

THE VANCOUVER (B. C.) FUSION BUSINESS

We have a batch of letters from Vancouver, B. C., concerning the alleged compromising tactics indulged in by certain members of the S. P. of B. C., in the last election. We cannot print them all, as we do not care to take up our space with long drawn out testimony, pro and con. We give the letter of Organizer Kingsley, because it presents an argument on a living issue.

First. As to the Fusion itself, the facts appear to be about as stated in "The Socialist" of Oct. 25. The Socialist organization in Vancouver disclaimed fusion, just as the Constitution of the party does, but certain prominent members of the party distributed fusion dodgers on election day, and there seems to have been a pretty good understanding between the Independent Labor Party candidates and the S. P. candidates.

Second. It is also certain that Vancouver Socialists generally preferred the Capitalist Labor candidates to the Socialist Labor candidates. Even Kingsley's letter shows that. The worst charge that Kingsley brings against the S. L. P. in Vancouver is that they "have a platform almost as meaningless as that of the S. P. of the U. S." We conclude, then, if he were in the U. S., Kingsley would prefer a Union Labor ticket to a Socialist ticket, for instance, in San Francisco last week, he would have supported Schmitz rather than Whitney.

Third. Kingsley's peculiar fad appears in his argument for Scab Socialism in preference to Union Socialism. He represents a few Socialists scattered here and there over the country. They are rabid anti-unionists. They say with Kingsley: "To support unionism on the industrial field is treason to Socialism."

This position is in direct antagonism to the Socialist party of the world, which declares in the language of the National Convention of the Socialist Party of the U. S.: "This trade union movement 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."

Kingsley could find no home for his pet anti-union hobby in the U. S., and there is really no room for it in B. C. The essential antagonism between his position and that of the party which employs him as organizer, is revealed in this letter, in which he is actually driven to defend the Vancouver comrades who vacillated toward the Labor Unions in politics.

Comrade Kingsley, in teaching general Socialist economics, is a power, but his influence is unhappily weakened by his persistent twist on this union question out of all relation with International Socialism. His one argument in this letter is that unionism is reactionary; that it tends to prolong the existence of the capitalist system. On the contrary, as Marx has shown, unionism by forcing up wages, and shortening hours, thus depriving the capitalist of a portion of his profit, compels the invention of new machinery to increase the productivity of labor and thus re-establish the profit of the capitalist. Labor organizations, by making improved machinery a necessity to the capitalist, drives the system on toward its full development. Unionism is strictly in the line of evolution, and not at all reactionary.

But this anti-unionism betrays the real Scab quality in Kingsley's words as follows: "Non-union men are forced by their necessities to get work somehow." Precisely. The non-union man works by himself and for himself, "forced by his necessity," regardless of any combination or union. That is, in a word, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." This is the spirit of the scab. He recognizes no interest above his own. He will not join in a group and stand or fall with that group. He is a pure individualist. He seeks his own individual material interest.

If this spirit had prevailed during this last century of capitalistic development, and the laborers had met capital as units instead of unions, the horrors of wage slavery, those capitalist orgies which darkened the first half of the 19th century, would have been continued to the present day, and the wage class reduced to the brutal, stupid and unresistant conditions of chattel slaves. Nothing can be more dangerous to the Socialist movement than the cultivation of this Scab spirit, which always means, "Me first, you and the rest last!" That spirit is death to any Class action as well as to any Union action. It will not only kill Unionism, it will also kill Socialism.

If a man has the Scab spirit, he will take the place of a striker when "his necessities force him to get work somewhere." If he has the Union spirit he will let himself and his family even go without the necessities, for the sake of the group he belongs to. That has been done in a million instances this last year alone.

It is that kind of Socialism which must be cultivated, Union Socialism instead of Scab Socialism. If we have a Scab Socialism, where every man stands for himself, must supply his necessities "somehow," then, whenever a test comes, our representatives will sell us out. If a man will scab on his striking brothers because he must provide his necessities "somehow," he will scab on the Socialist Party under like necessitous pressure. Then we shall be a party of grafters, pure and simple, or, in other words, a party of scabs.

