

Join The Union
of Your Craft

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The Socialist

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER

A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Join The Party
of Your Class

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His Fear of Socialism

(Three million Socialist votes were cast in Germany this summer.)



SOCIALIST VICTORIES SPOIL HIS PLEASURES.

THE BALLET GIRL: "Your highness don't seem to enjoy the dance any more."

HIS HIGHNESS: "No, my girl, we aristocrats are dancing every day on a volcano."

From "Der Wahre Jacob."

We devote a good deal of our space this week to the reproduction of material which is of value to every member of the Socialist Party in Washington. The National and State Constitutions, the National and State platforms, should be within easy reach of every Socialist. We ought all to be familiar with our principles and our basis of organization. None should forget that we are now building a political party, destined, unless it fails of its mission, to do more for the world than any other organization in the world's history. Our principles without which we are useless and powerless, are stated in our platforms, and our tactics, without which our principles are inoperative, are contained in our Constitution and Resolutions. These are the accepted standards of the party and every Socialist should fight for them, so long as they remain our standards. Much of the criticism directed at "The Socialist," as claiming to be "always right," is really directed at these standard principles of the party to which we all belong and for which this paper invariably contends.

This morning's press dispatches contain a half column describing how the "secret service officers" who attend and surround the President of the U. S., arrested and searched a harmless Swede who visited Oyster Bay for the purpose of looking at Mr. Roosevelt, as a mere matter of curiosity. Just why a half column telegraphic dispatch should be devoted to revealing the foolishness of the secret service officers, was not apparent,

till we found these few words embedded in the middle of the empty account:

"After examining him thoroughly the officers were convinced that he was entirely harmless and that he was neither an anarchist nor a Socialist."

There you have it. That is the real reason for the dispatch which was given a front page scare head in the Seattle Republican daily, so that the innocent reader might gather the impression that Socialists are dangerous.

That is the cue of capital just now. It is itching to pass anti-Socialist laws but it dares not do it for fear of "public opinion." So the thing to do is to create a public sentiment, and one of the most effective ways is to throw in an insinuation like the above, just as if it was a matter of course that if the man were a Socialist he was not harmless.

In line with this process, we have noted some popular stories of late. For instance in "The Revelations of an International Spy," running in one of the monthlies, one number is devoted to showing "Who Really Killed King Humbert?" In an adroit manner, the author tells his readers in passing how he got on the track of the assassin by disguising himself as a "loafer" and joining the Socialists who "quickly recognized me as a likely convert and I allowed them to enroll me in one of the most advanced societies."

We sometimes wonder at the prevalence of ignorance concerning Socialism. But the thousands of readers

of these cheap stories are deliberately taught this false knowledge concerning Socialism. It is the capitalist game to discredit Socialists, in order to create a public sentiment to justify repressive measures in our legislatures.

Another method of the dailies is seen in the headlines of a Democratic paper in Seattle over a dispatch from Berlin concerning the Dresden Congress. "DISPUTES DISRUPT SOCIALISM." "INTERNAL DISSENSION DIVIDES THE GERMAN PARTY INTO TWO FACTIONS."

And here are some of the statements of the despatch itself, of course sent out by the capitalist news agencies in Germany.

"There are two well-defined factions in the party and the fight for supremacy becomes more and more bitter daily. The older members are for the most part irremediable extremists, and refuse even to consider propositions to reorganize the party. Opposed to them are the revisionists, who would like to shake off the absurdities of revolutionary Socialism and become more and more a party of reform. The old element still believes that society as it now exists will one day come to an end, and that the ideal Socialist state will rise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes."

"The revisionists are practical and when they get control of the party, which is likely to be soon, they will probably attain some much-needed reforms, as they are

much more ready to make a deal with any party that will further their ends, and are thinking more about social legislation than about red flags and the extolling of the rights of labor."

To be sure, the wish is father to the thought. If these "absurdities of revolutionary Socialism" could only be "shaken off," then indeed "reforms" and "deals with any party" would follow and instead of "extolling the rights of labor" as now, International Socialism would become a harmless weather vane conforming to every opportunist wind.

The fact is German Socialism rejected the opportunist, revisionist, unrevolutionary proposals by so decisive a majority that the capitalist dailies omitted to report it and we shall have to wait for the exact figures till we get the German Socialist papers, as we cannot yet afford cablegrams.

The party is practically a unit for working class Socialism, and that is why it is dangerous to the capitalist class. "The party has reached a remarkable height of prosperity in all respects," says this very despatch. Why? How? By following Marxian tactics for the last 30 years. And is such success by such tactics a reason for forsaking these tactics now? As a German writer recently said, "After Bonaparte's victory at Austerlitz, did anyone advocate the abandonment of Napoleonic tactics?"

The same whining tone is found in the German opportunist's writings as we find in that sort here in America. It is astonishing how the language of the opponents of the class struggle basis of the party seems as if spoken by the same mouth, whether in Germany or America. They appeal for "brotherliness" and at the same breath call us bad names. On the other hand, we Scientific Socialists point to the unparalleled success of our tactics where they have been best adhered to and urge the utter impotence of mere sentimental appeals. It is the middle class theorists in our own ranks who are our worst enemies.

President Roosevelt's restoration of Miller, the bookbinder, to his place in the Government service at Washington, against the protest of the unions, is causing much talk. All the capitalist dailies, Republican and Democratic alike, agree with the President. Their main argument is that the Government cannot recognize any class. But that is precisely what the President does. He refuses to recognize the working class and thereby recognizes its opponents, the capitalist class. There is no neutrality in this conflict. He is either for us or against us. He who is not with us is against us. To "recognize the union" would be to recognize the fact that disunited, treated as individuals, the working men are helpless, and therefore have the right to combine in order to secure their rights. But that would be to surrender the whole capitalist contention and to give the workers the key to victory. Of course, the President of the U. S. being a representative of capital, is not going to help Labor win even the small advantage of higher wages and shorter hours.

OUR NEXT ISSUE WILL CONTAIN A STRONG ARTICLE ON "WHO PAY THE TAXES?" BY NATIONAL ORGANIZER M. W. WILKINS. IT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY ONE WHO THINKS HE KNOWS IT ALL.

"SOCIALISM GOES SLOW."

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 14, 1903. Seattle Socialist:

"Dear Comrade—As my subscription has expired I will ask you to discontinue 'The Socialist.' I dislike internal contentions and I can't approve of your tactics generally. I would suggest that you join the Social Labor Party."

