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The Socialist

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THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Join the Union
of your Craft

Join the Party
of your Class

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No. 161

THE PROBLEM OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

LABOR'S FIGHT IN SEATTLE

A NON-UNION UNION!

Seattle Electric Company's Trained Men's Union.

A union of scabs! That is the latest capitalist dodge.

In Seattle the Boston company which runs the big street car combine, has organized a union of its own. It is called "The Seattle Trained Men's Union, No. 1." The only mistake in the name is the omission of two letters. It ought to read, "The Seattle Train'ed Men's Union." They are well trained, like dogs, to sit up and "speak for it" when their masters snap their fingers.

Only men who have been at least six months in the company's service are eligible. They are "all old employes," so The Times, the personal organ of the company, informs the public.

"It was organized," so the same paper reports, "for the benefit and protection of the old employes—the men who have worked for years for the Electric company and found the treatment fair and honorable."

That means the men who have proved themselves satisfactory to the company, good and submissive slaves. No man remains six months in the company's employ who dares to be conspicuous for union principles.

The company has already a beneficiary "Union," but that did not work. Then they tried to control the election of the union's officers. That failed. The boys concluded to choose their own officers. Now, as a last resort, they organize a corporation union.

They must be hard up. They know they are up against the real thing. This company union is the best sign yet. Of course it is not affiliated with the central body of the unions in Seattle, nor with any other body of organized labor. The only body it is affiliated with, is The Seattle Electric Company.

A new thing under the sun—a labor union affiliated with organized capital.

The Devil, a Monk would be!

FURTH GONE TWELVE DAYS ALREADY.

Violates His Agreement With the Men. Treats Them Like Dogs. Good Men Discharged in His Absence.

Where is Uncle Jaakey? His Ten Days' Picnic at Yellowstone Park have now been prolonged to Twelve. He is having too good a time, to remember the Six Hundred men waiting for him in Seattle.

Who knows how many "Strike Breakers" he has been hiring in these ten days? The Richmond Street Car company has just reported its expenses in the late strike in that city. These are their words: "The heaviest part of the expense came from the transportation and wages of 'Strike Breakers.' For weeks they were housed and fed in barracks and paid high wages, while scores of detectives and armed guards were kept on duty night and day."

That is what the Seattle Electric company, the great Hog of Seattle streets, will have to do, too. No doubt Jacob Furth is preparing for another Picnic when he gets back.

WHAT TO DO.

There is just one way to win a fight, that is, to fight. McClellan won no battles, because he was always engaged getting ready to fight battles. Grant won battles because he was always engaged in fighting battles.

"The way to fight is to fight." If organized labor in Seattle wishes to win the Teamsters' strike, or to have the street car men's cause triumph, its members have only to stand together as one man. A universal paralyzing strike in Seattle, of all the Unions, will compel compliance with its demands. No time should be granted. An instantaneous and complete tie-up of the business of this city is the only way for labor to get any terms worth while.

If labor begins to argue and parley and wait for arbitration, it is sure to get left. If it tries to starve out such a big concern as the Boston combine, it will get left too, for the company has millions to burn, while the petty strike funds of sympathizing unions will soon play out.

In a union of unions, immediate and entire, there is strength enough to down the hog! No other way! Show your power and thereby learn your power. A timid, faint heart never won a battle yet.

NEVER SO WELL UNITED.

The most hopeful sign in Seattle today is the practical unity of organized labor. The Socialist motto is sinking into their very souls: "Wage Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

If now they only learn to think for their own advantage, too! The chief trouble in all labor disputes is the way in which labor takes capital's point of view in the arguments.

Labor should take its own point of view. The reason labor has a right to tie up this city absolutely until this robber company surrenders a part of the loot, is that labor creates all the wealth of this city and has a right to its own product.

Capital has no rights but a robber's rights, that is, the rights which possession of power gives. When labor gets that idea settled in its head, there will be a new basis for argument with capitalist committees and representatives.

That is the Socialist contention. See the Seattle Socialist platform in another column. All the right and all the rights are on labor's side.

Unless labor has its rights, neither this city nor any other city has any right to proceed with its business.

NEW ARGUMENT FOR LABOR UNIONS.

"To Avoid the Terrible Turbulent Method of the Ballot Box."

L. Frank Brown is a Seattle lawyer. Some labor unions used to employ him as counsel. He read a paper at the Washington State Bar Association at Tacoma last week.

Here is one of his arguments in favor of labor unions:

"One great use of the labor union is its check upon modern radical socialism, if we do not attempt to suppress, beat and discourage it. Every union that is beaten or discouraged is ripening fruit for such socialism. Let unionism receive from capital a severe and damaging blow and this radical socialism will bear henceforth not a foreign, but a distinctive American stamp.

"If the million men who now compose organized labor find that by due process of equal and impartial discussion of their rights with their employers they cannot find justice, is it not fair to presume that they will turn to that terrible and turbulent method of adjusting their rights by ballot box and in the hand of the demagogue and charlatan will be taught the dangerous lesson that if you cannot obtain your rights with the man who employs you can obtain them through the ballot box under the centralizing power of the government?"

OF COURSE, OF COURSE!

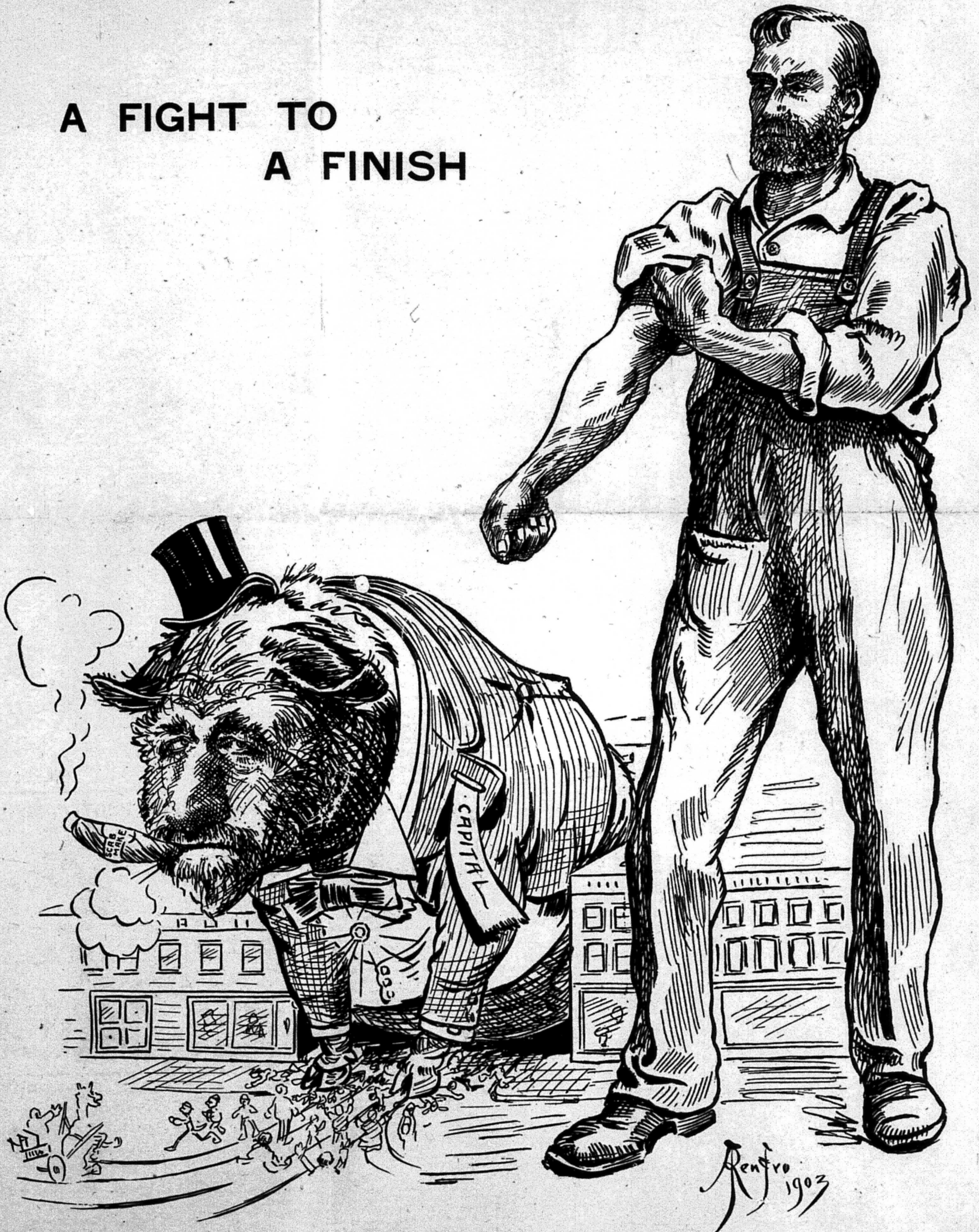
Resolutions of Local Watsonville, California:

Whereas, The last National Convention of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at Atlanta, Ga. lacked but eleven votes of adopting Socialist resolutions, and

Whereas, The last National convention of the A. F. of L. held at New Orleans, showed a strong disposition toward the same end, and whereas, The Western Federation of Miners are rapidly becoming Socialist in their views and actions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Watsonville Local, of Watsonville,

A FIGHT TO A FINISH



Santa Cruz County, Cal., deem it to the best interests of all Socialists in the United States to try insofar as is expedient with good judgment to encourage the election of delegates to the next National Convention, members of such local unions as are good sound Socialists.
Respectfully submitted after favorable action by Watsonville Local, Aug. 14th.
Fraternally,
JOHN M. PUGH,
Secretary Watsonville, Cal.

ILLINOIS TINNERS SPEAK.
Editor "The Socialist."
Comrade:—You will find enclosed resolutions adopted by Canton tinnners. Please print in first issue, as our home "capitalist" papers would not give us a consideration. By so doing you will greatly oblige.
S. F. BAKER,
Secretary Tinnners' Local,
137 W. Oak St., Canton, Ill.
Resolutions.
Whereas, Labor unions are economic machines evolved from the wage system and are the logical outcome of

organizations of capital for the purpose of protecting the wage class from the encroachments of the capitalist class, for the raising of the standard of living and the increasing of that portion of the product of labor paid to the wage earner for his labor power in wages. As economic organizations this is their program and with it their mission ends; here the Socialist party, called into existence by the same economic forces that gave birth to the labor unions, takes up the work of the emancipation of the subject class, and from its impregnable basis, the class struggle, calls to the work-

ing slaves of the world, organized and unorganized, to unite at the ballot box, not for a 10 per cent increase in wages with its inevitable 20 per cent increase in the cost of living, but for the complete overthrow of the exploiting wage system and all capitalistic institutions, which are but its shadows, and the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth wherein all men and women are economic equals; no masters nor slaves, no parasites, "Weary Willies" nor millionaire hoboes; where there are no longer class

antagonisms, and where strikes, lock-outs, and injunctions have passed into history, never to be repeated. Therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of local union No. 271, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, at Canton, Ill., indorse the principles of International Socialism which represents the material interests of the working class, and that class alone.
Adopted July 24, 1903.

CHILD SLAVES IN PHILADELPHIA

By J. Spargo.

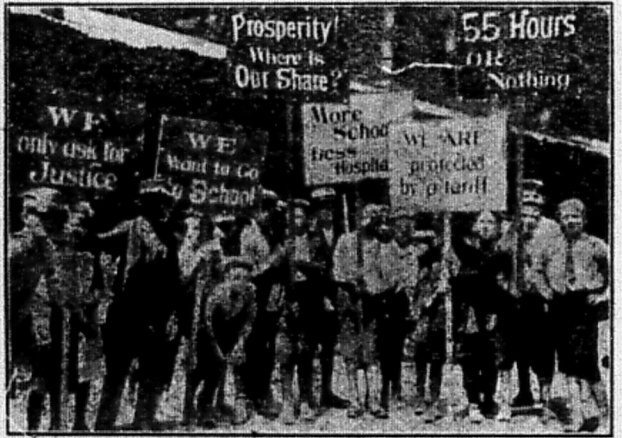
Child slavery's awful curse eats at the vitals of the nation. But nowhere to a more alarming extent than in the City of Philadelphia. The great textile industries rest upon the enslavement of children and women. Not even in the South are conditions worse than here. At present the majority of the mills are idle owing to a strike for shorter hours of labor, and the children, or those of them who have not been cowed into submission, being on strike they are free to enjoy the fresh air. But when the mills are working the boys and girls are caged up for sixty hours a week in the unhealthy atmosphere common to these industrial hells.

The present strike is an effort on the part of the textile workers to obtain a reduction of the working hours to forty-five per week. Although wages are miserably low they are willing to forfeit five hours' pay if only they can obtain the desired reduction of hours. In 1892, the year of the great panic, wages in the textile industry fell enormously. The Dingley Tariff of 1894 was to restore wages and improve conditions all round. So the workers voted for "Protection." They continue to vote for "Protection" despite the fact that wages are still lower than in 1892, and that women and children—especially children—are employed in ever increasing numbers. The law fixes the minimum age at which children may be employed in factories at thirteen years. The cold, calculating brutality of men deliberately passing a law permitting boys and girls of thirteen to be employed sixty hours a week is even more disgraceful than neglect of the question altogether would be. It is certain, however, that the law has very little effect so far as maintaining even the minimum is concerned. There are said to be sixteen thousand children at work in the textile industries of Philadelphia, and it is certain that thousands of these are below the legal age. Factory inspection is of the most perfunctory kind; false certificates are not difficult to obtain, and it is easy to use certificate of older children to cover any "suspects." Moreover, the parents themselves are, in too many cases, ignorant enough—or poor enough—to swear falsely as to the ages of their children. In thousands of cases this is exactly what happens. No one who knows anything



"MOTHER" JONES AND A GROUP OF GIRL STRIKERS

about the subject doubts that there are thousands of children between the ages of ten and twelve employed in the textile industries of this city in normal times.



PART OF "MOTHER" JONES' "ARMY" READY TO MARCH

On the morning before "Mother" Jones started to march to New York with her little "army of crusaders" from the Kensington Labor Lyceum, early in July, I saw a number of such children of both sexes. Whenever "Mother" or myself asked one of them his or her age we got the stereotyped reply "Thirteen!" But even if one could believe they spoke the truth, the fact remains that not a few of them had been employed for periods ranging from a few months to two years or even more. One little fellow told me how, in the factory where he worked, when the inspector came round the smallest of them were either hidden or sent out to play. In not a few cases the "inspection" of the factory all takes place in the employer's office as every intelligent mill worker knows.

One of the effects of child labor, the illiteracy of adults, I have observed here and in the surrounding towns and villages to a much greater extent than anywhere else in this country. It is by no means an uncommon thing to meet native born Americans of twenty-five years of age, or over, unable to read or write even their own names! What a terrible price to pay for the folly and crime of child labor!