The men who, in the Unions stand out the longest and most willingly on a strike, and who face the blacklist after a lost strike without regret or whining, the men who could never be driven to scab, because it expresses treason to the best impulses inherited by men, treason to unionism, treason to Socialism, treason to society itself, and to all mankind, these are the men who are truly class conscious and who will save Socialism in the trying days that are to come.

Self consciousness must be superseded by class consciousness to make a man a full Socialist. It is through the path of craft consciousness that thousands will reach class consciousness. Craft consciousness is a thousand times better than mere self consciousness and prepares the way to the larger sense we call class consciousness.

There is too much unintelligent and self defeating talk among some Socialists to the effect that no one is moved by anything but material interest, meaning individual material interest; when, in fact, it is class interests the Socialist is always talking about, it is the material interest of the class which form his guiding motive.

It is considerations like these which lead us to denounce Scab Socialism on every occasion and to exalt Union Socialism, just as do all our International declarations.

No, "The Socialist" does not pose as an "International censor." But it claims the right to discuss Socialist tactics and Socialist actions in any part of the world, and especially in B. C., where it was the first Socialist paper with an influential circulation.

What we plead guilty of is telling the truth as we see it, no matter who or where it hits.

ORGANIZER KINGSLEY'S LETTER.

Vancouver, B. C.,
Oct. 27, 1903.

Editor "Socialist":
I note in your issue of October 25 a communication from Alex. Lang, referring to an alleged fusion dodger printed and distributed in this city on election day; also your comments thereon.

The manager of the "Western Clarion" assures me that the dodger in question was not printed in the "Clarion" office as you state. However, this has nothing to do with the matter, as the "Clarion" office is a job of office and no doubt prints much stuff that would fall to pass muster before an "International Censor" did one exist.

Was the dodger in question in any way authorized by the Socialist Party of British Columbia? From all the evidence obtainable it would appear it was not. If some simple and misguided member did willfully and maliciously distribute said treasonable document, I would humbly suggest that this would be a matter for the Party here to deal with, rather than a matter involving international complications.

However, as you opened the matter up, you certainly will not object if

we see it through. Coming from an author and critic of world-wide reputation like yourself, your comment on Mr. Lang's letter is particularly rich. You need not be disturbed about Mr. Lang's preference for a Capitalist Labor Party. He expressed no such preference other than that determined by the fact that the I. L. P. were decent and clean in their campaign, refrained from indulging in lying and abuse and were at all times inclined to listen to reason and argument while the S. L. P. Griffiths was quite the opposite.

Such preference speaks well for Mr. Lang's judgment and good taste, and by no means indicates any treasonable proclivities upon the part of that gentleman towards the Socialist movement.

You say "to support unionism on its own field, the industrial field, is Socialist policy." To support unionism in its own or any other field is not Socialist policy, but the policy of those who are ignorant of the economics of the movement they so loudly profess.

The continued attempt to make such ridiculous folly the policy of the Socialist Party of the United States is responsible for much of the confusion

THE NEW UNITED STATES MILITIA BILL — Chief Sections

(Reprinted by many requests.)

(Introduced in the house of representatives, on June 30, 1902, as house bill No. 11,654, and rushed through over the head of a small opposition, by 180 yeas against 28 nays. No personal roll call taken, Passed unanimously by the senate on January 14, 1903. Approved by the president on January 21, 1903.)

Public Document—No. 33.—An act to promote, the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories; and THE REMAINDER TO BE KNOWN AS THE RESERVE MILITIA.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, OR OF REBELLION AGAINST THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, or the president is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful FOR THE PRESIDENT to call forth for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state or the states or territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States. Provided, however, That ANY officer or enlisted MAN of the militia WHO SHALL REFUSE OR NEGLECT TO PRESENT HIMSELF to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court martial, and SHALL BE PUNISHED AS SUCH COURT MARTIAL MAY DIRECT.

Sec. 8. That COURTS MARTIAL for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, SHALL BE COMPOSED OF MILITIA OFFICERS ONLY.

To provide means for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipment and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

so widely in evidence in California and other places.

The trades union movement never rises above the matter of wages, the price of labor power. Better conditions through higher wages is its cry.

