

Only Two More Weeks of Our Third Anniversary Contest. Push for the Home Stretch, Comrades!

Martin, C R  
Box 339  
169

Join the Union  
of your Craft

# The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER  
A CARTOON WEEKLY

Join the Party  
of your Class

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., JULY 26, 1903

The number on the label opposite your name is the number with which your subscription expires. No. 155

## THE MODERN HEROD

The Slaughter of the Innocents



CHILD SLAVES IN FREE AMERICA.

Mocking the stately phrases of the Declaration of Independence and the proud boasts enshrined in our national songs, is the terrible reality of child-slavery. From the far South comes a cry from children that know no childhood and upon whose degradation the great edifice of our commercial supremacy is being raised. Not since the early years of the last century when the great and good Robert Owen, Michael Sadler and the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury (then Lord Ashley) gave voice to the terrible condition of the mere babes who languished and toiled in British mills and factories, has such a terrible story of shame been told as that which is told of Alabama, Ga., and the two Carolinas today. Little boys and girls of 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, toiling in factories ten, and even twelve, hours a day, all unconsciously mock our "civilization" and imperil the very life of the nation.

But it is not alone in these states that child labor prevails. From almost every state in the Union the cry of the child toiler for rest, for childhood, for life, is heard. In the North no less than the South; East no less than the West, the same great problem exists—the problem of child labor co-existing side by side with a permanent army of unemployed adults. In the textile mills of the South it is estimated that there are at least 20,000 children at work under 14 years of age. In Alabama alone there are some twelve hundred children employed, being a proportion of between 6 and 7 per cent. of all the operatives. In Georgia the proportion of children under 12 to grown persons employed in the mills is stated to be not less than 14 per cent., and in South Carolina it is at least 9 per cent. The ages of these children thus classified as "under 12" run all the way down to 6 and even 5 years!

Let those who prate of our "glorious progress," and boast of our ascendant commercial power, reflect upon the terrible fact that little children, scarcely more than babies, can be found by the thousand in these Southern mills working twelve and twelve and one-half hours every day at the spinning frames for wages that range from 10 to 20 cents a day. Here is a terrible account of this child slavery, written by a special correspondent of the Cincinnati Post, which should be sufficient of itself to shame the people of this country, and to rouse them to vigorous action. He says:

"I secured entrance to the People's mills of Montgomery, Ala., which manufacture sheeting for the China trade. In the spinning room, where most of the children are employed, there were 125 persons of all ages at work. Of that number, between 40 and 50 were children less than 12 years old. Those who had ever been in a school house were rare exceptions. In this room I saw boys and girls so small that their efforts to perform their work were absolutely pitiful. In reaching up to join the ends of the broken threads they were obliged to strain and stretch every muscle and sinew of their frail bodies and some were so small that they were compelled to stand on their tiptoes. This was repeated every five minutes or oftener for twelve long hours. I called the foreman's attention to several little ones who I was sure could not be over 6 years old, and was told 'they were not working,' which meant that they were not on the pay-roll, but were helping the parent or older brother or sister, or learning the machines, so as to be able to take their place in the mill."

The same writer gives a harrowing picture of the condition of affairs in the cotton mills of Georgia. Babes of a few months cradled in the mills, in improvised cribs behind the toiling mothers, "became accustomed to the deafening noise of the machinery before they became familiar with their mothers' faces, and long before they can lisped the name of 'mamma.'" As soon as they are old enough to do anything they go into the spinning room, where, after a few weeks' learning, during which time they receive no pay, they go upon the pay-roll and are paid in coupons good at the company's store. A child usually begins by attending to one side of a frame, and receives for twelve and one-half hours' unremitting attention 10 cents. After a few months the child will, perhaps, be able to attend to two sides, for which the pay will be 20 cents. How far child labor prevails in the mills may be seen from the statement of James L. Orr, a prominent manufacturer of South Carolina, who declared before the legislature that 30 per cent. of his employees in the spinning rooms were under 12 years of age, and that 25 per cent. of his machinery was run by them.—From John Spargo's pamphlet, "Child Slaves in Free America," 10 copies for 15 cents, Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. City.

### TO BEGIN OUR FOURTH YEAR

A Novel Proposition—Subscribers invited to send in Contributions on a Given Subject. All Will Be Printed and the Best One Chosen at the End of a Month.

Our Third Birthday occurs on Aug. 11th. We shall issue an anniversary number full of cartoons. Orders for that number at 1/2-cent a copy for 50 or more, should be sent in at once.

But we wish now to outline a special proposition which is sure to attract the attention of all our readers.

We will introduce a Subscribers' Column to be filled as follows:

We invite any reader to send us a contribution of 25 words on the subject, "WHAT IS SOCIALISM?" We will print it, signed with the name and address of the writer. At the close of the month, we will republish the ten definitions chosen as the best of those contributed, during the month.

The only condition is that the contributor send in 25 cents and one name for a six months' subscription to "The Socialist."

This contest will afford an opportunity for those not skilled in elaborate writing. Any one can put into 25 words his idea of what Socialism is. We shall have a great variety of statements which are sure to make interesting reading.

If you do not wish your name and address published, you have only to say so and it will be omitted.

The Committee of Award will be the Local Quorum of the State Committee of Washington, Comrades Curtis, Moore and Selbert.

### DIRECTIONS.

Be sure and write your answer on one side only of a sheet of paper and sign name and address at the bottom. Write it all plainly, so as to be easily read, on a separate sheet by itself. Head it with the words: "WHAT IS SOCIALISM?" followed by not more than 25 words in an envelope and mail it to "The Socialist," 116 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash. "WHAT IS SOCIALISM?" 25 words with 25 cents. Come early and avoid the rush.

The first page of this paper is intended for purposes of teaching Socialism, especially to get the fundamental notion of the class struggle into workingmen's minds. The cartoons are of greatest value to this end. Hung in windows, they attract general attention and are very effective teachers.

The last three pages will usually be devoted to party matters, that is to the work of organization, to which "The Socialist" has always been committed by the motto placed in the heading of the first page: "To organize the Slaves of Capital to vote their own emancipation."

We do not believe a mob of voters counts for much. They are likely to be emotional and spasmodic. We do not believe in the "Get-Rich-Quick" plan of political organization. The plan we advocate is the "Get-There" plan, not quite so quick, perhaps, but "Get-There" sure enough and for keeps.

A remark of Comrade Boomer's at the State Convention is worth emphasizing. He said the American people were not in the habit of joining political parties. They left the work of organization to comparatively a few. Hence it was not so important to have a great membership numerically as it was to have members who know what they wanted. The greatest demand is to have a party so incorruptible and so uncompromising as to win the confidence of the voters. The Socialist Party cast some

250,000 votes at the last election but the membership is not one-tenth that number.

This consideration has its bearing on the question of admitting new members. There is no doubt much harm has been done the party in various localities by rushing in new members who were ignorant of the party tactics, and who consequently voted impulsively for old party methods.

This very thing happened in San Francisco after the Mills school and meetings in 1902 and, as a consequence, Local San Francisco supported Fuson and the party organ, "Advance," was swept away from its working-class moorings.

All this would have been avoided, if church revival methods had been discarded and common sense political methods adopted.

