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The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

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No. 162

CAPITAL AND LABOR--COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS



ROOSEVELT TO THE MAN UNDERNEATH

Don't move, down there, do you hear? Don't move! The foundations of Society are disturbed, if you don't keep still! Now will you be good?"

ROOSEVELT'S LABOR DAY ADDRESS

The president of the United States made a "Labor Day" address at Syracuse, N. Y. It was really addressed to the workmen of America. He, of course, intended it for universal application. It was telegraphed in full to every daily paper in the country. And both Republican and Democratic papers published it in full. It contains good Republican doctrine, and equally good Democratic doctrine—that is, it is good capitalistic doctrine.

Now let us see what this important doctrine is. Chief Justice Gray, on the same day, gave out a Labor Day interview, in which he voiced the same sentiments. He is the judge selected by the president to serve on the anthracite coal commission. He says he has no hesitation in declaring the country last fall was "confronted with a crisis more grave and threatening than any that has occurred since the Civil War."

That is the way these prominent capitalists now regard the labor question. It is the burning question of the day to them. Now, what have they to say on this question.

These are Judge Gray's words: "We must draw all men together in that real Democracy for which this nation stands as against caste and class divisions."

And the president uses almost identical language. "A healthy Republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes."

That is the burden of the president's entire speech. He is greatly concerned lest the United States should develop a spirit of class. "Class government," he says again, "is incompatible with the principles established in the days of Washington, and perpetuated in the days of Lincoln."

"Our people," he cries, "will spurn the leadership of those who seek to excite this ferocious and foolish class antagonism."

It is an infamous thing in our Amer-

ican life and fundamentally treacherous to our institutions . . . to judge any man as a member of a class"—so he argues.

"It is all essential to the continuance of our healthy national life, that we should recognize the community of interests among our people." "That man is the best representative American whose endeavor it is not to represent any special class and promote merely that class's selfish interests, but to represent all true and honest men of all sections and all classes and to work for their interests by working for our common country."

That is the president's Labor Day speech.

Do you see what he is afraid of? He does not say Socialism, but he means Socialism. He does talk of "mob violence" and "anarchy" and "class hatred," but the real thing he is hitting at, is the rising class consciousness among the wage workers and the growth of Socialist sentiment which always goes with such class consciousness.

The president sees, as Judge Gray sees, and Mark Hanna sees, that the most dangerous thing in America today is the political labor movement known as Socialism. They invoke all the old-time sentiments of patriotism to counteract the tide. They appeal most hypocritically to our fear of revolution and violence by decrying anarchy! These are Roosevelt's words: "There is no worse enemy of the wage-worker than the man who condones mob violence or who preaches class hatred." He knows Socialists decry mob violence and plead for a peaceful solution of the labor question at the ballot box.

It is infamous misrepresentation of the Socialist agitation to talk about "the domination of a turbulent mob to plunder the rich."

But we do appeal to class interests. We do not attempt to cover up facts, as the president does. He apparently is ignorant of the scientific interpretation of history. He, an author of historical works before he came to his present position, talks of the history of the Grecian republics, as the Rev-

Dr. Cheever talked of Biology forty years ago, when he proved from his Presbyterian pulpit in New York, that Chas. Darwin's "Origin of Species" was a blasphemous contradiction of Holy Scripture.

That all history hitherto and now also is a record of a struggle between social classes, and that there is an economic foundation for every struggle, these laws of human development known to every Socialist and to every economic student, are ignored by the president as completely as if he lived in the 18th century instead of the 20th.

We recommend him to read Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," and learn a thing or two as to what causes really did produce the ancient and modern republics he moralizes about.

It is time these capitalists and their tools, the government officials, found out that the working class is the only class educated in economics, and that it will not do to talk to the wage workers in this Sunday school fashion.

We know that classes exist, and that the capitalist class represented by Roosevelt, derives all its wealth and power from the sweat and blood of the wage working class. We know this is the most hideous and immoral and unjust thing in modern life, and we know that Theodore Roosevelt is only voicing his own class interests when he preaches to us about there being no classes, and "justice to all citizens," and "base envy for those who are better off."

Precisely, what we demand and will have is "justice to all people, and wrong to none," Mr. Roosevelt. What we claim and can prove is this, that your inherited wealth and your present accumulations of wealth, and your very "capital" itself, have all been robbed away from "labor." We claim, and can prove, that your banquet houses, your government, your religion, your press, your mis-called "morals," your whole social organization, is built on the crushed and kneeling laboring class.

Yes, it is dangerous for you to have this despoiled class awake to self-

consciousness. "The wage worker," you said as you looked at the Syracuse procession moving by, "is the power behind the throne." He is the power beneath the throne, and he will soon arise and overthrow the throne.

You said, "It makes one proud to think he is an American, to see these men." It should make one ashamed to think he is an American to see these men, the producers of all wealth, marching by submissively and listening respectfully while you, the chief and tool of the class that robs them day and night, preside in the name of Right, and preach in the name of Brotherhood.

"Wrong forever on the throne!
Truth forever on the scaffold!
But that scaffold sways the future!"

One thing all Socialists should take to heart: Our enemy knows his point of greatest weakness. He hates and fights the class basis of our movement.

From that we can learn absolutely our point of greatest strength. The one thing he fears, we are to cultivate. What is his weakness is our strength. He cries out when we hurt him. The class issue evidently hurts him and hurts him bad. If we had no other reason for our class tactics, this alone would be a sure guide for us.

"NO MIDDLE GROUND."

The right to own as private property the things that all must use in order to exist, and the right to live, are two rights that cannot and do not exist at the same time. One or the other must give way. Socialism stands for the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Capitalism stands for the rights of property as superior to the rights of humanity. Which side are you on? There is no middle ground. You must be for Socialism or against it. If you are against it, you certainly ought to know why; and if you don't know that, you had better investigate. And you haven't a lifetime to investigate. Hurry up!—Steffe.

THE POPE AS POLITICIAN.

The Volkszeitung reports from Venice, the old bishopric of Pius X, the following incident:

Some time ago the women who work in our Royal Tobacco Factory concluded to get up a union in order to raise their miserable wages. After they established the union they sent out agents to the other royal factories in Milan, Turin and Florence in order to insure their success by a concerted move of all the tobacco workers.

The management heard about it and tried to arrest the danger. One fine day the Patriarch Sarto, now pope, surrounded by all the higher officials of the factory, appeared in the main hall where the great body of women was occupied. Immediately he started a long sermon against the Socialist poison in general and against those who were murmuring against the management, the authority ordained by God. When the ecclesiastical prince had finished his sermon the managers wanted to see the effect of it, and gave the order that all those who would abstain from joining the union should raise their hands. There happened a miracle in which only bad people will not believe. Not a single hand was raised. It was very humiliating. The right honorable gentlemen left the hall. This incident shows how much Pope Pius X knows about Social Economy. His religion tells him to stand up for the oppressed and the lowly, and therefore if he really felt the necessity to mix up in this business it was for, not against the poor working women he should have stood up. Besides he found that these Catholic women could not be bulldozed. The firm stand of these Italian women against the ecclesiastical condemnation should be very instructive to Catholic gentlemen.—August 15th Vorwaerts, translated by E. Werner, Omaha Local.

A CHICAGO DEFINITION.

Socialism anticipates the reconstruction of the economic relationship in civilized society upon a basis that will make every man, woman and child an equal carpenter in land and the social tools of production.

That there shall exist but one class and that the producing class.