As the labor market is always overstocked it is forced to accept within its ranks only a portion of the workers and the struggle soon develops into one between union men and non-union, the latter forced by their necessities to get work somehow, the former trying to maintain their wages and their monopoly of the jobs.

The trades union movement never rising above, or looking beyond the question of wages, never threatens the existence of the capitalist system, but on the contrary tends to prolong its existence. Its tendency is therefore to prolong the misery of the working class as a class. It is therefore essentially reactionary in its character.

Reaction is at no stage of the game Socialist policy. The policy of Socialism is revolutionary. It is not the policy of Socialism to bolster up or prolong the wage system, but to overthrow it.

"To support unionism when it leaves its own field and enters politics on a capitalist basis is treason to Socialism."

When unionism enters politics it must of necessity do so upon a capitalist basis, and it by no means leaves its own field in doing so. The premises upon which unionism builds are the premises of capitalism. The economics of unionism is the economics of capitalism. Unionism views everything from the wage standpoint; it sees nothing but wages, and it remains within its own field, and is strictly logical in its action when it casts its political lot with that party which promises the best wages.

To support unionism either in the industrial or political field is treason to Socialism.

In your judgment "every Socialist in Vancouver should have voted for Mortimer, Stebbins and Griffiths." If your judgment be sound then the position of the S. L. P. is correct. If so what excuse can you offer for the existence of the S. P., your own party? The S. L. P. was in existence for some time prior to the birth of the S. P. If the S. L. P. position is correct enough to warrant the following of your advice in the matter of voting for Griffiths, it would seem to be rank impudence upon the part of the S. P. in having been born.

When you condemn fusion with one party and recommend it with another, you seem to be like unto that person whose "consistency had lost its jewelry."

For heaven's sake don't refer to those S. L. P. as "Socialists on a Socialist platform." They are ignorant fanatics upon a platform almost as meaningless as that of the S. P. of the United States.

The movement in this Province is equipped with "Seven League Boots," because it caters not to trade unionism or any other ism by teaching un-sound or shady economics. It considers the workers as class only, and recognizes the class struggle to be a political struggle for supremacy, betwixt

the working class and the capitalist class.

Less censorship and faultfinding, and a more thorough spreading of sound economics will speed the revolution.

You of the United States have much to do, and before you go abroad to remove the "meat" from your neighbor's eye, be sure you get the "beam" out of your own.

E. T. KINGSLEY,
Org. S. P. of B. C.

ROTTEN IN IDAHO.
Lewiston, Ida., Nov. 9, 1903.

Dear Comrade:

Things are rotten in Idaho. This is something which you perhaps already know, but as attention has never been called to the fact, I feel it my duty to make a roar. Local Lewiston has labored under the load of inefficiency and criminal neglect of party affairs by the state committee a long time and now feels it time to protest, as witness the enclosed resolutions passed at our last meeting.

We have a constitution in Idaho, the party has, a poor one at best, but even its express commands are not obeyed. When the constitution was adopted a couple of years ago, Sec. 1 of Art. III read: "The members of the state committee shall be elected annually, by and from the districts which they respectively represent by a referendum vote. They shall take their seats in the month of April." There was no provision for nominations or for election, but such things could have been fixed. Just about, or a little before the time for election, an amendment to the constitution was submitted to the membership, and carried, providing that state officers hold their positions for two years. Anyone with a grain of common sense would know that such a law would not apply to the officers already in power, but that the state committee so construed it is evidenced by the fact that no call was made for nominations for state committee.

The present state officers are therefore holding office illegally. Were they doing anything for Socialism it would not be so bad, but they are not. Three weeks or more ago, to wit, the 16th of October, Local Lewiston sent dues for three months to the state secretary and to date have heard nothing from him or the dues. Under the circumstances we feel it our duty to protest to the national secretary and call for reorganization of the state. In our efforts to establish a class-conscious, effective and efficient Socialist organization in Idaho we speak the sincere and earnest effort

of all the Socialists of the state.
Fraternally,
E. B. AULT,
Secretary Local Lewiston.

IDAHO PROTEST.

