia, 1.

German Branch: Seattle, 9.

Finnish Branch: Tacoma, 10.

Latona Branch: Tacoma, 4.

Central Branch: Seattle, 6; Tacoma, 14; Olympia, 12.

Local Pomeroy: Spokane, 7.

Local Tacoma: Tacoma, 18.

Local Fairhaven: Tacoma, 6; Everett, 1.

Local S. Bay: Seattle, 2; Tacoma, 4; Olympia, 1.

Local Lynden: Seattle, 1; Olympia, 5; N. Yakima, 3; Whatcom, 1.

Local Velm: Seattle, 2; Olympia, 7.

Local Ballard: Tacoma, 6; Olympia, 8.

Local Anacortes: Olympia, 3.

Local Puyallup: Tacoma, 10.

Local Aberdeen: Seattle, 5; Olympia, 3; Aberdeen, 1.

Local Breidablik: Seattle, 8.

Local Edmonds: Olympia, 14.

Local Arlington: Seattle, 11.

Local Hoquiam: Tacoma, 5; Olympia, 1.

Local N. Yakima: N. Yakima, 7.

Local Prosser: N. Yakima, 16.

Local Lyman: Seattle, 5.

Local Lake: Seattle, 4.

Local Sunnyside: N. Yakima, 7.

Members at Large: Seattle, 1; Olympia, 1.

Totals: Tacoma, 77; Seattle, 59; Olympia, 56; N. Yakima, 33; Spokane, 7; Whatcom, 1; Everett, 1; Aberdeen, 1.

Tacoma having received the highest number of votes, was declared the point at which next state convention will be held.

Meeting adjourned until Friday evening. A. G. MOORE, Secretary.

Minutes of Meeting June 12th.

Scott and Moore being present. Letters from De Lilly, Burgess and Croston were read, announcing their vote for Comrade Scurlock to reorganize Locals Spokane and Northport. These with Moore's vote constituted a majority of the committee.

Letters from Comrade Jory was read declining to act. Comrade McDevitt had previously insisted that John MacKenzie was still a member of the committee, while Moore took the opposite view. This was discussed by Scott and Moore at this meeting, who finally agreed that it was best to notify Scurlock to proceed to Spokane at once and save further delay. It was agreed, however, that Comrade McDevitt would be consulted before advising Scurlock of our action.

Letters from Comrade Hart, of Washington, advising some date for Comrade Wilkins in Clarke and Skamania counties, was read. There being no locals at either Wiltcock or Centralia, it was thought best to arrange a date at both points at the State's expense.

Meeting adjourned. U. G. MOORE, Sec. Treas., 4325 Phinney Av., Seattle.

TRIBUTE FROM LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO TO McCARTNEY.

Whereas in the death of our Comrade Frederick O. McCartney, a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature the Socialist Party has sustained a loss that will be deeply felt by its members and all of the working class whom he so ably represented. And whereas Comrade McCartney's death was caused in great part by the faithful work he gave to his party and the class he represented; never sparing himself, but being at all times ready to champion the oppressed toiler.

talents of the bright young Canadian who has won an enviable record as a Socialist speaker in the Western States.

Two meetings were held in Ladysmith, three in Victoria, and several more will be arranged at other points in B. C. and much good will result, as the provincial elections will be held in September, and it will be the first great battle between Socialism and capitalism in Western Canada.

Comrade Wilson's work here was of a high order—the only criticism I can make is that he is apt to overdo his physical powers if he continues the heavy work he performs on the platform. Nothing but clear-cut revolutionary Socialism will go in Victoria—the Seattle Socialist having aided considerably in purging the local movement of sentimentalism and compromise.

On these points Ben Wilson did especially good service, (1st) in depicting the class struggle and showing the revolutionary character of the Socialist movement; (2nd), in clearing the eyes of those who are too "good" to do good for mankind on Sunday—and Canada has lots of them; (3rd), in showing the absurdity of the "no politics in the union" and the necessity of the trades unions co-operating with the Socialist Party upon the political field.