I am sorry that you debase your logic and brilliancy by continuing discussions, desiring to be the whole thing, etc.

I am rural mail carrier on Route 2 out of Walla Walla and you may bet I am scattering Socialism. I have Bellamy's and others in good binding continually loaned. I take eight copies of Wilshire's and about forty copies of other papers. But I want to tell you Socialism goes slow: It's hard to impress it upon the people by even harmonious tactics. Fraternally,
A. L. McFARLANE.

Do you know why "Socialism goes slow" in your vicinity?

Because it is a community of well-to-do farmers, who have considerable to lose besides "their chains."

Tell us how many wage laborers you have tried to make into Socialists.

But then you are hardly the one to work among the wage laborers, with your Bellamy idealism, and your rejection of "The Socialist" because it fights for the wage workers' interests and because it dares to criticize those who do not agree with International Socialism.

You are a fair type of the idealistic "Socialists." You are always accusing us and calling us names. All you are able to see in our honest arguments in favor of the universally recognized Socialist policy, that which is embodied in our national platform, is a "desire to be the whole thing, etc." You discredit our motives instead of meeting our reasoning.

Are you not a wage worker yourself? Then throw away your old methods and try the appeal to the workers' interests. Possibly Socialism will not go so slow.—Ed.

Chillicothe, Mo., Sept. 16, 1903.

You have no doubt noticed the large amount of space the metropolitan press has been giving to the division among German Socialists. They have been saying that the opportunist element, led by Bernstein, and the younger group would throw down and relegate to the rear Bebel and the radicals and adopt a moderate program and become a great liberal party by suppressing or cutting out entirely all ultimate demands. They have not hesitated to represent Bebel as an autocrat equally as obnoxious as the emperor himself. They have represented the brilliant son of William Leibknecht as siding with Bernstein. In the fact of all this it is with elation that I notice that at Dresden congress yesterday Bernstein acknowledged that he would be defeated five to one by Bebel and the ultra radicals. In the face of this significant action will this same subsidized press insist upon representing the German Socialist movement as a moderate reform party.

Let every Socialist in the world be elated at this grand rally of the revolutionary Socialists of Germany. It should influence every one of us to fight against every effort for compromise and warn us against our greatest danger, the subtle enemy within our ranks who comes to us a friend only to betray us with a Judas kiss.

WM. L. GARVER.

NO MORE CARTOON ISSUE

Seattle Socialist.

Dear Comrades:—Your issue of August 30th was delayed, and has just reached me. If you have a hundred copies of this issue I wish you would send them to me at once. Would enclose money in payment, but am doubtful about you having the papers.

THIS "CARTOON" ISSUE IS CERTAINLY THE BEST THING I HAVE EVER SEEN IN THAT LINE. IT OUGHT TO MAKE THE SCALES DROP FROM THE EYES OF THE WAGE SLAVE. SUCCESS TO YOU. Fraternally
F. L. ROBINSON.

We have orders for thousands of this issue beyond our ability to fill. The demand has been so great, however, that we contemplate an edition somewhere about Thanksgiving, on similar lines, to our "Birthday Edition." We cannot afford, however, to furnish it at one-half cent a copy, like the last. We lost money on that deal. If the comrades want to order our "Thanksgiving Edition" at one cent a copy, send in your orders at once and enclose the cash. It will be like the last, a POSTER AND WINDOW EDITION.

Where Capital Comes From.

Marx spent his life to make clear where capital is got. He took this capitalist system of the manufacture and exchange of commodities, looking so innocent and defended by its apologists, the political economists, as a work of nature, good and perpetual, and he discovered, by an uncontroverted analysis, as scientific as Darwin's similar work in the domain of Biology, exactly where and how wealth was created and accumulated. He pointed out, with a terrible precision, that there is just one place, and only one, where the creator of wealth loses the wealth he creates.

We all know now that Labor produces all wealth though some capitalist economists still refuse to admit that bottom thesis. And we know, too, that Labor loses about all the wealth it produces: it is evident enough that Labor is poor.

The Exact Point of Robbery.

Now the question of questions is this, where, just where, exactly where, does he lose the wealth he creates? This one question, Marx, and Marx alone, has answered. No one else has used the term "Surplus Value" and no one else has demonstrated the fact expressed in that term.

Surplus Value means the wealth extracted from the proletarian in the wage process. This is the central fact of the capitalist system, that, when the proletarian sells his labor power for his "wages" and performs his day's work, he contributes unpaid labor to his employer and that unpaid labor is the source of the modern Croesus fortunes.

Analysis of Capital.

That sounds very simple and elementary. It is simple and elementary. So is the fact expressed in the law of gravitation, but it took thousands of years to find it out.

The processes of exchange on the market are very complex and perplexing. The man who sells a watch or buys a coat, knows no more about the laws that control the markets of the world than a baby understands the movements of a locomotive. Banks and money and foreign markets and panics and tariffs and riches are all a part of a great mysterious process to the average man. It seems to him that some men are rich and others poor by direction of fate or providence. "The poor ye have always with you," is the highest law he knows.

Marx Laid Bare the Heart.

Now Karl Marx was the first to tear aside this veil of ignorance which rested over modern history and show just how it all came about.

The heart of this modern capitalist system, the secret, central law of iniquity, the spot where the great fortunes and the little fortunes are made, lies in the payment of wages.

This is all elementary, primer-like, to the student of Marx. But when many Socialists overlook it and its practical bearing, it is time to reaffirm it in all its simplicity.

A Simple Illustration.

To illustrate: A man has a fishing boat and tackle. He goes out alone and catches, say, 20 salmon in the rich waters of Puget Sound. He sells these 20 salmon for "two bits" apiece, and so gets \$5 for his day's work. But he has boat room and tackle for two men. He stops at the wharf where ten men sit in the sun cracking their heels together. He hires one of these unemployed men, the cheapest he can get. One of them contracts for a dollar day, barely enough to keep him alive. The other nine stand ready if he refuses, and he sells his labor power for one dollar a day. With this man's help our salmon fisher catches twice as many fish, 40 in all. He sells them for \$10 and pays his wage worker the dollar agreed upon, leaving himself nine dollars instead of the five he had when he worked alone.

Where did he get the extra four dollars? Who created that extra four dollars' value for him?

That is easy. His wage-worker, of course. He paid one dollar for the use of his labor power for ten hours, but his labor itself was worth to him five dollars. That is, he got four dollars' worth of labor out of that laborer without paying him anything for it. In fact, he robbed him of four dollars in one day.