To the National Secretary and the Socialist party of America:

WHEREAS, The present State Committee of the Socialist party of the state of Idaho failed to call for a referendum for the election of state officers in April last, as provided for in our state constitution, thus overriding the rights of the party membership in this state, and

WHEREAS, Leaving all the above aside, they have proved themselves incompetent and criminally negligent in failing to receipt for dues paid by locals and by making no effort to maintain a propaganda, be it

Resolved, By Local Lewiston of the Socialist party in regular meeting assembled that the national secretary be requested to refuse to officially recognize the present state committee for Idaho, and to send Organizer Wilkins into the state immediately to prepare for assembling a state convention for the purpose of electing new state officers and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the National Secretary, the State Secretary, the Socialist press and such locals as may be in good standing in the state.

Passed at a regular meeting of Local Lewiston, held Sunday, Nov. 8, 1903.
E. B. AULT,
Secretary.

PIKE STREET BRANCH (SEATTLE) NOTES.

Invite everybody and bring questions wives and children to the propaganda meeting of this branch, held every Sunday at Labor Hall, on Second Avenue corner of Pike street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A Sunday afternoon can not be spent to better advantage. Good speakers, followed by questions asked by speakers by the audience, and lively discussion, makes an afternoon spent at Labor Hall an educational treat. Business meeting of the branch follows immediately after the propaganda meeting.

The speech by J. D. Curtis on "Scientific Socialism" last Sunday was very instructive.

A committee elected by the branch is negotiating for the rental of Labor Hall as permanent headquarters. If the transaction carries, the work for

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54-inch Table Damask, in red and white, in blue and white, at the extraordinary price of the yard..... 25c
Fletcher's Shetland Floss—the favorite—at, the skein..... 8 1-3c
All our Women's Mackintoshes, already marked down to cost, will be closed out during the next few days at 25 per cent off the present low prices, which makes them just about half price.
All our Women's Jackets will be sold at reduced prices to close them out—a great chance to buy a good jacket cheap.
Drummers' Samples of Fine Woolen Shawls, giving excellent chance for choice, of course, were sent to us a few days ago to fill a contract made some months since to take the samples when the drummer was through with them. These are marked at cost for quick closing.

1,000 pairs of Golf Gloves for Women and Misses—Our entire stock—will be sold out now at cost. Probably this is the largest assortment of Golf Gloves in the city and you buy at the same price that any dealer has to pay for them.

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

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1903

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Address all communications concerning the Pike Street Branch to Mrs. F. E. Childs, newly elected Recording Secretary.
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT,
Organizer.

This item was not written by a slave but was sent to one in this city from Newark, N. J.
"Times here are on the decline. The strike affects business, and there is not much building doing at present. The department stores practically control all business. The large corporations monopolize everything."
This is a rather despairing wall from a little trading man.

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ISSAQUAH ORGANIZES.

Leonard W. Cook, of Renton, organized the striking miners at Issaquah, Wash., under the Local Union of the U. M. W. of A. The miners of this vicinity are learning to unite. They will unite at the Ballot Box, too!



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News and Correspondence

WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY DID ON NOVEMBER 3.

With the exception of one state the usual difficulty is experienced in securing definite figures of the Socialist vote, cast on Tuesday, November 3. The exception is Massachusetts, where the newspapers are always prompt in reporting the votes of all parties, and where the general results of elections are always made known within twenty-four hours afterwards.

The figures at hand, however, show that as a whole the Socialist Party has held its own, losing votes in some states and gaining in others. The most severe loss was occasioned in Massachusetts, where the legislative districts were lost and a heavy decrease suffered in the total state vote. The greatest gain seems to have been made in New York State, where the Socialist Party advanced several thousand, while the Socialist Labor Party was almost annihilated, as indeed occurred in every state where it had a ticket in the field.

In Ohio the Socialist Party generally held its own in the face of the unprecedented campaign made by both capitalist parties, and especially by Tom Johnson, who was attacked as a "Socialist" by the shrewd Republican managers. Losses were occasioned in several cities but gains made in smaller towns, which helped to maintain the party standing.