The resolution of the Washington State Convention, putting all new members on three months' probation, while open to easy ridicule and misconstruction, is surely better than the "Crusaders" plan of rushing in all who can be induced to sign the application blanks.

From the talk of some of our comrades you would suppose the overthrow of Capital was a great picnic, and the Socialist Party, now being welded into the instrument for that overthrow, was a holiday procession with bands and banners. The stern fight ahead of us, the fight with the Generals of Finance and of Politics, the Morgans and Hannas and Carnegies and Roosevelts, entrenched in venerable and powerful social institutions, the church, the army, the courts, the Rights of Property, this greatest conflict and revolution of all time, seems to our holiday paraders and preachers, a thing to be ordered up, like hot cakes and coffee for breakfast. Talk of Utopianism! Nothing could exceed the innocence and simplicity of the band of clerical yearlings who are trying to organize the Socialist Party as a herd of sheep to meet and vanquish the armies of capitalist wolves now in possession of the civilized world.

"Three cheers for Socialism in 1903," will never get socialism in 1908. It may get a lot of people who are discontented and who run after every new "ism," but a political party which must do things is not built that way.

Let us lay down again the bottom fact of political organization, namely, Common Interests. If you get people into your party, whose interests are not practically identical, they will not stay in your party. If working-class interests and middle-class interests are not the same, you only insure the defeat of your party by getting those two classes into the same political party. That is as sure as fate or the multiplication table.

We who contend for a Working-class party are not blind to the attractions of the "Inspired Life" processes. We can see how much more pleasant it is to stir men, and women, with glowing accounts of that Socialism which is the fulfillment of Christianity, or of that Socialism which offers to all men alike better and more human conditions; but all the same we do not expect the capitalist class, big or little, to surrender their one bird in the hand for twenty Socialist birds in the bush. We long ago gave up sentiment in estimating the acts of men, having found, after many years' experience, that dollars count more than tears or prayers. Karl Marx never displayed more downright horse sense than when he wrote, "Proletarians of all lands, unite yourselves." Those men who have nothing to sell but their labor-power, these must constitute the Socialist Party and their interests dominate it.

These notes are written for non-Socialists as well as for Socialists. There are all grades of you. Some of you outside the party know a deal more about Socialism than some inside. You have been started right and have no rubbish to get out of your head. You do not imagine Socialism is some kind of religion. You know it is a political party. You know, too, it is the political party of the working-class. And perhaps you know that party proposes to stop the whole wages-system by capturing the means of wealth production and making wealth for all instead of a few.

If you know this much, you are pretty near being a Socialist, a good deal nearer than the man who thinks Socialism and Christianity are identical, or that because he is a Christian he is also a Socialist. The worst enemies the Socialists have are those who say they are Socialists and are not.

Socialists might as well make up their minds to see those who claim "there is no danger from the Middle-

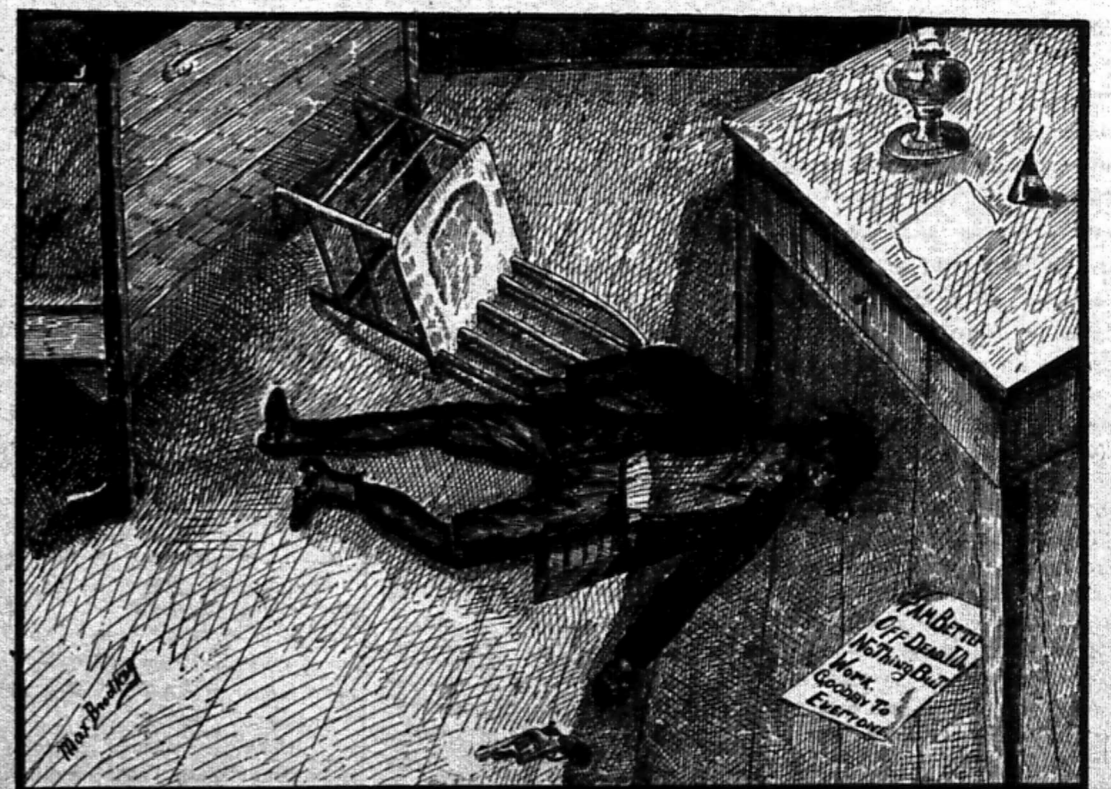
Class in the Socialist movement," and who denounce "the cant concerning the class struggle," and who ridicule "the class-conscious Tommy rot," make an aggressive fight for the capture of the party. Mills and Carl Thompson and the Denver contingent will lead. The "Coming Nation" will probably be their chief organ and they will try to carry with them the half educated, Labor organizations which have declared officially for Socialism, whose centers are Denver and Butte. If they succeed in capturing the Socialist Party, it will quite likely draw into its ranks a great many liberal Democrats, and make quite a political sensation for a few years. It will prove a Reform Party to correspond to the Middle-Class interests of its members. It will be calculated to deceive many uneducated Socialists. It will call itself "American" and "Western" and "Broad," while its opponents will be "De Leonistic," "Unamerican," "Narrow, bigoted, sectarian, etc., etc., etc. Forewarned is forearmed, comrades.

They will attempt to capture the National Committee and the various state organizations. The state of Washington stands firm as a rock for proletarian Socialism. There is not a member of the State Committee selected by the Convention at Tacoma who is not resolutely for the working-class basis of the party. With their election we may expect the most active propaganda work ever undertaken in this state.

A recent article in Wilshire's calls renewed attention to the high position of the State of Washington in the list of states arranged with respect to the Socialist vote cast. Washington stands third, only Massachusetts and Montana are ahead. The author explains Massachusetts by the great shoe and textile industries found there, and Montana by the immense mining output. But there is no economic explanation for Washington. It is a state of small farmers and a few cities with no great manufacturing centers.