Where Fortunes Are Made.

Now then, what Marx has proved is this, that always in this wage system, this capitalist system, that same robbery goes on. He proves, as a matter of hard fact, that these enormous fortunes of modern times, have been got, and are being got, by means of this wage robbery. That Salmon Boat was not capital until the second man was hired. The owner of the boat could never get very rich by means of his own labor at \$5 a day. But enough that boat to a "Salmon Combine," with wharves and vessels and "canneries" and seines and fishing grounds, with thousands of wage-laborers, and how long will it take our capitalist to make his fortune?

A Little Sum.

Let us calculate a bit. For this is the central fact of modern capitalist production we are dealing with—or else the work of Karl Marx was not a scientific elucidation of facts.

So let us make a little calculation. Suppose the Salmon Combine employs Five Thousand men at Two Dollars a day. It pays them then Ten Thousand Dollars a day in wages. But mark, it also robs them of an equal sum at least. Those men work half the day to produce the value of their two dollars in wages and then they go right on working the other half day for nothing, producing Two Dollars more value which the employing capitalist takes for himself. That is what Marx called "Surplus Value" and it is the prime source of Rich Men.

Another Little Sum.

Here are Ten Thousand Dollars a day got for nothing, unpaid labor, out of those Five Thousand men. If they get it for one hundred days only, that makes a Million Dollars got for nothing, robbed from the men who created it.

We are speaking now of the general law, the one great fact and place of exploitation. We are not noting exceptions or details. It is important for the present argument to make clear the one central fact of capitalist production, namely, that the injustice, the expropriation, the capture of the workers' product, occurs in the payment of wages.

Still Another.

Now make one big calculation based on Census Bulletin No. 150. There are about Five Million wage earners engaged in manufactures (not including railroads or mines). They are paid about twenty-five hundred millions in annual wages, or 500 dollars each. By our Marxian law of Surplus Value, they are deprived of a certain sum over and above their wages, according to our supposition, at least an equal sum of labor not paid for, wealth produced for nothing, appropriated, stolen by the holders of capital. That is, twenty-five hundred millions was captured in one year by the capitalist class from the proletariat.

The actual facts are worse. Stated in this report, the net value of the products of these Five Millions of proletarians was about nine thousand millions. Subtracting their wages, twenty-five hundred millions, would leave a Surplus Value, riches not paid for, of at least Six Thousand Millions in the one year of 1900.

It is this SIX THOUSAND MILLIONS which the wage-working class, the true proletariat, engaged in manufactures alone, was compelled to deliver up to the capitalist class in one year for nothing, not a cent paid for it, it was this enormous amount of wealth that made your trust magnates and will continue to make them so long as a proletariat remains.

The ABC of Socialism

The Socialist party, in National convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society in two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers.

The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois Public Ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No

part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing of the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movement as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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Socialism and Trades Unionism

The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901:

The trade union movement and independent political action 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 Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces today, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade 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.

The two following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, 1903:

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

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.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

Anti-Fusion Resolutions

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement.

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organizations.

The ABC of Socialism

As Seen in Washington.

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

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

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

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of production and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.
9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.
10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.
11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this State in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.
12. In conclusion, we appeal to all working men to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice: TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name.

Section 1. The name of this party shall be The Socialist Party of Washington, and it shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America.

Article II.—State Committee.

Section 1. There shall be a State Committee, composed of nine members, at least three of whom shall be residents of the place selected for state headquarters, elected at the annual state convention for the term of one year. Said three members shall act as a local quorum, transacting all business of the State Committee, subject to referendum of said committee.

Sec. 2. Officers Not Members of Committee. The State Committee shall elect a Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, Organizer and other officers or assistants necessary to carry on the work, but the Secretary and Organizer shall not be members of the State Committee, but employed by them.

Sec. 3. The State Committee shall represent the party of this state in its relations to the national organization, organize, grant and revoke charters to Locals, call state conventions, receive reports from Locals, arrange circuits for speakers, sell and distribute Socialist literature, file tickets nominated at state conventions and carry on a general propaganda work in the state. It shall report semi-monthly to the national committee and publish monthly a financial report, together with the proceedings of its meetings. The State Committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ. Vacancies in the State Committee shall be filled by a general vote of the members in the state upon nominations made by the Locals.

Sec. 4.—The National Committeeman shall be elected for the term of one year.

Article III.—Locals.

Section 1. A Local shall consist of five or more persons believing in the principles of revolutionary Socialism, and holding a charter from the State Committee. The officers of a Local shall consist of an organizer, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary. They shall be elected the first week in January and July, for the term of six months. Officers elected at any other time shall serve only for the unexpired term. Local secretaries shall keep the State Secretary fully informed as to the names and addresses of local officers, and shall report to the State Committee the general condition of the local on the 15th of each month on blanks provided for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Dues—Locals shall pay to the State Committee each month, on or before the 15th, a sum equal to 10 cents for each member in good standing, such money to be raised as the local sees fit. By good standing it is meant that a local shall not be in arrears over thirty days.

Sec. 3. Any member not in good standing shall take no part in the official proceedings of the party.

Article IV.—Headquarters.

Section 1. The location of State headquarters shall be decided by the annual convention.

Article V.—Limitation of Members, Etc.

Section 1. No member shall accept or retain any office or position, elective or appointive, at the hands of any other than the Socialist Party; except such as may be secured through competitive civil service examinations.

Sec. 2. Any member advocating fusion with any party or faction not representing revolutionary Socialism shall, upon sufficient evidence being presented to the entire State Committee, be expelled by a majority vote of said body.

The appeal from this decision must be for a referendum vote, to secure which a majority of the Local of which he is a member, or two members of the State Committee.

Sec. 3. No person shall become a member of this party who does not sever all connection whatsoever with the capitalist parties.

Sec. 4. Pledge of Members.—All applicants for membership shall subscribe to the following pledge:

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; and I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party."

Sec. 5. Any member accepting nomination for any office shall be required to sign and deposit his blank resignation, with the state, county or district party organization from which he receives his nomination, said resignation to become effective immediately upon its presentation.

Sec. 6. No member of the Socialist Party shall be nominated for any political office, unless said person has been a member of the party for at least one year, provided that said restrictions shall not apply to Locals less than a year old.

