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# The Socialist

Join the Party  
of your Class

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER  
A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., AUGUST 30, 1903

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No. 160

## THE BLOOD SUCKERS! HE'LL FIX THEM PLENTY!





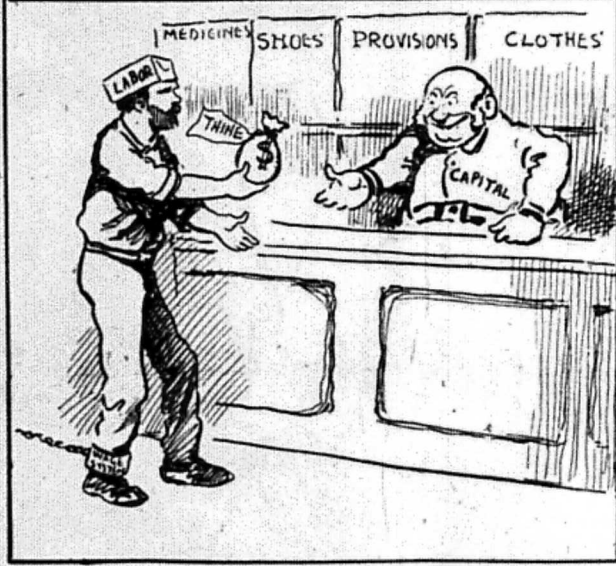
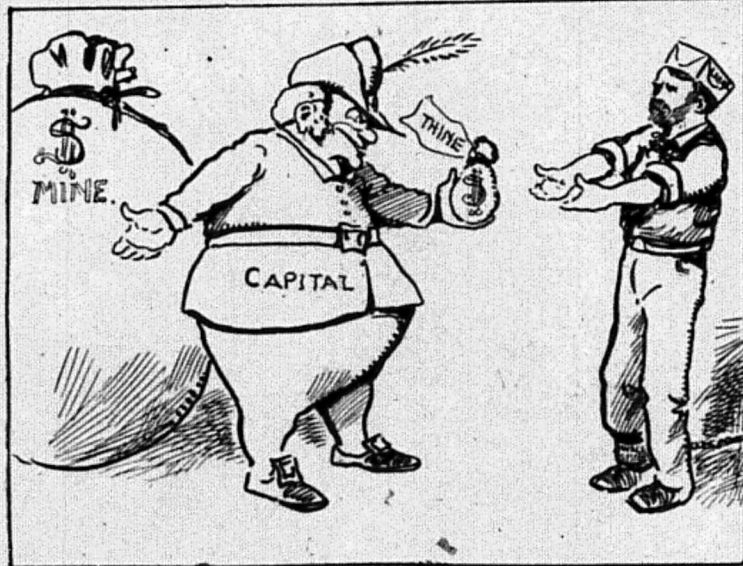
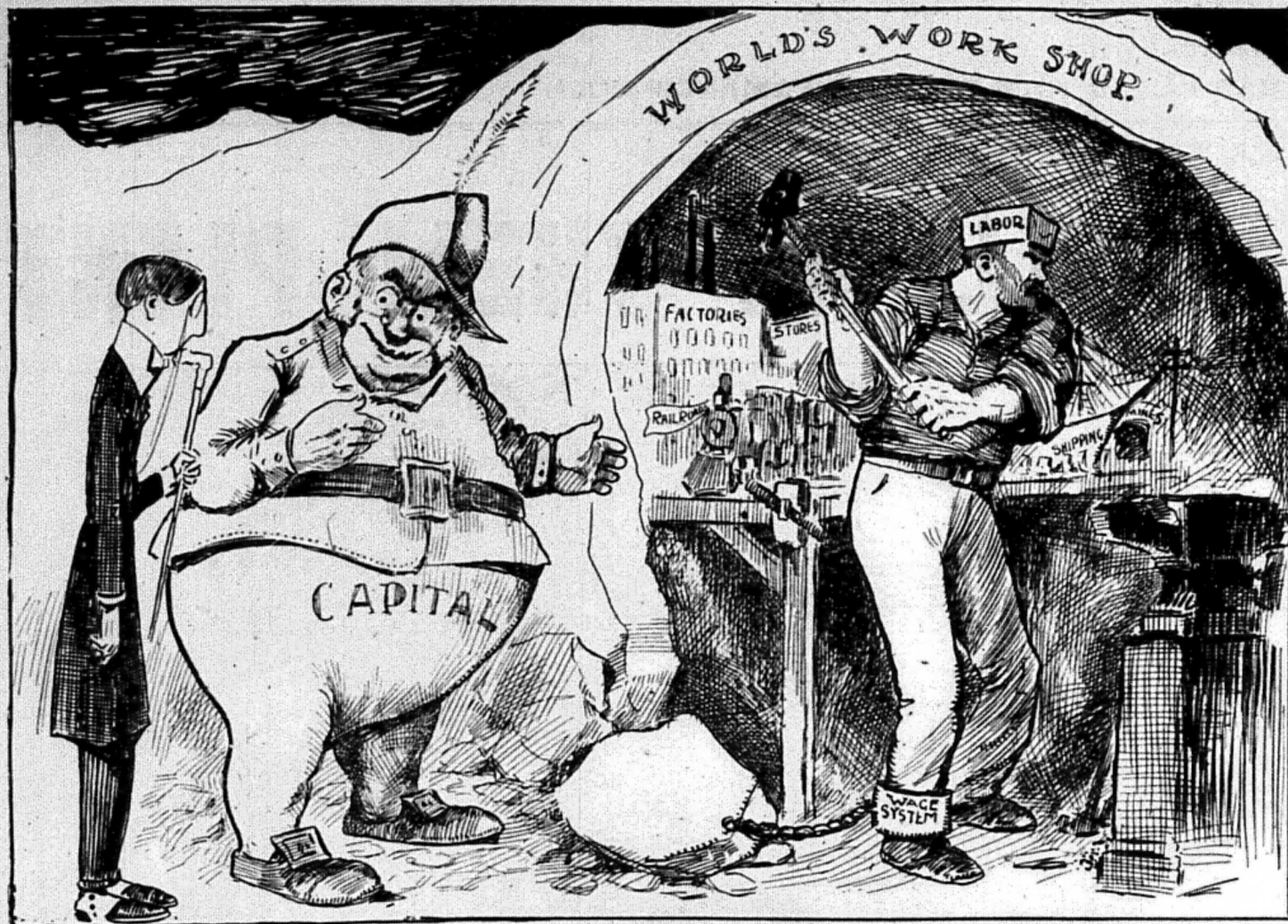
# REAL FAIRY STORIES NO. 1.

"Yes," said the ogre to his son, "I have a most wonderful magician in that shop there. He produces everything that the heart can desire and the brain imagine. Then I take all that he produces and sell it, and, as the beautiful picture will show, I divide this wealth with him. Being a very shrewd ogre, my son, I manage to get his share also."

"Now, my son, its your business to keep this wonderful producer working for you when I die."

"But suppose he won't work," said the son.

"Oh, get out one of those U. S. injunctions and make him," smiled the ogre.



## THE A B C OF SOCIALISM

### A. What Socialism Proposes to GET.

In one word, Wealth for all. Plenty of the good things of life for everybody. A fine house to live in, fine furniture in it and fine lawns and trees about it. A table loaded with good things to eat. Abundance of clothing, comfortable and elegant. Opportunity and means to travel all over the world. Leisure to read and play and work. No poverty any more with its filth and sickness and vice. With all these things, Socialism will get the consequences of all these things, a natural human development, large, healthy, noble men and women, a happy, energetic, progressive race.

You say all this is a dream? No, no dream at all, but an immediate possibility. By means of the vast new machinery of this modern world, we can produce wealth enough for all without any trouble whatever. A modern cotton mill in place of the old hand-loom, a modern railroad in place of the old stage-coach, a modern Electric Light Company in place of the old candle-mould, a modern shoe factory in place of the old bench shoemaker, by means of these new appliances a man can produce a hundred or a thousand times as much wealth as in the times of our fathers.

There is no doubt at all about this. Modern inventions have so increased the productive capacity of civilized mankind that all men could have abundance of wealth by working only three or four hours a day.

Socialism proposes to get this abundance for all.

### B. What Socialism Proposes to DO.

In order to get this abundance for all, we must do something. We are not getting it now. What shall we do to get it?

Socialism proposes something very definite to do. It is this: Take to ourselves these vast new inventions and use them for producing wealth for all instead of producing it for a few.

The only reason we are not all well off now is that a few people own these great modern tools and refuse to let us work at them except when they can make a profit for themselves. The fact is, not more than half of us are allowed by these capitalists, or great machine owners, to work even half the time. If we owned these factories and railroads and mines and mills our selves and all of us worked at them to produce wealth for our own use and happiness, all the troubles of poverty would disappear at once.

The only thing that lies between us and the promised land is this private ownership of the means of producing wealth.

Therefore, what Socialism proposes to Do, in order to get wealth for all, is to take possession of the Instruments of Wealth Production and run them for the use of all.

### C. HOW Socialism Proposes to DO It.

This is the practical first step. It is of no use to talk about what we propose to get nor even what we propose to do to get it, unless we know just how to do it.

And we do know just how. And this is how:

We propose that all those people who are deprived of their right to use the machinery they have made and to get the riches they make, shall come together in a political party and "vote the rascals out." These men who are denied the right to use their own machinery are the men who now work for wages, a bare living. They have nothing to lose, and everything to gain. This

is the working class. Socialism appeals to them on the ground of their self-interests; the ground on which all practical men base their appeals to other men. Ours is a business enterprise, and like all business men, we appeal to men on business principles.

We are a very practical lot, we Socialists, we political Socialists. We indulge in no dreams or false hopes. We say to the worker, now destitute, Come with us, join our party, vote yourselves into power, use that power of government to capture back those means of wealth production which the capitalists have stolen from you, and then you will get all that abundance which modern inventions entitle you to.

The great present mission of the Socialist Party is to gather together all those workers whose real interests lie in abolishing the private ownership of the Means of Production and a shutting out of the party all those men whose real interests lie in the preservation of the present system.

We do not need to discuss very much what we propose to get nor even what we propose to do, but the question that confronts us now, of immense consequence, is the *How*. If we fail in this, we fail in all.

This is often called a question of Tactics. It is a question of Strategy rather. It is not a question of the plan of battle even. It involves the constitution of the army itself. In this mighty Battle of the Ballots, he who is not with us, whose real interests are not with us, is against us, and will turn his weapons against us in the final struggle.

A Political Party of the Working-class is the *How*, a Class Conscious Contest.

## NATIONAL NEWS

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22, 1903.  
Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

Local San Diego, Cal., \$3.50; A. M. Brooks, purchaser of a share in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Co., donated by W. E. Walling, \$10.00; D. R. Melton, Avilla, Mo., \$1.00; Wm. D. Cameron, Warrenton, Mo., 25c; Local Washington, D. C., \$2.00; Carl D. Thompson, purchaser of a share in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by Wm. Walling, \$10.00; Local Quincy, Mass., \$1.00. Total to noon, Aug. 22, \$27.75. Previously reported, \$910.02. Total to date, \$937.77.

It will be noticed that Local Washington, D. C., is this week credited with another contribution to the Special Organizing Fund. No other local has given so regularly and frequently as this one. The comrades at the national capital are also active in helping to organize Maryland, and their interest in the organizing work of the national party is as creditable to them as it should be inspiring to others.

The editorial in Leslie's Weekly, of August 20th, warning the Republican Party against Socialism is another sign of the growing importance placed upon the Socialist Party by the watchful guardians of capitalist interests. Many Socialists do not realize how necessary it is that organizing work be done at this time so that the national party organization can enter the campaign next year equipped to do effective work. We cannot expect to meet an organized enemy with scattered forces. Now that the organizing work is under good headway, every effort should be made to have all the states in fighting shape for 1904. Send all contributions to the Fund to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., and same will be acknowledged in the Socialist press.

On and after August 24, the national headquarters will be in rooms 303-304, McCague Building, Omaha. The new location provides more conveniences for the increasing office work and provides more room for all purposes.

In view of the fact that the party buttons are sold at barely cost to the national headquarters and are handled solely for the party's benefit, their price to individuals who are not local or state party officials, has been increased from one to two cents apiece for any amount under 500; 500 and over, up to 1,000, 1 1/2 cents apiece; for 1,000 and over, 1 cent apiece. The price to local and state secretaries will remain as formerly, viz: one cent apiece up to 500; 600, \$3.25, and 1,000, \$6. Every party member should wear one of these buttons on Labor Day and show the party strength to their fellow workers. No better advertisement of Socialist growth could be used.