Returns from Pennsylvania would indicate an increase, but lack of definite information precludes a correct estimate. It is almost assured, however, that official standing has been gained, which means much to us in Pennsylvania, where contests with the Socialist Labor Party over the use of the name "Socialist" have evoked varying decisions from the courts.

The exact result in Iowa cannot be determined, but it would seem that the party had held its own. Losses were occasioned in several cities where direct attacks were made upon the party, but smaller towns seem to have made up for these losses by increased votes.

While it is exceptionally difficult to obtain information about the Nebraska Socialist vote, yet reports from various places show increases. The total vote in Douglas county, in which Omaha is situated, cannot be ascertained, but it is admitted that a radical increase has been registered.

The Colorado vote has decreased greatly, the Populist candidate for supreme judge having apparently received votes cast for the Socialist ticket last year.

Reports from Kentucky show a decrease in several large cities but increase in smaller towns, so that the party should hold its own, with probably a slight gain for all the state.

Rhode Island and Maryland had state tickets in the field for the first time and each show up with a fair vote. It is probable that official standing will have been gained in Maryland.

Municipal elections in San Francisco, Cal., and Richmond, Va., show a slight increase.

Massachusetts.
The report of the Socialist Party vote in Massachusetts shows that 275 cities and towns gave Chase 22,760 against 32,692 in the same places last year, or a decrease of 30 per cent. The decrease is not peculiar to one locality, but extends throughout the state. The principal cities, Boston, Haverhill, Brockton, Springfield, Worcester, Cambridge, Lynn and Fitchburg, showing the largest loss. Gains were made in several cities and towns, but not enough to offset the loss in others.

The defeat of James F. Carey for reelection to the legislature from the Fifth Haverhill district by 162 votes, the loss of the district formerly represented by the late Frederick O. McCarty, and the reelection of Walter C. Ransden to the legislature for a second term were the other interesting events of the election. This leaves but one Socialist representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and the brave and incomparable fight made by Comrade Carey in that body for working class interests will not be renewed in January.

While it was hoped that Carey would be re-elected again, yet this was hardly to be expected, when all the conditions under which the fight was made are considered. The capitalist papers are unanimous in the statement that Carey's defeat was largely attributable to the trade union quarrel which has torn the working class in Haverhill asunder during the past year. This quarrel was fomented by the capitalist emissaries in and out of the unions. Added to this were the open attacks made by the Catholic church, the daily and weekly papers supported and published by the politicians of both parties, and a combination of local business men organized for the sole purpose of defeating Carey.

In the Fourth Plymouth district Chas. Drew was defeated by 61 votes in the attempt to be MacCartney's suc-

cessor, but W. C. Ransden was elected to a second term from the Ninth Plymouth district by 58 votes.

Geo. Monk, Socialist, missed election as senator from the Second Plymouth district by 144 votes, polling 2,849 votes against his Republican opponent's 2,993, the Democratic candidate receiving 997 votes. Close contests for representatives were also held in several other districts.

New York.
New York seems to have advanced to the head of the Socialist column. It is probable that close to 30,000 votes, or over have been polled for Matchett for associate judge as against 2,400 for governor last year. Unlike Massachusetts, the increase occurs in the larger cities, notably in Greater New York itself, where an estimate of at least 19,000 votes for Matchett is made against 16,432 last year. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Schenectady, Jamestown and other cities show large increases. Gains are also made in smaller towns and cities, but losses are reported from these also. It is perhaps safe to say that an increase of 10,000 in round numbers has been made in New York state over the state election of last year.

Ohio.
In Ohio the candidate for governor, Cowen, ran behind the remainder of the ticket and was cut nearly everywhere. According to reports received direct from comrades, losses were occasioned in Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo and several other cities, while increases were made in Ashabuta, Conneaut, Corning, East Liverpool, Elyria, Martins, Perry, Xenia and Zanesville. Cleveland, which is the home of Herick and Johnson, the Republican and Democratic candidates, seems to have suffered the most, the vote dropping from 2,998 to 1,297. The Toledo vote was an increase over the municipal vote last spring. The Cincinnati vote increases slightly, newspaper returns giving 3,894 as against 3,751. The Ohio vote last year was 14,270, but it will probably slightly increase this year.