Of course, the first break in the ranks of the strikers took place among the children. Poor children! they entered upon the strike with light hearts. To them it meant a chance to rest; to straighten their little backs. But



SOME YOUTHFUL STRIKERS

(Miss Innes Forbes in the centre and J. Spargo to the right of picture.) They were in most cases easily browbeaten by the brutal bosses or their agents. I heard of several cases where mothers took their children—literally dragged them—to the mill gates and forced them inside to "scab." One little fellow I heard of was dragged and beaten by his mother right up to the mill door when he was roughly pulled inside by a bully of a foreman who hurled a volley of curses at the cowering child. And the burden of the little fellow's cry was "Don't make me scab! I'll die first! Don't make me scab!"

Morally Philadelphia seems to be quite dead. There seems to be no means of rousing it to a sense of shame. "Corrupt and content" in political affairs, it is cruel and content in industrial affairs. Only now, among the textile workers themselves, is there any sign of moral revolt against the infamy of robbing the children of their childhood for profit. There are numerous "reform" societies in the city; there is no dearth of churches or preachers; there is an oversupply of "charitable institutions." But here, as



Mr. Roosevelt Refuses to meet "Mother" Jones

"I see you, Mr. President,"
"But I saw you first, Mother Jones."
—Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

elsewhere, only a small, but happily growing, band of workers—a few Socialists and others whose consciences have been quickened by Socialist propaganda—dare protest against the ruthless slaughter of the children. They alone affirm the right of every child to a free, unhindered access to life's riches of health and joy.

One morning recently I saw a group of small children gazing with awed reverence at the old "Liberty Bell" in the historic "Independence Hall." One little girl of perhaps nine or ten summers had evidently been telling the story of the famous old bell to her younger friends. "So now we're free," I overheard her say. Poor little child! Not yet is Freedom even for babes like you. Not till the brain and heart of the world declares for the Co-operative Commonwealth will there be anything worthy of the holy name. Socialism alone can make the world free and glad and beautiful—a fit dwelling for such as you.—"The Comrade" for August.

SOCIALISTS IN RUSSIA

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on the "Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists," published in "Justice" of London, July 11, explains the difference between the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia and the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia. He says that the latter is an "opportunist, semi-anarchical so-called party." The Socialist Revolutionary party includes in the term proletariat also the small master and the small farmer. It uses terrorism, bombs and other methods of the anarchist school, and has a special militant organization for the "propaganda of deed." The Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia is based on the principles of Marxian Socialism; its methods are persuasion, argument and education. It is opposed to violence. There is no friendship between the two parties, and they are very hostile.

Describing the terrible conditions under which Socialist propaganda is carried on, Comrade Levin says that in Russia "the average life" of a Socialist is from ten months to a year; the rest passes in prisons, Siberia or exile. One arrest very often leads to the collapse of a whole organization, and it takes years to build it up again." The American Socialist papers, which have published the "Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists" advocating assassination, should reprint from "Justice" Comrade Levin's very interesting letter.

That the revolutionary movement in Russia keeps gaining ground is proved by official documents frequently published in "Vorwaerts," of Berlin. A circular letter of the Russian minister of education calls the attention of the district superintendents to the lessening of discipline in the schools, and cites cases of propaganda hostile to the government and of open revolt against school authorities on the part of pupils in the higher classes. At the same time, the minister gives the teachers instructions for conduct, in which he says that the lack of discipline must not be opposed with repressive measures; besides correct conduct of the teachers, a constant influence upon the religious and moral development of the scholars is requisite.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, dated July 20, says: "The attitude of Japan, and the warlike tone of the majority of the Japanese press, have attracted much attention in official circles here. It is declared by the best informed people that there is no likelihood of war, certainly not upon Russia's initiative. Russia has every motive for desiring peace, chiefly for financial reasons, with which is bound up a desire for extensive domestic reforms which the government considers to be the most efficacious manner of disarming internal discontent and nipping the revolutionary propaganda in the bud."

IN OTHER LANDS

SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22, 1903.

GERMANY.
The Alenburg state government has had a bill drawn up to introduce a high special taxation of consumers' co-operative societies. The working people and the poor try to escape the evils of buying expensively in small quantities, and establish co-operatives to obtain the advantage of wholesale prices—then the government puts difficulties in the way of the co-operatives by burdening them with special taxation, as has been done in Saxony. Such legislation will still more embitter the working people against the government.

The Berlin Trade Unions have a building of their own, with halls for meetings, and conduct a clean, comfortable lodging house with moderate prices. The first half of this year the number of lodgers increased; there were 30,139 persons who passed the night in the house, while in the first six months of 1902 there were only 26,991. For a night's lodging the charges are 10 cents in a room with 11 beds, 12 cents in a room with six beds, 15 cents for four in a room, 19 cents with two in a room, which has better furniture, and 26 cents for a single room with a bed and sofa.

The "Hamburg Echo," which is one of the most important of the 53 Socialist daily journals of Germany, now has a circulation of 37,400 copies. The illustrated Socialist paper, "Die Neue Welt" (The New World), devoted to entertaining literature, mostly fiction, which is published weekly at the same office, Fehlandstr. 11 Hamburg, has a circulation of 27,800 copies.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of July 25 says that will be several months before the final official returns of the parliamentary elections are published. Meanwhile the Socialists smile to see how their vote increases with each new report. According to the latest report of the "Reichs-Anzeiger" ("The Government Messenger"), 12,530,989 persons were entitled to vote in the parliamentary elections of 1903, and on June 16, 3,011,114 of them voted for the Socialist candidates, 81 of whom were elected. According to those statistics, in 1893 out of each hundred voters 23 were Socialists, and in 1903 out of each hundred voters 31 were Socialists.

AUSTRIA.
The labor movement in Austria shows constant advancement. A few weeks ago, the miners' federation was formed. The textile workers' efforts to form a reserve fund to improve the assistance of members are progressing. It was decided to increase the membership dues and as soon as a sufficient reserve fund is thereby collected, to undertake a more extensive system of assistance. The Commercial Employees' Association has held a constitutional convention in which 20 organizations took part, represented by 34 delegates.

ITALY.
"Avanti" ("Forward"), the Socialist daily journal of Rome, criticizes, as contrary to Socialist principles, "Jean Jaures'" proposal that French Socialists should take part in the reception to the King of Italy when he visits Paris.
In Biella 200 families are suffering hunger because Poma's large cotton factory has burned down.

(Continued on page four)