The National lecturers and organizers for the Socialist Party are working as follows: During the week of August 24th to 30th, Hanford in Pennsylvania and Ohio; Ray in North Carolina; Goebel in Virginia; Bigelow in Kansas and Wilkins in Washington. Harry M. McKee will probably begin in Arizona in September. W. L. Dewart, of Local Washington, D. C., will fill dates in Maryland, arranged by Goebel, beginning August 25, at Cumberland.

State Secretary Martin, of Colorado, writes under date of August 20th: "Local Denver is jubilant over her victory in the District court. Meetings are being held on the streets each evening without police interference. Last night the special committee on street speaking, and demonstrating the right of free speech in the courts" turned in its final report and was discharged. The committee raised \$2387.76 and expended \$232.35 in the four weeks of its work, and did this without drawing on the funds of the local for a dollar. It turned over to the treasury of the local a balance of \$6.41 in cash and some \$20 in unpaid subscriptions, most of which will be paid. The committee took up the work without a dollar on hand, but at no time during its existence was it seriously hampered for want of funds. The enthusiasm, liberality and self-denial of the comrades was equal to every demand as soon as made. The fight has done us great good every way, but chiefly in inspiring the comrades with confidence in their ability to 'do things.' The local is more solidly united than ever before in its entire history. B."

State Secretary Waldhorst, of Alabama, reports the arrest and imprisonment of Comrade McGuire, a member of Local Birmingham, for talking Socialism on the streets of that city. "Holiness" meetings had just been held, the speakers attacking Socialism. After this meeting McGuire began to hold one and answered the arguments and explained Socialism. He was ordered by the police to "Shut up and move on." McGuire refused and was locked up for the night. Next morning Comrade Waldhorst had the trial postponed for a week and engaged counsel, who made the policeman swear out a warrant, which the latter did not want to do. The judge instructed the policeman to swear out the warrant, as he should not have arrested McGuire, if he were not willing to do that. The warrant was sworn out and an ordinance forbidding the blocking of streets by ash barrels, boxes, trash of any kind, was used for the argument. The judge fined McGuire \$5, but granted an appeal on a bond of \$25. The judge said he "had to impose the fine, but wanted an appeal taken." The case will be watched with interest when it comes up in the higher courts. Comrade Waldhorst also reports 28 locals now in Alabama, and hard work is gradually getting them in shape.

State Secretary Latham, of Texas, reports increased activity among the

## VOTE FOR YOURSELVES

### WORKING CLASS PLATFORM

SOCIALIST PARTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

ADOPTED JUNE 29, 1902.

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN!"

We, the Socialist Party of Washington, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidate to the working class and those in sympathy with it, we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.

9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.

10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this State in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

Socialists in that state and growing interest in organization. There is a demand for speakers from several parts of the state. Local Dallas is holding street meetings regularly and local comrades are developing into good speakers. Goebel will enter Texas about October. The Appeal to Reason and the Coming Nation have sent their lists of Texas workers to the National Office to assist in arranging Goebel's tour.

State Secretary Smith, of Illinois, reports that the State Executive Committee "has decided to put two additional organizers in the field and place one in charge of one of three parts, in which the state has been divided. Will try hard to keep them there permanently. Next Monday W. S. Dalton will leave for Southern part of the state to take charge of that division, with headquarters at East St. Louis. If we succeed in maintaining these organizers, look out for Illinois. By July 1st, 1904, I want to bring up the membership to 50,000 in this state." The applications for dates for Ben Hanford in Illinois ensures him spending at least two weeks in that state.

The National Secretary has issued the call for a state convention of the party locals in Louisiana for the purpose of forming a state organization. This was done in accordance with the referendum just taken. The convention will be held in New Orleans on September 18th, at 2 p. m. The place of the convention will be decided by Local New Orleans.

Comrade W. W. Atkinson, Secretary of the Socialist Textile Strike Agitation Committee in Philadelphia, writes: "A number of firms have given in to the strikers, but the majority have not. It is a sort of drawn battle between employers and workers. From the Socialist standpoint, we have reason to be encouraged. We have, by our efforts in their behalf, gained the friendship of the textile workers generally, and I believe converted thousands to Socialism. For this result we give a large portion of the credit to the national headquarters and comrades elsewhere who have helped us from the outside."

Use the best paste, boys, when you stick up these cartoons.

### AS TO "TACTICS AND STRATEGY."

To the Editor of the Socialist: In yours, of August 16, appears a call for a Referendum, by which it is sought to have the Socialist Party pass an authoritative condemnation upon Thomas Bersford's last book—"Tactics and Strategy."

Can it be possible that from an S. P. Local such a proposition has emanated? Are we who have suffered so much from suppression of freedom of speech at the hands of our capitalist city governments, going to adopt their methods? Shall we initiate and maintain, as the Catholic Church does, an Index Expurgatorius?

In the call for a Referendum it is not alleged that the talented author has been hypocritical or dishonest in any way—that he has had any other motive than the good of the party. Is "party" going to levy physical privation as a punishment upon those comrades who labor for it and the cause, perhaps, as in this case, for a number of years, because of a few sentences uttered or written?

It will be a sorry day for our party when the comrades will have to ask themselves how it will affect them financially or socially before they give utterance to an opinion honestly entertained.

"Tactics and Strategy," irrespective of the sentiments objected to, is a valuable book and shows evidence of great research and deep thought. An official boycott would perhaps be just the thing it needs, but my concern is for the honor of the party. Let us not go back to the middle ages.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

### SNOHOMISH COUNTY SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

Comrades: There will be a convention of the Socialist party in Snohomish county on Sunday, Sept. 20, in the Labor Temple, Everett, commencing at 10 a. m. Every member in good standing will be entitled to a seat and vote, and let me add that it is the duty of every real Socialist to turn out and do his share of the party work. Don't let a few do the work, and then get mad and yell "Boss," but come out to the convention and state your troubles. There will be a public meeting in the evening, with good speakers in attendance.

Members please bring their membership cards. Fraternally,  
WILLIAM DE LILLY,  
Sec. Snohomish Co. S. P.



# REAL FAIRY STORIES NO. 2.

CAPITAL: Yes, my son, our giant is angry. He does not like the whips, that I have been whipping him with. He is going to strike. But don't be alarmed. All I have to do—



Is to change myself into a Federal Judge and hand this piece of paper to him, and if he shouldn't get right down on his knees the Taxpayers will furnish us the Soldiers to shoot him.

## HOW TO PUBLISH A SOCIALIST PAPER

### MEMBERS OF THE "SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL UNION."

- (Publishers of "The Socialist.")
- We believe "The Socialist" is published in the most practical and the safest way in order to aid the Socialist movement.
- To answer to many questions, we republish our articles of incorporation and our By-Laws, together with the list of our members and their occupation. There are thirty-four in all. Twenty-five are strictly wage workers. In the ordinary sense, two are physicians, who also have nothing to sell but their labor power, any more than a barber or a bootblack. Two are real estate dealers in a small way, though one of these, Prof. Curtis, was always a wage worker till he was "fired" for being a Socialist. One is a small farmer, one a small storekeeper, one a small contractor, and one a keeper of a rented apartment house. Only four out of thirty-four are "middle class" by any stretch, and these in the very smallest business. Every single one fully accepts the Wage Workers' program.
- E. B. Ault, Lewiston, Idaho; journeyman printer.
- D. M. Angus, Prosser, Wash.; physician.
- Geo. E. Boomer, Prosser, Wash.; journeyman printer and editor.
- J. G. Brown, Hoquiam, Wash.; laborer.
- D. Burgess, Whatcom, Wash.; laborer and bookkeeper.
- Frank Callahan; barber.
- George Croston, Hoquiam, Wash.; clerk.
- J. D. Curtis, Seattle, Wash.; teacher and real estate dealer.
- John Downie, Seattle, Wash.; carpenter.
- Wm. De Lilly, Arlington, Wash.; laborer.
- J. G. Elliott, Colfax, Wash.; real estate dealer.
- J. J. Fraser, Charleston, Wash.; machinist.
- Dr. Lee Gansen, Lynden, Wash.; physician.
- H. H. Holtkamp, Los Angeles, Cal.; carpenter.
- Emil Herman, Lyman, Wash.; farm laborer.
- Willard Hyde, Fairhaven, Wash.; laborer.
- C. E. Johnson, Puyallup, Wash.; laborer.
- T. E. Latimer, N. Yakima, Wash.; Socialist lecturer.
- A. F. Lindwall, Los Angeles, Cal.; painter.
- E. E. Martin, Olympia, Wash.; journeyman printer.
- E. W. McNeal, Tumwater, Wash.; country storekeeper.
- J. A. McCorkle, Bremerton, Wash.; carpenter.
- U. G. Moore, Seattle, clerk.
- J. W. Morris, Arlington, Wash.; small farmer.
- P. O. Olsen, Seattle, Wash.; clerk.
- G. H. Peters, Los Angeles, Cal.; plumber.
- W. C. B. Randolph, Seattle, Wash.; carpenter.
- J. C. Robbins, Ballard, Wash.; "Concrete" maker.
- J. G. Smart, Sultan, Wash.; section foreman.
- J. F. Stark, Lynden, Wash.; laborer.
- H. F. Titus, Seattle, Wash.; editor.
- Hattie W. Titus, Seattle, Wash.; apartment house.
- Alfred Wagenknecht, Seattle, Wash.; bartender.
- M. W. Wilkins, Oakland, Cal.; Socialist organizer.

- The subscribers hereto associate themselves for the purpose of forming a corporation under the provisions of Chapter 193 of the Revised Statutes and Code of the state of Washington, entitled "Incorporation of Social, Charitable and other Associations."
- The name of said corporation shall be the Socialist Educational Union.
- The purposes for which this organization is formed are: To diffuse information in economics, and especially to promote the practical application of Socialist economics in government and society.
- As a means to this end, said corporation proposes to print and publish a newspaper, the name thereof to be stated in by-laws of said association; also such books and other publications as may be decided upon; also to promote lectures, institute reading rooms and libraries, and by such other means as the association may lawfully choose further the objects of said association; also to own, lease or otherwise hold real estate and personal property.
- No capital stock is to be issued.
- It is understood that this association is not to be operated as a business for the financial benefit of its members, but that all profits accruing from the publication of any book or paper, or from any other activity of said association, shall, after payment of all necessary expenses, be donated to the continuance and extension of the above-named work of said association.
- The principal place of business of said association shall be Seattle, Wash.
- Signed—David W. Phipps, J. V. Mudgett, Ida W. Mudgett, H. G. Wright, J. J. Fraser, H. H. House, E. F. Rotscheck, Thaddeus Hill, J. D. Curtis, H. H. Holtkamp, Niels P. Thorup, G. H. Peters, A. F. Lindwall, W.

- C. B. Randolph, Hermon F. Titus, D. M. Angus, Hattie W. Titus, Howard Sweeney, Charles L. De Motte.

- ### BY-LAWS
- #### ART. I.
- Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be the Socialist Educational Union.
- #### ART. II.
- Sec. 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, elected by ballot for the term of six months, or until their successors are elected, unless sooner removed by the Union. They shall elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary, and hold regular meetings at least once a month. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees, the objects thereof being stated in the call, may be called by the Secretary, or by any three Trustees. Three shall constitute a quorum.
- Sec. 2. Not more than two employed on the paper published by the Union may be members of the Board of Trustees.
- Sec. 3. The Board of Trustees shall at all times be subject to the Union, and shall at any meeting allow, within reasonable limits, the privilege of the floor to any member of the Union.
- Sec. 4. The editor of the paper published by the Union shall be elected by ballot for the term of six months, unless sooner removed by the Union.
- Sec. 5. All other officers of the staff of the Union shall be elected or removed by the Board of Trustees or by those to whom they may delegate that authority.
- Sec. 6. The inauguration of a new, or a change in the old business or editorial policy of the Union shall be decided by the Board of Trustees, after consultation with the editor, sub-

ject, however, to reversal by the Union.

Sec. 7. The books of the Union shall at all times be open to inspection by the editor or any of the Trustees.

Sec. 8. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the remaining Trustees, subject to the action of the Union.