How explain our high percentage? We believe it is due to the working-class propaganda which has been carried on here unflinchingly. It is the best possible testimony to, the vote-getting power of the "straight goods," that in the state of Washington the Socialist percentage vote ranks third. We have only to keep at it to make ourselves a shining example to the party in other states, when tempted to try more alluring paths.

## A SAMPLE OF HELL UNDER CAPITALISM NO. 2.



John McCartney, a 15-year-old wage slave of Baltimore, shot and killed himself, leaving the following note: "I am better off dead, I do nothing but work. Goodbye to everyone." Capitalist civilization so-called preys upon the lives of innocent women and children and crushes them into dust. Their lives are ground into profit at the expense of their physical, moral and intellectual existence until life loses its charms in the face of a continuous slavery. He that votes for capitalism is guilty of taking the lives and hopes of thousands of helpless innocents. Don't be a murderer.

VOTE FOR SOCIALISM

# THE SOCIALIST VICTORY IN GERMANY

**PLATFORM OF THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.**  
 Notice, all ye capitalist journalists: You have quoted the last part and announced all over the land, that German Socialists were only American Democrats under another name, not like the Revolutionary, wage class Socialists of America.

Now quote the real platform of principles given here, the first and chief thing in the platform.

**THE PLATFORM ITSELF.**  
 The economic development of industrial society tends inevitably to the ruin of small industries, which are based upon the workman's private ownership of the means of production. It separates him from those means of production and converts him into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number of capitalists and great land owners obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

Hand in hand with this growing monopoly goes the crushing out of existence of these shattered small industries by industries of colossal growth. To the proletariat and to the rapidly sinking middle classes, the small tradesmen of the towns and the peasant proprietors, it brings an increased uncertainty of existence, increasing misery, oppression, servitude, degradation and exploitation.

Ever greater grows the mass of the proletariat, ever swifter the army of the unemployed, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, ever fiercer that war of classes between bourgeoisie and proletariat which divides modern society into two hostile camps.

Private ownership of the means of production, formerly the means of securing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriating the peasant proprietors, the artisans and the small tradesmen, and placing the non-producers, the capitalists and large land owners in possession of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of capitalist private ownership of the means of production—the earth and its fruits, mines and quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of exchange—into social ownership, and the substitution of Socialist production, carried on by and for society, in the place of the present production of commodities for exchange, can effect such a revolution that, instead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being, as heretofore, a source of misery and oppression to the classes whom they have despoiled, they may become a source of the highest well being and of the most perfect and comprehensive harmony.

The social revolution involves the emancipation, not merely of the proletariat, but of the whole human race, which is suffering under existing conditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone, because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of private ownership of the means of production. The struggle of the working classes against capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political struggle.

The interests of the working classes are identical in all lands governed by capitalist methods of production. Therefore, the emancipation of labor is a task in which the workmen of all civilized lands have a share. Recognizing this, the Social Democrats of Germany feel and declare themselves at one with the workmen of every land who are conscious of the destinies of their class.

The German Social Democrats are not, therefore, fighting for new class privileges and rights, but for the abolition of class government, and even of classes themselves, and for universal equality of rights and duties, without distinction of sex or rank.

Starting from these principles, the German Social Democrats demand, to begin with:

1. Universal, equal and direct suffrage, by ballot, in all elections, for all subjects of the empire over 20 years of age, without distinction of sex.
2. Direct legislation by the people by means of the right of initiative and of veto.
3. Universal military education. Substitution of militia for a standing army. Decision by popular representatives of questions of peace and war. Decision of all international disputes by arbitration.

4. Abolition of all laws which restrict or suppress free expression of opinion and the right of meeting or association.
5. Abolition of all laws which place woman at a disadvantage as compared with man.
6. Declaration that religion is a private matter. Abolition of all expenditures from public funds upon ecclesiastical and religious objects.
7. Secularization of education. Compulsory education at public national schools. Free education, free supply of educational apparatus and free maintenance to children in schools.
8. Free administration of the law and free legal assistance. Compensation to persons accused, imprisoned or condemned unjustly. Abolition of capital punishment.
9. Free medical assistance and free supply of remedies. Free burial of the dead.
10. Graduated income and property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

For the protection of labor we demand to begin with:

- The fixing of a normal working day not to exceed eight hours. Prohibition of night work, except in those branches of industry which, from their nature and technical reasons, or for reasons of public welfare, require night work. An unbroken rest of at least 36 hours for every workman every week. Prohibition of the truck system.
- Supervision of all industrial establishments, together with the investigations and regulations of the conditions of labor in the town and country by an imperial labor department, district labor bureaus and chambers of labor. A thorough system of industrial sanitary regulation.

The German Socialist Party is a Proletarian Party.

This Platform Proves it.

## A TRIUMPH OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

A magnificent victory over the combined forces of reaction—a triumph unequalled in the history of our movement—has been achieved by our comrades in Germany. Its importance cannot be exaggerated, for such a tremendous advance of International Social Democracy must naturally hasten to no small degree the realization of economic freedom and emancipation of civilized society.

But just as much as this rapid stride of Social Democracy delights the class-conscious proletariat throughout the world, just as considerable is the consternation, the resentment it causes among the capitalist class in every country where wage-slavery exists. Its crawling, venomous press, in order to belittle the significance of this enormous growth of Socialist opinion in Germany, admittedly a country of education and culture, does not hesitate to proclaim to the world with one thundering voice that this unexpected result at the ballot box is not due to a large increase in the number of converts to Socialism, but is merely a momentary expression of dissatisfaction with the action of the German government in forcing its "tariff bill" relentlessly through the Reichstag. Yet throughout the election campaign the bourgeois parties paid no attention whatsoever to this "bone of contention." On the other hand, they spared no efforts in their speeches, literature and press to attack with all the bitterness of desperate opponents—the what they term—"enemy of law and order," the hateful Social Democracy. No lies, no calumnies, no trickery were considered too distasteful to employ, in order to defeat the "wicked" Social Democrats. Conservatives, Clericals and Radicals alike, while straining every nerve to deceive the workers as to the true political issues, proved in this stubborn fight honest only in one respect—namely, in their hatred of Social Democracy. Richter, the Radical leader, who is now altogether ousted from his old seat at Hagen, stooped to the contemptible ruse of publishing a pamphlet entitled, "The Socialist Mirror," wherein he ascribes to Socialism all that is vile, base, and degrading. The Clericals prevailed on their "spiritual shepherd in command," the "worthy" Archbishop Kopp, to issue "pastoral" letters to his "flock" threatening with excommunication all those who would have any truck with the "soul-damning" Social Democrats. All the "temporal" parties—the Radicals not excepted—took the greatest delight in warning the people against the advocates of that "ideal state of penal servitude." And that is what the capitalist press insists upon calling a straight fight on the "tariff" issue. This capitalist distortion of facts can, however, only tend to enhance, if possible, the significance of our victory. And nobody capable of perusing the programme, literature, and reports of speeches of the Social Democrats could have come to any other honest conclusion than that they entirely ignored the "Tariff Bill," but made the very best of their unusual opportunities of propagating Socialism "pure and simple." There can be little doubt that the 3,000,000 voters on Tuesday, voted for Socialism with unmistakable certainty. Why, if the Tariff Bill were dropped to-morrow the Social-Democratic vote would not be affected in the least. It was certainly during the tariff debates in the Reichstag that a great number of men on the threshold of Socialism were rapidly and thoroughly converted to its truth, because, in their consideration for capitalist interests, the Clerical-Conservative-Radical combination showed their true colours in their open hostility to the interests of the people. Moreover, by their unscrupulous policy of throttling free speech within the Reichstag, they proved themselves capable of any act of violence—even the destruction of the popular franchise and the right of combination. At that time a number of thoughtful non-Socialists were forced to the conclusion that only the Social-Democratic Party could be entrusted with safeguarding the interests of the whole of the people a circumstance that led to their eventual conversion to Socialism.