California State Committee Meeting—Important Business Done

Meeting called to order by State Secretary, Comrade Lesser of Oakland elected temporary chairman.
Comrades Backus, Flemming and Forster elected Committee on Credentials.
Committee on Credentials reported the following committee members present: Geo. Williams, Robert Fleming, Chas. Herald, John Sawyer, A. Goldman, R. Whitney, J. M. Phelan, J. B. Wells, Geo. Holmes, W. Ross, H. C. Tuck, W. J. Foster, M. Lesser, Thos. Booth, W. A. Corey, J. L. Cobb, Anna F. Smith, J. B. Cole, Carl Bracker, E. Backus.
Comrades Helfenstein, Corey and Cole elected Committee on Order of Business.
That temporary organization be made permanent.
Ordered, that Comrades Cole, Cobb, Messer and Booth act as auditing committee.
Report of Credentials Committee that Comrade Carpenter's proxy be not accepted. Adopted.
Comrades Holmes, Williams and Wells wished to register protests to the ruling of the S. E. C. that Comrade King is a member of Local San Mateo County.
Ordered, that the committee demand that the state membership initiate a measure to change state headquarters to Oakland, Cal.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY LOCAL OAKLAND.
Whereas, Certain speakers, prominent in the Socialist movement, have placed themselves under the control of private lecture bureaus or have made engagements with and lectured under the auspices of bogus Socialist clubs, composed of expelled members of the Socialist party, and with private committees which did not represent the party in spite of the protests of the locals in the cities where those meetings were held.
Whereas, These speakers charge a fee ranging from \$15.00 to \$100.00 per lecture, which is far in excess of the sum found necessary by our national committee to place in the local salary of our national organizers, and are therefore exploiting the Socialist movement for private profit and personal gain at the expense and sacrifice of the toiling rank and file;
Whereas, The Socialist party has a national lecture bureau of its own with a secretary in every organized state which represents the Socialist party, and is supported by its members, and
Whereas, The exploitation of the Socialist movement by these speakers for private gain is contrary to the spirit and destructive of the integrity of the movement; and
Whereas, The California secretary-treasurer has placed his office at the service of the Central Lecture Bureau of Dayton, Ohio, and is assisting said lecture bureau to make engagements for its speakers to lecture for the locals at \$55.00 per lecture, and is representing that this speaker is lecturing under the management of the State Secretary of Ohio; therefore be it
Resolved, By the State Central Committee of California in conference assembled that this committee does protest against those speakers who have placed themselves under the control of private lecture bureaus; or are charging excessive fees for their services; and condemns such practices as acts of treason against the Socialist party; and demands that the Secretary-Treasurer shall sever his relation with the Central Lecture Bureau and refuse hereafter to make engagements for the locals for any speaker who charges a fee in excess of the sum found necessary by the National Committee to cover the expense and per diem of our national organizers; and we urge the locals, that have not already done so, to pass resolutions refusing to engage such speakers; and that all national organizers place themselves under the management of our National Committee.

RESOLUTION TWO.
(Introduced by Local San Francisco.)
Whereas, Walter Thomas Mills, National Committeeman from the State of Kansas to the Socialist party of America, has persisted in speaking under the auspices of organizations antagonistic to the regular local organization of the Socialist party at Omaha and San Francisco, thereby discrediting the party in its local, state and national organization; and therefore be it
Resolved, By the State Central Committee of California in session this 16th day of August, 1903, that we deprecate the action of Walter Thomas Mills as calculated to discredit the party rather than solidify its forces and as an act unworthy a National Committeeman of the Socialist party; and be it further
Resolved, That we request the National Quorum to take such action as will result in declaring his seat vacant on the National Committee.

ROLL CALL ON RESOLUTION.
Yes—Williams, Flemming, Herald, Goldman, Whitney, Tuck, Phelan, Forster, Cole, Bracker, Lesser, Wells, Booth, Rump, Ross, Holmes.
No—Page, Backus, Cobb, Corey.
Ordered, That Committeeman Backus be censured for circulating a letter attacking Local San Francisco, and that same be published in these minutes.
Resolved, That this committee suggest that secretaries of local furnish list of members and addresses of local membership to State Executive Committee. The motion was lost on roll call as follows:
Yes—Corey, Cobb, Smith, Cole, Backus, Page.
No—Williams, Flemming, Messer, Goldman, Whitney, Forster, Booth, Rump, Ross, Holmes.
Ordered, That the State Executive Committee be instructed not to issue a prize

for a literary contest and not be officially connected with any one Socialist paper.
Ordered, That a committee of four be elected to investigate the status of Local San Mateo County and report to the S. E. C. for publication. Comrades Wells, Whitney, Holmes and Helfenstein elected.
Ordered, That the State Executive Committee be instructed to call upon all non-resident members to resign from locals, and that locals receive no more non-resident members.
Communication read and filed from Committeeman J. J. Patton.
Ordered, That S. E. C. open a campaign fund for San Francisco campaign.
Ordered, That the State Secretary have new supply of State Constitution, printed as soon as amendments pending are decided.
Ordered, That Auditing Committee be discharged and Comrades Smith, Bracker and Williams elected to audit State Secretary's accounts and make a tabulated report of the committee.
Ordered, That State Secretary be instructed to purchase an official seal.
Signed: EDGAR B. HELFENSTEIN, Secretary. MICHAEL LESSER, Chairman.

NEBRASKA NEWS.
A charter has been issued to Comrades at Fremont, and inside of one week nine members were added to the local. Comrade Adair of Omaha spoke to large crowds in Fremont last Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Comrades at Douglas want an organizer in their town and Comrade Schliermeyer of Local Lincoln has been empowered to organize a local there.
Four more lecture stations have been enrolled during the last week—Arlington, Inman, Atkinson and Stockville. Preparations are being made to send out the first speaker.
Plattsmouth trade unions are preparing for a big demonstration on Labor Day, having invited unions in other towns to participate. The Socialists there are up and doing and have requested Comrades Adair and McCaffrey of Local Omaha to speak before the unions on that occasion.
All locals in the state are requested to send in to state headquarters each week all news of interest to the organization so as to keep comrades, throughout the state informed as to what is going on.
J. ALFRED LA BILLE, Chairman Press Committee.

SPECIAL NEWS.
Omaha, Neb., Aug. 28, 1903.
Father T. J. Hagerty is billed to speak in Omaha, Sept. 1. The bills state that the tickets sold for the June 24th meeting which was not held, will be recognized, which indicates that the so-called "Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club" is managing the affair.
Proletarians to your post!
J. ALFRED LA BILLE, Chairman State Press Committee.

LOCAL OMAHA NEWS.
No mass meeting was held on Wednesday night, owing to the deluge of rain. The city was visited by a seven-inch rain fall in twenty-four hours and kept people pretty well at home—even Socialists.
The County Central Committee met on Sunday, Aug. 23rd, to perfect the arrangements for the County Convention to be held Sept. 4. The County Central Committee intends to put up a warm fight in this fall's campaign so as to make a good showing this year preparatory for the big show in 1904.
Comrades Hyland and McCaffrey spoke on Saturday night at Sixteenth and Davenport to good crowds. And on Sunday night at Sixteenth and Davenport. Comrades McCaffrey, Mally, and Hyland carried on agitation to good crowds. The audience seemed interested and attentive. Comrade McCaffrey sold ten tabs to the "Socialist."
The Sixth ward has in Comrade Blackford an active worker. Comrade Blackford has been a member of the organization for about a year, but until recently has been inactive in party work; but has now put his shoulder to the wheel and is accomplishing good work.
An agitation meeting will be held at Benson on Saturday night, Aug. 29th, for the purpose of organizing a local.
J. J. CONDON, Chairman Press Committee.

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WILKINS' TOUR.
National Secretary Mally has sent notice that Comrade Wilkins must positively leave Washington for Montana Oct. 10th. As there were between sixty and seventy dates arranged for after Sept. 1st, it is apparent that some places must be disappointed.
In view of this it has been thought better to leave out some places where Wilkins has already spoken and other difficult of access and to also concentrate as much as possible upon unorganized places.
For these reasons the following places have been dropped: Kirkland, Seattle, Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Victoria, Vancouver and all British Columbia points.
The tour, as far as planned, is as follows: Roy—Sept. 3 and 4; Enumclaw; 5; Buckley, 6 and 7; Wilkeson; 8; Carbonado, 9; Puyallup, 10; Tacoma, 11; Issaquah, 12; Humpreys, 13; Maltby, 14. Arrangements will soon be made to notify all other places whose engagements have had to be cancelled. We will try to make them as few as possible.
We regret very much the shortening of this tour, but in the near future hope to be able to send speakers to any place desiring them.
So far the following new places have been organized: Grand Mound, Gate, Centralia, South Union, Oakville and Winlock.
Let us all work hard to get the organization in this state in a healthy and vigorous condition so as to make next year count.
The time to put forth the greatest special effort is the year before election, and this for two reasons. First, it more than doubles our effectiveness during the regular campaign when the national enthusiasm incident to such a time stirs every one up, and second starting into the campaign so well prepared for it, does not leave the relapse which often follows sudden effort.
J. D. CURTIS, 1010 E 45th Street, Seattle, Wash.
"We want 100 Locals in 1904."