Sec. 9. Voting by mail for editor shall be allowed.

#### ART. III.

Sec. 1. No one may become a member of the Union unless he be a member of the Socialist Party, and his application has been published in the paper of the Union at least two weeks previous to a regular meeting of the Union, and accepted by a four-fifths vote of those voting.

Sec. 2. Each applicant for membership in the Union shall be required to subscribe to the following statement:

I, ....., believing that the working class are exploited by the capitalist class, and fully recognizing the class struggle arising from the opposing interests of the two classes, agree to support to the utmost of my ability the Socialist Educational Union in its efforts to educate the people in economics, to the end that rent, interest and profit, as exemplified by the wage system, be abolished, and the co-operative, commonwealth be established.

I am a member in good standing of the Socialist Party.

Signed .....

Sec. 3. Each member of the Union shall pay quarterly dues of twenty-five cents per quarter, payable during the first month of each quarter. Any quarterly payment or payments above the dues required by the Union shall not be considered to apply on future payments, unless it is so stated at the time of payment. Each member of the Union shall receive the paper gratis.

Sec. 4. The names of all members and officers of the Union, together with their addresses, shall be published by the Secretary immediately after each semi-annual meeting.

#### ART. IV.

Sec. 1. The Union shall hold regular semi-annual meetings on the last Sunday of January and July. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Special meetings, the purpose being stated in the call, may be called by a majority of the Board of Trustees or by one-fourth the members of the Union. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting which was not stated in the call, except to propose new business to be acted upon by a later regular or special meeting. All special meetings of the Union shall be held on Sunday, and one week's notice shall be given, said notice to contain no comment on the action proposed to be taken, and to be published in the paper of the Union.

Sec. 2. The Board of Trustees may by a four-fifths vote at a special meeting called for that purpose suspend the editor from his office; provided, however, (1) That notice of said meeting shall be sent to the editor, who shall be allowed to be present and take part in the discussion; (2) That said notice shall not be printed in any paper, and (3) That after taking such action, the Board of Trustees shall cause to be published in the next regular issue of the paper of the Union a notice of a special meeting of the Union to pass on said act of suspension, said special meeting to be held on the first Sunday after the date of publication.

#### ART. V.

Sec. 1. It is understood that all money or property turned over to this Union by any of its members is to be regarded as a gift, for which no claim shall ever be made unless a special statement to the contrary is made in writing by the President or Treasurer of the Union. It is understood that any profit made by this Union shall not be subject to a claim by any member thereof, but shall be regarded as the absolute property of the Union, to be used as it sees fit in building up the paper, spreading Socialist literature and furthering Socialist educational work. It is also understood that all services rendered the Union by its members shall be considered to be entirely gratuitous, unless there is a special agreement in writing to the contrary.

#### ART. VI.

Sec. 1. Members of the Union may be expelled by a four-fifths vote of those voting at any meeting of the Union, but at least two weeks' notice of the intended action shall be given to all members of the Union by publication in the paper of the Union (or by mail). The Secretary shall give such notice when requested to by one-fourth of the members of the Union or by four-fifths of the Trustees.

Sec. 2. The editor and members of the Board of Trustees may be removed from office by a majority vote of those voting on such question.

Sec. 3. At the end of each quarter each member in arrears shall be sent a notice of such delinquency. Any member failing to respond by payment in full within thirty days after said notice of delinquency has been sent, shall be considered as withdrawn. Members thus withdrawn may at the option of the Union be reinstated by a majority vote at the subsequent regular meeting upon the payment of all arrears and one-quarter in advance.

#### ART. VII.

Sec. 1. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at any regular meeting, provided that said amendments shall have been published in the paper of the Union at least two weeks before the beginning of said regular meeting.

Sec. 2. The editor shall publish said proposed amendments when requested to by four Trustees or by one-fourth the members of the Union.

a widespread circulation equal to that of "The Socialist" now.

Shortly after the split in S. L. P. in 1899, the paper passed to the ownership of an individual, owing to a division of sentiment on the party split. In a year it became the property of local San Francisco. Within two years it had three editors and I don't know how many managers. It seemed to change editors and policy as often as this or that faction of the local got in control. Last fall, while owned by the local, it supported the policy that caused the Socialist party in San Francisco and Los Angeles to withdraw from the field in the interests of the Union Labor Party, a policy also supported by the party-owned "Los Angeles Socialist." In January, this year, shortly after the party in California had polled an average of 10,720 votes, the San Francisco paper having dwindled to 1,700 circulation, died. Its career is in evidence that party ownership of a newspaper does not necessarily mean a straightforward Socialist policy. Locals are never so careful in choosing members as are publishers' associations.

The by-laws of the Socialist Educational Union, for instance, almost preclude the possibility of any but a well-tried revolutionary Socialist becoming a member. A paper published by such a body will never be found advocating a policy in conflict with the purpose of Socialism. While experience proves that a sentimental campaign may change the complexion of a local and commit a paper owned by it to most un-Socialistic doctrine.

The strongest and most influential Socialist papers in this country are not and have not been party owned. To be strong a paper must have a steady policy. Such a paper must be published by men closely united in belief and sentiment.

Then, too, it takes financial support to develop and build up a Socialist paper. It takes years to bring the average Socialist paper to the point of self-support. But there are always men willing to dig up providing they have confidence in the papers' publishers. It is noticeable, however, that men are cautious when the policy and life of a paper are subject to the votes of men who contribute nothing and often are not even subscribers.

Will it pay, comrades, to start a new paper and cripple a paper that has by its course of action won the confidence of Socialists to that extent that far and wide it is being adopted as an official organ?

M. W. WILKINS.

Nothing is more essential to the American Socialist movement than the cultivation of a Revolutionary spirit which will never be content with Reforms.

### OPINION OF AN EXPERT

Montesano, Wash., Aug. 26, 1903.  
Seattle "Socialist."

116 Virginia St., Seattle, Wash.

I notice a movement is on foot to have a party-owned paper in Seattle. If experience counts for anything the comrades may well be advised to go slow.

The writer hereof has been through the mill. He became editor of the San Francisco "Class Struggle" when the party had only 1,610 voters in California. It was published by an Association similar to the Socialist Educational Union, composed of fifty men, carefully picked from the party membership. The by-laws pledged the paper to support the principles and tactics of revolutionary working class Socialism. It never departed from that policy while published by that Association. The paper grew and flourished and in three years had

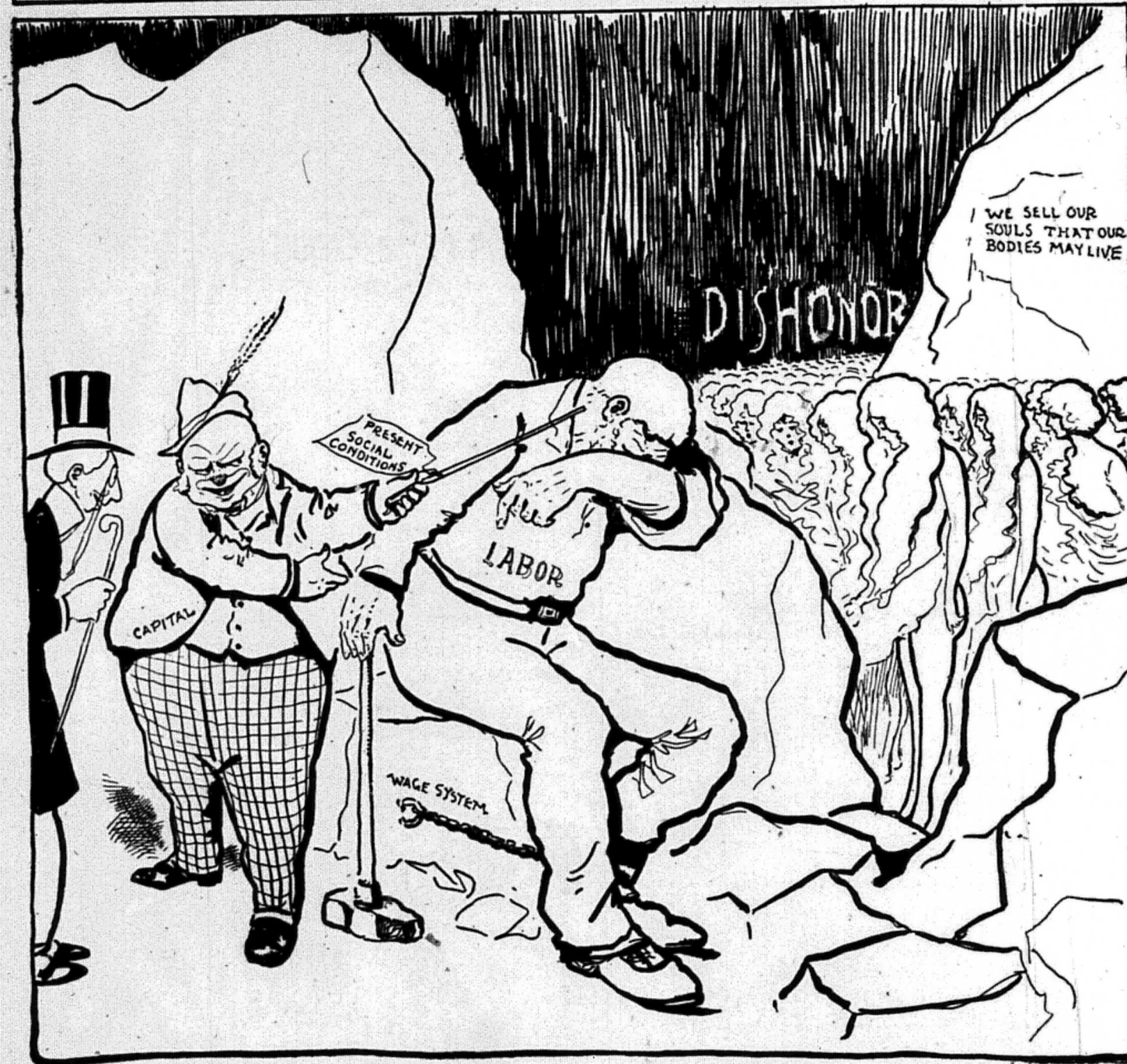
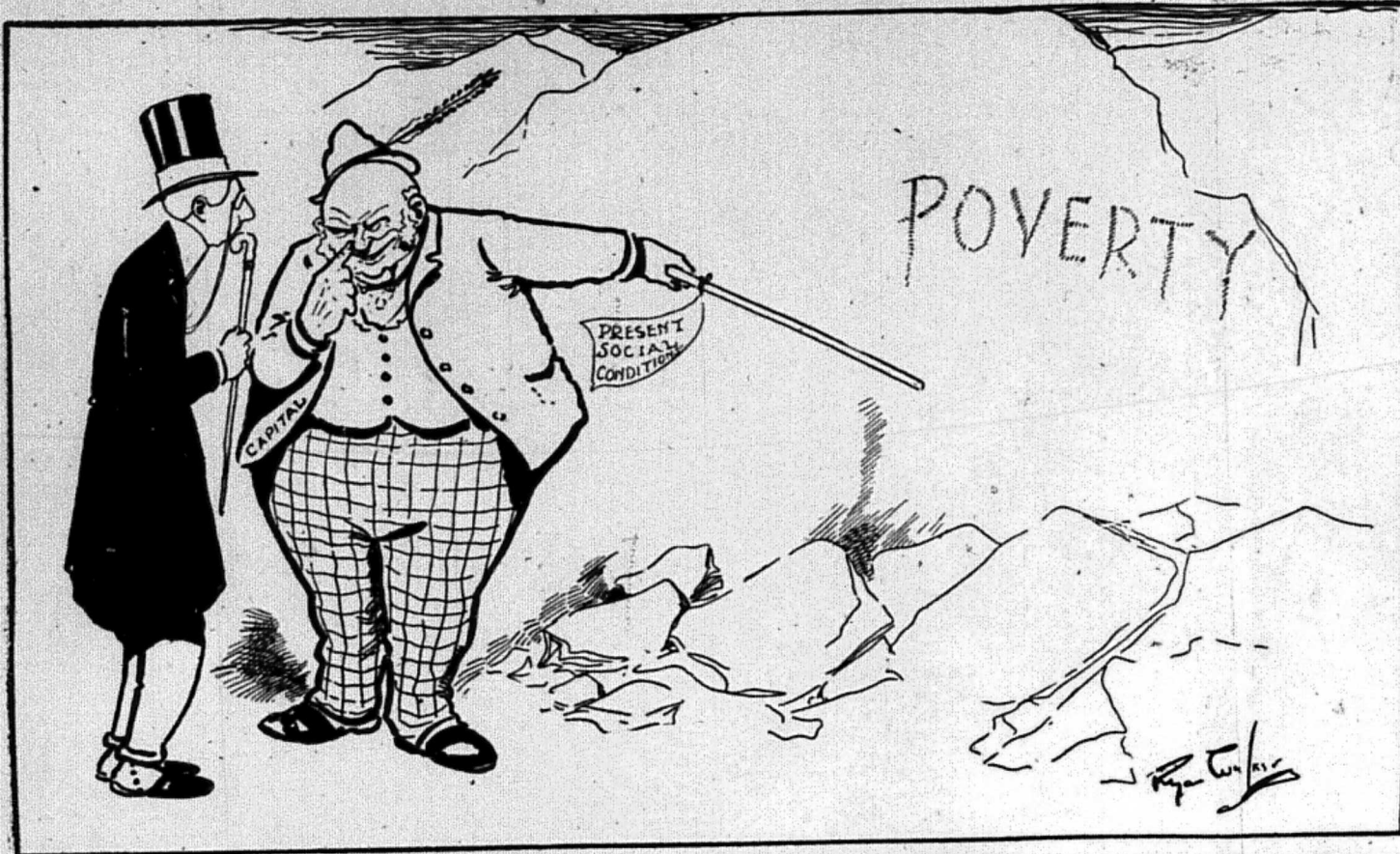


PERCY—"I actually caught my man thinking yesterday."  
ETHYLNE—"Perhaps he is a Socialist."