While workers in Germany, yes, and also in France, Belgium, Austria, and even in autocratic Russia are rallying around the Red Flag in their thousands and millions, we here make but slow progress, for, strange to say, with our political freedom we are faced with far greater difficulties than any of our comrades abroad. Here we have the Bells, Burts, and Fenwicks, who do their utmost to persuade the organized workers in their political incompetence that their salvation lies with the bankrupt Liberal Party; here we have also to contend with the chief of the Independent Labour Party, who are prepared for the sake of gaining a few nondescript labour seats in Parliament to haul down the Flag of Socialism, to cease to acclaim a sacred cause for which men and women in every part of the world have sacrificed and are still sacrificing their very life-blood.

It needs indeed courage and fortitude to fight the enemy in the very midst of a not yet class-conscious proletariat. This triumph of our German comrades, however, should spur us on to greater efforts and the determination to disarm all our foes and carry also in this country our banner forward to ultimate victory.—H. Neumann, in London "Justice."

## PROLETARIANS TO PREACHER

### OMAHA ANSWERS CARL THOMPSON'S ATTACK.

Omaha, Neb., July 17, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist."  
 We note Mr. Carl D. Thompson's article in the "Alliance of the Rockies," which is a stunner to say the least, especially coming as it does from one of the apostles of the Lord. He starts out by telling that the Omaha element had arranged the matter in such a way that the State Committee, and more especially the Local Quorum did the entire work of the convention.

In the first place, Mr. Thompson, the State Committee and Local Quorum, did not transact such business as pertained to the State organization, and if the convention was not called to order on schedule time, it was because the State Committee left everything to the delegates of the convention, and if they failed to run things so nicely, it was not the fault of the State Committee of your organization. Mr. Thompson further intimates that the convention was purposely delayed, to prevent many of the out-of-Omaha delegates, who had to leave on the 10 p. m. train, from participating in its deliberations.

For the benefit of the comrades we wish to state that Mr. Thompson, his sister and brother-in-law, comprised the whole army of delegates that left on the 10 p. m. train. Mr. Thompson says he left because he was not wanted. He should have said he left because the proletarian atmosphere gave him his natural feeling of middle-headedness—too much for even a "Bible stallion" to inhale, and not evaporate.

Mr. Thompson calls the following recommendation of the State Committee, viz., "That all locals heretofore organized, shall consist of 80 per cent. wage earners, and that those locals already in existence, shall assume that basis, as soon as possible," an astonishing audacity. "Here in Nebraska," he affirms, "where there is the least proportion of wage-earners, of any state in the Union, we are absolutely prohibited from securing the help of the farmer class, and small merchant class."

Without these classes in the organization, he thinks victory in Nebraska is forever impossible.

How is this, comrades, for an "astounding audacity."

Here is a man going from State to State lecturing on Socialism, who is not as far advanced as a Mid-Road Populist.

It is because of the fact of Nebraska having less wage-earners than any other state, that makes the passage of this amendment imperative. This is the only way that Nebraska can be kept in the Revolutionary column. Through the work of writers and speakers, who cover up the class character of the movement, with the beautiful ideal to be realized—which is little better than a confidence game—hosts of the middle classes (like their bourgeois prototypes of Germany in 1847) proclaim themselves Socialists, and apply to the State Committee for charters. These people know nothing of the Socialist philosophy, and nine-tenths of them never will, while invironed by their class-interest. If you would give them the "Seattle Socialist" they wouldn't read it, because it does not contain their kind of Socialism, which is Brotherly Love, and the Golden Rule.

But suppose we take our reverend critic at his word, and issued charters promiscuously, which means that we will build up a Socialist Party in this state almost entirely of the middle-class, for outside of Omaha, and a few little towns in the state, a working class movement is impossible. Even the Lincoln Local, which is mainly composed of the Thompson family, is with a few exceptions, middle class, and suppose after organizing this middle class and farmer class, we succeeded in capturing a few seats in the legislature, and an eight-hour bill comes up for passage, how would our brainy business men and Unter-mann's rural proletariat vote?

Vote as they voted in 1896! When they got the wage worker to support them, promising if elected to pass the eight-hour bill, which they passed, with a proviso, that eight hours should constitute a day's work, in all industries with the exception of the farm, which should be ten hours.

The corporations carried this law to the courts, where it received burial in an unconstitutional grave, an object lesson which the wage-worker has not forgotten.

Build up your movement from these antagonistic elements, elect members to the legislature, and the first measure introduced to shorten the hours of the working class or increase its wages, will split your party into as many pieces, as there are conflicting interests in your organization.

This danger, Mr. Thompson, can be averted, by the adoption of the amendment which you denounce as "an astonishing audacity," and what's more this danger will be averted if it necessitates an appeal to the entire membership of the nation. The wage-working class shall run the organization, or worse days will follow. This, Mr. Thompson, is the spirit of the Omaha Socialists, and if we mistake not, the spirit of the major portion of the Socialists of Nebraska.

It was this spirit that cleared the party of the trading crowd, who have organized the so-called "Socialist Propaganda Club," which you were kind enough to magnify in such glowing terms, and judging from your statements, with whom you fraternized, while the "Local Quorum of the State Committee was transacting your business for you."

As to your absurd insinuation about Local Omaha having anything to do with Comrade Morgan's work in Colorado, will say that Morgan left here an avowed Mills man.

If he has reversed himself, it was not because of any influence brought to bear upon him by the Omaha or Nebraska comrades.

The cause of his change of front could possibly be found in the shrine of the fire-worshipping crusaders, or in the Life-inspired classes, of Wilson, W. Thompson & Co. If this bunch would not make a man with a drop of proletarian blood in his veins change his views, nothing would.

In conclusion we wish to say, in answer to your speech in the convention—"that the adoption of the amendment would split the party." If it does, it will result because of an element in the movement who do not believe that the wage-worker should dominate. Should this opposing force succeed in relegating the wage-workers to the rear (and they will, if the

intellectual trimmers and opportunists have their way), the Socialist Party will have become a reform conductor, to run the revolutionary lightning of the proletariat into the ground. It will signify that the wage-working class has once more been betrayed and sacrificed upon the altars of reaction.

Rather than be led into the shambles and butchered in the interest of these treacherous, degenerate and mischievous classes, the proletariat will break the Gordian knot into a thousand fragments.

Comrades, the wage-workers must dominate the movement, for they comprise the only class that is integrating, all other classes are in the last throes of dissolution. We want no farmer class, or merchant class alliance (if individuals from these classes wish to renounce allegiance to their own class and support the revolutionary movement, well and good.) All of this frothing about a Revolutionary farmer will not serve us one hair's breadth from the road blazoned by Marx and Engels—a road which only one class in society, the wage-working class, ever will or can travel. This class alone is revolutionary because, it is commated by an immediate interest in harmony with its ultimate interest.