CRITIC NEEDS CRITICIZING.
Olympia, Wash., Aug. 15, 1903.
Editor the "Socialist."
Mr. M. W. Wilkins, national organizer, has been lecturing on Socialism, in this (Thurston) county for the past two weeks. He is a good educator, a forceful and logical speaker, is in possession of rare talents for the work in hand. He delivered five lectures in Olympia, and did much effective work. The local here made no mistake in engaging his services. He indulges in no flattery, goes straight to the mark. There is, however, one position, for which he contends, to which I cannot assent: That laboring men should vote bonds and taxes for public improvements, whenever the opportunity affords, in order to provide a demand for labor in a given locality.
It seems to me, that interest bearing bonds are inimical to the best interests of the wage earners; that while in some instances, such a policy may be the means of giving a few of that class work for a comparatively short time; yet on the whole, it operates to their detriment, as all debts and interest thereon, in the last analysis must be liquidated by the products of labor; that such a scheme when carried out gives the privileged class an additional cinch, contractors and officials are afforded the means of working "big grafts"; the holders, who are generally parasites of the worst kind are thus enabled to pump the producers of wealth dry, clip coupons, live in idle luxury, have lucre with which to give expensive entertainments to monkey guests, and dinners at \$200 a plate. It is not a good policy to do evil, that good may come; it is reactionary. "Curses like chikens will come home to roost." Such a course is not calculated to promote Socialism, nor any other worthy cause. It is to be hoped, that Brother Wilkins may revise his creed in that particular. There are other friendly parties here, who think as I do on this subject. Respectfully,
BYRON, MILLETT.

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SOCIALISM IN 25 WORDS

A Lot of Original Definitions

We begin below the publication of some definitions which have arrived in response to our invitation as found in another column.

We have decided to continue the contest through September, as some of the comrades are just waking up to their opportunity.

The original offer however, will be adhered to. We shall ask "Curtis, Seibert and Moore" to select the best ten definitions presented during August and again the best ten in September.

Everyone will be eager to read the following. It is evident some of us have something to learn. If some of these are right, some of the others must be wrong.

Keep it up, boys—and girls. See if you really can tell what Socialism is—even after reading all these.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is the political expression of the "class struggle," by the working class, for the collective ownership of all the means of production, and distribution.
J. KEMP, Seattle.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is a class-conscious political movement of the propertyless class to abolish capital (Marx's definition) and to give to every worker all he produces.
HATTIE W. TITUS.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is the class-conscious struggle of the workers toward their freedom, their object being emancipation from slavery, by securing for themselves all they produce.
W. B. CHRISTOPHER, Victoria, B. C.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is the fruition of man's highest aspirations.
J. B. WELZENBACH, Moline, Ill.

What is Socialism?
Collective ownership and operation and democratic management of all tools of production and distribution, by the workers, coupled with administration of government by the working-class.
FRANK E. WHITE, St. John, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is the appropriation by labor of all its products—everything—and the starving of all able-bodied idlers into working for their own living.
HARRY A. ODELL, 73 Fourth St., San Francisco.

What is Socialism?
Society controlling democratically the means of production in the production of use-values for the benefit and advancement of all, without favor to any.
C. N. GILL, Hillman City, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism realized, is the fulfillment of the highest and best there is in humanity—the veritable religion taught by Jesus Christ, active in every day life.
J. W. BATCHELLER, Olympia, Wash.

What is Socialism?
A system of government through which the workers of the world become the owners and only rightful users of all the wealth the world contains.
L. R. GAGE, Hoquiam, Wash.

What is Socialism?
All men to labor, in harmony with mind and nature, cooperatively producing and distributing the means of livelihood to sustain life in its highest perfection.
CHARLES F. HUBER, 1301 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

What is Socialism?
The next form of society wherein productive labor becomes self-employing and as a natural consequence thereof, receives its full product, less the cost of government.
ALBERT ROEDER, Everett, Wash.

What is Socialism?
The science of regulating human affairs by laws evolved from co-operative methods of the production and distribution of wealth—favoring and blessing all alike impartially.
S. L. RUFFNER, Marksville, La.

What is Socialism?
It's a world agitation (or movement) to gain equality for humanity, and restore the kingdom to God and His Christ—as the rightful sovereign over men.
(Pastor) J. B. LEEDOM, Battle Creek, Neb.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is industrial liberty through the collective ownership of the means of life which can be realized through the enlightenment of the disinherited proletarians.
MRS. CONRAD OTILLIA-SCHRIVER, 57 Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

What is Socialism?
Jesus said: "All ye are brethren." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
"Whosoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them."
That is Socialism.
S. A. STOWE, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

What is Socialism?
Organized society where overproduction and the "scab" cease to be terrors. "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs."
FRANK DUNLAVY, (An old Hayseed), Port Ludlow, Wash.

What is Socialism?
American Socialists demand that the government shall employ all who want to work; and pay them all goods they produce, over \$4 a day.
S. P. GIBSON, Star, Neb.

What is Socialism?
Socialism demands the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Anything less is but middle-class patchwork, and will not abolish wage slavery.
HAROLD BURNETT, Victoria, B. C.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is the greatest cause on earth. It is the only cause worth living for. Study it, and you can not help saying the same.
JAMES P. DEAN, San Diego, Cal.

What is Socialism?
Socialism means nothing to those who produce nothing; everything to those who produce everything.
GEO. CROSTON, Hoquiam, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Economic Determinism established the law of surplus value, which results in the class struggle.
Socialism is the logical and final analysis of the class struggle.
C. B. PHILLIPS, Riverside, Calif.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is the scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary, historic, political movement of the working class to obtain the full social value of their labor.
P. J. COONEY, State Sec. and Organizer, Montana.

What is Socialism?
Socialism means the institution of a system of economic equality by restoring to labor the control of the means of wealth production and distribution.
GEO. CROSTON, Hoquiam, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism means the abolition of all classes and the attendant struggle for existence by making all members of one class—the producing class.
GEO. CROSTON, Hoquiam, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is a political revolutionary movement whereby those who produce the wealth of the land shall control its distribution.
J. C. ROBBINS, Ballard, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is public ownership by all the people of the means of production and distribution, equal political and industrial rights for all, regardless of sex.
MATTIE ALLISON, Puyallup, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism means the proletarian conquest of government and resulting abolition of despotic industrial parasitism in favor of the comradeship and beauty of an industrial democracy.
L. H. EDMISTON, 533 Grand Ave., Riverside, Cal.

What is Socialism?
Socialism—The farmer's last resort to checkmate Satan's effort, to tempt him off the earth, so that the golden calf can graze in peace.
HIRAM PLATT, Como, Mont.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is a theory. When once put into practice by our governments, the highest ideal of individualism can be realized by mankind with perfect ease.
CONRAD MEYER, Austin, Wash.

What is Socialism?
The act of people getting together agreeably and formulating a plan and proceeding according to their best intelligence, in order to attain their plan of living.
GEORGE BARR, Lacey, Wash.

What is Socialism?
A society based on social ownership of social tools of production. Tools of industry used to satisfy man's

wants, instead of capital—to exploit labor.