# REAL FAIRY STORIES NO. 3.

"My son," said the modern ogre, "with this wand, from behind yonder rock of Poverty I can produce—"



young girls for your lust who sell their bodies for bread. Have no fear of our Giant, they are his daughters but he can do nothing as long as I touch him with this wand."

## LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

(Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.)

### GERMANY.

The complete official returns of the parliamentary elections are published in the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of July. Germany has 3,008,377 Socialist votes; in 1898 there were 2,107,076, so the gain is 901,301. Prussia has 1,647,603, a gain of 505,645, for in 1898 it had 1,141,958. Saxony has 441,764, a gain of 142,574, for in 1898 it had 299,190.

The great Socialist victory in Saxony will sweep from the government Minister, Von Metzsch, the most influential representative of Saxon reaction who helped establish unjust privileged suffrage for the legislature. He will resign in the autumn.

In reviewing the parliamentary elections in Saxony, where the Socialists won 22 out of 23 districts, many conservatists are saying that the chief cause of the people's opposition to the government is the suffrage system for electing members of the Saxon legislature (landtag), which was introduced in 1896, giving more power to the privileged classes. To coax back the votes of the people, those frightened conservatists now call for legislative suffrage reform. It is reported that the king of Saxony is opposed to suffrage reform. This will increase his unpopularity. Berlin "Vorwaerts" declares that the king's opinion will have no influence on future events.

The Socialist Women's Electoral Club of Berlin did good work during the campaign. June 4 Comrade Mrs. Klara Zetkin, editor of the Socialist women's fortnightly review "Die Gleichheit" (Equality), spoke to 1,000 persons on "Socialism and the Emancipation of Women." June 12, the club held its last meeting before the elections. Comrade Mrs. Dr. Wally Zeppler addressed a large audience on the subject, "Why Must Women Obtain the Suffrage?" In the seven weeks of its existence, the club was compelled by law to disband at the close of the parliamentary campaign, July 25, but it will be reorganized in the autumn at the Prussian legislative elections, and later at the Berlin city council elections. The women comrades did their share of distributing Socialist leaflets, and they went from house to house urging

tardy voters to get to the polls in time.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of July 14 contains the following additional statistics of the German parliamentary election, held June 16th and 25th: "At the main election in the year 1903 there were, in all, 12,490,660 persons entitled to vote; in 1898 there were 11,441,094. The valid votes cast in 1903 amounted to 9,495,952; in 1898 there were 7,752,693.

The number of persons entitled to vote has increased by 1,049,566; the number of votes cast has increased by 1,743,259. The party of non-voters has sunk from 3,688,401 to 2,994,708. The Socialists, with their score than three million votes, have surpassed even the hitherto strongest party—that of the non-voters. The Socialists are not only stronger than all middle class parties, but have also defeated the lazy mass of the indifferent. The civilizing power of Socialism further reveals itself in having saved the German people this time from the shame which has hitherto existed, that their largest party was composed of non-voters. The Socialists now form almost a third of the active voters, and almost a fourth of those entitled to vote.

The German papers deny that Emperor William has said, "The Socialist band must be destroyed with fire and sword," etc. It is denounced as a sensational fabrication without a word of truth.

The Christian trade unions of Germany had 85,367 members in 1901, and 83,596 in 1902—a loss of 715. The Christian trade unions lose, while the independent trade unions gain. Out of 61 trade union federations in Germany, 50 have reported their members for this year, 727,709 in all—a gain of 81,149 since last year.

The Berlin night asylums for the shelterless received 29,763 persons (28,225 men and 1,538 women) in June.

In Berlin during May, 61 persons committed suicide. It is the largest in the history of the city.

The penalties inflicted on those who criticize the court scandals in Sax-

ony are very effective in stirring up the people against the government. Comrade Dr. Lentsch, editor of the "Leipziger Volkzeitung," on July 9 was sentenced to four months of fortress imprisonment for "insulting" the king in an article on "The King of Saxony's Entrance into Dresden."

A Socialist mayor, Comrade Westermann, has been elected in Gruenwinkel, Baden.

Many of the Socialist journals of Germany report that during the elections their subscriptions have largely increased. The Central Socialist daily Journal, Berlin Vorwaerts, with about 75,000 subscribers, now has the largest circulation of all the political newspapers of Berlin.

The German Socialist bicyclists, "The Red Cavalry," as they are called, did their duty in the parliamentary campaign, distributing Socialist literature in country places. They have been holding great festivals to celebrate the victory. They have a Workers' Bicycle Federation "Solidarity," which extends all over Germany, and is divided into 22 branches. The dues are 5 cents a month. There are about 15,000 members. Branch 9, with headquarters in Berlin, has about 2,000 members.

In Pforten, in Keil Brothers' brick yard, a large number of women who were tired of working hard and starving on wages of 3 cents an hour, made the modest demand that they be paid 4 cents an hour. The firm refused, so the women struck.

At the end of each quarter Berlin Vorwaerts publishes the addresses of all the Socialist and labor press in Germany. Vorwaerts of July 11 gives such a list, from which it is seen that there are now 53 Socialist dailies, 9 papers published three times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 4 twice a month, and 2 monthly, making 80 Socialist periodicals in all.

The German labor press consists of 31 weekly papers, 1 issued 3 times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 once in 14 days, and 10 monthly, making 86 in all. The German Socialist and labor press together consist of 166 periodicals.

### FRANCE.

The French Revolutionary Socialists' weekly central organ, "Le Socialiste," of Paris, has had a financial surplus for the last nine months. Formerly it had to depend partly on gifts.

The Socialist Deputy Magnaude, in the French parliament, July 2, presented a motion to substitute an income tax for the four direct taxes; personal, furniture, door and window taxes, but by 445 against 93 votes it was decided to discuss separately the two kinds of taxation.

"Le Socialiste" of July 12 gives the addresses of the 22 periodicals belonging to the party; 19 of them are published weekly, 1 daily and 2 monthly. "Le Socialiste" is published weekly at 7 Rue Rodier, Paris. It is in the nineteenth year. It is a four-page paper, and is not illustrated. The subscription in France is \$1.20 a year; in foreign countries, \$1.60.

In Croisy, June 21, the Socialists won a victory in the municipal elections. Six Socialists were elected with a strong majority.

The mayor of Saint-Bonnet-Trocnais, who has furiously tried to drive Socialism off the earth, is seriously disappointed at the results of the elections held July 5. Three common councilmen were to be elected, and there were two tickets. The three Socialist candidates, Gozard, Palleret and Magnant, Secretary of the Socialist Educational Union, were elected with 151, 130 and 125 votes. Their radical opportunist opponents had 107, 80 and 69 votes.

### ITALY.

According to press dispatches, the Countess Gallapa, a married woman, has brought libel suit against the Roman Socialist Daily "Avanti" for publishing a story of Pope Leo XIII., in which her name is mentioned. At the pope's death "Avanti" said, "We Socialists, without disdain, but with indifference, pass before this corpse and await the new enemy."

Oddino Morgari, editor of "Sempre Avanti" (Forward Forever), of Rome, has made a speech in parliament vigorously protesting against the czar's proposed visit to Italy. Comrade Morgari declared the Russian despot had better stay at home, for if he comes to Italy the people will greet him with hisses.

"Avanti" and its chief editor, Enrico Ferri, have been prosecuted by ex-Minister Bettolo, on the charge their denunciations of Bettolo's navy administration are calumnies and insults. It is not known whether other papers which supported "Avanti" in this attack on official corruption will be prosecuted.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In England, of every \$5 derived from taxes for workhouse purposes, the poor receive \$3, while \$2 are spent in distributing the money.

"The causes of drunkenness are worry and poverty," says the Bishop of London.

The Odd Fellows' meeting in Edinburgh the first week of June, adopted a resolution that old-age pensions should be paid by the state.

The underground workmen and banksmen in the Northumberland coal trade district have had their wages reduced by 2½ per cent.

The Irish Trade Union convention, held in Newry the first week of June, unanimously passed resolutions favoring Socialism and urging the unions to affiliate with the labor representation committee. (The Social Democratic Federation is not affiliated with the latter body.)

H. M. Hyndman, the great Social economist, is candidate for parliament in a special election in the Burnley division, and Harry Quelch, editor of "Justice," is running in Dewsbury, both representing the Social Democratic Federation.

## WILKINS A WONDER

His unexampled success as an awakener and organizer in Thurston county proves it. Four thriving locals, with foundations for as many more in the near future, together with many new members coming into the older locals, is a record of which he can well be proud. His inimitable, telling tact in laying down the revolutionary basis of clear-cut, working class socialism, has opened more enervated eyes to their true condition and started more think tanks going hereabout, than we dared hope. His faultless logic, his avalanche of ingeniously arranged arguments are simply ungettable. Should the attentive listener's gray matter be of good grade there is no dozing in prospect at his meetings. His positive, ponderous proof of the wage worker's absolute dependence upon the capitalist class for permission to camp on the planet cannot be evaded by the most astute; his presentation of the inevitable descent of the small proprietor into the ever-increasing army of the unemployed is masterly and convincing; his perfect picturing of the insecurity of modern living, strikes home to one and all; while his contrasts between the lives and domestic habits of the idle yet rich takers of wealth and the poverty-haunted makers, is scorching.

As a question answerer Wilkins has few peers.

A word as to net results: At Little Rock the foundation for a good local was laid that will be consummated as soon as the near by quarantine is raised. One shingle mill was shut down in the mid-afternoon, to scare the timid and keep them away from the second night's meeting.

At Gate he captured the town, and even with capitalist spellbinders present, organized with 19 members, which they propose to double shortly, giving us a majority vote in 1904.

A republican county official, residing at Grand Mound was present at the meeting there, and though but one meeting was held, a small local was organized whose membership will soon multiply.

The Centrals meetings resulted in a fine organization, whose membership will be trebled in a short space of time.

Chehalls was unvisited, as no avowed Socialist could be located there who would do advance work.

Two meetings each at Tenino and Bycoda, and one at Rainier, incubated interest and broke the ice of inertia for the organizations a little later—especially at Tenino, where some enthusiastic comrades from Minn. are locating and will soon "get busy."

At Yelm—well, when it comes to this little farm-environment village, its Socialist hub of several counties and the meeting was "a ringer," the collection \$8.75. The comrades here had challenged Congressman "Cush," but the "deah boy" found it convenient to be east of the mountains at that time. The crowd was immense and the applause abundant. When Comrade Wilkins returns to them on Sept. 2nd, there will be a crowd that will tax the large hall to its utmost. Yelm and Tumwater comrades conveyed him near 30 miles across lots to South Union, where another small local of staunch workers was effected that will tell at the polls next year. Thence across the country to Little Rock to catch the train for Hoquiam the 20th.