That there shall be but one kind of labor and that productive labor.

That there shall be but one kind of government, and that of things and not of men.

You will observe that this definition has bearing only upon civilized countries and peoples, and lands tributary to them.

Socialism is world-wide only insofar as capitalism is world-wide, which means, not everywhere, but only where capitalistic civilization has taken root.

Let comrades note this and get out of the maze.

M. KAPLAN.

LABOR DAY AT RENTON, WASH.

The little town of Renton saw a sight on last Monday. Headed by a band of 16 pieces, their own band, in full uniform, fully 200 coal miners, all wearing the badges of the United Mine Workers of America, formed an imposing procession. They marched about the town, the wonder of the "citizens" and the pride of the workmen. As they strode proudly into the beautiful Riverside Park under the branching maples of the stand cheer after cheer arose spontaneously, as they felt something of the power of organization. It was the beginning of that sense called, "Class consciousness" by us Socialists. The lone laborer feels lifted up and strong as he sees his fellow laborers united with him against the ever present power of the "Company."

These men are all employees of the Seattle Electric Company and they can tie up this company by withholding coal and power at any time.

In the park, President Cook made a few stirring remarks, saying, "Unionism and Socialism" always should go together, and introduced as the speaker of the day, the editor of "The Socialist." His speech outlined the robbery which always goes on in the payment of wages, proving to the men that the company stole from them every day at least as much as it paid

THREE KINDS OF SOCIALISM

Socialism looks to the past, the future and the present. So we may say there are three kinds of Socialism—the Socialism of the past, the Socialism of the future and the Socialism of the present. A great deal of confusion would be avoided if these distinctions were kept in mind, and a great deal of controversy also.

The Socialism of the Past.

Socialism, looking to the past, is the scientific interpretation of history. Marxism rewrites the history of mankind as Darwinism rewrites the history of animals. To be ignorant of "Economic Determinism," that is, of "the materialistic conception of history," is to be ignorant of what Socialism teaches with respect to the past.

The Socialism of the Future.

This is what most people mean when they speak of Socialism—the future state of society when Socialism has arrived, such as Bellamy pictures in "Looking Backward," for instance.

The Socialist platform deals with this future Socialism, when it demands "the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

In this good time coming, men will be able to live together as brothers. The co-operative commonwealth will be that Socialism which is described as applied Christianity. All that prophets and poets of all ages have foretold and depicted will be fulfilled in this glorious Socialism of the future.

The Socialism of the Present.

The Socialism of the past enables us to understand the present. The Socialism of the future gives us courage and hope.

But it is the Socialism of the present which must win the fight. Upon us who are building up a political party, a mighty instrument of compact human interests and wills, lies the greatest responsibility. Our scientific knowledge of the past teaches us two things. (1) That all history consists of struggles between social classes, and, hence present society consists of a class struggle too; (2) That the classes have always been moved by their bread and butter interests, hence the same is true today.

Upon these scientifically proved truths of history we must build our present Socialism—our Socialist party.

There is no other way to succeed. As we hope for future Socialism, we must construct our present Socialism upon the established social laws which Socialism has revealed in its study of the past.

A Socialist party, bullded on the mighty class of modern wage-workers, is scientifically certain to achieve that political victory by which alone we can peacefully win that future Socialism which is the hope of the race.

them in wages.

The other principal speech was made by Brother Tovrea, who eloquently urged the benefits of organization and predicted a state convention of coal miners in the near future to arrange a "scale" of better wages with employers.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among all the men. O, yes; the Labor Giant is awakening!

"Wage-workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

Union at the Ballot Box for their own Socialist Party principles, is the next step Labor will take in these United States.

PARTY OWNERSHIP?

Is It Socialism that the Party Should Own the Press?

It seems to me that there is more in the question than most Socialists think. I suppose if I was to ask the great majority of Socialists if it was part of the program of Socialism that the Party should own the press, they would immediately answer, yes, and even go so far as to say that if they cannot run a paper now they cannot run a paper under Socialism.

Now it seems to me that socialists that hold that impression have a very confused idea as to the spirit and letter that modern socialism really teaches; and is in fact only a relic of the old idea that socialists would mold themselves into a certain pattern and what the majority wanted all must conform to.

If modern Socialism teaches anything distinctive from the old utopian idea, it is that a member of a socialist society shall exercise his own choice as to what he shall eat, wear, or read, and will only be required to contribute to society, energy and time sufficient for certain obligations to society, and what he as an individual consumes.

Now you can see there is quite a difference between the two ideas. The one idea involves the condition that all shall contribute the same amount of time and energy to society, and take in return what society chooses to give. The other idea involves the condition that a member of society shall only be required to fulfill certain obligations to society, after which he will be free to use his own judgment as to what he requires, and will only be required to contribute services to society to that extent.

The one insures industrial democ-

racy, while the other subjects all industry to an incompetent control.

It might be well right here to give an outline as to how industrial democracy really works. Of course I am aware that it is a dangerous thing to lay down what will be done in the future, but I think if it can be laid down as a fundamental guide, that under socialism industry will be carried on in such a manner that a minimum amount of labor will produce a maximum result. Now keeping that in mind, and profiting by past experience, it will be safe to predict that under socialism the workers in a certain branch of industry shall have absolute control of that branch, and not be interfered with by the rest of society. That is, when we come into socialism, the press and all its associate publications, will be under the control of all the workers of that department.

It must be the same in all other departments of social industry. Agriculture will be under the control of all the workers in that department. The same with transportation, the building trades, sanitation and all other things that are necessary for the welfare and benefit of mankind. Each department must be under the control of the workers that have made a special study of that one department.

It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary for the Comrades to realize this, for if they came into power with the idea that society as a whole is to run each department, their progress will be marked with incompetency and disaster and the people's time taken up in the consideration of things the great of them know nothing about.

It seems to me the experience of the union movement is a valuable object lesson for us in that respect. Where ever the unions came together on the basis of common control of the various unions, they have almost invariably come to grief. They have only been able to come together on the basis of fighting a common enemy, while each union keeps control of its own trade or calling.

So must it be in any well ordered society. Those who understand the publishing or any other kind of business, must be given control of that department.

The Socialist explanation of "capital" takes the ground from under the feet of the whole system. Capital is seen to be crime.

The advertisers in "The Socialist" stay with us because it pays.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION

(Written for "The Socialist")

The Declaration of Independence had been written. The skirmishers of Lexington and Concord had been fought, and the blood of American patriots had been spilled in the cause of liberty. All over the land was heard the sound of the fire and drum and the stentorian voices of patriots urging the enlisting of recruits for the war against British invasion and odious British rule.

But the Tories were not idle. These subservient tools of the ruling class used all the arts and sophistry, as well as brute force, to keep recruits from joining the ranks of the Patriots.

The time for appeal to the king, for arguments to show the justice of the cause of the American colonists, had passed. The fight was now on the time for action had come.