Until the evolution of this class, the Socialist Party was impossible. When this class shall cease to rule, its obituary is written.

JAS. J. CONDON,  
 P. J. HYLAND,  
 J. W. HAWKINS.

## NEW BRANCH MEETING—PIKE STREET.

A new Branch of the Socialist Party has been organized in the 3rd Precinct of the Fifth ward. It has secured the Street Railway Employees' Hall in the Masonic building, corner Second avenue and Pike street. This is the old S. L. P. Hall, entrance on Second avenue. The first propaganda meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, July 26, at 3 p. m., to be addressed by Mrs. Irene Smith, of Tacoma. Free discussion. Questions invited. Workingmen who do not understand Socialism specially invited.

A. WAGENKNECHT, Organizer.

"I wish to say that our Local endorses your publication as truly loyal and class-conscious in all its utterances."  
 Ramsey, Idaho.

## TO ALL OUR FRIENDS, ESPECIALLY TO "THE LIBERATOR" SUBSCRIBERS

We wish to say to all our friends that we have taken over "The Liberator" list for nothing—except glory. This means expense to us and nothing in return, except the good will—and perhaps some ill will.

It is understood we are not to duplicate any of our own subscribers. If you subscribe for both "The Socialist" and "The Liberator," that is your misfortune. You get "The Socialist" just the same as before. And we expect you will try to get us another subscriber, to pay us for the extra expense of furnishing so many "Liberator" subs. for nothing.

Now a word to "The Liberator" subscribers who did not take "The Socialist."

We send you two issues together as samples. If you want it continued, send us a postal card and say so. Otherwise, we shall assume you do not want it. You see we can't afford to waste our ammunition.

Now, comrades all, push for the last three weeks to help us celebrate our Third Anniversary, Aug. 11.

Send in your orders for that issue, No. 157. If you make big orders at ½ cent a copy for 50 or more, we will give you an 8-page edition.

Anyhow, the cartoons alone will make a great paper of it. We depend on you.

# THE POLITICS OF THE POPES

The death of Pope Leo makes the following letter, taken from the New York Sun's Rome correspondent, most timely and instructive. It also illuminates these words of Enrico Ferri, editor of "Avanti," as reported in the Associated Press dispatches on the morning of the pope's death:

"All the newspapers, including those favorable to the present institutions, publish long eulogistic articles about the deceased.

The only discordant note is struck by the Socialist organ, Avanti, which says: We Socialists, without disdain, but with indifference, pass before the corpse and await the new enemy.

New York Sun's Letter From Rome.

"The Vatican has received several reports on the character and the significance of the German elections. When a cardinal was asked some time ago why Wilhelm II. was paying such assiduous court to the pope and to the Catholics, and especially why the Kaiser paid so pompous a visit to the Vatican, against the wishes of the quinzina (that is, the Italian government), and finally, why he subordinated every policy to keeping good relations and close collaboration with the church, he answered: 'This ardor and this policy are attributed generally to the great idea of the re-establishment of the Empire of the West and to dreams of Pan-Germanism; that is true, but it is not the whole truth. In a few years the German empire will enter into an organic crisis. Lutheranism is dying out; faith has become a rare jewel; from the ruins of Luther's Reformation the triumph of Socialism will arise. Without the Catholics the Kaiser will be unable to rule. He will have to become either Catholic or Socialist.'

"The German elections justify this prophetic view. Bismarck, with his wide-reaching and piercing glance, had seen the flood rising, and his patriotic spirit was alarmed for his creation. He proposed to Windhorst (then the Clerical leader) to abolish the May laws in exchange for the restriction of universal suffrage; he wished for a coup d'etat. The leader of the Center party refused; he declared that the Center, founded on the people, would never agree to a policy of political inequality and of hateful reaction. Bismarck did not dare to take action alone, but he said to Windhorst: 'You are wrong; in twenty years the Socialists will have the majority of the reichstag.'

Twenty-three years have gone by. If the Socialists are not yet the ruling power in the parliament, they form the majority of the Protestant provinces. Soon there will be only Socialists and Catholics in the Federal parliament. From personal and trustworthy sources I learned last winter that Prussia, in consideration of the radical successes, was opening again the discussion of Bismarck's audacious plan, and was considering the means of suppressing universal suffrage.

"I believe that the plan exists. I doubt whether it will be carried into effect. Timid and vainglorious, the Kaiser lacks the coolness and the energy that are needed for a dramatic scene and coup d'etat. He is a repre-

sentative man; he is neither an initiator nor one who can carry out a scheme. In the course of his boisterous and contradictory reign he has recoiled before every resistance. Eloquent tongues and vivid imaginations are not arms of steel nor wills, sure of themselves and implacable.

"As the government has its majority with the help of the Center, it will keep on living from day to day. This temporary arrangement will last probably until the Socialists work their way into the Catholic districts. Will that ever come to pass? Will the Center be able to retain the loyalty of the people? That question will be answered by the Socialist policy which the German Catholics will take up.

"Since 1893, under the lead of Herr Lieber, who died eighteen months ago, a large portion of the Center, accepting the Kaiser's wishes and views, was in favor of a reaction against democracy. Since the death of the last leader a happy return to the traditions of Ketteler has become manifest. If the Center develops a broad popular policy the masses will continue to be attached to its fortunes; if it should join its cause to an anti-democratic imperialism, the Socialists will make use of discontent to strengthen their preponderance.

"It seems impossible, notwithstanding Cardinal Kopp's efforts, that the German Catholics should allow the sources of their influence and popularity to dry up. It is their glory that they remain the bulwark of order and of public safety in the face of Lutheranism that is turning into Socialism. A power, a birthright like this, cannot be sold for a monarch's favor and a mass of potage. Preserving their independence they will form the last reserve in the decisive fight between the Hohenzollern and democracy.

Leo XIII., like Bismarck, foresaw the division of minds and of interests. From the top of the Sacred Mount he had glimpses of the future battlefields on which the Socialist parties would contend for victory and domination.

"That is why, spurring the doctrines of Catholicism toward the 'strong party of the time,' he provided the church with his broadly Socialist and democratic program. The case of Germany will soon become general throughout the continent of Europe. The battles will be fought on the ground of social reforms. The era of political parties is at an end. Just as in Germany, they will disappear everywhere except, perhaps, in Switzerland, under the heavy and pitiless burden of economic interests and demands.

"Hence it becomes necessary for Catholics to follow the instructions from Rome and to enter joyfully into the general spirit and movement of the times. The future belongs to the Socialists. When Socialism has shown all its effects the sane and purely reforming part may constitute with the Catholics the repairing and reconstructive government against the revolutionary and extreme factions.

"This is talk about the future, it may be said. That is true. But nowadays we live fast. One year counts for five. Every day helps the Socialist parties. Public education, the movement of history, electoral rights, popular sovereignty, the rule of economic prices, the predominance of industry and commerce—everything works for their inevitable triumph. That is the basis of future civilization. The form it will take will depend on the faults or the merits of the men."