Our main trouble has been to get out the mentally slumbrous workers whose interest we wish to promote, but wherever they could be reached, seed has been sown that is prolific in promise for the harvest home hereafter.

We shall welcome Wilkins with open arms should he ever come this way again.

Keep him going, Comrades. Use every effort to get out the people, many of whom will discover—to their consternation at first, but to their permanent peace of mind later—that they "have met the enemy and are his'n."

Let's have 100 strong locals in 1904.

E. E. MARTIN,  
Socialist.

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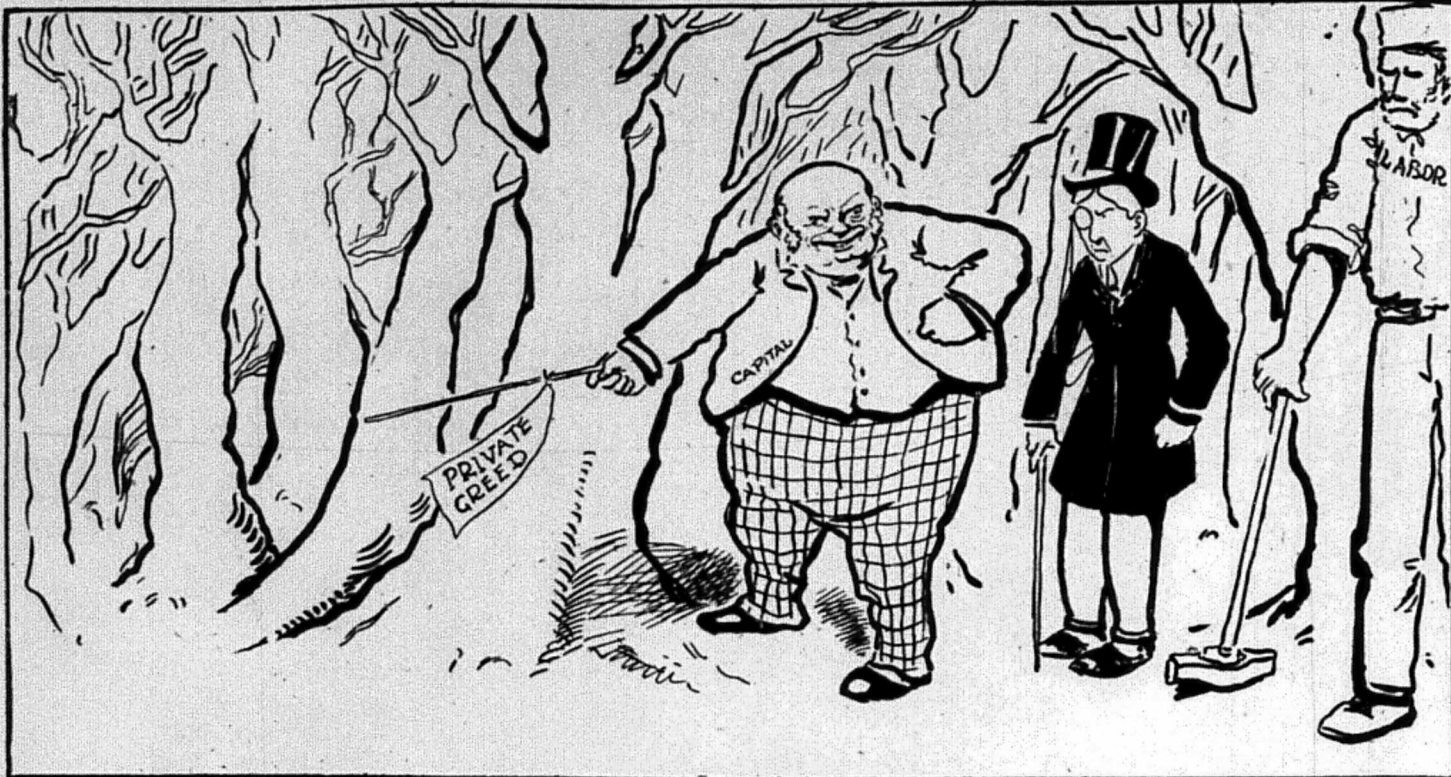
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# REAL FAIRY STORIES NO. 4.

Once the Ogre and his Son were in a great forest. The Son said: "How wild and desolate it is here."



But the Ogre said: "Never fear, my son. I have my wand, and our Slave will change this forest into cultivated lands, teeming with crops, he will open mines for us, build great cities and factories, and make railroads for you to inherit, you, who have never soiled your hands with work."

## FREE SPEECH THREATENED IN OLYMPIA.

The Censorious Chief of Police of the Conservative Capital City Arrests and Incarcerates a Sober, Intelligent and Industrious, Seattle Union Laborer on the State Capitol Building for Asking: "Isn't This a Free Country?"

Further Street Speakers Threatened With Arrest and Imprisonment. May Have a Jailful.

Word comes from ossified Olympia that its fossilized Chief—whose predecessor refused to let Eugene V. Debs speak on "My Streets" in the past. This antiquated individual—architect and socialist—"all look alike to him"—made himself extremely officious last Saturday eve, by arresting and jailing Victor Jaefvert, a spectator at the street meeting addressed by Corradie McClain, who asked the over-officious chief, after he had interrupted the speaker and told him to "cut out the word 'prostitution'" from his talk, and said that if he attempted to speak there the next night "I'll pinch you, see?"

The young man respectfully addressed the officer, asking if this was not a free country. "You keep your G—D—mouth shut! I'll see if this city is going to be run by a lot of anarchists."

"Well, I always thought that this was a free country."

"I'll show you whether it is or not," and grabbing him by the collar he was roughly conducted to the jail.

"You don't need to jerk me," said Jaefvert. "I'm not under the influence of liquor, and will go with you without any trouble. I've seen many a policeman in Seattle, or other places, and they never jerk a man like this."

"Well, you're in Olympia now, and as long as you're in Olympia you keep your mouth shut."

A shopmate who followed him to the bastille asked: "What are you arrested for Victor?" "I don't know," said our hero.

On asking the chief why he was taking his friend to jail, the pompous "Majesty of the law" man repeated his now famous phrase: "You keep your mouth shut, or I'll put you in too."

The surprise of our haughty official was great on returning to find an ever increasing crowd attentively listening to the speaker, his evident intention being to thereby break up the meeting. At its close he was asked what would be necessary to get Victor out on bail, and was told that "a twenty dollar gold piece" would answer. The comrades set about to secure it, which a few minutes sufficed to do, while a member of the Brewery workers Union of Tumwater went to see the boy and talk with "his majesty;" and when we were about ready with the money we were surprised to see our champion of free speech and human liberty turned loose, without bail, and no specific charge against him; showing, if aught could, that the chief was in error and afraid of the consequences of his act, after semi-sober reflection.

Local Sec'y Boone informed the chief that our speakers spoke on the streets generally.

"Well, they can't do it here. I won't have it."

Indignation at the outrage ran high, and many business men and prominent people spoke in strong terms against such high handed measures.

Demands came from all sides to have a petition drawn up for signatures to the Mayor, demanding his dismissal, which will certainly be done if our rights as American citizens are further invaded.

It has been the means of making more socialist sympathizers in the sleepy old Capital than any event in its history. Let the good work go on!

During the address a violent drunk—in fact two of them—did their best to break up the meeting, but there were no arrests for them, while their language was the essence of vileness.

Workingmen, the fight of our class for freedom, for emancipation lies before and the outrages of the past will afford no comparison with the future persecution that is in store for our comrades there, and shall we hope—in America—the last and firmest stand of the capitalist class, to get off easier? Nay, nay.

Workers of the world, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain. Stand firm. A SOCIALIST.

County, State of Washington. Mary M. Rose, plaintiff, vs. Stephen Rose, defendant. No. 40013. Summons for Publication.

State of Washington, to the said Stephen Rose, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the 23d day of August, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. The object of this action is that the plaintiff may obtain a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds of the defendant neglecting and refusing to support this plaintiff and his family.

RICHARD WINSOR, Attorney for Plaintiff. Postoffice and Office Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY, State of Washington. Rebecca Weaver, plaintiff, vs. Charles Weaver, defendant. No. 40012. Summons for Publication.

State of Washington, to the said Charles Weaver, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the 23d day of August, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. The object of this action is that the plaintiff may obtain a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds of the defendant neglecting and refusing to support this plaintiff and his family.

RICHARD WINSOR, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Postoffice Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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RUN EASY LAWN MOWER, 12-in. size, regular \$4.25, special. \$3.25  
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THE NEW STORE WILL BE OCCUPIED BY US

but in the meantime we have no place to move our present stock to. We cannot keep up the selling while the building is going on—space is too limited. The bargains of a lifetime will therefore be offered.

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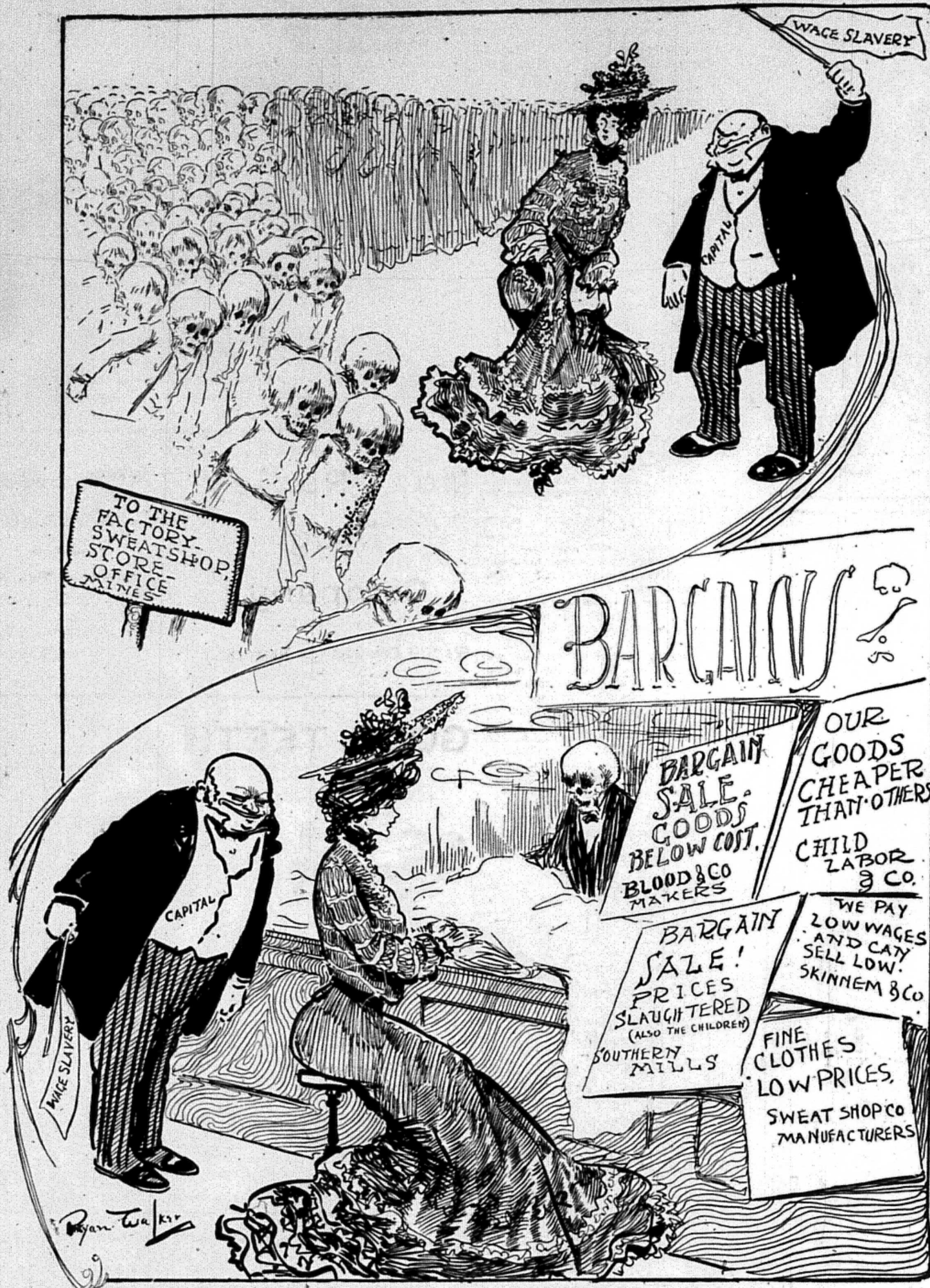
Be here early—the values will be extraordinary—the occasion one to be long remembered—the

Closing Out of a \$50,000 Stock in Quick Order at About Half Price



# REAL FAIRY STORIES NO. 5.

The Ogre's Daughter drew her dainty skirts close about her, and said: "I don't like to come in contact with such loathsome creatures as the workers." Then her Papa waved his little wand



and said: "Behold, my daughter, how I change these people you loathe into beautiful bargains for you to select from and to adorn your precious perfumed person with."