At this juncture a dapper little man who had been a professor in the royal college, spoke in defence of the colonists. Great was the rejoicing among the colonists over this accession to their ranks. He had taken no active part in the long struggle of the colonists with the king before the revolution started, but he had witnessed at a distance their struggle and had sympathized with them. But now he went over the country under the management of a lecture bureau making speeches at \$25 per speech in defense of the cause of liberty. Whoever put up the \$25 Tories or Patriots or renegade Patriots, got his services. He told the colonists to appeal to all classes. That this was a fight for liberty, and that even many royal governors and other officers of the king could be persuaded to help the colonists. He ignored their long struggle with the king, and made grand appeals to all liberty-loving people. He urged the colonists to study history and learn from the lessons of the past the great blessings mankind would receive if the people gained their liberty. But he said, all this talk about the oppression of the king, all this reference to their long-standing struggle, was unnecessary, because every body knew all about it. To harp on this struggle was bad tactics. It was not respectable. That no one but such fire-eaters as Patrick Henry and Dick Lee made much ado over any class struggle. That it would drive away from the support of the colonists the kind hearted clergyman, college professors, editors and other eminently respectable persons of brains and influence, now Tories but who really sympathized with the Patriots and secretly wished they would be successful in gaining their independence from the despotic rule of the British king.

This great man established a school called, Slim's School of Patriotism, charging one pound, two shillings and six pence for a course of twenty sessions. The great majority of the Patriots did not take much stock in the great man's methods of agitation or in his school, but many of the Patriots, especially those who had not been up against the king's tyrannical officers and agents, thought the man was the greatest yet. They attended the school, being lured by his implied promise that he would fit them for holding down odd jobs as lecturers for the cause of patriotism. At his school special attention was given to ancient history, rhetoric, oratory, biology, astronomy, psychology, sociology, meteorology and several other ologies, so as to enable the students simply to overwhelm the people with their wide-spread and far-reaching learning and wisdom, as well as the greatness of the patriotic Slim.

The following is a fair sample of some of the questions which he published in some of the newspapers in order to impress the colonists with the importance of the great work he was doing:

"LESSONS IN SOCIAL ECONOMY."

By Thomas Walter Slim.

How long has man been on earth? Thirty millions of years.
Why does the earth exist? The earth exists because something (what that he did not state) made it exist.
If we want young chickens what do we do? Set a hen on thirteen eggs.
(Slim wasn't onto the fact that some people lifted them off the hen roost.)
What does this show? That nothing happens without a cause.
What did primitive tribes of men do with their captives taken in war? They ate them.
What did barbarous tribes do with their captives? They made slaves of them.
Who was the first king? Some big tribal chief distinguished for his prowess in war.
Do kings now go to war in person? No, they hire substitutes and stay at home and enjoy themselves.
What does this prove? That mankind has progressed, has evolved.
Draw conclusions from the above that all men ought to be free.
Show the superiority of a democratic form of government (if the people will follow the advice of learned men) over a monarchy.
Write a dissertation on the manifold blessings of liberty.
An old soap box Patriot who was at Lexington and Concord, and who had patriotically traveled over the country for his "virtuals and clothes" in the interest of the movement—a man who knew what a class struggle was; for it was the struggle of his class—got hold of one of the course of lessons, and, in righteous indignation, delivered himself in this wise:

What has all that got to do with patriotism? It's all rot. What do I care to know what happened ten thousand years ago in order to want liberty? I am hungry for liberty. All the balance of you people are hungry for it. I know I am King George's political slave, and I intend to have my liberty if I can get enough of you men to help me fight for it.

"Haven't we had a long, bitter struggle with the ruling class? Isn't it going on right now fiercer than ever? The king and the Tories are trying to conceal this struggle from the people, trying to cover it up or smooth it over, trying to show that our interests and the oppressive ruling class are at bottom identical.
"Away with all this theorizing and attitudinizing. What I am vitally concerned in—what you people are concerned in—is, what is going on right now. Not what might have happened in the dim, misty past. We have got to show up this struggle. It is the central feature of our whole movement for political liberty. It is the force that is causing the people to move. It is our plain duty to tell the people something of the motive of this great force that is moving them, so they will know how to act, but we don't have to go back ten thousand years and deal with long-forgotten, dead tyrants to explain its motive.
"It is this fierce struggle that is also fitting the people for practical self-government when we do get our liberty. So let us talk about this struggle, and I don't care whose feelings I hurt. Let us show who and what are behind this struggle, so that the people will no longer cry for reform, for a little more liberty, for peace when there is no peace, but will demand the entire abolition of the system of kings—the private ownership of government—and end this struggle, be free men and run their own government. We want the public collective ownership of government. The king and his class don't want us to have it. They will not give it to us of we reason with them till the crack of doom. The thing for us to do is to go out after it and get it like men. We can lick the king's hirelings if we stand together. We have got to stand together, or be worse slaves than ever, and hand down this slavery to our children. We have nothing to lose, absolutely nothing. We have everything to gain.
"It doesn't require any great, profound learning to understand this question. If I thought it did, I would let Slim map out the whole program and take it on faith. All it requires is horse sense. Our interests and the king's are not the same. We know they are not when we think seriously about it five minutes. Then, let us unite and oppose him. It's all a question of knowing our power, getting together and acting."

Moral.—Well, if you don't see the moral, it is useless for me to try to show it to you.
A. A. LEWIS.
Covington, Ky., August 18, 1903.

WHY SHOULD WORKINGMEN THINK

I suppose that is a curious question to ask.

You may be of the opinion that you do think.

Perhaps you think about something that do you really think about things that are important to your own welfare?

You say you can add. You know that two plus two are four. How do you know this? Did someone tell you or have you proved it for yourself? If someone told you, you haven't thought it out. If you have proved it to your own satisfaction, then you have thought a little bit.

But, on the square, do you think as well on other propositions of an equally simple nature?

Who is it that builds the houses, factories, streets, railways, street cars, automobiles, and furniture? In fact who is it that builds everything? You say the workmen do it. How do you know that they do all these things? Oh! You are a workman. Well, that's one thing you know.

Now, have you a house? Have you an automobile? Have you nice clothes? Have you plenty to eat all the time? And if you haven't enough of all these fine things why haven't you? I'll bet you often know.

I've often heard you say: "I have tramped the streets for several weeks, looking for a job, and no one seems to want me. I am willing to work but if I do not get a job soon I'll starve. Wife is raising the dickens. Children are sick. Oh! if I only had a job I'd soon be on my feet."

That was when you didn't have a job. But finally the prosperous days came along and you got a job. You worked every day. Every week you got your pay envelope. They were you happy? No. This was your tune: "I can't understand it. I've been working steady for a year or more, but somehow or other I can't get

ahead. I'm getting good wages—as much as I ever got—but wife says she cannot make both ends meet. Everything seems to cost about twice as much as it used to. The landlord has raised the rent but the boss won't raise my wages."

Then you joined the union. You talked it over with the boys and decided that you would go on a strike. Then you said:

"We'll show those capitalists a few things. We'll just tell them that if they won't raise our wages, we won't work for them. We'll strike," and you struck.

But there were a lot of other fellows there, ready to take your job. You went to them and asked them not to do it.

You said: "See here, men, we've got wives and families to support and we're on strike for higher wages. Don't take our jobs."

But the other fellows replied: "Well, so have we got wives. We haven't any jobs at all."

And then you called them a lot of unpleasant names. The police interfered. They clubbed you. They drove you away from the factory. And when they couldn't find any excuse for clubbing you, the judges issued injunctions forbidding you from striking, walking, talking and in fact keeping you from doing anything that would "aid or abet" striking.

And did you think then? Well, not so you could notice it. You said a lot of foolish things about the police, the mayor, the president and the trusts, but did you do anything? Not a thing.

The trouble is, my dear fellow, you don't think.

You say that you know that two plus two makes four.

You also say that you know that there is a working class. That's half of the sum. The other half—well, I'll have to tell you the other half. There

is also a capitalist class.