Pennsylvania.
Very meager returns have been received from this state, but increases are reported from Philadelphia and Reading. The Erie vote falls over 800, which is surprising considering the amount of work being done there. Reports from the anthracite region show a substantial decrease.

Iowa.
From Iowa reports are that the vote has decreased in Dubuque, Davenport and Sioux City, but at a large number of smaller towns the vote climbs appreciably. Notable among these are Clinton, Hiteaman, Keb, Logan, Missouri Valley, Muscatine, Waterloo and Grinnell. In Dubuque county a bitter fight was made against the party by the Catholic church and newspapers.

Nebraska.
Every place heard from in Nebraska, except one, shows an increase. These are Blair, Dakota, Grand Island, Memphis, Pender and Plattsmouth. In South Omaha, which is also in Douglas county, a gain of 152 is reported, while in Omaha proper 600 or 700 of increase is conceded. The county may therefore double its vote for the state ticket last year, and if the same increase already reported from the small towns obtains in other places the state vote may be doubled.

Colorado.
A heavy decrease is reported from Colorado, notably in the mining districts, where the Populist candidate for judge, Owens, seems to have received many votes formerly cast for the Socialist Party. Increases are reported from a number of places but not enough to offset the falling off elsewhere. The Socialist vote for governor last year was 7,562, but it is not likely this year's vote will reach more than half that number.

In San Francisco the lowest Socialist vote cast was 1,094 as against 915 at the last municipal election. At Providence, R. I., the Socialist Party candidate for governor polled 327 votes.

Full and better returns will be given next week. WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

NEBRASKA PARTY NEWS.
Stations.
Comrade James A. Easton has been elected state organizer and will be sent over route No. 1, beginning at Ashland on November 4th. The State Lecture Bureau will have advertising material sent to each station, and as weather is upon us, the comrades are requested to secure a hall or school house or court room for the meeting.

Fourteen new lecture stations have been added to the list as follows: Bassett, Benkleman, Auburn, Pawnee City, Lexington, Cozard, McCook, Indianapolis, Cambridge, Orleans, Fairbury, Dawson Nebraska City, Auburn.

Organization.
Comrade McCaffrey has just returned from a very successful lecture tour over route No. 1. He reports that large and substantial organizations can be built up.

Comrade Schiermeyer has been successful in organizing. The expenses have been very heavy owing to the long distances he has had to cover between stations. On a trip of 400 miles he had only 11 lecture stations. But he stopped at towns between stations and the value of his work is appearing already and we hope much greater results from these unorganized places later. During the last month, most of the comrades throughout the state have been very busy working on the farms and were not able to render much assistance to our organizers. But during the winter a good organization can be formed in every county in the state.

Local headquarters in Omaha has been presented with a piano through the efforts of the Woman's Socialist Union. And during the winter months one evening each week will be devoted to practicing Socialist songs. It is probable that these meetings will become very valuable adjuncts to Local Omaha's propaganda work.

Arrangements have been made for John W. Brown to open his Western tour at Omaha just one week following Hanford. Comrade Hanford will close one campaign, and Comrade Brown will open another. And as Brown is one of the best orators on the Socialist platform, Omaha will have two splendid propaganda treats within a week of each other.

J. P. ROE, State Secretary, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31, 1903.

LOCAL OMAHA NEWS.

Nov. 6, 1903.

A regular mass meeting was held on Wednesday evening, October 28th. A good attendance was present.

As a result of the light attendance of the ward meetings for the last two months, a motion was made under the order of new business to discuss the advisability of revising our local constitution, the object being to eliminate the business aspect of the ward meeting, confining them to agitation and education and have the business of the Local conducted by the members of all the wards meeting together. Those favoring the proposition contended that the ward organizations were not of sufficient size to create enthusiasm and call forth discussion on questions of business, the result being, first, persons who are not members of the organization as a rule are not interested in the business of the organization; second, not enough of attraction to interest new members, consequently their irregular attendance resulting in their slower education in party affairs; third, that man being a social animal would be attracted by the force of numbers as well as the enthusiasm that numbers imply to attend the Local meetings, result being first, a better acquaintance with each other; second, a more general and better understanding of party affairs; third, a tendency to increase the efficiency of the party by more members taking an active part in its affairs. The opposition, while admitting the dilatory action on the part of the members in attending the ward meetings, was not convinced that the change would better conditions, and by a small majority voted the proposition down. A motion was then made instructing the Organization Committee to devise ways and means for perfecting the ward meetings and in the near future we expect to see them again at or above par. Education and progress must be our watchword. What we need is soap box orators, and these can best be developed in the larger assemblages of the membership.