## FINE PHOTOGRAPHS AT FAIR RATES.

Urban & Rogers  
 STUDIO  
 PHONE BUFF 1926  
 311 PIKE STREET - SEATTLE  
 Please Mention This Paper

## GEO. B. HELGESEN Wholesale and Retail GROCER

Alaska Outfitter, Importer of Norway and Swedish Specialties.  
 1928 First Avenue, Corner Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash. Telephone Buff 291.

## Union Bakery and Restaurant

For Good Things to Eat  
 1415 2nd Ave. Tel. MAIN 880.

## I. B. CUNNINGHAM Dealer in

## COAL and WOOD

Cor. Third Ave. and Clay St.  
 TEL. LAKE 511. SEATTLE, WASH.

## THE GLENWOOD

D. W. FAIRFAX, Prop.  
 FURNISHED ROOMS  
 Per Day, 25c., 50c., 60c.,  
 Per Week, \$1.50 and up  
 114 FIFTH AVE. SO. SEATTLE, WASH.

## LEITES' HABERDASHERY

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS AND SHOES  
**WORSTED PANTS LATEST PATTERN \$3.00**  
 1205A FIRST AVE.  
 M. LEITES, PROP. (Below Post Office)

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE MECHANICS' TOOLS

Garland Stoves and Ranges  
 General Kitchen Furniture  
 Plumbing and Tin Work. Phone Main 944

## GEO. H. WOODHOUSE CO.

1409 SECOND AVENUE  
 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.

## The ABBOT BATHS and Shaving Parlors

803 Pike Street. 303 Pike Street.  
 MADOLE & GIERICH Proprietors.  
 PHONE INDEPENDENT 1100

## Union Ice Co.

Chemically Pure ICE Chemically Pure  
 Factory, Foot of Wall Street. Office, 2415 Wacker Avenue.

## Main Street Lodging House

413 MAIN STREET  
 AND EAT AT THE  
 Dwaning Restaurant  
 508 KING ST.  
 W. H. BENSON, Prop.  
 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.  
 The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dutch Miller Mining & Smelting Company will be held at the company's office, No. 704 West Republican street, Seattle, on Tuesday, July 21st, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., to elect trustees for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting at that time.  
 Dated July 1st, 1903.  
 K. M. FOGH, Secretary.

# FAITH NEWS

## NATIONAL NEWS NOTES.

**National Headquarters, Socialist Party,**  
 Omaha, Neb., July 18, 1903.  
**Special Organizing Fund.**  
 The following have contributed to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Thomas Jensen, Silvana, Wash., fourth purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by Wm. English Walling, \$10.00; Fifth Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1.00; R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$5.00; H. C. Dieterich, Dubuque, Ia., per Iowa Socialist 50c; Joe A. Thomas, monthly contributions for July, August, September, 75c; Chas. Feyl, Snohomish, per "New Yorker Volkszeitung," \$1.00. Total to noon, July 18th, \$18.25. Total to date, \$695.00.

State Secretary Williams, South Dakota, notifies the office that he intended the donation, credited in the bulletin of June 20th, as a contribution from Local Sioux City, instead of the state committee.

**Special Notice.**  
 The National Secretary desires to impress locals and unions that complete engaging speakers for Labor Day with the necessity of filling applications for speakers as quickly as possible. Do not wait until a week or two before Labor Day, and then expect to secure any speaker you might name. A list of available speakers is being compiled and will soon be announced. Speakers are also urged to send in their names and terms, if they desire the national office to make an engagement for them for Labor Day.

Ben Hanford, of New York, will begin his lecture tour under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, on Aug. 24th. Applications for dates are being received. Hanford's Western tour has been long contemplated, but not until now have circumstances been such that he could undertake the trip, and he only does so now at the request of the National Secretary.

After receiving the minutes of the Quorum, Comrade Berger notified this office that the state of Illinois should have been included in the motion to "lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results," making it read Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The National Secretary has initiated a referendum of the locals in Louisiana for a state convention to form a state organization.

A territorial organization has been formed in Arizona, with Albert Ryan, Jerome, as secretary; and the application for a state charter, signed by eight locals, is now before the National Committee.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen is working in Delaware to secure locals and ultimately a state organization.

Comrade W. W. Atkinson, chairman of the Textile Strike Agitation Committee at Philadelphia, reports to the national office, upon Comrade John Spargo's work there as follows: "Spargo left here for New York after doing a lot of hard and good work for the cause. He addressed 13 meetings, mostly outdoors. The leaders of the strike were eager to have him at their meetings. We sent him to address three meetings of 'Mother Jones' army on route to New York; one at Torrastle, Pa. (2,000 present) another at Bristol, Pa., and one at Morrisville, N. J. We also sent him on last Friday night to Parisette, Pa., where cigar makers are striking. He, with Mahlon Barnes and Phillip Morries, turned what had been intended and advertised as a meeting of the proposed class against the strikers into a rousing meeting of 2,000 people in favor of the workers." Spargo reports that many thousands of pieces of literature were given away at the meetings, and much good seems to have been done all around. By urgent request of the Philadelphia comrades, Comrade Spargo will spend another week in that city, beginning July 20th, at the expense of national headquarters.

W. E. White, of New Haven, has been elected National Committeeman from Connecticut to succeed Geo. E. Sweatland, resigned.

Local Secretaries and comrades in localities where meetings are held and work done by lecturers and organizers traveling under the direction of the national headquarters are requested to send reports of results of such meetings and work to the National Secretary. It is due the national office that these reports be made, so that an estimate can be had of the value and effectiveness of the work of our representatives.

The revised edition of the leaflet "How to Organize," issued by the national headquarters, is now ready and will be sent free on application to all state secretaries and secretaries of locals in unorganized states. Another 50,000 of "Why Socialists Pay Dues" is also on the press.

The Polish Central Committee of Chicago, J. Toblar, secretary, 493 N. Hermitage avenue, wish it announced that it represents the only Polish Socialist body affiliated with the Socialist Party, and those desiring information regarding Polish Socialists should address as above.

There seems to be a systematic movement among the capitalist office holders in the South to prevent Socialist speakers from holding street meetings. Comrade Pitts was fined at Cartersville and also met with strong opposition from the police at Atlanta, but succeeded in overcoming it and now the meetings are going

forward uninterrupted. National Organizer Ray has been having a tussle with the police at Birmingham, Ala. He was arrested on Saturday evening, July 11th, while addressing a meeting from a soap box. He gave bond and then a vote was taken of the crowd as to whether he should continue and the crowd yelled "Yes." The officer said Ray could not speak on that street corner any more. Ray thereupon moved to the next corner. Ray spoke for over two hours and many working men declared their sympathy after the meeting. On Monday, the court room was crowded with people to hear the trial. The judge told Ray that if he wanted to, he (the judge) would place a fine against him so that an appeal could be taken and a test case made. Ray said he was not a judge looking for trouble and not imposing fines upon himself. If he had violated any constitutional law, he should be fined and placed in jail where he belonged. The judge turned Ray loose and the latter will continue to do business at the old stand—in Birmingham and elsewhere. Ray is also speaking among the miners and organized a local of 42 members at Dolomite last week.

John C. Chase, after two weeks of much needed rest at home, will fill dates in New York state, beginning July 20th, and begin his tour of Maine on August 3rd.