Sec. 7. No member shall be eligible to hold two or more offices within the gift of the Socialist Party at one and the same time.

Sec. 8. All applicants for membership in this party shall be put on probation for three months. (Rejected by the Referendum vote.)

Article VI.—County Organization.

Section 1. Any county containing at least four Locals may proceed to organize a county organization by the election of a county committee, to be composed of one committeeman from each Local, county organizer and such other officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. Locals in organized counties shall pay their dues to their county treasurer, who shall pay the same to the state treasurer.

Article VII.—Section 1.

(Basis of Representation.)

This representation (for delegates to state convention) shall be based on the average number of members in the Local in good standing for a period of at least three months prior to the date of said convention.

Article VIII.—Amendments and Initiative and Referendum.

Section 1. Any question involving a change in this constitution, a question of party tactics, the official act of any state, county or municipal official of the Socialist Party or his removal from office, the calling of special state conventions, or any other party matter shall be submitted to a party vote if called for by five Locals or by two members of the State Committee.

Sec. 2. All questions calling for a referendum vote shall be submitted by the State Committee without comment.

Sec. 3. All acts of State Convention shall be properly arranged paragraph by paragraph by the State Secretary and submitted within ten days from adjournment of said convention to a Referendum vote of the entire party membership, who shall vote "No" or "Yes" on each paragraph of said acts.

RESOLUTIONS.

On Salaries.

Resolved, That salary of regular organizers and speakers engaged by State Committee be limited to three dollars a day and two dollars a day expenses.

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.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., August 1st, 1901.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in States where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

ARTICLE II.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Section 1. There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from each organized State or Territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from the membership of the locality of the seat of the committee.

Section 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the States or Territories which they respectively represent by referendum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years, and they shall take their seats in the month of January.

Section 3. This committee shall meet in a regular session not oftener than once a year. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of members of such committee.

Section 4. Expenses of the National Committeemen in attending meetings shall be paid from the national treasury.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

Section 1. The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary; to represent the party in all national and international affairs; to organize unorganized States and Territories; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party; to submit questions to referendum; to receive semi-annual reports from the State committees and to make reports to national conventions.

ARTICLE IV.

LOCAL QUORUM.

Section 1. The National Committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the National Secretary as the National Committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the National Committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time by the National Committee. On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vote.

Section 2. The Local Quorum of the next National Convention shall be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky.—Referendum adopted in spring of 1903.

Section 2. Any member of the National Committee not a member of the local quorum may require the National Secretary to submit to a vote of the whole National Committee questions as to the removal of the local committee or the National Secretary; also, or its consideration any part of the work of the National Secretary or of the local committee or any business belonging to the National Committee.

ARTICLE V.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Section 1. The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee; his term of office to be for one year, to begin on the first day of February of each year, beginning with the year 1902. The National Secretary shall be subject to removal at the committee's discretion.

Section 2. The National Secretary shall be in communication with the members of the National Committee, the officers of the organized States and Territories and with members in unorganized States and Territories. The National Secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand dollars annually.

Section 3. The National Secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same to all party organizations in such way as the National Committee shall direct.

ARTICLE VI.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 1. Each State or Territory may organize in such way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

Section 2. A State or Territory shall be deemed organized and represented at least ten local organizations of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each State or Territory so organized shall receive a charter.

Section 4. In States and Territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such State or Territory respectively, the State or Territorial organization shall have sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such State or Territory, and the National Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State or Territorial organizations. (An amendment to this section was adopted, allowing the National Committee to send speakers to a Local at the special request of said Local. We cannot find a copy of it.—Ed.)

Section 5. The State committees shall make semi-annual reports to the National Committee concerning the membership, financial condition and general standing of the party.

Section 6. The State committees shall pay to the National Committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

ARTICLE VII.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters shall be located at Omaha, Neb. (Adopted by Referendum, spring of 1903.) But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the National Committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different States.

ARTICLE IX.

REFERENDUM.

Section 1. All acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

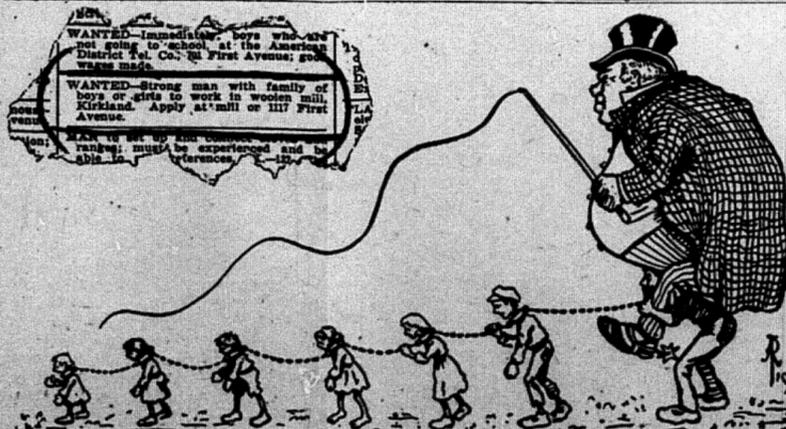
Section 2. All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment.

ARTICLE X.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The basis of representation in any national convention shall be by States, each State being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing.

A Team of Young Americans



WANTED—Immediate boys who are not going to school at the American District Tel. Co., 211 First Avenue; good wages made.

WANTED—Strong man with family of boys or girls to work in wooden mill, Kirkland. Apply at mill or 1117 First Avenue.

MAN to set up and complete range; must be experienced and able to do the work.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

THE BEST TEN ANSWERS.

The Committee's Award and Comment. State of Washington Shows Up Well. Competition for September Still Open. Conditions:—25-cent Subscription to "The Socialist," New or Renewal, Entitles To One Definition.

THE AWARD.

The undersigned, appointed to select the best ten definitions of Socialism appearing in The Socialist, recognize that this is a question upon which much a difference of opinion is likely to exist.

In selecting this list we have been guided by two rules. First—No definition was accepted which refers merely to the results of Socialism. For example, the following dictionary definition: "A doctrine of Society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of humanity than that which has hitherto prevailed" might be claimed by Theosophy, Prohibition, Single Tax, Dowism or any other movement which stands or claims to stand for a better state of affairs. This and some others of the published definitions would give an ignorant person no idea whatever of the real nature of the Socialist movement.

Second—A definition to be accepted must contain some of the principles of modern Socialism. We do not consider that any one of the ten selected contains all these principles. On the other hand a number of those not selected were quite good, some especially containing points worthy of considerable thought.