"If you like the rules of the game vote to continue it, but if you don't like the rules that allow labor to be exploited to the starvation point, vote to have a new set of rules drafted by working class representatives. Join the union of your craft and the party of your class," was the good advice of Comrade Wilson.

G. W. WRIGLEY, Victoria, June 8, 1903.

Proposed California Amendment to Constitution.

(1) No amendment to the Constitution or no new Constitution, either in whole or part, or any acts of any convention of the Socialist Party of California, shall take effect or have any force whatever until after they shall have been ratified by a referendum vote of the party membership.

(2) This amendment can only be repealed by a majority vote of the party membership; no convention shall have power to repeal or alter it in any manner whatever.

Just passed by Local Tulare May 24, 1903. Seconded by Local San Francisco and Riverside.

SIDE BY SIDE.

We depart from our custom in printing the letter below. But its personalities are a boomerang, and we think Comrade Tawney will forgive us. We reprint Tawney's letter, too, that the two may appear side by side.

Tawney's Letter.

The opportunists in Utah have the control at present. They think they are on the way to do big things by getting cheap car fares, electric light, etc. Their paper that was to do so much for the party is gone. I endeavored to introduce the plan of having "The Socialist" as the state organ, but they sneered at me when I argued

that they were too weak to carry on a paper as they proposed. But one of the good loyal comrades wrote me the other day that their paper had gone under.

The last convention allowed anyone to vote who had a dime and who would sign an application. Yes, worse than that, if any county had cast say 500 votes for the Socialist ticket last election and that county was represented by one person, that representation was given power to cast 500 votes in the convention. Anyone becomes a member just by signing the application. No investigation. No nothing. "About as near nothing as possible." It is the Walter T. Mills idea. Good sentimentalism, but too good to live in this capitalist system. Soon I hope to see the true red-blooded members take up the standard and carry Utah to the front.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. TAWNEY.

Lehi, May 27, 1903.

Editor "Seattle Socialist."

Dear Comrade:

In your issue of May 24th is a letter from Mr. W. H. Tawney in which he passes some criticism upon the organization of the Socialist Party in Utah and as it is a misrepresentation of facts I hope you will allow me to correct them.

He says the opportunists are in power in Utah for a while. The organization is the representative of the entire state with 25 Locals supporting it, and holds up the banner of Socialism without having to resort to methods of inquisition only prevalent in minds centuries behind the time. I am not much impressed with the criticism of a man who, holding for a while a position in the Party, uses it for mercenary purposes and who goes into a convention and is allowed a courtesy of acting in said convention and without having paid dues himself for some time or paying upon his own application blank or who retains the records of the Party held by him while serving in position as official, and refuses to turn over to legally elected successors. Such class-conscious proletarians that is following the laborious vocation of bill collector certainly has a grievance when men who have stood in the breach of our fighting for the rights of Labor and whose lives are clear object lessons in political integrity for Labor's cause. The trouble with Mr. Tawney is that he is too small in mental calibre and does not learn easily, but withal would like to hold a position where he might make himself an object for consideration by old Party Politicians. I am conversant with the whole scheme of this would-be Socialist and will see that they do not disrupt any more. Utah has suffered enough in contention with exploiters of the movement and dishonesty in the records of party management, and draws the line upon men of ambitions and intentions similar to W. H. Tawney.

Fraternally yours,
E. S. LUND,

State Sec. Socialist Party, Utah.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SEATTLE UNIONS.

Headquarters Socialist Party.
Seattle, Wash, June 2, 1903.