JOSEPH SPERO, Roxbury, Mass.
What is Socialism?
It is the great Union Trust guaranteeing the chance to every individual, full development, and net product of his own labor.
No more, no less.

JOHN MILLER, Tekoa, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is a system of order, the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, the full product of labor and a recognized brotherhood.

GEORGE TRUST, Tacoma, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Socialism is a political organization whose aim it is to teach the class struggle and point out to the wage slaves the way to their own emancipation.

ELEONORA MAURER, Arlington, Wash.

What is Socialism?
Modern Socialism, our Socialism, is the movement for the emancipation of the working class, from wage slavery to get working class government in place of capitalist government.
E. S. REINERT, Danville, Wash.

What is Socialism?
A doctrine of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relation of humanity than that which has hitherto prevailed.
ROME SAURER, Houston, Tex.

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 TROTH, Camden, N. J.

TEAMSTERS IN OMAHA.
The following notice, said to have been posted in all coal offices and yards in Omaha, Neb., at the behest of the Coal Dealers' Exchange of that place, is taken from the Western Laborer of June 27, and demonstrates the tactics resorted to by Omaha employers to disrupt labor organizations:
Notice.
"No teamster shall be allowed to wear, while on duty, any emblem of membership in any labor organization. In the event that any delivery of fuel is prevented by reason of the membership or non-membership in any labor organization of the team drivers, the dealer shall immediately report the fact to the secretary of the Coal Exchange. It shall be the secretary's duty to inform all members of the exchange, and thereafter no member shall deliver any fuel to the place where coal has been refused until arrangements shall have been made satisfactory to the conference committee to receive fuel without discrimination for or against union or non-union team drivers."

What is Socialism?
Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps for which send me 100 copies of Anniversary edition. Have them here in time for Labor Day. "The Socialist" has my unqualified endorsement. I trust you have given up the idea of changing the name of the paper. Let it remain "The Socialist." There is no name more appropriate for your paper than the present one. It is fully in harmony with all that the name implies, and it is by that name that we learned to love it. I see you make no comment on the Sioux City resolution, which is proper. It calls for none. It is its own comment. Talk about your half-baked Socialist! Why they have not even commenced to fry.
J. B. WELZENBACH, Moline, Ill., Aug. 27, 1903.

What is Socialism?
Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps for which send me 100 copies of Anniversary edition. Have them here in time for Labor Day. "The Socialist" has my unqualified endorsement. I trust you have given up the idea of changing the name of the paper. Let it remain "The Socialist." There is no name more appropriate for your paper than the present one. It is fully in harmony with all that the name implies, and it is by that name that we learned to love it. I see you make no comment on the Sioux City resolution, which is proper. It calls for none. It is its own comment. Talk about your half-baked Socialist! Why they have not even commenced to fry.
J. B. WELZENBACH, Moline, Ill., Aug. 27, 1903.

THE BEST TEN

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

The definitions of Socialism are coming in. They will be published soon. Remember the conditions—25 WORDS AND 25 CENTS. One person can send as many definitions as he chooses. Fifty cents entitles you to two answers. Any order for 25 cents worth of "The Socialist" entitles you to answer the question, What is Socialism? in 25 words, and have it published in the competition for the ten best definitions sent in during the month of August.

A new subscription for six months, a renewal, or an order for our "Birthday Edition," are all good for this contest.

Every Socialist thinks he knows what Socialism is. Very well. Here is your chance to state it in 25 words and let the other comrades decide for themselves.

Write your answer on separate sheet of paper under the heading, "WHAT IS SOCIALISM?" and sign your name and address below.

NOTES.

Colorado Socialists are having warm times. It is the same in that state as in most states, and, in fact, the same as it is and has been wherever Socialism has been organized into a political party.

There is a contest between men with middle class instincts and men with working class instincts. The latter are fighters, the former are trimmers. The workingmen use some pretty savage English in an address recently issued by Teller county Locals, in which they announce their withdrawal from the present state committee and call for a state convention to reorganize Colorado "upon a strictly revolutionary working-class basis." The leaders in the present organization are located at Denver, including Southworth, Coates and Mills. But the Denver Local is likely to combine with the Teller county comrades in reorganization. We expect an inside account soon and we venture to predict that the working class element, straightforward, honest, undiplomatic fighters, will win out.

The Miners' Magazine, organ of the Western Federation of Miners, has become a weekly, instead of a monthly.

John M. O'Neill remains the editor. His racy writing insures the new paper a wide circulation and influence. He announces among other things:

"The labor unionism of the world is turning its attention to the 'Declaration of Independence' promulgated by the Socialist party, and the millions who toll are becoming 'class-conscious' and class loyal; and the signs of the times indicate that the obituary of capitalism will soon be written.

Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps for which send me 100 copies of Anniversary edition. Have them here in time for Labor Day. "The Socialist" has my unqualified endorsement. I trust you have given up the idea of changing the name of the paper. Let it remain "The Socialist." There is no name more appropriate for your paper than the present one. It is fully in harmony with all that the name implies, and it is by that name that we learned to love it. I see you make no comment on the Sioux City resolution, which is proper. It calls for none. It is its own comment. Talk about your half-baked Socialist! Why they have not even commenced to fry.
J. B. WELZENBACH, Moline, Ill., Aug. 27, 1903.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington.
Mary M. Rose, plaintiff, vs. Stephen Rose, defendant. No. 40018. Summons for Publication.

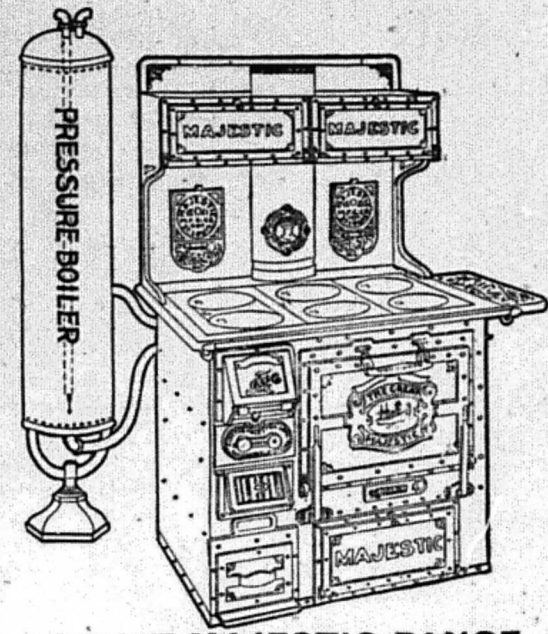
State of Washington, to the said Stephen Rose, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the 23d day of August, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer 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.
RICHARD WINSOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Postoffice Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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THE FAIR, Whateohn, Wash.

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The order from the landlord to vacate the premises now occupied by us so that a new three-story building may be erected at once, places us in the predicament of selling out our entire stock at a sacrifice. There will be no half way measures. The limited time before we must vacate the building calls for prompt action. The stock will be marked down and put on sale next Saturday morning. The

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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PRICE FOR WILL BE CUT

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

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at About Half Price

SECOND AVENUE AND
PIKE STREET

THE FAIR

SECOND AVENUE AND
PIKE STREET

SAN FRANCISCO PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES

CONVENTION MINUTES

Minutes of the Convention of the Socialist Party at Turk Street Temple, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 1903.

Convention called to order at 10:30 a. m. Report of secretary of County Committee read. Comrade Costley elected temporary chairman.

Comrade Costley read report of Credentials Committee on Credentials—Weber, Temple, Herold, Benton, Comrade Shenkan elected temporary secretary. Moved and seconded we take recess for 10 minutes to hear report of Committee on Credentials. Lost. Report of Committee on Credentials read. Concurred in. Moved and seconded we elect Committee on Order of Business. Carried.