The capitalist class is the class that owns the factories that you work in. Sometimes they allow you to work, but only for one purpose and that is to produce surplus wealth. To make profits—dividends. The capitalist class also owns something else that it needs in order to stay in business—the government. There's the sum.

One "two" is the working class, which produces all the wealth and receives only wages in return—just enough to barely live upon. The other "two" is the capitalist class, which owns everything (including the government) and lives in luxury off the toil of the workers, but does nothing. The result (the sum) is that when you strike for better conditions, all the powers of government (which is owned by the capitalists) are used to club you into submission.

Now, can you not think? What is the way out of this difficulty? See if you cannot solve it yourself.

You get control of the government. "Strike at the ballot box." Vote yourself and your class into power. Put workingmen into office. Control this government to suit yourself.

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

Unite. Vote your class into control. Take the wealth which you have created—the capital. Own it. Operate the factories socially as you do now, but make them the collective property of all and not the private property of a few, as at present.

Until you do this, all your struggles and strikes will be in vain. Unless you learn to reason from cause and effect, you must suffer the consequences.

If you like to be clubbed, shot and bayoneted, all right. But if you don't then think, WM. H. LEFFINGWELL.

On Class Struggle.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles embodied in our National Platform, especially that part which says: "The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes."

On Speakers' Appointments.

Resolved, That we condemn any comrade of our party who makes or keeps any appointment to speak under auspices disapproved by the Local in that vicinity.

Experience with Cartoons

Editor "Socialist"

Your cartoons are excellent. My experience in using them for windows is that 50 people will stop and read when there are pictures to catch their eye and hold them, to ten who stop to read plain type matter. My wonder is that comrades do not seem to fully realize this great value for propaganda work.

Faithfully yours,

W. H. MARCON.

This is why we make our cartoons big and simple.—Ed.

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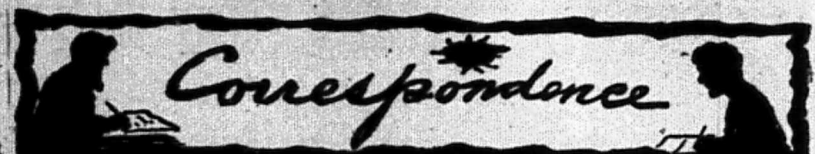
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ADVANCING THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

Editor Seattle Socialist: Dear Comrade—In a recent issue of your paper you published a letter from Comrade Vitallins of Watervliet, N. Y., saying that he had distributed several copies of your paper; also the "Worker," but failed to get any subscribers, and that the "Appeal" and "Coming Nation" were widely read—the result: Eighteen due-paying members out of a membership of 78, in Local Troy.

Each member selects the paper best suited to his purpose, and the "Appeal" and "Coming Nation" are the papers that are doing the work. If Comrade Vitallins thinks the "Seattle Socialist" is better adapted to his way of thinking, well and good, but he shows poor judgment by saying or insinuating that the lack of interest of the members is the result of reading other papers. It would be just as consistent for me to say that the result of reading the "Seattle Socialist" or any other paper was "Eighteen due-paying members out of a membership of 78."

The whole of the matter is, we have distributed thousands of copies of the "Worker," and I personally have distributed 40 or 50 copies of your paper; also sent you about 12 subscribers, and Comrade Vitallins was among them. With very few exceptions, those who read your paper condemned your antagonisms to editors of other papers. In fact, you made a specialty of splitting hairs, picking out flaws in others (forgetting that you are not infallible), and such tactics do not increase party membership or advance the cause of Socialism.

Comrade Vitallins has a bad memory when he says that he is the only Socialist in Watervliet. We have three members of the Local there, and the S. L. P. have over 30. The latter are Socialists, even though their methods are at variance with ours; and another one of "the faithful" joined us last week.

Those of the comrades that read Comrade Vitallin's letter expressed great disappointment in him. Some thought his letter was not meant for publication. If you intend to be fair to all parties concerned, you will kindly publish this one and oblige. Fraternal yours,

HARRY S. ROMAINE,
32 Hudson Avenue.

It seems Comrade Vitallin's facts were O. K. The "Appeal" and "Coming Nation" are widely taken and read, and there are only "Eighteen due-paying members in a total membership of 78" in the Socialist party of Troy. This in the fifth manufacturing city of New York state, with 662 manufacturing establishments and 21,564 wage-workers, is an astonishing exhibit of Socialist inefficiency. Yet Comrade Romaine, under the letterhead "H. S. Romaine & Co., Music Publishers," assures us the "Appeal" and the "Coming Nation" are the papers "that are doing the work." Nuff sed.

"TO KEEP THE RICH IN SPLENDOR."

The Socialist: Somebody threw No. 156 into my yard. Enclosed find two bits and my definition. Have been a Socialist for past five or six years, but have to work so hard to buy bread for wife and children and help keep the rich in splendor that I don't have time to think, so have given your paper only a glance while coming down on the car. Respectfully,

H. A. ODELL,
73 Fourth St., San Francisco.

ANOTHER FARMER SEES THE POINT.

St. John, Aug. 27, 1903.
Ed. Socialist: Dear Comrade—Enclosed please find post office order for one dollar, for which send the "Socialist" to a friend for a year, and extend my own subscription same length

of time. Also 25 words on "What is Socialism?" I expect I am a long way from the point, as I am a farmer. But I am positive that the working class must control the Socialist party. I am well pleased with your stand on the farmer debate, and want two copies if it is printed in book form.
FRANK E. WHITE,
St. John, Wash.

PRIVATELY OWNED

Dear Sir: I would like to have you settle a bet which was made here the other day. One man claimed that the Appeal to Reason belonged officially to the Socialist Party, the other claimed that it was a privately owned paper. I told them that it was a privately owned paper, controlled by Wayland, but it would not suit one of them, so send reply by return mail.

Respectfully, W. A. HERRON.
The "Appeal" has no connection officially with the Socialist Party, so you are correct. The "Appeal to Reason" is privately owned and is wholly controlled by J. A. Wayland, whose name appears at the head of the first page.—Ed.

SEATTLE MEETING.

Comrade A. D. T. Hellestad, at Carpenters' Hall, next Sunday night. Subject: Our Capitalist Government.

Comrade D. G. Crowe will speak at 1510 2nd Ave., for the Pike St. Branch, Sunday, 3 P. M. Street Meeting preceding.

"ILL ADVISED MOVEMENT"

Lynden, Wash., Sept. 2, 1903.

Resolved, That it is the sense of Local Lynden that the movement now on foot to establish another party organ in the State of Washington is ill-advised; and that all such effort should be expended in improving and building up "The Socialist," which is already in the field. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to "The Socialist" for publication.

Resolution adopted Sept. 1, 1903.

J. F. STARK, Sec.

"SOCIALIST" UNQUALIFIEDLY ENDORSED

Whereas, "The Socialist" has during its entire existence advocated uncompromising revolutionary, working-class Socialism and all its teachings show that it realizes the importance of keeping the Socialist movement along the lines of the class struggle, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Hoquiam unqualifiedly endorses the tactics and teachings of the "Socialist" and recommend it to all Socialists as being a clear exponent of class conscious Socialism.

Adopted by Local Hoquiam, Aug. 26, 1903.

GEO. CROSTON, Sec.

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D. W. PRITTS, Prop.
FURNISHED ROOMS
Per Day, 25c, 35c, 50c,
Per Week, \$1.50 and up
114 FIFTH AVE., SE. SEATTLE, WASH.

PARTY NEWS.

WASHINGTON STATE NOTES.