## OMAHA, LOCAL ITEMS.

A regular mass meeting was held on Wednesday, Aug. 12th. A good attendance was present, largely due to the Secretary's notifying them by postal previously.

Secretary's report was read and approved. Treasurer's report read and approved.

Various committees were elected as follows: The present press committee, Hawkins, Hyland and Condon were retained, with additional work given. Committee on History and Economics, B. McCaffrey and P. J. Hyland; Committee on Statistics, F. S. Wilbur, J. W. Hawkins and J. A. La Bille; Organization and Tactics, W. W. Blackford, E. D. Whale, J. P. Roe, N. Guter, G. W. Ray and H. B. Mayo; Committee on Law, L. L. McIlvaine, J. M. Sirpless, J. T. Miller; Grievance Committee, N. Guter, J. T. Ecklund, Jno. Huba and E. Buscher; Committee on Agitation and Propaganda, J. T. Ecklund, Jno. Strilbing, G. H. Spencer; Committee on Finance, Louis Junge, N. Guter and J. J. Condon; Committee on Constitution, G. W. Ray, L. L. McIlvaine and J. P. Roe.

Comrade C. W. Davis of Wichita, Kan. was present at the meeting and given the floor to speak. Comrade Davis represents Professor Thos. E. Will's Socialist College of Wichita. He stated he was visiting the various cities to find agents in the Socialist ranks to represent the college. The question was asked comrade Davis, what text books were used in the college. He replied, Karl Marx and other Socialist text books.

He said Prof. Will was most anxious for the student to arrive at the truth. He was further questioned how the student was equipped for field work—the class struggle made the basis of this teaching. He replied yes, the class struggle was made the basic principle for equipping the student for field work. He was next questioned, should the wage worker dominate the movement in majority. To this he referred the questioner to Prof. Will's article in the Comrade "How I became a Socialist," as to how he (Will) arrived at the point of class-consciousness. In further explanation he said we would soon carry States in elections, and that it would be necessary to have men educated in Socialist colleges to carry out the programme.

Comrade Davis' answers to the above questions were not as pointed and brief as would seem to appear. It was only after much circumnavigation that he gave the answers as stated, and mounded them largely by the way the question was asked.

The following advertisement appeared in the "Appeal to Reason": "Attention, Nebraska Comrades; subscribe for the 'Alliance of the Rockies,' 25c per year. Read Carl D. Thompson's article." (Comment unnecessary.)

A beautiful new sign ornament, Omaha Socialist Headquarters. It is of bright red and white lettering, and reads Socialist Headquarters and reading room.

Press Committee.

## NEBRASKA NEWS.

The State Lecture Bureau is preparing to send out a speaker in the near future. Thus far ten stations have been enrolled, consisting of Grand Island, Plattsmouth, Dakota City, Franklin, North Platte, Kearney, Alvo, Nibbrara, Fremont and Oakdale. This is good for a start. Several letters have been received asking for information and were answered.

Comrade Hyland was sent to Fremont to organize a Local and reports as follows:

I take great pleasure in reporting that an organization was effected at Fremont, on Sunday, Aug. 15, composed of the following: H. Adams, laborer, D. Prechetsky, clerk, Arthur White, laborer; Jacob Farren, section hand; Mike Gold, agent; J. Kavich, merchant; J. Bark, clerk; Joe Barnard, clerk; T. L. Barnard, farmer; Frank Gesser, section hand.

I held a large and enthusiastic street meeting Saturday night, and had a respectful hearing, except a few capitalists and a few drunks. The peculiarity of their questions is that the same meaning is coached in different words.

I was delightfully surprised, instead of having police interference and getting arrested myself, as in Omaha, the chief of police took one poor wage slave with a capitalist mind, and a jag of bad liquor with which he was trying to forget his misery, and imposing misery on the rest of us, out of the crowd.

On Sunday morning after breakfast I started an argument that lasted till dinner time, and found out that the working men of Fremont can think some on their own account when you start them agoing. Held a meeting in the city park in the afternoon, and held forth for a couple hours on the necessity of working class organization for working class emancipation, after which we repaired to the Ohio hotel and held a meeting at which the twelve members before named applied for a new charter.

H. Adams was elected secretary. There are twice as many more who are going to join in a short time, and without doubt, Local Fremont will have forty members in a few weeks. The new Local will be on our station list for speakers from the State Committee.

The Fremont Comrades are starting under splendid auspices. They are a body of working men, who are earnest and enthusiastic, and who are going to quit wishing for better times and going to work for them, as they realize if time are made better for the working class, they themselves must affect the change.

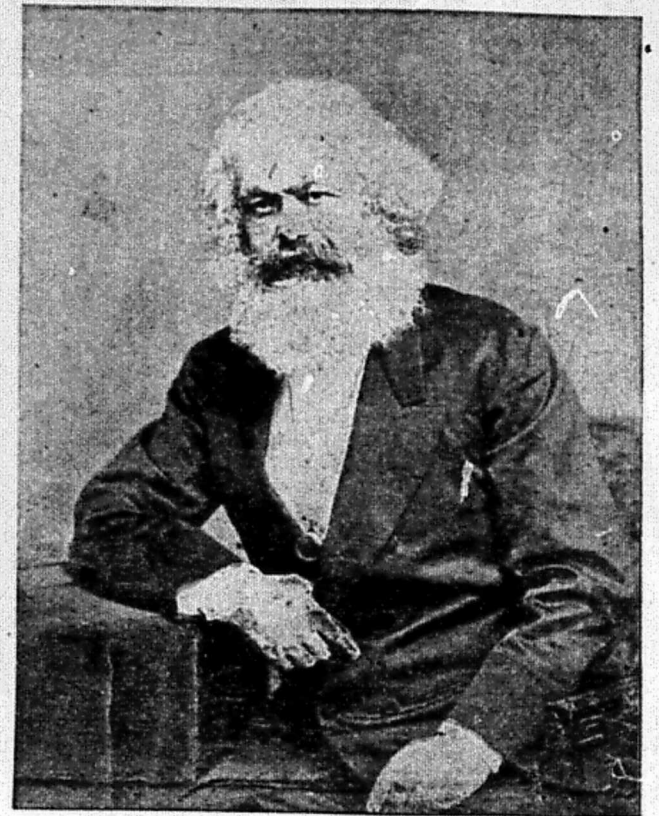
Hoping they may prosper, and their aim, the Cooperative Commonwealth may be peacefully accomplished at the ballot box, I am, fraternally,

P. J. HYLAND.

The Douglas County Central Committee has issued a call for a county convention to be held at Socialist Headquarters, 519 N. 16th st., Omaha, Friday, Sept. 4th, 8 P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the coming fall election. All members of the organization should attend.

J. ALFRED LA BILLE.

# KARL MARX



Whose Great Work "Capital" Scientifically Proves the Robbery of All Wage Workers

## WHAT WE STAND FOR

This is the Third anniversary issue of "The Socialist," our one hundred and sixtieth number.

It speaks for itself. It contains samples of our cartoons and of our propaganda material.

If you like it, send us your subscription, and your neighbor's.

Make use of the blank on the last page. We shall continue the fight against capital, by doing our very best to organize a political party of class-conscious workmen.

We have proved our fidelity by three years of uncompromising teaching. Our course has made the paper unpopular with some comrades, and made it mortally hated by the capitalists.

We know no Socialist party but a working-class party. We know we are right, and will speak nothing else. On this principle all the hopes of success depend. International Socialism

fully agrees with us.

"The Socialist" has been endorsed by hundreds of the best informed comrades and adopted as "official organ" by Local Omaha, Local San Francisco, and the State of Nebraska. Kentucky would do the same, if not forbidden by the constitution.

We regard this unsolicited endorsement of "The Socialist" as the highest compliment possible.

With malice toward none, but with no consideration for any when they endanger or obstruct the success of the Socialist movement, "The Socialist" will continue in the future as in the past to advocate the revolutionary principles of International and Scientific Socialism.

No one who wants to follow the course of Socialism in America, can afford to be without "The Socialist," whether you agree or don't agree with its principles.

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF



THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN New England woman, with avowed abolition sentiments.

1856. Charged with "Free Love," Just Like the Socialist Party Today—But They Elected Lincoln in 1856.

Editor "Socialist."

The statement recently made by the Rev. Kellogg at the Grand Opera house, Seattle, that Socialists were free lovers, carried me back—way back to the central Mississippi valley and the first presidential contest of the Republican Party, with John C. Fremont as its gallant leader.

The political pulse ran high, and in my uncle's family might have caused serious discussions had not uncle been one of the best natured of men.

He was postmaster and placed upon the wall of his office, in the most conspicuous place, a large picture of which the accompanying cut is a faithful reproduction.

Uncle was a constitutional proslavery Democrat, while aunt was a

Whenever she heard a mingling of voices, and hilarious laughter, she readily divined the cause, and, preceded by her little daughter, would quietly enter, when after the laughter had mostly subsided she would very sweetly ask: "Annie, what is that picture?" "Why, that's—my paw!" If they were hilarious before, there were roars and shrieks now.

To the lasting credit of the Republican Party be it said: They did not retaliate in kind, but carried on a clean, manly, vigorous campaign, inaugurating business methods in politics, and they were the direct means of dispensing with the vile musing which had been so prevalent before, and which I now very much regret to know, the Rev. Dr. Kellogg is again resorting to.

MARY EVELINE WOOD.

Seattle, June 6, 1903.

## PARTY NEWS.

### The Winner of Our Prize Lot

**MRS. M. E. SQUIRE-MUNN.** Who is the winner of our Prize Lot of Land in Seattle, offered to the one who should send in the largest number of subscribers and the most money during the Ten Weeks from June 1, to Aug. 10, the Third Anniversary of "The Socialist."

This picture includes her daughter, who is mentioned below.

Mrs. Squire-Munn was born in Lincoln Co., Kentucky, of one of the old families of that state. She also numbers among her ancestors that Blackstone who instigated the "Boston Tea Party" of revolutionary days.

Her beautiful daughter is now a member of the Bates-Watson Theatrical Company and is said to bid fair to be one of our leading actresses. She

always freely assists in Socialist entertainments.

Mrs. Squire is engaged in writing "The Wage Slave," a Socialist "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and expects her daughter to star the piece.

Mrs. Squire says her grandfather freed 149 slaves by his will, though his children fought to break the will. She learned her first Socialism from hearing an old negro pleading for land as well as freedom, because he said a hired negro was worse off than a slave.

Mrs. Squire is a very vigorous and entertaining speaker. Her husband, Comrade Munn, is also a good speaker, well known on the Sound, a member of the Butchers' Union. They make a team.

## SEATTLE NOTES.

Picnic is supposed to have netted some Forty Dollars.

Referendums are out on Local Seattle publishing a paper in opposition to "The Socialist." Vote to be in by Sept. 13.

Pike Street Branch holds meetings Sunday afternoons corner Second Avenue and Pike street. Fine speaker this Sunday.

Local Seattle holds meeting every Sunday night at Carpenters' Hall, Fourth Avenue, near Pike Street. Next meeting this Sunday (Aug. 30), will be addressed by Comrade H. F. Titus, editor of "The Socialist," on "The Relation of the Socialist Press to the Socialist Party."

West Green Lake Branch is quite active. It has a hall and held social gathering last week, which attracted many neighbors.

The City Central Committee rented the store in front of Headquarters to Comrade Geo. W. Scott for \$50 a month and sold him the "fixtures" for \$100. He has opened a fruit and cigar stand and also sells Socialist literature, taking over Comrade Beebe's business.

The Pike Street Branch has the most home-like social gatherings at 1410 Second Avenue every Friday night. The next (Aug. 28), has no admission price.

The City Central Committee now meets at 10 o'clock Sundays, instead of 11 o'clock.