The following are the ten selected, not arranged, however, according to their merit. We leave this to the reader.

U. G. MOORE,
J. D. CURTIS.

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?

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,
Ft. Casey, Wash.

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?

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,
Seattle.

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?

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?

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?

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?

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 a class-conscious political movement of the property-less class to abolish capital (Marx's definition) and to give to every worker all he produces.

HATTIE W. TITUS,
Seattle.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Le Roy, Red Cloud, Bartley, Thurston and Schuyler have been added to list of stations making a total to date, of 32 lecture stations.

Comrade B. McCaffrey was sent out to lecture along route No. 2, beginning at Fremont, Sept. 15th.

Comrade A. L. A. Schiermeyer, of Local Lincoln, will take a lecture tour along Route No. 2.

Comrades in Florence are becoming very active, having engaged several speakers, and are taking steps to build a good organization there.

Comrades Hyland and Clark will speak in Benson Sept. 26th, and will undoubtedly speak to a large audience as the meeting will be well advertised.

J. ALFRED LA BILLE,
Chairman Press Committee.

LOCAL OMAHA NEWS.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1903.

A regular mass meeting was held Wednesday, Sept. 9th. Comrades, where were you? Arouse! are you going to wait for ideal weather to usher in the new freedom? The enemy are busy erecting the ramparts. We must likewise be equally alert. It is always

the unexpected happens. "The time is rotten ripe for change."

The next mass meeting, for which this notice will serve, will be Oct. 14th and the 28th. Now remember the date. Every second and fourth Wednesday of the month. You must come to the mass meeting if you are a member of the organization. It is your first duty. Neglect this and you neglect your whole duty to Socialism. It is the basis of all work for the movement in the concrete. All readers of "The Socialist" in Omaha (and the state as well when visiting the city) whether members of the organization or not, should turn out and listen to the discussion of organization and tactics of Socialism.

Comrades Fowler and Latimer, late publishers of "The Liberator," were visitors at Omaha en route to the east. They were present at the mass meeting and made short talks on the progress of the movement in the states through which they passed thus far—Montana, especially, came in for much praise. They thought that the Socialist Party could carry Montana in 1904. Comrades Fowler and Latimer held agitation meetings in Omaha and South Omaha, and we have Comrade

SOCIALIST SNAP SHOTS AND SUGGESTIONS

By a Snowed-Under State Secretary.

Dear Comrades:—Your new Secy-Treas. who has rather reluctantly tackled a job several sizes too large for him, is "a new hand at the bellows," and sincerely trusts that the ever-increasing army of Comrades throughout the state will be patient for yet a little while—taking into account Comrade U. G. Moore's recent illness, his close shave in evading the grip of the "Grim Monster" thro' a long siege of pneumonia, brought on by exposure and overwork; the enforced drafting into the service of substitute, J. D. Curtis, (already burdened with more labor than he could properly perform,) and by methods that would have given Teddy, the strenuous, points in carrying out his new military law, yet in which place he has served faithfully to his personal sacrifice.

Coupled with this, the complete transfer of the office to a "green hand," necessitates a small sample of suffrage on your part, at least until he can familiarize himself with the main features of the work. Hence, as Pat so pertinently put it, "Be aisy, Moike, an' if yez kant be aisy, plaz be ez aisy as ye kin," until the—I hope not distant day—when I can comfortably "get my hand in" and have mastered the more difficult feat of keeping my foot out, in most matters pertaining to the business of the office. If a personal word is in order, allow me to say that your humble servant is from the rank and file—in fact called "very rank" by the capitalist class generally; with which some of the "middlin'" class Socialists have heartily acquiesced.

He is an entire stranger to "blled shirts, stiff dickeys and stand-up collars;" a firm believer in comfort versus so-called "culchaw;" neither smokes, "chaws," puzzles nor gambles; aims to eat as often as once a day—if he can produce the price—and he usually can; has never been a victim of the gout or the "grip"—except that of present prosperity; wouldn't give thirty cents a dozen for political "moseses" to lead the working class from wage slavery to the oratorical heights of opportunism. His pet precept to one and all will be:

GET BUSY!

Am willing to do "overtime" to advance the cause in general, but it will always be "my busy day," without a second to spare, when asked to enter factional fights. Don't ask it, Comrades. The true enemy is obstructing our advance. Aim straight ahead!

In the conduct of this office of over work and underpay, shall earnestly hope for your helpful thought and encouraging word—if you think it merited—or your Comrade-like, consistent criticism at the slightest error. None are perfect, and I trust that my manifold mistakes may always be of the head, rather than the heart. Will "Jest do my best an' leave the rest."

Suggestions for the good will always be in order, and most thankfully received. Let me feel your warm heart-thought at all times, along the line of our concerted, consecrated labor for

THE SELF-EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS

from the galling bondage of industrial slavery—thus allowing each and all to hinder not, but help, toward ushering in the dawn

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

Send in any telling news note that would be of general information or inspiration to the Comrades of State or Nation, and I will endeavor to give it a wider hearing.

As your State Secy-Treas. I feel keenly the weight of responsibility—

accepting its untried burdens with sober, (at times fearful) humbleness. Shall endeavor to serve the great cause we all revere, with hand, head and heart; devoting my entire time and energy to the work—literally coining my life into the common treasury of our International movement—desiring to see our loved "Evergreen State" lead the van, in vote per population, in 1904 and all subsequent elections. I confidently expect your heartfelt sympathy and co-operation in all particulars pertaining to its achievement.

The Secretary's office being the "Hello, Central," station—the heart of the party—so to speak, let each strand of the many-fold cable that terminates at this desk, be kept warm with helpful, kindly suggestions, with "that charity which suffereth long and is kind." By so doing, am confident that marvelous results may be readily reached.

SCATTER VOTE-MAKING LITERATURE.

As our propaganda work must be mainly carried on with the widespread dissemination of vote-making literature, this office will carry a goodly and varied supply, and I trust that you can co-operate fully and freely in this world-wide, gigantic campaign of industrial and economic education.

From our view point the ideal vote-making time is from now till September, 1904; for after the Slameestwin corpse—parties of capitalism start their red-fire campaigns of bombast, brass bands and buncombe, we can do little effective work; hence let us improve the solid year immediately facing us. Dimes spent now, may do more than dollars later.