South Bend.
Comrade Walter Lohrenz writes from South Bend, Wash.: "We organized with fifteen charter members on the 1st of September at the close of our second meeting in the Opera House, and we feel confident we will double our membership before our next meeting." That's the stuff. "He speaks in the highest terms of Organizer Wilkins and his work."

A Stir at Aberdeen.
Dear Comrade:—The Socialists captured the Capitalist Labor meeting on Labor Day. Comrade W. McClain spoke here on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September. He spoke twice on the 7th (Labor Day) Mr. Nixon was the speaker for the Labor Union. After the last words of Mr. Nixon were passed over his lips, the crowd of about 1,500 union men and women hollered, "McClain, let us hear McClain."

Before Comrade McClain could get out from the crowd to the platform, "Three cheers for McClain" were heard all over Aberdeen. He really stormed the fortress of Capitalism entrenched behind Labor speakers and "no politics in Union." As soon as he stepped on the platform some of the old school of Unionism (political grafters) took to their feet and never stopped until they were out of reach of Comrade McClain's voice.

He gave the toilers of Aberdeen, the best Labor Day speech ever delivered. He gave them Class conscious, Revolutionary Socialism. It is not to overestimate the work Comrade McClain has done here on the harbor. In fact I must say to be honest, that he accomplished more than any other Socialist speaker who ever spoke on the harbor.

After his second street meeting, we had a business meeting and took in seven new members and a good many are on the right way to get in to it in the near future.
Comrade McClain is the right man for the harbor. We are all very sorry that he has to leave us. Also that some mean rascal stole his wheel while he was speaking in Hoquiam. Hoping that Comrade McClain will see us again. I am for Socialism.

Fraternally yours, A. JONAS.
Owing to the fact that I am going to sea, Comrade J. Thomas, Box 474, is elected to fill my place as Sec'y.
A. Jonas.

Hot Time at Hoquiam.
Hoquiam, Wash., Sept. 16.
Editor Socialist.
Dear Comrade: "You're a liar! You're a liar! I dispise you!" These were the words of welcome extended to Comrade McClain by one of Hoquiam's penny-anti business men, as he was speaking on the streets of this city. The police, asked to arrest this ranting idiot, declined on the ground that one man has as much right to talk as another. This "law-abiding" citizen declined to take the platform and defend his position, and the speaking continued.

The confusion and disorder resulting from the refusal of the putty headed police to stop it was brought to the attention of the worthy mayor next day. "Ah! I'll look into the matter!" said his brilliancy in a tone of voice which can only be acquired by those long accustomed to command, and the great man ducked his head just in time to escape being hit by a star that was traveling through space a trifle low.

As the second night's meeting was in progress the secretary was notified by the above mentioned brainless but of the brass buttons, "That you can't hold any more of these meetings on the street."
Being asked upon whose authority he gave these orders he replied, "Sorry to disappoint you, but guess the meetings will continue" said the Comrade.
"You fellers got a hall why don't you use it?"
"Beside having a hall, we have, with every other citizen a joint ownership in the public streets, and propose to use them."

At the conclusion of the speaking the monster crowd which had listened attentively to Comrade McClain's presentation of the class struggle, were made acquainted with the imperial edict of the police and that under the circumstances no further meetings of the Socialist Party would be held on the streets until the following night at 7:30, when every one was invited to be present, that if the police officials of Hoquiam were to override the privileges guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution of the Nation, the sooner it was found out the better.

This announcement was wildly cheered by the audience. A meeting of the Local was immediately called and ways and means for combating the new opposition considered. Comrade McClain had arranged to speak in Aberdeen, but decided to change the plan and fight the good fight on the enemy's ground. Volunteers to follow McClain in the event of his arrest were called for. Every member present at once responded.

During the next day Comrade Croston was approached by the Chief of Police who denied giving suppression orders to his subordinate, but said that as a matter of fact the city ordinances did forbid street meetings. Being asked why the Salvation Army were not disturbed he said, "Oh, they are allowed to hold meetings by sufferance." "Well" Croston replied, "a city ordinance that conflicts with the Constitution of the United States don't look very big to the Socialists. We will report for duty at 7:30." "Then you must keep order in your meetings," said the Chief. "What are the police for if not to keep order?" He was asked, "We don't want to beat the police out of their jobs."

The time came. The famous soap box, the speaker and a crowd several hundred strong were on deck, and the Socialists cleared for action.
But not a single arrest! Perfect order prevailed. The speaker roundly scored the police in general, the Hoquiam ones in particular. The audience was very enthusiastic but orderly. One looter who hurled an insulting epithet at the speaker was obliged to leave the crowd to escape the (now) alert police. The police seem to know their duty when the Socialists point it out to them.

A petition is being circulated demanding the immediate removal from office of the first mentioned policeman and is getting many signers. The movement now resembles a small fire upon which oil is lavishly poured. But the end is not yet. More anon.
Fraternally, J. G. BROWN.

STATE COMMITTEE.
There will be an important meeting of the State Committee at Socialist Headquarters, 509 Third Ave., Seattle, on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 1:30 P. M.
All members of the State Committee who can do so should be present.
J. D. CURTIS.

WILKINS' TOUR.
Tacoma Sept. 11
Issaquah Sept. 12
Humphrey Sept. 13
Index Sept. 14
Malthy Sept. 15
Everett, Sept. 16 and (instead of Sept. 14, as before advertised.)
Marysville Sept. 18
Burlington Sept. 19
Fairhaven Sept. 20, 21 and 22
Whatcom Sept. 23 and 24

Other points in Snohomish and Skagit counties will be covered on the return trip. Remaining dates in Whatcom Co. and perhaps British Columbia, will be announced later.
The Local Quorum has decided to not omit any places as previously announced but in case the National Secretary refuses to allow Comrade Wilkins to finish the tour as planned, they will try to secure some other good speaker to complete it. This will work considerable hardship on all concerned to be obliged to make a change and we hope that the National Secretary will reconsider his former decisions.

Port Townsend, Port Angeles and Kitsap county places will not be omitted, but will be furnished dates later on.
J. D. CURTIS,
1010 E. 45th St., Seattle, Wash.

Report of Sec. Treas. S. P., of Washington, for Aug. 1903.

(And including first week of Sept.)

Receipts.	
Am't brought forward.....	\$ 91.14
Seattle for July.....	20.30
Seattle for August.....	20.00
Renton.....	1.00
Oakville, application for charter.....	.90
South Union applic'n for ch'ter.....	.50
Gate.....	3.10
Spokane.....	2.50
Tacoma.....	3.70
Granite Falls.....	.90
Brush Prairie.....	1.20
Paulsbo.....	1.20
Burlington.....	1.40
Everett.....	1.80
Tumwater.....	2.00
Port Angeles.....	4.15
Blaine, Supplies.....	.25
Blaine, Dues.....	2.80
Puyallup.....	4.00
Centralia application for ch'ter.....	1.20
Yelm.....	1.40
Arlington.....	1.40
La Conner.....	1.00
Colby, Dues.....	3.80
Colby organization fund.....	.75
Colby supplies.....	.20
Grand Mound, application for charter.....	.50
South Bay.....	.70
Winlock, ap. for char.....	.50
Montesano.....	.90
Prosser.....	2.20
Washougal.....	5.00
Jorden.....	2.00
South Bend app. for char.....	1.50
Total receipts.....	\$185.89

Expenditures.	
Salary to U. G. Moore for three months.....	15.00
E. E. Martin—money expended in organizing Thurston Co.....	12.00
Mimeograph.....	8.00
Dues to Nat'l Sec.....	46.77
Total expenditures.....	\$ 81.77
Cash on hand Sept. 6th.....	\$104.12
Total.....	\$185.89

J. D. CURTIS.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Comrade Adair spoke to large crowds in Fremont, August 23rd. Six Lecture Stations have been organized in the last week, Bancroft, Thornburg, Hays Center, Ponca, Long Pine, and Albany.
The State Lecture Bureau will send two speakers out about Sept. 15th.
Route No. 1, is arranged from Omaha to No. Platte, along the U. P. R. R., south to McCook overland, and from McCook to Omaha, via B. & M. R. R.
Route No. 2, Omaha to South Sioux City, via C. St. P. M. & O. R. R., South Sioux City to Albany, via F. E. & M. V. R. R., from Albany to Omaha, via F. E. & M. V. R. R.