National Organizer John W. Brown, spoke in Madison, Pittsfield, Bangor, Belfast, Warren, Thomaston, Vinalhaven, Bath, Portland, West Brook and Bridgford during his tour of Maine. The meetings were well attended and successful. Comrade Brown writes: "There is a grade field for Socialism in Maine. With but few exceptions, the farmers are conscious of their destruction. A century ago the farmers in Maine were agriculturists and conducted a regular rotation of crops. They were forced to abandon this and go to raising sheep for wool. The present generation has been compelled in turn to abandon this vocation and turn to raising cattle for the local markets, and for a time they were purely independent by their sale of butter and cheese. The creameries, however, have finally robbed them of this last vestige of freedom, and to-day, they simply work while the other fellows get the profits." Brown will work in Connecticut as state organizer for the next few months. The Portland (Me.) Daily Press gave a long report of his meeting there and said: "The address was brim-full of meat and everything uttered worth listening to."

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel will begin his work for the national office at Wilmington, Delaware, July 22, 23 and 24, going thence to Washington, D. C., for the 25th, 26th and 27th. Goebel will work through Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia on his way to the Southwest.

**TOO GOOD TO MISS.**  
 Dear Comrades:—Enclosed please find 25c to apply on subscription and 5c for a few back numbers. Your paper is too good to miss, with its splendid western spirit and clearness.  
 Yours,  
 F. J. PEEL,  
 Toronto, Ont.

### FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL QUORUM.

A Vigorous Start Toward Complete National Organization—California "Fusion" Condemned Again—Traveling Speakers Must Agree With Local Organization—Campaign Book to be Issued—Utah Must Square Up Organizers Assigned—Special Assistance to Six Strongest States.

The National Quorum met at National Headquarters Sunday, July 5th, with Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, John M. Work and S. M. Reynolds present. The National Secretary called the meeting to order. Berger moved that Berlyn act as chairman, and that a chairman be elected at each session. Motion carried.

W. E. Clark was chosen Secretary for the entire meeting.

The National Secretary then gave a verbal report of his work, which will be included in the semi-annual report, and outlined the questions to be considered by the Quorum.

The following applications for local charters were read and ordered: Tonopah, Nevada; Ardmore, and Ada, Indian Territory, and Jennings, La. The National Secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, where properly filled.

The following correspondence was then read and considered:

Telegram and letter from H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, saying in substance that he would be present at the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau and, if desired, would officially represent the party. Berger moved to ask by wire if Wilshire was a member in good standing of one of our branches, and if so that he be given credentials to represent the party. Carried.

Letter to the National Secretary from Cripple Creek, Colo., tendering dues to the National Committee, on the ground of preferring to deal direct with the national office in preference to the existing state committee. The National Secretary's reply, in which he informed the secretary of Local Cripple Creek that the National Committee could not accept dues from a local in an organized state, was endorsed by the Quorum.

Following was found under the head of "Proposed Amendments": "Provided that if a bona fide working class party has made nominations of genuine working men pledged to the abolition of the wage system, a local may omit making nominations in opposition to such working class nominees."

After discussion, Work moved that the National Secretary inquire of the State Secretary of California, if the proposed amendment, relating to the nomination of candidates, printed on the last page of the "Constitution of the Socialist Party of California," bearing date of 1902, has been adopted; and that if this amendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter and spirit of the National Constitution; and that the National Secretary be notified when such repeal had been made." Carried.

As a result of this discussion, Berger moved, that each State Secretary be requested to supply the National Secretary with 50 copies of their respective state constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments, for the use of the National Committee. Carried.

It was also decided that the National Secretary should furnish the Organizer of Locals with a copy of the letter to the State Secretary of California.

Resolutions from Locals Omaha, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., were ordered sent to the National Committee. A communication from the Nebraska State Local Quorum, charging W. T. Mills and W. G. Critchlow, National Committeemen from Kansas and Ohio, respectively, with violation of Section 4, Article 6, of the National Constitution, was read, but action deferred pending adjournment.

Upon invitation from Local Omaha, the Quorum members attended the annual picnic during the afternoon for the purpose of addressing the large crowd on the subject of Socialism.

**Second Session.**  
 The second session was called to order at 9 p. m., and Reynolds was chosen chairman for the session.

The communication of the Nebraska State Local Quorum, concerning Mills and Critchlow was then considered. After discussion, Berger moved that a copy of the communication from the Nebraska Quorum, pertaining to Mills and Critchlow, be sent to both Comrades, with request that each make reply to same; and their statements, together with the communication be placed before the National Committee. Carried.

Letter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions be made to the National Municipal Committee, appointed by the Indianapolis Convention, and that the party prepare a campaign book for use in the presidential election next year, was read.

The Quorum adjourned at 11 p. m. before taking action on Simons' letter.

**Third Session.**  
 The third session was called to order at 9:45 a. m. Monday, July 6, and Berger was chosen chairman for the session. Before considering Simons' letter, laid over from the previous session, the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while residing in states other than those in which they are members, was discussed. The Quorum finally recorded as its opinion, that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist Party is governed by the laws of the party, both state and local, having jurisdiction over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or temporarily.

Taking up the question of the campaign book, Berlyn moved that the party issue a campaign book next year and that National Secretary Mally be empowered to act as Editor in Chief, and call upon those named by the Quorum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed as occasions demand. Carried.

The following were selected as contributors, upon the subjects named, to the proposed campaign book: "Municipal Socialism," A. M. Simons; "Outrages Against Workingmen," Frederic Heath; "Trades Union Movement," Max S. Hayes; "Child Labor," Elizabeth T. Thomas; "Foreign Socialist Movement," Alexander Jonas, Ernest Untermyer, John Spargo, S. Ingerman and M. Winchewsky; "Legal Aspects of Modern Capitalism," Morris Hillquit; "American History," Agoston Loy; "American Politics," Victor L. Berger; "Trusts," H. Gaylord Wilshire; "Religion and Ethics," George D. Herron; "Woman and Socialism," Mrs. May Wood Simons; "Theoretical Socialism," Joshua Wanhope; "Socialism and Legislation," James F. Carey; "Strikes," Eugene V. Debs; "The Class Struggle," Chas. H. Vall.

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party information.

On the suggestion contained in Simons' letter, Work moved that all mayors of municipalities, who are party members, be added to the committee on Municipal Socialism. Carried.

Correspondence between the National Secretary and the State Secretary of Utah, relative to the standing of the organization in that state with the National Committee, was brought before the Quorum. And after a thorough discussion, Reynolds moved, that the National Secretary notify the State Secretary of Utah that if dues to the national organization were not paid within 60 days from date, the state charter of Utah would be revoked, and the present Socialist state organization of Utah should cease to be an integral part of the Socialist Party of America. Carried.

In connection with the above, Berlyn moved that the question of recognizing either W. H. Tawney or Murray E. King as National Committeeman from Utah be deferred until the question of the standing of Utah in the national organization has been decided. Carried.

Quorum adjourned at 1 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m.

**Fourth Session.**  
 The fourth session was called to order at 2 p. m., and Work was chosen chairman for the session.

Under the head of Organization, the early fall.

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, but that references of each applicant be submitted to the Quorum.