Tender that "straddling the fence" friend of yours a telling booklet, suited to his condition, and he may quietly and quickly, or, at least gradually and grumblingly climb down on our side. A little reading and thinking, will certainly convince him that the fence is constructed of "thick-set" barbed wire, and he may puncture his pajamas.

Occasional lectures awaken the mentally lazy one, but if you can get the indifferent ones to investigating, by placing something attractive in their way that will fully rouse them to the gravity of the situation, they will soon grasp the line and pull with instead of against us. At least give it one good trial. Printed words always tell the same story—in the same way. Lecturers may disagree upon technicalities and confuse the new convert. A booklet of 32 pages will be mailed to one and all, (for postage to cover mailing), entitled

WHAT TO READ ON SOCIALISM.

Giving a brief description of 100 or more books, pamphlets, etc., and conveying an idea of the contents of each. Discounts of 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. will be allowed from retail price to Locals or Comrades ordering in quantities. Please push this matter in your Locals.

Every Local should consider itself responsible, not only for its immediate neighborhood, but also for that mill, or mine, logging, or "bolt-camp" adjacent—for the unorganized neighborhood town or village. We are in more senses than one our brother's keeper; so up, and at it!

Realizing like the New England hen that was given seventeen eggs to hatch, that I have got to "spread myself" to handle the rapidly increasing correspondence, etc., I must ask each and all to get possessed with the same idea of "spreading yourselves"—widen your sphere of usefulness; "swarm" out of your Local hive and start a new Local "any old place."

Capitalist employers will see to it that workers will be shifted so as to compel

WORKINGMEN TO LOSE THEIR VOTES

In the coming and subsequent elections, hence it behooves every Socialist to secure one or more votes in his stead, should uncertain employment send him adrift, in search of a new master, shortly preceding election time. Hold your residence if possible, Comrades. See to it that all Socialists are registered, and that accurate naturalization papers are secured for that indifferent foreign friend of yours.

These are a few of the myriad methods of making our work more effective. Get your own "thinking cap" on and go down the line for other valuable measures that will tell for the future.

TO LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND SECRETARIES.

You can easily see the position in which I am placed, and the absolute necessity of lightening the burden at this end of the line. That the working machinery be as frictionless as possible, the general welfare conserved in every case, business of both Local and State facilitated, your orders promptly and properly filled, your needs supplied at the right time, it is absolutely essential that your reports be accurate and prompt. You are on the ground and know how it is. Let everything sent to this office be complete and concise. Dilatory dragging reports bespeak carelessness and want of zeal. Let us have none of it in Washington Socialistic work.

Before flooding this office with questions, consult our National and State Constitution and Platforms, such Socialist literature as may be available—which coupled with that hard, horse-sense that Socialists possess—and often use—will doubtless "dig up" the answer and find yourself strengthened thereby.

In your correspondence, be extremely careful to write plainly and state exactly what you desire, and just how remittances—if sent—are to be applied. Be especially painstaking as to giving your address, P. O. Box or street number, if you have such, as well as your official position. In each and every letter names of persons and places should be especially plain.

This will take but an extra moment of your time, and may avoid multiplied letters and weeks of waiting. Forethought and perfect penmanship saves bushels of blunders and blasphemy.

On every occasion possible get the correct name and address of every avowed or silent Socialist—also those who appear to lean that way; as well as those who openly express their disgust with existing conditions; designating each carefully; together with their political proclivities, and forward a copy to this office. Send a duplicate list to our National and Party papers and ask them to mail sample copies. A single Socialist paper has at times accomplished wonders.

SCATTER SOCIALIST SEED THOUGHT.

Subscribe for yourself, and urge others to support this and other party papers. None of the proprietors or publishers are millionaires. Patronize their advertisers and allow them immunity from the angry creditor—I once had a \$500 newspaper experience and know how sweet sympathy seems.

Lastly keep me posted as to your Local's needs and doings. Push out literature; keep on vigorously agitating, educating and organizing, and the day will soon be ours. Hoping to soon be able to push the work, instead of being pushed by it, I am

Yours for service,
E. E. MARTIN,
Phone Black 7456. State Sec.-Treas.
(1016 Stewart St., Seattle, Wash.)

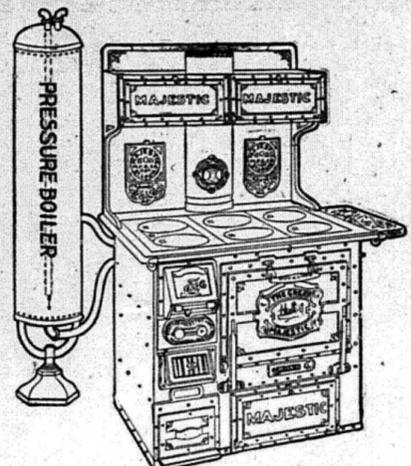
LOCAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

WILKINS' TOUR.

Whatcom Sept. 23-24
Blaine Sept. 25-26
Lynden Sept. 27
Northwood Sept. 28
Sumas Sept. 29
Licking Sept. 30
Clippert Oct. 1
Woolley Oct. 2
Lyman Oct. 3
Cokedale Oct. 4
Big Lake Oct. 5

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We extract teeth without pain. We fill teeth without pain. We crown teeth

WITHOUT PAIN



Our double suction, adhesive plate stay in place in the mouth.

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GOLD FILLINGS, pure\$1.00
GOLD CROWNS, 22k\$5.00
FULL SET TEETH\$5.00

Bridge work a specialty. Our ten-year guarantee is good. A graduate specialist does your work here—no youths or students allowed in the offices. Lady attendant always present.

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Brown Dental Company, 713 First Avenue

Parlors 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Union Block, one door south of MacDougall-Southwick Co. Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, till 1 p. m.

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EVERYTHING PURCHASED FROM THE FORMER OWNERS

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THE HUB

PIONEER SQUARE.

OPP. THE TOTEM POLE

419 PIKE STREET

TEL. MAIN 933

Pike Street Pharmacy

We expect your trade not merely because this advertisement appears here, but because we attend to your wants promptly and thoroughly. Drugs and Toilet Articles at Reasonable Prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

SOCIALIST NEWS

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19, 1903. Special Organizing Fund. The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

| | |
|---|----------|
| An Evanston, Ill., Comrade..... | \$2.00 |
| Victor L. Berger..... | 5.00 |
| Thirteenth Ward Branch, Local Milwaukee, Wis..... | 5.60 |
| Previously reported..... | 974.02 |
| Total..... | \$984.62 |

The support given to the Special Organizing Fund during the past few weeks justifies renewed attention upon the part of Comrades everywhere. The organizing work has but just begun in unorganized states, and conditions are such that for some time the national headquarters will be looked to to conduct this work with practically little or no assistance from the unorganized territory itself.