Comrades wanting speakers to stop at towns along either route should correspond with J. A. LaBille, 519 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.
Routes in other parts of the state will be formed as soon as a sufficient number of stations are organized, to secure the speakers' expenses.
J. ALFRED LA BILLE,
Chairman Press Com.

FRISCO LETTER

The police have again shown their brutality and utter disregard for law. Last Sunday night Comrade Holmes held a meeting on the corner 5th and Market St., and he had only spoken a few minutes when two burly policemen hauled him off the stand and handled him very roughly. Comrade Holmes demanded his right to speak as per decision rendered, but one of the coppers told his partner to get the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel which is right on the corner, (the said proprietor being a notorious politician) to swear to a complaint and the charges were disturbing the peace.
When the Comrade arrived at the police station he was searched, but as they could not find any bombshells or dynamite on him they merely locked him up and one of the Comrades went to the police station and bailed him out. While Holmes was incarcerated one of the police lieutenants told him that he knew that he (Holmes) would be let out in the morning, but they would keep on arresting him until he got tired. But the police have tackled a harder proposition than they are aware of. At one of the previous meetings Comrade Holmes was served with rotten eggs, and the proprietor told him the next time he would turn the hose on him.

When Comrade Holmes got out of jail he went direct to the Academy of Science, where one of four meetings was in progress and the hall was packed to the doors. When he finally told his troubles and made an appeal for aid to fight the police he brought the house down and consequently we got a large collection for the free speech fund.

On the following day Holmes appeared in Judge Morgan's court, and the Judge proved to be very biased. He did all in his power to aid the opposition. The plaintiff was allowed to state his side of the case, and even committed perjury, while the Judge continually interrupted Holmes and he told him that he would be willing to dismiss the case if our speakers would refrain from speaking on that corner.

As that arrangement was not satisfactory, the case was laid over until next Wednesday. So owing to the circumstances we decided to have a lawyer for that day, and some of the Comrades contracted with the lawyer upon their own responsibility, pending the meeting of the Local to begin injunction proceedings against the police.

Now I think that this is of sufficient importance to the whole state to appeal for financial assistance, as one of our most effective methods of propaganda is in danger. Of course this is my own opinion, but I will bring it up before the Local tonight.

The young Comrades of this Local have started a debating club for the purpose of developing speakers, and some of them no doubt will be heard from upon the lecture platform. They meet every Monday night, at room 5 Odd Fellows Bldg., and all Comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend. Comrade Costley has resigned as organizer, and consequently we are left somewhat crippled pending the election of his successor. The Comrade has obtained more remunerative employment and may he have success in his new field of activities.
Fraternally yours,
I. SHENKAN, Secy.

LATER.

Editor Seattle Socialist.
This is to inform you that Gus von Braun has been elected Organizer of Local San Francisco, vice Wm. Costley resigned. Please publish same in the next issue of your paper.
Fraternally yours,
I. SHENKAN, Secy.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5, 1903.
Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo., 50c; Local Utica, N. Y., \$3.00; Fred Townsend, Owosso, Mich., \$1.00. Total to noon, Sept. 5th, \$5.00. Previously reported, \$97.02. Total, \$102.02.

National Organizer eGo. H. Goebel, in one of his reports from Virginia, says: "The demand for workers is certainly intense. If the comrades in the better organized sections could only see the doors of opportunity that are opening to us on every hand the Special Organizing Fund would go up to \$5,000. Not a single locality have I been in, but there was evidence of an abundant harvest to be gathered for the effort. To do this there would have to be more money, but if it was not out of my province, and bearing the appearance of being colored by my relation to the party, I would feel compelled to put strongly to the party membership the need of putting out more of the ablest men we have at once."

Ben Hanford's dates from Sept. 11 onward are: Ohio, Sept. 12, Fremont; 13, Fctoria; 14, Springfield; 16, Cincinnati; 17, Hamilton. Indiana, Sept. 18, Jeffersonville; 19, Evansville, 20; Terre Haute; 21, Indianapolis; 22, Richmond; 23, Marlon. He will begin in Illinois on October 1st, for two weeks in that state.

"The Erie People" of Aug. 29th, speaking of Hanford's lecture in that city on Aug. 26th, says in part: "It is a moderate statement to make that the address was one of the most clear and powerful and convincing expositions of Socialism ever listened to by an Erie audience. Hanford possesses to a wonderful degree the rare gift of being able to handle a difficult sub-

ject (the Marxian analysis of wealth production), with such simplicity and clearness, that few can fail to follow easily the connection of the argument through to its final conclusion. No abler propagandist has ever taken the field, and as Hanford is now starting on an extended tour West, which may perhaps last six months or longer, it is not too much to say that extremely valuable results for the party movement may be confidently expected from his tour."

Locals are again reminded that Hanford's tour is entirely under the direction of the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Nebraska, and all communications respecting same should be addressed accordingly.

In a review of the political situation in Massachusetts, preliminary to the coming state election, the Boston "Herald," the leading Democratic paper of New England, practically concedes the election of a Socialist representative from the district which our late Comrade MacCarthy represented for four terms. The "Herald" also admits the possibility of the Socialists carrying other districts, and in Plymouth county, it says the Democratic Party seems to be a smaller factor in politics this year than ever, the Socialists "seeming to have taken the position formerly occupied by the Democrats."

The State Convention to organize the Socialist Party of Louisiana will be held in Temperance Hall, corner Campbell and Lafayette streets, opposite Lafayette Square, New Orleans, on Friday, Sept. 18th, 2 p. m. The local comrades are arranging for the convention and will do everything possible to make it successful.

The National Office is now ready to supply the new gold rim party button at 15 cents each, or in lots of 100 to party officials at 10 cents each.

Next week an extended report will be given of the work of the national organizers, all of whom report most encouragingly and enthusiastically of their receptions in the respective fields.

"DEPENDS ON THE MAN."

The Socialist: Will you kindly change my address from Fairhaven to Whatcom.

I was a wage-earner, but now I have a little ranch of my own. In four weeks I expect to be back at my old job as a wage-worker to finish paying for my little place. Can I be a good Socialist. I believe it is useless talk whether a wage-worker, a farmer or a man on a salary would make the best Socialist. It depends on the man. No man is a true Socialist who would let his own interest turn him one particle from a line of action that would help the cause. Yours fraternally,
A. D. JUDD.

"Depends on the Man," does it? We Socialists say it depends on the class. The Christians and the anarchists and Roosevelt say it depends on the man. Capitalists all say it depends on the man. But those who have studied human history scientifically, agree with Karl Marx, the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. The individual is the product of his environment. It is an egotistic fallacy that everything "depends on the man." Once you get the economic interpretation of history into your head, "the man" will not appear so important. Read "The Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels, 10 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, and "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Engels, 15 cents, same publishers.