Branches are making nominations for City Organizer. The only one so far made is Thos. C. Wiswell, by the Pike Street Branch. Referendum will be taken soon. The previous Referendum on this matter was thrown out by the City Central Committee as imperfect. This is exceedingly important, as the progress of Local Seattle depends largely upon the efficiency and wisdom of its organizer.

## BOOMER RE-ELECTED.

The vote on National Committeeman for Washington is as follows:  
McDevitt ..... 126  
Boomer ..... 163  
U. G. MOORE,  
Secretary.

## RESULT OF WASHINGTON STATE REFERENDUM.

Owing to lack of space we will have to defer until next week the vote on the State Constitution, giving this week the vote on State Committeemen and Resolutions:

	For	Against
A. G. Seibert	274	17
U. G. Moore	261	29
J. D. Curtis	260	27
Ada Gatchell	278	8
D. Burgess	281	6
Wm. McClain	255	26
Geo. Croston	283	3
E. E. Martin	290	1
Wm. De Lilly	274	11

On resolution limiting salary of regular organizer and speakers to \$3.00 per day and \$2.00 per day expenses. 265 for, 25 against.

On resolution reaffirming the Class Struggle, 298 for, 0 against.

On resolution condemning any comrade who makes or keeps appointments to speak, disapproved by Local in that vicinity: 259 for, 34 against.

On Seattle as headquarters: 281 for, 12 against.

On State Picnic: 259 for, 12 against.

On reaffirming State platform as a whole: 277 for, 6 against.

## WANTS WILKINS AGAIN.

Yelm, Wash., Aug. 22, 1903. Dear Comrade: Comrade M. W. Wilkins gave a rousing good meeting at Yelm on Tuesday eve, the 18th. He addressed a large crowd of people for so small a place as Yelm. We consider Comrade Wilkins one of the most forcible and clear speakers that has ever been here. His clear cut, scientific presentation was not to be confounded with any sentimental culture, but was strictly class-conscious Socialism. We consider ourselves most fortunate in having had Comrade Wilkins with us, and shall try and make arrangements to have him here again before he leaves the State. Yours Fraternally, L. W. LONGMIRE.

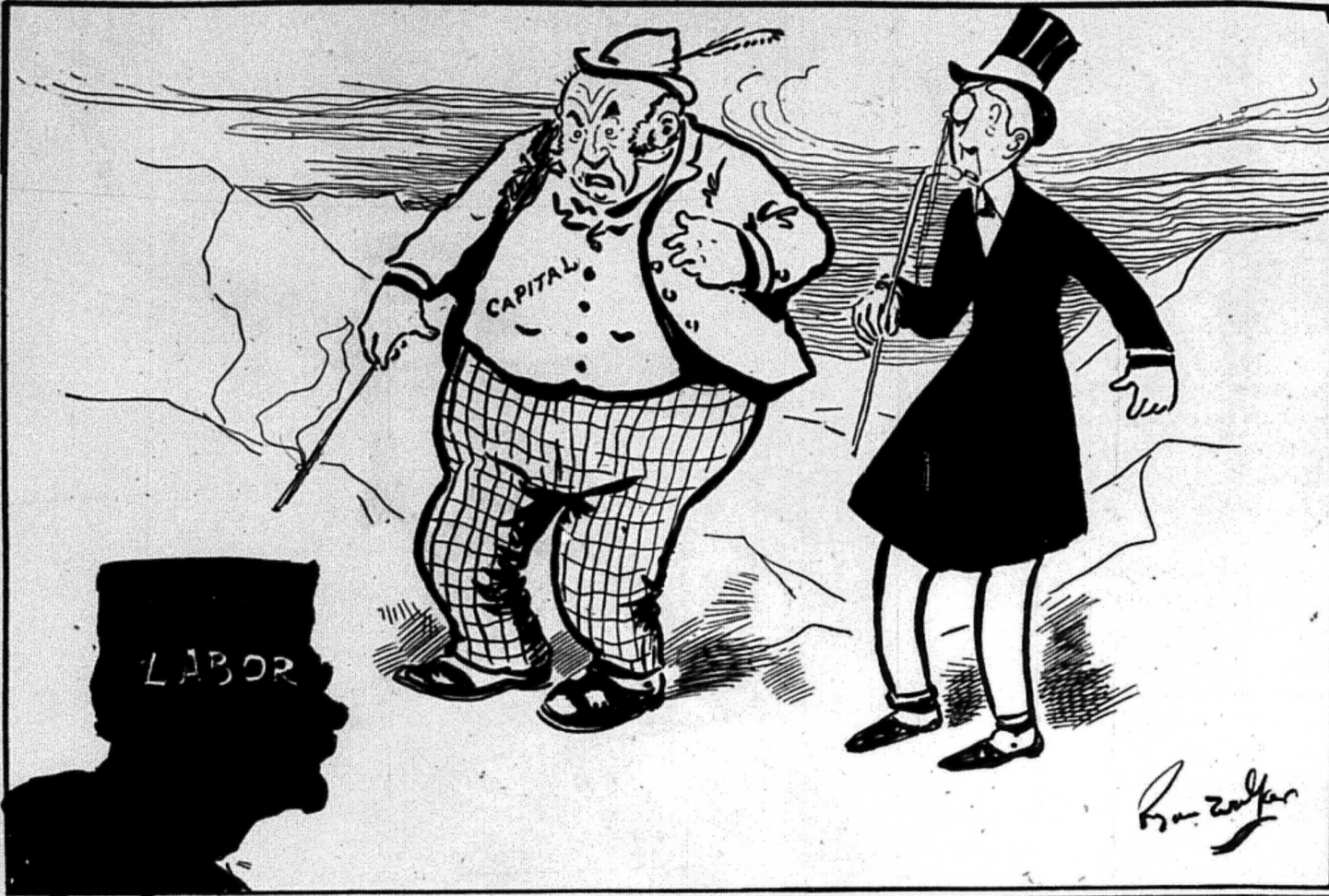
**WILKINS' TOUR IN WASHINGTON.** Oakville, Aug. 28; Chehalis, 29; Winlock, 30; South Bend, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1; Yelm, 2; Roy, 3 and 4; Enumclaw, 5; Buckley, 6 and 7; Wilkeson, 8; Carbonado, 9; Puyallup, 10; Tacoma, 11; Kirkland, 12; Seattle, 13. J. D. CURTIS, 1010 E. 4th St., Seattle.





# REAL FAIRY STORIES NO. 6.

Capital is proverbially timid, so every one will tell you, my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased—



but if you notice, this little wand will fill up any old landscape with soldiers, deputies, police and scabs in short order, who will obey my every command and become human machines.

## UNNAMED—AS YET

**FORBIDS SOLDIERS TO SHOOT AT UNEMPLOYED.**

For This Russian Captain Receives Extreme Sentence of Court-Martial.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at St. Petersburg describes a sensational incident which occurred during the Kieff strikers. On one occasion, he says, when the troops were ordered by the Governor to fire on the strikers, a young captain stepped in front of his company and forbade the troops to fire upon "their poor, starving brothers." The soldiers obeyed the counter order and the captain made a flaming revolutionary speech to his men. He was immediately arrested, tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

To the Editor of the Socialist: The above clipped from one of our daily

papers, informs us that another of Nature's noblemen has been added to the great army of Labor's martyrs. A man, a young man, who preferred that his own heart should be filled with bullets rather than they should find a lodgment in the breast of "his poor starving brothers."

The name of this noble young captain, it will be observed, is not given by the capitalist sheet that records the occurrence. Of the thousands, aye hundreds of thousands, who have been done to death in the struggle for freedom, going on through the centuries, the names of very, very few have been allowed to come down to posterity. And of such few as we have, not one has escaped insult and abuse. We have been taught in our schools that all who courageously fell in Labor's struggle were either crazy or they were dogs—brute beasts. For the future it will be different. Labor now has a press of its own and that press will see to it that Labor's martyrs are not left nameless nor their characters blackened. The workingman's child

shall not longer be taught that every one who died for workmen was a monster.

The glorious young captain who is the subject of this writing, strangely enough, is not a citizen of enlightened America, where no difficulty has yet been found in getting officers to order their men to fire on defenseless working people, but is a subject of the Tsar of all the Russia.

Poor backward, barbarous Russia furnishes the first modern instance of an army officer at the cost of his life, contravening the command of his superior to save the lives of poor striking, starving workmen.

Of us, Socialists, posterity demands this martyr's name, that it be recorded on that ever lengthening roll of Labor's martyrs that shall find undying fame 'till Time shall be no more.

JOHN ROBERTSON.  
1231 Filbert St., San Francisco.

Don't be afraid to cut this paper in to eight pages to use as posters. Paste them on boards everywhere.

## ONLY ONE KIND.

There is only one kind of socialism—the collective ownership of all the But there are two positions from which it may be discussed. One is how to get it, and the other is the chance for industrial, moral and spiritual development of mankind after we get it.

The so-called "Christian" socialists, as well as the "sentimentalists," do not differ one whit in their conception of socialism with that held by the "party" socialist. The "Christian" socialist very often gets so absorbed in talking about how beautiful things will be that he overlooks entirely that every-day political organization and voting along strict socialist party lines are necessary before they can realize their ideals.

Those who are "party" socialists believe just strongly in ethics and brotherly love, but instead of doing nothing but talk, they peel off their coats and raise political breastworks that are rapidly encroaching on the enemy's territory. That's probably what makes

# CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

By Geo. D. Herron

I know that the term "class consciousness" is offensive to many, both without and within the Socialist movement. I know that it is used in a way that often makes it seem like a tiresome and commonplace cant. Those who do not understand the history of the term mistake class consciousness for class hatred. None the less, it remains true that until the working class becomes more vividly conscious of itself than it is now, until it realizes that it is the disinherited owner of the world that it builds on its own back, until it understands that there can be no possible identity of interest or reconciliation between itself and the employing or ruling class, its struggle toward emancipation will be blind and unintelligent, betrayed and baffled and compromised, and without that nobility and comprehension which should mark the greatest cause to which man has ever summoned. In meeting the issues of life and society, we must begin with fact and not with sentiment. The class question is not as to whether we like to have classes or not; the question is: Are there classes in society as now constituted? And is the present constitution of society founded upon the division of the people into classes? And do class antagonisms and social destruction inhere in the nature of a class society? No one disputes the affirmative answer to this question. Not even the most horrified and sophistical opponent of the idea of the class struggle can deny the fact of the class structure of existing society. And if I am to do anything whatever, even as a social coral-builder, toward making the world equally good and resourceful and lovely for all men, I must begin with the fact that all we know of as civilization, up to the present time, has been the institutionalized expression and defense of one class of people living off another class. There are no words that can make hideous and ghastly enough, or vivid and revolutionary enough, this fact that society and its institutions are organized for the purpose of enabling some people to live off of other people—the few to live off the many. There is no language realistic enough, or possessed of sufficient integrity, to lay bare the chasm between the possessing class and the producing class; between the class that works and the class that reaps the fruits of that work; between the class that is grist for the great world-mill of economic might and the class that harvests the grist. And until the working class becomes conscious of itself as the only class that has a right to be, until the man who is down and bound understands that he is exploited and bound by the power which his own unpaid labor places in the hands of the capitalist, until we all clearly see that what we call civilization is but the organized and legalized robbery of the common labor, until we have a revolutionizing comprehension of the fact that our churches and governments, our arts and literatures, our educations and philosophies, our morals and manners, are all more or less expressions and deformities of this universal robbery, building themselves and drawing their life and motives upon and out of the vitals of the man who is down and unprivileged, out of his unpaid labor and exhausted life—until then, I say, our dreams and schemes of a common good or a better society are but phillistine utopias, our social and industrial reforms but self-deceit, and our weapons but the shadows of stupidity of hypocrisy. A civilization that is fundamentally parasitical, that has its birth and breath and being in the power of one class to take what another class produces, cannot be so reformed or added to as to bring forth economic justice or any kind of emancipation; or so ordered as to procure equality of opportunity and free individuality.

It is not a question of individuals that we are discussing—not the distinction which our vulgar moralists make between the so-called good and the so-called bad; it is a question of the quality of civilization. I am defining or characterizing the civilization we now have as a universal or impersonal beast of prey, expressing the power of the ruling and possessing class to absorb and to convert into ever-increasing power to absorb, the whole output of the life and labor of humanity. There have never existed other than predatory civilizations, up to the present time; and their institutions and morals and creeds have but served to keep the people submissive to the depredations of the ruling class. To this end have the powers that might happen to be at any given time always been invested with the superstition, menace and hypocrisy of a divine origin.