Particularly is this true of the South where the poverty and the long distances to be covered, make organizing exceedingly difficult and expensive. An examination of the financial reports of the national organizers show that in the states already organized the expense upon the national office is considerably below that of the organizers in unorganized states. This cannot be avoided, but Comrades who are anxious to see organizing work done in the latter states should take this into consideration.

Comrades should also remember that the time to organize for the campaign of next year is now. Given the merited support of the Socialists at large, the organizing fund can be kept in a condition which will enable every section of the country to finally receive attention. Despite many obstacles the work of Ray and Goebel in the South is manifesting itself in new Locals. The former has just organized four in North Carolina, and Goebel got the same number in Virginia and Tennessee. Wilkins is doing such good work in Washington that the Comrades there want to keep him indefinitely. Bigelow is doing well in Kansas and McKee will undoubtedly strengthen the movement in Arizona. Comrades Toole in Maryland and Adams in North Carolina can be depended upon to show good results from their work.

All this should show the Comrades the financial responsibility thrown upon this office, in the attempt to organize the various states. It is uphill work, but it will finally count, though the cost now may be great. What is needed is for every Socialist in the United States to contribute his or her mite to the organizing fund. The work cannot stop now, it must go forward until every state is organized for the battle of 1904.

Send all contributions to the undersigned, and acknowledgment will be made in the Weekly Bulletin, which is published by nearly every Socialist paper.

The new gold rimmed buttons are going out fast, notwithstanding that the press announcement has only been made a few days. The fourth order for ten thousand of the plain buttons has also been placed. The former sell for 15 cents apiece in quantities less than 100, and the latter for one cent each to party officials and two cents to individuals. Local secretaries can order direct from their state secretaries and others from the national secretary, Socialist Party, McCague Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Four new Locals have been organized in New York, Comrade George D. Herron has been released by the national headquarters for a tour of that state under the direction of State Secretary Slobodin.

A full state ticket of the Socialist Party has been nominated for the first time in Rhode Island, with the following nominees: Governor, James E. Furlong; Lieutenant-Governor, Harry F. Thomas; Secretary of State, James R. Allen; Attorney General, Albert D. Holmes; General Treasurer, Abraham P. Workman.

Under date of Sept. 9th, State Secretary Latham, of Texas, reports that four new Locals were chartered within fifteen days, at Tyler, Big Springs, Dalhart and Alley, respectively, with a total membership of 71 members. Other applications are now pending before the state committee.

Ben Hanford's Tour. Ben Hanford will finish out September at the following places in Indiana: 26 Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 29, Elkhart. He will then enter Illinois, where dates as follows have been arranged: Oct. 1 and 4, Chicago; 2, Winnetka; 3, Elgin; 5, Rockford; 7, Rock Island. Hanford will lecture on Oct. 6, at Dubuque,

Iowa, where the Catholic Church has interested itself in an anti-Socialist propaganda. He will get through Illinois and Missouri in time to again enter Iowa for the last ten days of October, so as to participate in the campaign before election day.

The National Organizers. John M. Ray was suddenly called home by sickness in his family when at Raleigh, N. C., on Sept. 13, and Comrade B. F. Adams, of Washington, D. C., was called into service to fill Ray's dates in North Carolina.

William A. Toole, of Baltimore, will work out a two week's vacation for the national party, organizing in Maryland.

Geo. H. Goebel will enter Texas on Sept. 25, and work in the northern district under the direction of Local Dallas, which is the railroad and trolley center of that section.

Geo. E. Bigelow will finish his Kansas tour Oct. 3 at Galena, and after visiting Neosho, Mo., he will spend several days in the Indian Territory before beginning in Arkansas.

Harry McKee's route in Arizona is reported as follows: Sept. 10, Kingman; 11, Ash Fork; 12, Williams; 14, Flagstaff; 15, Winslow; 17-19, Jerome; 21-23, McCabe; 24-25, Walker; 26, Groom Creek; 28-30, Prescott.

M. W. Wilkins will remain in Washington until Nov. 1.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Note.—In last week's bulletin, the credit of a contribution of \$5.00 from Local Milwaukee, should have been the Twelfth Ward-Branch, Local Milwaukee.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS.

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

Germany. As the drowning man grasps at a straw, so the small traders, threatened by large capital, try to save themselves by opposing the most modest reform in trade. Years of investigation of the 15, 16 and 17 hours' day in the retail shops, resulted in the introduction, on Oct. 1, 1900, of the 9 o'clock p. m. closing of the shops.

At that time, the small traders did their best to prevent the passage of that law, which is weakened by all kinds of exceptions and is often broken. The employees are now trying to obtain a shorter working day by an 8 o'clock p. m. closing of the shops. Again, a part of the small traders, who were glad when thousands of persons had their occupation taken away from them by a law limiting and forbidding street traffic, began to storm against the employees' efforts. A Federation of Shop-keepers was founded for the sole purpose of opposing the 8 o'clock closing of the shops. Those gentlemen can always speak in the employees' meetings, but in their meetings they arrogantly forbid the employees to speak, or excluded them.—Berlin "Vorwaerts."

The number of families in the German Empire is decreasing in comparison with the number of persons who do not marry. The families decreased from 93.5 per cent. in 1871 (the foundation of the empire) to 93.4 per cent. in 1875, and went down to 92 per cent. in the year 1900. The number of unmarried persons increased during the same time, from 6.1 per cent. in 1871, to 7.1 per cent. in 1900. This shows that it constantly becomes harder for the German people to earn enough to support families.

A Berlin public school teacher, Herr Tews, in an article on "The Co-operation of the Prussian Legislature in the Development of the Prussian Public Schools," in the August number of the "Wartburgstimmen" (Wartburg Voices), argues that the Centre Party and the Conservatives are to blame for the Prussian Legislature's having done so little for the public schools. He shows that they are, however, not the only guilty one, for the Liberals have displayed their friendship for the schools unfortunately too often in words alone, and have forgotten the deeds exactly at the time when they could have done more. Discussing the question: "What confidence can educational politics place in Liberalism for the future?" he thinks that the Liberals will do still less for the schools in the future, than they have formerly done. But he hopes for a bettering of conditions by the Socialists' participation in the legislative elections.