At the last previous mass meeting the membership directed the City Central Committee to notify one Tompkins Smith, a member of the Fifth Ward branch, to appear before the City Central Committee to show cause why he should not be expelled from the Socialist Party. On recent advice we understand this has been complied with, and he (after being notified by registered letter) failed to appear for trial, was expelled by the City Central Committee at their last meeting and was notified of their action.

On Friday evening, November 6th, the Women's Socialist Union held the first of a series of meetings to be carried on at the Socialist headquarters hall every Friday night. The object of the meetings is to get the women wage workers educated in the principles of Socialism. We can say this first meeting was a success. A good and attentive audience was present and listened to talks by the Chairman J. P. ROE, president of the union. Comrades Mrs. Wm. Mally and Mrs. Mary P. Roe, president of the union. Comrade B. McCaffrey gave a discourse on Woman in "Ancient Society," which was well received, the speaker handling his subject with a thorough knowledge of the economic condition of the women in that period.

A singing club has been organized by Comrade W. E. Clark and with a little practice and study will render the "international" and the "Marsellaise" with credit.

The next mass meeting which we are able to announce and for which this notice will serve, will be held on November 25th.

Comrade A. M. Simons, editor of the International Review, will be in Omaha the latter part of this month. The date will be announced and an attempt will be made to make the meeting a grand success. We will secure one of the largest halls in the city and desire the co-operation of every comrade to get a large audience for Comrade Simons.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

NOT BROTHERLY ENOUGH.

South Bay Local, Thurston County, Wn., Nov. 6, 1903.

Whereas, "The Socialist" opposes the "Appeal to Reason" and other Socialist papers, and denounces the position of some of our best and leading Socialists; and

Whereas, the editor of "The Socialist" and other worthy contributors to that paper have a tendency to shrug their shoulders at the idea of a farmer and property owner being a true Socialist, which is not only misleading

but tends to keep many a good friend from taking in the good cause for the emancipation of the working class, and

Whereas, We do not think "The Socialist" preaches Socialism in a spirit of equal justice and brotherly love and does not extend a brotherly hand to every one who is willing to put his shoulder to the wheel to help carry out the emancipation of toilers; therefore,

Resolved, That South Bay Local denounces the course pursued by "The Socialist" as injurious and detrimental to the interests of the Socialist Party. H. C. ELLIS, Secretary.

Keep on reading "The Socialist," you South Bay comrades, for another year and then let us hear from you again. You may have a different opinion of "The Socialist," like many another comrade. We confess to dealing out strong meat, not milk.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.
Comrades Arthur and Lena Morrow Lewis have just concluded a very successful series of street meetings in Sacramento. They have done much good, having large and attentive audiences, and carry with them the very best wishes of Sacramento Local, as expressed by an unanimous vote of thanks at our last meeting. Locals desiring speakers can make no mistake in securing the services of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.

They will return to Sacramento next Saturday, and Sunday evening will address the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes at their hall, by invitation. When the unions generally shall follow this example, right will soon replace wrong upon the throne. Fraternally, HENRY E. WRIGHT.

"STRANDED ON THE PACIFIC."

Porter, Wash., Nov. 1, 1903.

Editor of "The Socialist," Seattle?
Comrade, I take pleasure in announcing the organization on October 26 of a Local with eleven charter members, and five more just about ready to join. Comrade Wm. MacClain did the work, and his speech has caused considerable very favorable comment.