Report of Committee on Order of Business read. Concurred in. Moved and seconded we go into permanent organization. Carried. Moved and seconded we return to temporary organization. Carried. Moved and seconded we go into permanent organization. Carried.

Comrade Costley elected permanent chairman. Comrade Shenkan elected permanent secretary. Committee on Platform and Resolutions—Shenkan, Fleming, Messer, Hecht, Costley. Press Committee—L. Brown, Costley, Messer. Moved and seconded we take recess to hear report of Platform Committee. Carried. Report of Platform Committee read. Moved and seconded same be adopted. Amendment to read from the word CLASS in the 4th line: "Our aim is to organize the working class and those in sympathy with its struggle into a political party." Amendment lost, 9 ayes, 13 noes. Motion carried. Session adjourned 1 p. m.

Afternoon session. Called to order 2 p. m. Moved and seconded we proceed to nominate candidates. Carried. Moved and seconded those members of the City Central Committee that are citizens be declared the County Committee. Carried. Moved and seconded the minutes of the convention be adopted. Carried. Adjourned sine die 3:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted, I. SHENKAN, Secy.

PLATFORM

Of the four parties participating in the recent primary election held in this city on the 11th inst. the Socialist Party is the first to hold its nominating convention.

The delegates assembled in Turk Street Temple, Sunday morning, and organized by electing William Costley, chairman, and I. Shenkan, secretary.

The convention adopted as its slogan, the famous call of Karl Marx: "WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE. YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS, AND A WORLD TO GAIN." and formulated the following platform:

The Socialist party of San Francisco in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism.

We declare our allegiance to the State and National organizations of the party. Our aim is to organize the working class 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.

Governments are only committees of the class in control. Parties claiming to represent no class (or in other words), all the people, while the working class and the capitalist class, with conflicting interests, exist, are either frauds or too ignorant to be trusted by any one.

The Socialist party when in office, will always and everywhere, until the sources of nature, and the machinery of production, and appropriate through the wage system the wealth produced by the working class, thereby reducing them to a condition under which even their homes are owned by the capitalist class, who give or withhold work at their pleasure.

Socialism being collective property in the means of production and distribution, will give all an equal opportunity to earn a living. It will minimize the hours of labor by a thorough organization of industry. Science and invention will be most liberally encouraged.

We warn the working class against capitalist public ownership movements. They are attempts by the

PLATFORM

small capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security for exploitation in other industries and with the end in view of applying the revenues from publicly-owned utilities, for the payment of public expenses, thus lessening the rates of taxation on their property, and in no instance are capitalist public ownership movements forwarded for the improvement of the economic conditions of the working class.

To every worker the full product of his labor.

TRADES UNIONS

The trade union movement and independent political action along Socialist lines are the chief emancipating factors of the wage working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trade and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliations are concerned.

We call the attention of trades unionists to the fact that the struggle waged by the trades union forces today, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish it. That exploitation only comes to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all. It is the duty of every trades unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

Prize Poetry Contest

We Socialists work hard. Now let's have a little fun. Comrade Curtis, chairman of the Washington State committee, has given us a war cry to be used while taking a "running jump" for the election in 1904.

We want a cartoon representing young Socialism (male in this case) making or starting for his running jump.

We want a poem from ONE to THREE verses, each verse ending with the words, "We want one hundred locals in 1904," or some part of that phrase expressing the idea; 1904 may be read "nineteen four."

Each contestant must send one NEW subscription (yearly or less) to the Socialist.

PRIZES. For the best cartoon or poem, five yearly subscription cards. For the second best cartoon or poem, two yearly subscription cards. For the third best cartoon or poem, one yearly subscription card.

For the worst cartoon or poem, a leather medal properly engraved. Many can draw cartoons, and almost every one can turn a verse. Here is your chance, boys.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

N. B.—Contest not limited to State of Washington.

"A HUNDRED LOCALS IN 1904." "A Joker" writes the following lines, when we Socialists own the mines. We'll help out Curtis, Seibert and Moore. With a hundred locals in nineteen four.

When golden apples are in the rear And luscious fruits in front appear We'll have the apple they the core, With our hundred locals in nineteen four.

The Payne Post-man be at his ease And in the Pen find sure success Oh! won't the capitalist set up a roar At our hundred locals in nineteen four?

With Titus and Untermann at the polls We'll swap wheat for miner's coals And add continually more and more To our hundred locals in nineteen four.

We'll signal the Rockies, the sun will rise On Socialist victory in Eastern skies, When we arrive on Atlantic shore With a thousand locals o'er and o'er.

ANOTHER J. OKER.

IN NINETEEN HUNDRED FOUR. Come lovers of right, with strength and vim, Roll up your sleeves, get in fighting trim; We'll help out Curtis, Seibert and Moore. With a hundred locals in nineteen four."

See the old parties' records they've made before, The tree is known by the fruit it's bore; We'll have the apple, they the core With our hundred locals in nineteen four."

They've paraded old tales in a brand new dress, They've frightened the people and muzzled the press; "Oh, won't the capitalists set up a roar At our hundred locals in nineteen four?"

We'll work 'gainst Roosevelt day and night, We'll uphold labor, freedom and right, "And add continually more and more, To our hundred locals in nineteen four."

Booker Washington and a heathen Chinese Were fit his excellency's guests to be, Oh, we'll publish the shame he's bro't to his door, In a hundred locals in nineteen four."

A willing ear he feared to lend To Mother Jones, the children's friend, But her cause shall be championed o'er and o'er In our hundred locals in nineteen four."

He'll remember that deed and curse the hour He yielded to fear, when he feels the power Of the people's scorn; Oh, we'll rake him o'er In a hundred locals in nineteen four."

Oh, what a reception for us will wait As St. Peter swings wide the pearly gate, For those who labor'd as ne'er before, For a hundred locals in nineteen four.

MRS. MINNIE PERKINS, Whatcom, Wash.

NOVEL PICNIC OF ALAMEDA CO. —I deemed it my duty to attend the Socialist picnic given by Local Alameda Sunday, July 26. The members of that local were very much enthused, but the best feature of the program was the burial of Capitalism. Wage-Slavery, Child Labor and Poverty by all nations. Comrade Lewis represented England, dressed in the robe of a father, and preached a Socialist sermon. In his speech he said that Germany had made the best gain in the last election, therefore he presented Germany with a Red flag. I remain, your for Scientific Socialism, JOSEPHUS J. ETTOR.

THE TICKET List of candidates nominated by the convention: Mayor—Frank R. Whitney. Auditor—W. H. Ross. City Attorney—Leslie Brown. Sheriff—Louis I. Salinger. Tax Collector—Geo. Williams. Treasurer—John Messer. Assessor—Chas. Harold. Recorder—S. Semilovich. County Clerk—Andrew Sorenson. District Attorney—J. B. Wells. Coroner—Dr. N. J. S. Shultz. Public Administrator—J. M. Sutherland. Two police judges of the police court—B. Souler, Chas. B. Klier. Sixteen Supervisors—Oscar Johnson, J. C. Wesley, A. J. Sivell, A. G. Chamberlin, L. N. Lindgren, I. Robenblat, Chas. Ott, Bruce A. Meyer, S. Rothenstein, Geo. Nisbet, Wm. Costley, Oswald Seibert, Hugo Lotz, Geo. Knauff, Orlas Tafert, A. J. Oliver. Purity Committee—W. H. Temple, Chas. Wuong, E. U. Benton, A. Goldman, W. H. Gladding.