Comrades:—The Socialist Party of this city, through me, its organizer, asks you to organize on the political field. You are organized on the economic field in order to get a larger part of the wealth you produce. We ask you to organize on the political field to get all the wealth you produce. We say, "Labor produces all wealth and should have all wealth." The time has come, or is about to come, when strikes, boycotts, or fighting capital with capital, are futile and out of date. You must organize on the political field and fight with the more modern and up-to-date weapon,—Political Power,—to even alleviate your present condition, and to finally capture the powers of government, and inaugurate a system whereby there will be work for all and all will get the full product of their labor. The Socialist Party asks you to join the party of your class, as well as the Union of your craft, if you want to gain economic freedom from wage slavery.

The City Organizer of the Socialist Party asks the privilege of having a speaker lay this matter more fully before you at one of your meetings, or meeting you in a body at Headquarters Hall, 509 Third Avenue, Monday or Thursday evening of any week you may designate.

Fraternally yours,
A. HUTCHESON, City Organizer.

We do not, as a rule, blow our own horn, still, we must conceal our blushes while we observe that our recent exposure of DeLeonism has been so thorough that the erstwhile verbose gentleman from New Reade street is as silent as a deaf mute show. Is it not strange that there should be even

Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose, but your chains; you have a world to gain.

Prisoners Paupers Prostitutes and Parasites

A deluge of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic system.

Just the thing for Soap Box orators, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans. Good to open the peepers of everyone.

By order Local San Francisco.
JOHN C. WBSLEY, President.
B. M. STRASSMAN, Secretary.

BEN WILSON IN B. C.

Editor Socialists:
The Socialists of British Columbia have considerable to thank State Secretary Moore, of Seattle, for in passing such a good thing as Ben Wilson on to us. Coming unannounced and fresh from the special election fight in Oregon, prompt steps were taken by the Victoria Socialists to use the

that they were too weak to carry on a paper as they proposed. But one of the good loyal comrades wrote me the other day that their paper had gone under.

The last convention allowed anyone to vote who had a dime and who would sign an application. Yes, worse than that, if any county had cast say 500 votes for the Socialist ticket last election and that county was represented by one person, that representation was given power to cast 500 votes in the convention. Anyone becomes a member just by signing the application. No investigation. No nothing. "About as near nothing as possible." It is the Walter T. Mills idea. Good sentimentalism, but too good to live in this capitalist system. Soon I hope to see the true red-blooded members take up the standard and carry Utah to the front.

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2 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 10 in.	\$1.45

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27 inches high, will extend from 31 to 43 inches	\$4.00
30 inches high, will extend from 33 to 45 inches	\$4.50
33 inches high, will extend from 35 to 47 inches	\$5.00
36 inches high, will extend from 37 to 49 inches	\$5.50

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RUN EASY LAWN MOWER, 12-in. size, regular \$4.25, special.....\$3.25
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RUN EASY LAWN MOWER, 16-in. size, regular \$5.25, special.....\$4.25
WINNER LAWN MOWER, 12-in. size.....\$4.75
WINNER LAWN MOWER, 14-in. size.....\$5.25
WINNER LAWN MOWER, 16-in. size.....\$5.75

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LIGHTNING ICE CREAM FREEZER, 4-quart size.....\$2.50
LIGHTNING ICE CREAM FREEZER, 6-quart size.....\$3.25

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Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FREDERICK ENGELS ON FEUERBACH

THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY

Newly Translated, with Historical Introduction, by Austin Lewis.

Frederick Engels' work entitled "Feuerbach," a criticism on the philosophical and sociological writings of a forgotten author, is a book of timely interest to every thinking socialist at the present day. Feuerbach's was not the last attempt to adulterate the philosophy of socialism with the unverifiable fancies of one or another form of sentimentalism. The book is handsomely printed, substantially bound in cloth, and is the eighth volume in the Standard Socialist Series, sold at fifty cents volume, postpaid. The other volumes now ready are as follows:

1. Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by Ernest Untermann.
2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Charles H. Kerr.
3. The American Farmer. By A. M. Simons.
4. The Last Days of the Russian Association. By Isaac Broome.
5. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann.
6. The Social Revolution. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons.
7. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling, D. Sc.

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