The question of reports from locals and state secretaries, as ordered by the National Committee at its last meeting, was taken up, and the following motion by Work was unanimously adopted: "That the Quorum recommend that a system of reports be adopted, by which states can choose their own system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form for monthly reports from state secretaries, to secure such information as may be needed."

The National Secretary was instructed to have the National Constitution printed, as adopted at the Unity Convention, relative to Headquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of same. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 30,000 platforms already printed, the clause in the Anti-Fusion Resolutions, recently stricken out by a vote of the National Committee.

The National Secretary was instructed to pay the indebtedness to the International Socialist Bureau as soon as possible.

It was voted that the National Secretary and assistant be allowed any extra expenses incurred through the Quorum meeting.

Before adjournment a telegram was received from Wilshire stating that he is a member of the Tenth Assembly District, Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Quorum adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet again on Saturday, November 14, 1903.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

**WORDS OF CHEER**  
 Tiffin, O., July 6, 1903.  
 "The Socialist."  
 Comrades:—I want to congratulate the editor of "The Socialist" on his fearless and aggressive treatment of men; methods, and principles. I fully understand what it means to you, and those associated with you. Twenty years experience in minority politics has taught me that the majority of those who deprecate plain, clear statement of facts, and who cry "harmony," are those who would deal only with ideals, or have an ax to grind, and in either case, a danger to a movement like ours.

You may not have the circulation to play up in black type, but the future history of the movement will bear testimony to the good you are now doing, and is now being appreciated by those who consider principles above personality.

Enclosed find ten subscriptions with money order to cover.  
 Fraternally,  
 CHAS. R. MARTIN.

### A SPECIMEN OF "SOCIALISM" IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

The problem of problems ever since man, having lost his sense of creatorship, and having first felt himself caught and entangled in the infinite variability of his own powers and possibilities, has been the stupendous question of his own relation to the cosmos and the but dimly grasped yet inherent consciousness that whether he would or wouldn't, he himself was inseparably connected with the macrocosm in other political capacities than mere effects.—W. H. Coulter, a "Socialist, too."

**An Alleged Socialist**  
 who has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and Scientific is a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the gospels. His intentions may be all right, but the chances are that he does not know what he is talking about. We mail these two great books in paper cover for ten cents each. For \$1 we will mail the two books in substantial cloth binding and will also send the International Socialist Review one year to any one who has never been a subscriber. Address CHARLES H. REEB & COMPANY, 26 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

When Hungry Go to . . .

**Maison Barberis**  
 RESTAURANT OR LUNCH COUNTER  
 Open Day and Night. Private Dining Parlors.  
 602 2nd Ave., Cor. James.

Five cents each  
 \$2.00 per 100  
 ADDRESS  
**Chicago Socialist**  
 181 Washington St.

### QUIT SALE

Retiring from Business  
 Everything in the store must be sold and is MARKED DOWN FOR QUICK RIDDANCE.

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS AND SHOES  
 COME EARLY! COME EARLY!

615-617 Pioneer Square  
**THE HUB**

**Frederick & Nelson Inc.**  
 FINE FURNITURE  
**SUMMER GOODS**

50 feet NEW METHOD LAWN HOSE, guaranteed 400 pounds pressure. \$8.00

**SCREEN DOORS**  
 FANCY SCREEN DOORS, hard pine, finished in oil—  
 2 feet 6 inches, by 6 feet 6 in. \$1.25  
 2 feet 8 inches, by 6 feet 8 in. \$1.35  
 2 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 10 in. \$1.45  
 Set of fixtures complete. \$28c

**ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS**  
 15 inches high, will extend from 22 to 24 inches. \$25c  
 18 inches high, will extend from 25 to 27 inches. \$35c  
 24 inches high, will extend from 29 to 31 inches. \$45c  
 30 inches high, will extend from 31 to 33 inches. \$50c  
 36 inches high, will extend from 33 to 35 inches. \$60c  
 42 inches. \$70c

**LAWN MOWERS**  
 RUN EASY LAWN MOWER, 12-in. size, regular \$4.25, special. \$3.25  
 RUN EASY LAWN MOWER, 14-in. size, regular \$4.75, special. \$3.75  
 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-inch size. \$5.25  
 WINNER LAWN MOWER, 16-inch size. \$5.75

**ICE CREAM FREEZERS**  
 LIGHTNING ICE CREAM FREEZER, 2-quart size. \$2.00  
 LIGHTNING ICE CREAM FREEZER, 3 quart size. \$2.25  
 LIGHTNING ICE CREAM FREEZER, 4-quart size. \$2.50  
 LIGHTNING ICE CREAM FREEZER, 6-quart size. \$3.25

**FREDERICK & NELSON Inc.**  
 COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS  
 Second Avenue, Madison and Spring Streets

**Max Ragley** 1405 Second Avenue  
**Drug Company** Telephone Main 982  
 (Successor to Barrington)  
 Free Delivery to all parts of the City  
 We Fill Prescriptions Reasonably

### Brown's Painless Dentist

All work guaranteed for 10 years. Teeth extracted, filled, or crowned absolutely without pain by my late method applied to the gums. Extracting is free when other work is ordered. Give us a call and have free examination and our prices will please you.  
 GOLD FILLINGS \$1.00 FULL SET \$5.00  
 SILVER FILLINGS 50c GOLD CROWN.

**Brown's Dental Parlors, 713 First Avenue**  
 One door south of McDougall & Southwick. Parlors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Union Block.  
 Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

### THE FAIR of WHATCOM

Is the Best Place to Buy  
 Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Millinery, Underwear and Groceries

Our aim is to do a square, honorable business, and our best bid for patronage is on that basis. Send us your address and we will mail you our Catalogue.

### THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

**THE Social Science Library**  
 This Series of Books is printed from New and Large Type, on Good Paper, and Bound in Red Silk Cloth, at the Fair Price of 75 cents per volume, which includes postage

SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WADES. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M. P. Abridged, with charts and summary. By W. D. P. BLISS. Introduction by Prof. R. T. Ely.

THE SOCIALISM OF JOHN STUART MILL. The only collection of Mill's writings on Socialism.

THE SOCIALISM AND UNSOCIALISM OF THOMAS CARLYLE. A collection of CARLYLE's social writings; together with JOSEPH MAZZINI's famous essay protesting against CARLYLE's views. Vol. I.

THE SOCIALISM AND UNSOCIALISM OF THOMAS CARLYLE, Vol. II.

WILLIAM MORRIS; POET, ARTIST, SOCIALIST. A selection from his writings, together with a sketch of the man. Edited by FRANCIS WATTS LEE.

FABIAN ESSAYS IN SOCIALISM. By G. BERNARD SHAW, SIDNEY WEBB, HUBERT BLAND, etc., etc. American edition, with introduction and notes by H. G. WILSHIRE.

THE ECONOMICS OF HERBERT SPENCER. By W. C. OWEN.

THE COMMUNION OF JOHN RUSKIN. Edited by W. D. P. BLISS.

THE PIONEERS OF AMERICAN SOCIALISM. By CHAS. SOTHERAN.

NEWS FROM NOWHERE. By WILLIAM MORRIS.

SUGGESTIONS ON GOVERNMENT. By SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

The 11 Volumes sent by prepaid express to any one address on receipt of \$7.50

### TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS

17 East 16th Street, NEW YORK