A SOCIAL DANCE Will be given by Pike Street Branch, corner Pike and Second avenue (entrance on Second) on Friday night, Sept. 4th. The best union music, consisting of violin and piano, will be secured, our aim being to get such good dance music that no one can keep from dancing, even if he tried. On the first and third Friday nights of each month these dances will be continued for the season and the best violinist and pianist to be had in the city will provide the music. We do not expect to make money—as good music is expensive, but we expect to have a jolly good time and pay expenses. Ice cream and cake will be served. Come, everybody and bring your friends. Gents 25 cents; ladies 10 cents. Alternate Friday nights, that is the second and fourth, will be devoted to a miscellaneous program without charge for admission. Every Friday night at the Pike Street Branch you will find a jolly good time. Per Order ENTERTAINMENT COM.

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SEATTLE NOTES.

Local Seattle mourns the death of Comrade Mrs. Dupee. She was an enthusiastic and courageous Socialist, as she had been a Reformer for many years prior to joining the Socialists.

The following resolutions were passed by the Women's Economic League of which she was a constituent and most influential member. Resolutions. The Woman's Economic League endorse the high tribute of praise and respect paid by Rev. Mr. Wiswell to our departed coworker and loyal friend, Mrs. Rosina Dupee, whose funeral took place on the 18th from her son's residence at Georgetown. We express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the members of her family and friends who are left to mourn her loss.

BY ORDER OF THE LEAGUE, M. CLARK, X. B. CAUFFMAN, MARY EVALINE WOOD.

Mr. W. J. Graves will speak at Carpenters' Hall Sunday night, Sept. 6, subject, "Contamination."

The Pike Street Branch's "Good Old Summer Time" socials on Friday nights are making quite a hit.

For the last five Sundays street meetings have been held by the Pike Street Branch at the corner of Second and Pike, at 2:30 p. m. Great crowds attend and the discussion is continued in the Street Car Men's hall adjoining, where this branch holds a propaganda meeting at 3 p. m. every Sunday.

Our last week's item about the Local's picnic was based on incorrect information. The \$40 reported profit did not materialize. Like the last entertainment given by the Local, the picnic made no money for the Local. In fact, the Local is now said to be in debt to the amount of Seventy Dollars.

The state constitution recently adopted prohibits any comrade holding more than one office in the party. This will compel several changes in Seattle, where a number of comrades hold two or more offices. The work will now be more evenly distributed.

The Referendum on publication of a paper by Local Seattle is in progress, or supposed to be. The ballots were printed above a week ago. But the members of the Central Branch have yet received ballots, though the vote must be in to be counted by the 10th. The resolution ordering this referendum provided it must be "submitted on or before Aug. 22," but it is not even yet submitted to most of the membership. It looks like another farce of a referendum.

SUPPLIES TO LOCALS. Party buttons in quantities of ten or more, two cents each. Membership cards, one cent each. Applications for membership are furnished free, provided postage accompanies the order.

We now have a full supply of these things on hand and all orders can be promptly filled. J. D. CURTIS, 1010 E 45th St., Seattle, Wash.

ATTENTION, THURSTON COUNTY SOCIALISTS. The county convention of Thurston County will be held at Socialist Headquarters, Olympia, on Sunday after-

noon, Sept. 6th, at 2:30 p. m. All locals are requested to turn out en masse and make the gathering a success. The purpose of the convention is to select a complete County Central Committee, a member from each local, to discuss ways and means for securing finances for the coming year's campaign, and push educational literature into the hands of every voter if possible. All unaffiliated Socialists are cordially invited. E. E. MARTIN, General Roustabout.

MCLAIN IN THURSTON COUNTY. Comrade Wm. McClain held a very fine meeting at South Bay schoolhouse last Sunday afternoon and spoke at Olympia headquarters in the evening. His effort at South Bay will bear rich fruit later.

A HANDY DEFINITION. Newport, Ky., Aug. 16, 1903. Editor the Seattle "Socialist."

Dear Comrade:—Your paper covers a field that can not be covered by other paper at present published. I like mind, a man who does not apply the Golden Rule in the way of the Socialist, is either dishonest to himself, or is ignorant. Of course, the definition is not at all scientific—just handy. As my subscription will soon expire I enclose you 50 cents for a renewal. How do you like the samples of the "Newport Socialist" (It is O. K.—Ed.) that I sent you several days ago? We aim to get out a class conscious working class paper. We ourselves, like the Seattle brand very well; at least the brand you give us through the "Socialist."

Very truly yours, WALTER LANFERSICK, Newport, Ky.

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IN OTHER LANDS

(Continued from page two)

BELGIUM. The death of Prof. J. A. F. Renard is deeply mourned by the Belgium Socialists. Since leaving the Roman Catholic church, a few years ago, he had engaged actively in Socialist propaganda. He was professor of geology in Ghent University.

A low priced hotel and restaurant has recently been established by a co-operative society in Ostend. It is appreciated by persons who cannot afford to go to expensive hotels.

FRANCE. The Revolutionary Socialists of the department of Isere have announced Comrade Dr. L. Greffer as their candidate for the French senate, in place of the deceased Gerard Savayot.

Among the French deputies who visited London, July 21, in the interests of international arbitration, were Comrades de Pressensac and Marcel Sembat. M. P. Receptions have been given them by the House of Commons and other bodies.

ENGLAND. At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Council of the Independent Labour Party, July 24, in London, the secretary reported that the London membership had increased from 415 to 580 and that four new branches had been formed. The treasurer reported an income of over \$450 last year, with over \$600 left in the treasury; the receipts for the preceding year were only \$250.

The delegates from the Social Democratic Federation presented a resolution, in the form of an amendment, in favor of Socialism and the "class war," in the conference held by the London Trades Council and the Labor Representation Committee, July 11th. The resolution was defeated by 68 against 53 votes. Then the delegates from the S. D. F. left the conference in a body. Later a resolution was introduced to exclude Socialists from future conferences, but it was withdrawn.

SPAIN. The Socialist party of Spain won no parliamentary seat in the recent elections, but it has gained several thousand votes since 1901. The increase of Socialist votes in country districts is encouraging; in 1901 only about 2,000 votes of agricultural laborers were cast for the Socialists, but this time that number was more than doubled. In the parliamentary elections, the Socialists received 5,000 votes in 1891; 7,000 in 1892; 14,000 in 1896; 20,000 in 1898; 23,000 in 1899; 25,400 in 1901; and 29,000 in 1903.

In Barcelona 7,000 shoemakers have struck; they have issued a manifesto urging the workers of their trade in all Spain to join them. The coal carriers also, are on a strike and the teamsters have joined them, consequently many industries have suspended work for lack of coal. All the trade unions of Barcelona which belong to the General Federation have come to the help of the strikers by offering to proclaim a general strike.

After obtaining most of their demands, the Barcelona street car employees have ended their strike.

JAPAN. The iron-workers in the ship-yards of Nagasaki have struck. The employer has the custom of sending the workers home whenever he pleases, paying no wages for such days. As he dismissed them one day, 800 iron-workers struck. All the Japanese police are on the side of the employers; strike meetings cannot be held and the leaders have been arrested.

The progress of Socialism in Japan is shown by the increasing literature on Socialist subjects. Among the recent publications is a book on "Municipal Socialism" by Comrade Katakayama, editor of the Japanese organ "The Socialist," and a book entitled "The Oppression of Wealth," another editor of the same paper. A series of translations from German Socialist literature has appeared. Prof. Matuzaki has published a book on "The History of German Socialism." "The Socialist" reports that all the larger daily journals and scientific reviews are publishing series of articles on Socialism.

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

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.

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