Yet strip possessing class institutions of their vestures of fraud and force and you behold only the stolid or cunning parasite. Take the standing armies of the world, with their millions of men taken from productive labor to be supported by the labor of others, and compelled to serve and revere a glorified criminality—for certainly nothing is so low in the scale of human occupations, so loathsome and really cowardly, as the modern military, with its picnics of loot and murder. Take this military system, and look at it, and consider whence it comes. What are its guns and navies, its bespangled officers and bedizened ranks? They are the forcibly withheld and parasitically consumed labor of the laborer. That which glitters on the officers' shoulder-straps is the unpaid labor of the consumptive girl in the sweat-shop, or of the miner in the Virginia coal mines. The annual riot of capitalist lawlessness, the annual orgy and pandemonium of capitalist prostitution, that breaks out at Washington and yet solemnly commands the sacred respect of seventy millions of people—whence and what are its power, its disposal of the affairs of the nation, its billion-dollar disbursements? It is all the unpaid and ravished labor of the laborer. It is unpaid labor that towers in the steeples of our churches, that sits in our legislatures, that builds palaces on the avenues, that blossoms in our shameless fashion that drones in our academies and rituals, that produces our war novels and our insipid poetry; that raises our shameless ideals of "the strenuous life," or sings in Mr. Kipling's brute heroics. Our poisoned thoughts, our petty and servile motives of life, the very air we breathe, are but the color or movement of this unpaid labor. Our civilizations that have been are but institutionalized unpaid labor, organized and glorified for the purpose of keeping labor unpaid and submissive. As I have said, there are no words red and living enough in human experience to state this fact. There is no power in the human tongue—no dynamic in the human pen, that can portray the awfulness of a world that builds its glories and its gods, its temples of trade and law and religion, its forms of beauty and sustems of good, upon an economic might that is but conventionalized robbery of the common labor of mankind. The history of the world is but the struggle between unpaid labor and those who possess its fruits; and the struggle must go on until the man who is down shall be purified and enlightened to get up, until the man who works shall have the whole result of his work, until every class but the working class has ceased to be, with every member of that class a creator and a poet, a philosopher and a dreamer, and a soul of endless beauty.

The danger to our American Socialist movement is not that it may array class against class. Our danger is that we may have a Socialist movement that is not class conscious; a Socialist movement that shall concede some identity or enthusiasm of interest between labor and parasitism; a Socialist movement that shall accept the enthusiasms of discarded politicians or evangelists, or bow down to the wooden images of middle-class moralists. I am not speaking as a Marxian or a dogmatist, and I know that Socialists may be given to phrases that become a cant quite as repulsive as the cant of religious emotionalism and its orthodoxy. And I know, and am constantly urging, that the Socialist propaganda of Europe will not answer for America without being recast in the spirit and moulds of American experience and history. But I do speak as one who believes that the integrity and achievements of the Socialist movement, that the quality and finality of the freedom and justice it may win for men, will depend upon a comprehensive, patient and noble recognition of the class structure, class antagonisms and parasitical nature of the society that now is. And all this to the end that it may do away with all classes forever, and that there may be one people, with one common joy and well-being and one strifeless movement toward perfect and universal harmony.

*Maintained by*  
*George D. Herron*

## TWO OBJECTORS TO SOCIALISM

Drawn by Father Hagerty



the Republican so mad. If we would go sit down somewhere and do nothing but think "high thoughts" and use our will power to force ourselves to imagine we were all rich and prosperous, and shut our eyes in prayer, that would of course tickle the Republican to death. But we've never seen a Republican paper stop building fences in order to pray and think high thoughts. They are generally the first to sling mud, cover up rotteness, and frame up dishonest schemes in order to boost "de party" into office.

The republican will find out some day that a "party" socialist can believe in brotherly love, spirituality and God, and then seize a shovel and get muddy undermining the enemy's works, with as much consistency as can the republican, and without in the least changing his kind of socialism. In fact, he is but proving that he really believes in what he has been talking about by being willing to aid in the hard political work necessary to accomplish a political change within a republic.—Prosper Record.

Omaha's telegraphs for 1,000 copies of this 8-page issue. Hang them in 2,000 windows and post them on 2,000 bill boards. They will stick to a board for three months.



# DO YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT SOCIALISM IS?

## Here It Is! Read Carefully!

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and DECLARES ITS AIM TO BE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the CAPITALIST and not by the WORKERS. This ownership enables the CAPITALISTS to control the product and keep the WORKERS dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the WORKING CLASS, and it divides society into TWO HOSTILE CLASSES—THE CAPITALISTS AND WAGE-WORKERS. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between THE CAPITALIST CLASS and THE WORKING CLASS. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the CAPITALISTS the control of the government, the press, the pulp and the schools, and enables them to reduce the Working MAN to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the CAPITALIST CLASS dominate our entire social system; the lives of the WORKING CLASS are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the CAPITALISTS may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the CAPITALIST CLASS and the CLASS OF WAGE-WORKERS. And the active force in bringing about the new and higher order of society is the WORKING CLASS. All other classes despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

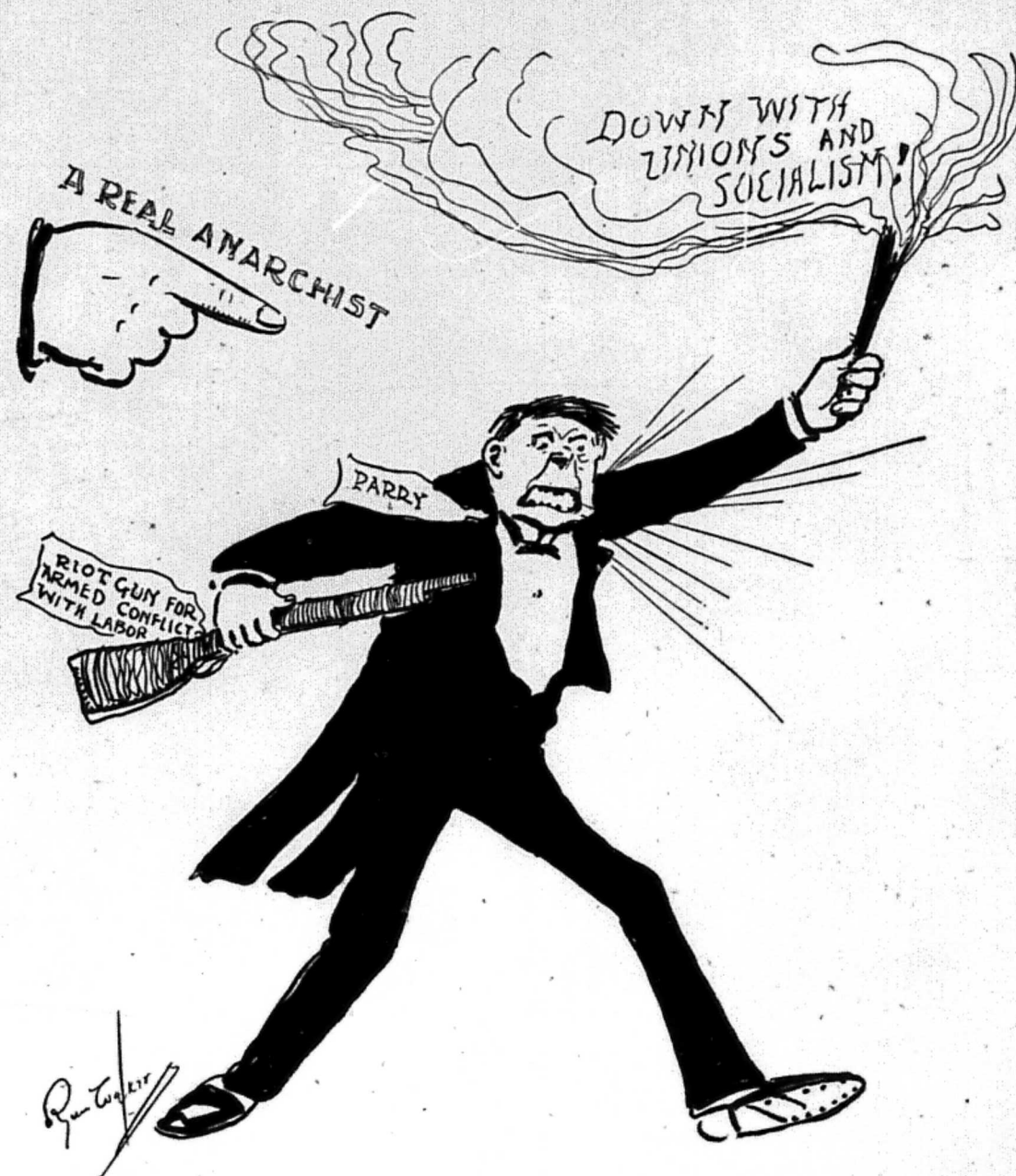
The WORKERS CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY ACT AS A CLASS IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COLLECTIVE POWERS OF CAPITALISM, BY CONSTITUTING THEMSELVES INTO A POLITICAL PARTY, DISTINCT FROM AND OPPOSED TO ALL PARTIES FORMED BY THE PROPRIETED CLASSES.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the PROLETARIAT. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the WORKING CLASS to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the CAPITALIST CLASS, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of THE EMPLOYEES, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of THE CAPITALIST and increase the share of THE WORKER in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of WORKING PEOPLE in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the WORKING CLASS.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that THE WORKERS be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by the constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the WORKING CLASS against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the CAPITALIST CLASS to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the WORKING CLASS.



### THREE SAMPLE DEFINITIONS.

They are coming in fast. Is yours in? Read the conditions below. A splendid chance to clear your ideas of Socialism. Try it.

#### What is Socialism?

Socialism is: The Tree of Life, the Sun of Righteousness, God made Manifest in Man, Paradise Re-established on Earth, because Love rules the whole creation.

TH. JOHNSON,  
Fairhaven, Wash.

#### What is Socialism?

Negatively:  
Private capitalism.  
Competitive commercialism.  
Thievish financialism.  
Military despotism.  
False heroism.  
Mock patriotism.

Positively:  
Co-operative industrialism.  
Land ownership abolitionism.  
Public utilitarianism.  
Useful "individualism," rewarded under Socialism.

San Diego, Cal. M. H.

#### What is Socialism?

Socialism is the philosophy that teaches of an industrial government to succeed capitalism so that wage-workers can regain the economic liberty lost through mechanical development.

OLIVER TROTCH,  
Camden, N. J.

### A RATTLING GOOD BOOK

All persons who speak, write or argue on political and economic questions will find this pocketbook invaluable, enabling them to support many an argument by statistics from reliable authorities. Startling figures showing mortgages, concentration of wealth, concentration of industry. Displacement of labor by machinery, female and child labor, strikes, boycotts, wages and prices of food, etc., in the past and present, in the United States and other countries. And a great variety of facts and figures of use to persons who study or debate on political and economic subjects. Also an abridgment of the rules of order in use by most organizations, clearly and simply stated, and printed in bold, readable type. This is a valuable book for members of organizations.

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Using pure, clean tallow. No oil or slaughter house refuse. We employ only skilled Union help.  
Your clothes sent to us last longer, wear better, look dressier than if done by cheap methods or unskilled cheap help. We serve you promptly, courteously and at a reasonable price.

**The Majestic Laundry**  
Is not in the Trust. Our only TRUST is CLEAN, HONEST competent work.  
Give us a Trial.  
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"All Possible Recognition" "Unreserved Endorsement"

Editor "Seattle Socialist" Everett, Wash., Aug. 17, 1903.

At a meeting of Local Tacoma it was unanimously voted that we as a body endorse the tactics of the Seattle "Socialist" and give it all the possible recognition and aid in our power, and to uphold its teachings as being on the right road for the education of class-conscious Socialism.

Yours fraternally,  
J. W. SMITH,  
Secretary Pro-Tem.  
1112 North Fife St.

Resolved, That we give the "Seattle Socialist" our unreserved endorsement and recommend it to all Socialists.

ALBERT ROEDER, Secretary.

All social problems are the outgrowth of the labor problem. Settle that and all the others will be settled. Socialism will settle it right.—Iowa Socialist.

If you have an extra copy of The "Socialist" please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

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