The women Socialists of Berlin held a large meeting Aug. 20, in which Comrades Miss Otilie Baader and Mrs. Ithrer spoke. Six women Socialists were elected as delegates to the Brandenburg Provincial convention of the Socialist Party and three women Comrades were elected as delegates to the annual convention of the Socialist Party of Germany.

Italy. "Avanti," the Socialist daily journal of Rome, reports that the Minister of the Italian Navy, Morin, visiting the new battleship "Queen Margherita" criticized its magnificent furnishings. As the minister saw the elegant rooms for the officers, he said: "Where do the men sleep? Probably with the guns! That is not right. There is too much luxury, far too much luxury!" "Avanti" remarks: "If Morin came oftener, he'd see many other things that are 'not right!'"

Holland.

So many teachers in Holland have become Socialists that they have their own organization called "The Socialist Teachers' Union," and held their thirteenth annual convention at the close of last year. The Socialist teachers are now protesting against the discharge of one of their number. One of the leading Dutch Comrades, S. Lindeman, a teacher in the Government Agricultural School in Wageningen, was discharged, Aug. 8, because he had worked as a speaker for the committee to oppose the compulsory laws. A thorough investigation of his seditious conduct was made; for example, according to the Socialist journal "Het Volk," he was asked if it were true that he had called soldiers uniforms "monkey clothes."

Sweden.

The greatest lockout ever known in Sweden, involving the metal workers in the whole country, went into effect July 6. The Manufacturers' Federation locked out between 15,000 and 20,000 organized iron and metal workers. The conflict ended Aug. 11, when the arbitration board decided, with 3 against 2 votes, that the wages should remain unchanged in the Hvilan shops, where the wages of a part of the workers had been increased shortly before the beginning of the lockout. It started with an unimportant disagreement, but the solidity and arrogance of the employers, who wish to break up the labor unions made it a great affair.

The lockout of the Stockholm harbor-workers, which began the first of April, was still in force at the last report, Aug. 26. The furniture-makers in Stockholm are now striking for wages of 11 cents an hour. Their employers offer 10 cents an hour.

The glove-makers' lockout in Schonen, which began in June on account of the strike in Lund, has ended with a small gain in piece-work wages for the workingmen, and a still smaller gain for the women workers.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Debate between Claude Knight, of Seattle, and R. F. Straughn-Hamilton, of San Francisco, Carpenters' Hall, Fourth and Pike, Sunday evening, September 27, on the following question:

Resolved, That the Trades Unions have not changed and cannot change the real wages or the standard of living of the working classes.

The members of Local Seattle need to be alive if they want to run their own affairs. The business meetings are neglected and the result is, a few active men run everything.

No one can find out who the members are. The City Central Committee is composed of one delegate for each fifteen members or major fraction of fifteen, in each branch. But the C. C. C. had last week a register of membership from only one Branch, the Pike street. The Central Branch has a reported membership of 125, but this number must include many who are now members of other branches or have been lost sight of, since in the last referendum this branch cast less than 50 votes.

The cure for this state of things is for every member of the Socialist Party in Seattle to attend the business meeting of his Branch and do his own thinking and voting, and every Socialist in Seattle, who has the interests of Socialism at heart should at once join some one of the Branches in this city and make his influence felt in the councils of the party. Nothing worse can ever befall the Socialist Party than to have things covered up from the general membership, and hence general interest and general control cease. Every Socialist should insist on exercising his party rights.

The following referendum is now being submitted to Local Seattle, the final count to be made on Oct. 11th.

We, the undersigned members of the City Central Committee, Local Seattle, in accordance with the provisions of our City By-Laws, hereby call for a referendum of this Local as follows:

REFERENDUM.

Shall the City Central Committee be sustained in voting down the following resolution? Mark with a cross. Yes No

THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR

Astonishing Prices REBUILDING SALE

The Fair's Clearing Out Sale of All Stocks Brings Big Business

When The Fair announced, a month ago, that they must sell their \$50,000.00 stock of Merchandise, because they had no place to move it to, and the building was soon to come down over their heads because the landlord was to erect a new building on the same spot, the people who read the announcement were to some extent skeptical, thinking this sale might be like other sales that they had read about. Since then, however, those who have visited the store have found the prices so deeply cut and the values so large, that they have gone away convinced that The Fair is really selling out. Such is the case.

Not a Dollar's Worth of Goods Is Being Brought Into the Store

But every line and kind is being sold at profitless prices to clear out the stock as fast as possible. Economical women, therefore, will do well to investigate this sale. Lines are being broken, of course, by rapid selling, but whatever you find here that you need is priced so low that every dollar is really buying two dollars' worth for you. In other words, the sale at The Fair is the most important mercantile event from a price standpoint that has come to Seattle in years.

You Are Invited to Attend the Sale Tomorrow. Everything Marked Down

THE FAIR Second Avenue and Pike Street

Resolution. Whereas, The referendum on incorporation of seven men for a party owned paper in Seattle was called for by the City Central Committee without authority from our national, state or city constitution, which do not vest such an important power in any committee, but only in the general membership themselves, and, Whereas, This referendum was not even called by the City Central Committee, but only by a small minority of it, and, Whereas, This referendum has been taken in direct contradiction of our city constitution and by-laws, as well as in direct contradiction of our state and national constitutions, all of which declare "That referendums shall be submitted without comment." Article V, Section 4, city constitution says: "The City Central Committee shall submit all referendums without comment when ordered to do so by the proper authorities. Therefore, be it Resolved, That this referendum is null and void.

PIKE ST. BRANCH (SEATTLE) Next Sunday Comrade Hamilton will speak for Pike Street Branch at corner of Second and Pike. "Socialism from Science to Superstition" will be his subject. The branch has sent-out referendums for the election of a city organizer. All comrades will kindly try to get both referendums into hands of the branch Secretary before the end of the month. The social next Friday, September 25, will be one of the many already held, a good time being assured all who may find it possible to attend. The family of Comrade Alex. Burns will entertain at music, which together with the sociability of the entertainment committee, of which Comrade Mrs. Chas. Lampe is chairman, and the satisfaction which the stomach may be assured of in the feast of ice cream, cake and coffee, will, as usual, terminate in fulfilling the desires of anyone, even a socialist. All are invited to partake of all this which will be next Friday, the 25th of September. Organizer.

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