THURSTON COUNTY CONVENTION POSTPONED.

To All Locals of the Socialist Party and all Unaffiliated Socialists in Thurston County, Washington.
You are hereby notified that a regular county convention has been called to meet at the Socialist Headquarters in the city of Olympia at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, September 19th, 1903.
The object of the meeting is the selection of officers and a full county central committee, consisting of one member from each Local, also to formulate plans for raising a campaign fund in order to conduct an educational campaign from now till the last vote is counted in November, 1904.
All locals are urged to attend in a body, and at least send regularly accredited delegates, laden with helpful suggestions.

Signed, J. R. GRANT,
C. V. BOONE, Co. Organizer,
Co. Secretary.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING 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 WINFOR,
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 WINFOR,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Postoffice Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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A graduate specialist does your work here—no youths or students allowed in the offices. Lady attendant always present.
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THE FAIR, Whatcom, 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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SECOND AVENUE AND PIKE STREET

STAPLES THAT YOU ALWAYS PAY FULL PRICE FOR WILL BE CUT

The store will be cleared of its stock as fast as cut prices and crowds of customers can take it away. Nothing reserved—everything will go.

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

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington.
Richard Winfor, 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 WINFOR,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Postoffice Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

TWENTY-FIVE WORD CONTEST

WHAT IS SOCIALISM? Send in your definition with 25 cents Subscription to "The Socialist"

SOCIALISM IN 25 WORDS.
The following completes our list of definitions for August. From those published last week and this week, we expect Comrades Curtis, Selbert and Moore, the Local Quorum of the Washington State Committee, to select the Best Ten to be republished next week.

For the month of September, the same offer holds good. We believe a good many excellent 25-word statements are locked up in some other heads. It is not so easy as you may think. It will clear up your thinking to try your hand.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is that every man should have a chance to work and get all he produces and that every child should get an education.

CLYMER STEELE, Seattle.
(9 years old.)

What is Socialism?

Eliminating the wage system, consequently no more wage workers. Establishing a system whereby all workers get what they produce.

ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Seattle.

What is Socialism?

It is a Law that will do away with all "profits" and give every one the full value of their work and work when wanted.

J. W. CROUCH,
13 1/2 E 8th St.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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?

Socialism is the abolition of capitalistic production and the institution of a collective mode of production and distribution, giving to all the full product of their labor.

F. L. SILL.

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.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is the final step in the solution of the problem of production and distribution by which all class lines and struggles are forever abolished.

F. L. SILL.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is the harmonizing of the discordant elements of society by abolishing private property with its conflicting interests, and making everything the collective property of the people.

F. L. SILL, Edmonds, Wash.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is the science that teaches the correct method of industrial and political national life. The antithesis of our present anarchistic (back of) method.

JOHN McSLARROW,
Porter, Wash.

What is Socialism?

A movement for the universal betterment of the individual, hence the community; with the cessation—not of class—but of class dissensions as a consequence.

W. WHELAN,
422 S 18th St., Omaha, Neb.

What is Socialism?

Emancipation of all mankind from exploitation through wages, rent, profit, interest; stopping mankind from advancing themselves at the expense of retarding any other man.

THOS. CROSTON,
Hoquiam, Wash.

What is Socialism?

The finest of the fine arts is fine human conduct—justice, concern for others, the avoidance of all injustice and wrong—that is Socialism.

BENN PITMAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

What is Socialism?

Belief that next step in economic development will be marked by abolition of every privilege whereby holder of wealth is empowered to compel tribute.

HERMAN LUEHMANN,
Helena, Mont.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is a condition of society where justice, equality, intelligence, and good will would rule, and where, consequently, poverty, ignorance, injustice, disease and crime would cease.

BENN PITMAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

What is Socialism?

Socialism means a condition under which real justice and equality prevails; economical independence and equal chances at education for everybody. No rich, no poor.

EDWARD W. ROSENTHAL,
Melville, L. I., New York.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is the foundation of a new and perfect social economy. It will revolutionize political economy by educational means, and be established by working class ballots.

JOHN D. ULRICH,
1212 Sharp Ave.,
Spokane, Wash.

What is Socialism?

Men to labor co-operatively, producing and distributing the means of livelihood; to be equal heirs to all good on earth in accord with nature's abundance.

CHARLES F. HUBER,
2001 Farnam St.,
Omaha, Neb.

What is Socialism?

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

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

M. H.,
San Diego, Cal.

What is Socialism?

A politico-scientific movement of the proletariat which aims to free itself from class exploitation by socializing the tools of wealth production.

M. H. SPANGLER,
Pt. Casey, Wash.

What is Socialism?

A divine conception of just equilibrium, in government administration, for the equal benefit of all the units of production.

THE WEST SHORE PHILOSOPHER,
Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C.

What is Socialism?

The social or collective ownership of those means that man must have access to in order to sustain and enjoy life to its fullest extent.

WM KOHL,
Ft. Casey, Wash.

What is Socialism?

An arrangement emancipating the public from speculation by practicing common collective ownership and democratic management of all industries upon which the public depend for services.

HON. DAN C. CRIDER,
La Vernia, Texas.

What is Socialism?

Liberty: Within limits of morals, religious precepts.
Equality: Legislation founded on Jus Humanum, upsetting Jus Romanum.

Fraternity: Establishment of the Commonwealth.
Humanity: Elimination of classes.

A. ESTIENNE,
67 Zabriske St.,
Jersey City, N. J.

What is Socialism?

A practical educational theory intended to put human affairs on the most equitable basis possible, resulting in the nearest approach to the "Brotherhood of Man."

ALES. C. CUMMINS,
Ferguson, B. C., Canada.

What is Socialism?

The doing unto others as you would be done by, in spirit and act, in statute and execution thereof, which ultimately in grand human brotherhood.

M. EVA WOOD.

What is Socialism?

It is Peace and good will to all man-

kind. And the co-operating together for the benefit of each other, without envy or selfishness.

GEO. S. KING,
Pt. Angeles, Wash.

What is Socialism?

1st. A "social philosophy" that treats of the laws—"Economic Determinism," "Class Struggle," "Surplus Value." 2nd. An international working class political movement. 3rd. A self-governing industrial democracy.

G. E. LIND,
56 Tell Court, Chicago.
(Late 22 year old Socialist candidate for alderman.)

What is Socialism?

"A more trustworthy housekeeper for society, who will ever guard the interests of all those that create and maintain the means to life and happiness."

JAS. LEHMANN.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is the equitable division and distribution of the products of labor among the producers; or shorter, plugging in the industrial hive from capitalistic yellow-jackets.

HATTIE F. HADLEY.

What is Socialism?

It is the organization of the working class into a class-conscious political party to strike at the ballot box to abolish the wage system.

L. W. LONGMIRE,
Yelm, Wash.

What is Socialism?

The reconstruction of our social and political system, restoring to the workers the tools of production and giving them the full benefit of what they produce.

L. W. LONGMIRE,
Yelm, Wash.

What is Socialism?

For the elevation of man, and the upbuilding of all institutions, that all may be benefited alike, in proportion to the amount of labor performed.

E. P. SMITH,
908 8th Ave.,
Helena, Mont.

What is Socialism?

Natural development of capitalistic industrialism and class struggle. Nation producing wealth co-operatively instead privately. People operating industries, benefiting all, thus stopping exploitation and inaugurating justice.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
Aberdeen, Wash.

What is Socialism?

The conscious necessity of reconstructing the prevailing economic, political, capitalistic system and the formation of "To the worker belongs the full product of his toil."

JOSEPH LEHMANN.

What is Socialism?

To organize the wage-workers into a political party for the purpose of capturing the powers of government in order to abolish production for profit and establish production for human use.

P. O. OLSEN.

POINTERS to Our Subscribers from the Circulation Man.

1. Be sure to send in your renewal at least one week before expiration. This will insure you from being pulled off the list.
2. When you send a renewal be sure always to state so. This will save us a lot of time and trouble.
3. Always write your name and address plainly as well as correctly.
4. When you change your residence be sure to state your former address. Your name is one among thousands, and we are too busy to stop and hunt for it.

Cut these pointers out and paste them in your hat. Follow them out to the letter and our work will be simplified considerably.

This week we received a postal subscription card, signed "L. H. Baum" but without any address whatever. As the card does not even bear a postmark we are utterly in the dark as to the identity of this subscriber.

We wish to call our readers' attention to the fact that our "Anniversary Edition" is already exhausted. In spite of the fact, that we printed more than double the regular issue, the supply has proved inadequate to the demand.

As we still continue to receive from all parts of the country, orders for

this edition, and as we are unable to fill them, we deem it necessary that the Comrades should know this.

This explanation will save us a lot of unnecessary correspondence and prevent you from being disappointed.

BEN PITMAN'S "SENTIMENTS."
All the prophets have sighed for a Social Paradise, here below; if Selfishness and Stupidity are the hindering Ogres, vote them down and establish Socialism.

The Trusts plead the advantages of concentration and economy in production. Establish Socialism and the people will economize in all necessities, and distribute at cost.

The Christianity of Jesus Christ was justice and concern for others;

that is Socialism, and Socialism asks for nothing beyond it.

"Peace and goodwill among men!" That is Socialism. Competition, Capitalism and Greed are human discords; hating the one we should vote for the other.

Ten thousand years of human struggle have culminated in Competition and Capitalism. Twenty years of intelligent voting will bring justice, goodwill, and a Cooperative Commonwealth. BENN PITMAN. (81 yrs)

Nominations are called for from Washington Locals for member of state committee to take the place of E. E. Martin, elected State Secretary. U. G. MOORE, Seattle.

WASHINGTON STATE SECRETARY



E. E. MARTIN, Our New State Secretary.

The new State Secretary, chosen by the Washington State Local Quorum, is Comrade E. E. Martin, printer, all-round laborer and "agitator," of Olympia. Born 1858 in northwestern Iowa, just previous to the Civil War, has grandparents being driven from Kentucky, or account of their abolition sentiments—every drop of his blood was heavily laden with hatred of Slavery in any form. His mother was drowned when he was five months old; his father enlisting shortly thereafter to help quell the Mexican border troubles, and not subsequently heard from, he was left to the tender (?) mercies of the world, and came up the way he went. Was twice turned out of doors in all the rigors of an Iowa midwinter, before reaching his teens.

Discovering a chance to come to the Pacific Coast, he "chored" in payment of passage in a "prairie schooner" to Boise, Idaho, in 1874. Had no educational opportunities (except that of stern experience) after thirteen; spent 10 years swinging a hoe and shovel in ditch, rock and river work, interspersed with farm labor; took a notion to brush up his handwriting somewhat, taking a complete course in penmanship and art in 1883-4.

Came to Spokane, Wash., in 1884, via Yellowstone National Park, on "the hurricane deck of a cayuse," some 1,200 miles; opened an art school which in 1887 "merged" in Spokane Business College. Just as it began to pay two things happened: sight was threatened, and he "bumped up" against a real, live Socialist, who turned the current of his thought for life. He saw that the sharp commercial drill only helped the sharpeners to exploit the weaklings—became dissatisfied and sold out in the early '90s, and went back to the garden.

He came to the Sound in '93, spending four years on Vashon Island and Seattle; came to Olympia to "take a peek" at the "Pop" legislature in 1897, his handwriting procured him a job as assistant journal clerk in the House, as it did later with State Supt. of Public Instruction, and the State Treasurer.

For the last few years he has endeavored to make it tropical for all the fake, freak and fraud political aggregations, be it Repr-Dem, or Popo-Plute. He went from the Republican party to the Prohibitionists, where he labored for years, thence to the Socialists, where he will remain until we win out or he—well, wears out.

FINE SHOWING.

National Secretary's Financial Report for August, 1903.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 1, 1903.

Received.

Alabama	10.00
Arkansas	5.55
Arizona	7.20
California	58.00
Colorado	40.00
Connecticut	15.00
Idaho	5.00
Illinois	100.00
Indiana	40.00
Iowa	18.95
Kansas	28.35
Kentucky	7.00
Massachusetts	50.00
Michigan	25.00
Minnesota	25.00
Missouri	25.00
Montana	29.65
New York	150.00
Ohio	75.00
Oregon	10.25
Pennsylvania	75.00
Texas	8.65
Washington	17.47
Total	\$826.07

From Locals in unorganized states—	
Delaware	5.00
Indian Territory	2.20
Louisiana	10.10
Maryland	3.50
Nevada	10.00
North Carolina	1.50
Tennessee	.20
Virginia	3.85
West Virginia	7.60
Wyoming	3.20
Washington, D. C.	2.00
Members at large	.20

Total for dues	\$875.42
Supplies	96.02
Special organizing fund	223.90
Donation California comrades to pay expenses to North Carolina meeting	44.20
Miscellaneous	24.00
Total receipts	\$1,263.54

Exchanged	1.00
Office Expense	19.88
Express	17.46
Office help	97.00
Postage	42.93
Printing	186.70
Stationery	8.25
Telegrams	14.96
Total	\$420.18

Salaries—	
William Mally	\$83.00
W. E. Clark, (5 wks.)	75.00
Office rent, (2 m'ths)	30.50
Acct. Chicago N.E.B.—	
Theodore Debs	40.00
A. S. Edwards	40.00
Acct. Springfield N.E.C.—	
C. H. Vall	40.00
Geo. J. Speyer	40.00
Exp. of Nat. Com. m'tg	44.20
Agitation & Organization—	
Ella Reeve Cohen	10.00
John Spargo	58.85
John M. Ray	25.00
M. W. Wilkins	25.00
Geo. H. Goebel	20.00
Geo. H. Bigelow	56.84
John C. Chase	29.86
John W. Brown	20.00
W. L. Dewart	20.00
Ben Hanford, on acct.	125.00
Ind. State Com.	15.00
Ill. State Com.	25.00
Conn. State Com.	10.00
Ohio State Com.	20.00
New York State Com.	40.00
Missouri State Com.	20.00
Florida State Com.	10.00
Iowa State Com.	15.00
Whitehead & Hoag, buttons	49.50
Agnes Wakefield, (Compiling Foreign notes)	10.00

Miscellaneous

Total expenses	\$1,415.43
Recapitulation	
Receipts for month	\$1,263.54
Aug. 1st. Balance	352.76
Total receipts	\$1,616.30
Total expended	\$1,415.43
Sept. 1st. Balance	200.87
WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary.	

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. Starting 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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5:10	Everett, Whatcom, Ham-	p m	11:30
8:10	Everett, Whatcom, New	a m	
	Westminster, Rockport	4:45	
	and Anacortes	p m	

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