Some people say that Socialism only thrives among ignorant foreigners, but such does not seem to be the case in this instance. Every member of this Local is an American whose ancestors have lived in America since the founding of the Republic. They are the sons of men who have been driven from sea to sea, searching vainly for a land when they could enjoy the privileges which the Declaration of Independence said is the inalienable right of all men. Stranded at last, on the Pacific Coast, they have rightly decided that such a land, and such a government does not exist, and cannot exist under our present social system. They have realized that the "Co-operative Commonwealth" is the only means of realizing "the rights of man" as taught by our loved Declaration of Independence, and to obtain that end they have cast their lot with the party of the people—the Socialist Party.

This is an exceptionally good field for propaganda work, but we are short of funds, so if any comrade has any books or other literature to spare he will confer a favor by sending same to my address.

JOHN McCLARROW, Organizer Local, Porter S. P., Box 58, Porter Wash.

KANSAS CITY IS IN JACKSON CO.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.:
Dear Comrade—The following resolutions were indorsed by a unanimous vote of Local Omaha in mass meeting assembled, October 28, 1903:
"Whereas, Geo. E. Baird, who was expelled from the Omaha Local of the Socialist Party of Nebraska, on being proved a corrupt politician and a hoodler in the pay of the Republican party in 1900, and

"Whereas, Said Geo. E. Baird has applied for and received membership in the Jackson County Socialist Club of Missouri, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby disapprove of and condemn the action of the Jackson County Socialist Club in admitting said Geo. E. Baird to membership. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press."

Fraternally yours, J. ALFRED LA BILLE, Secretary.

BE SURE OF YOUR FACTS, COMRADES.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 5, 1903.

"The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.:
Comrade Editor—In your issue of October 25th is a communication from M. S. Clarkson, Organizer of Local Riverside, Riverside, Cal., containing one statement at least that is too flagrant to be allowed to pass unchallenged. The charge that State Secretary Helpenstine "buncoed" Local San Diego out of their vote on the Fusion Referendum or any other referendum, I most emphatically deny! I have been Recording and Corresponding Secretary of Local San Diego since May 2, 1902, and have not only kept a close record of all business transacted during this period, but have all important letters on file, so that I am prepared to prove any statement I may make. The vote that Local San Diego was "buncoed" out of was on the adoption of the new constitution, and that little trick was done under the Harriman regime.

I do not desire to occupy your valuable space with the details of this affair, and I believe that it was owing to Comrade Harriman's illness and consequent mix-up in office work that the thing occurred at all, and not through any desire to wrong San Diego Local, or any other Local out of their votes, but I do assert most positively and can prove that Comrade Helpenstine had no more to do with "buncoing" Local San Diego out of its vote than the Organizer of Local Riverside had, for the very good reason that he did not take charge of the headquarters until after the vote was announced. If Mr. Clarkson's other charges against Comrade Helpenstine and those against Comrade Mallory have no better foundation to rest on than this one has I would suggest to

him that he ought to be sure of his facts before rushing into print. Yours for Justice, ANNA FERRY SMITH.

CLARKSON CORRECTED AGAIN.

Riverside, Cal. Nov. 8, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist":
In view of the charges which you recently printed from Organizer Clarkson against Comrade J. A. Mallory, please publish these few lines. Comrade Mallory demanded an investigation, which was given at our business meeting last Thursday night before a large attendance. During the discussion which followed the reading of the supposed charges, that relating to the Mills push seemed to take predominance. Now in view of the fact that it was clearly established that Mallory was one of the first if not the very first members of our Local to take a stand against and condemn Mills as regards his actions in party affairs, it looks silly to talk of him (Mallory) as being the Mills push here. As the majority of the comrades were satisfied that there was nothing in the charges anyway, a motion to that effect was put, also condemning Comrade Clarkson's opinion in the matter, and expressing our confidence in Comrade Mallory. This carried overwhelmingly, and the meeting closed by our voting Comrade Mallory as our nomination for Southern Organizer of this state. He is a thorough Socialist and a competent and energetic speaker, and has done much good propaganda work on the streets, etc., here in the past. We wish him success.

Fraternally, A. B. LEE, Fin. Sec. Treas.

CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS.

The California state referendum initiated by Local San Francisco to move State Headquarters from Los Angeles to Oakland was lost by a vote of 423 to 721.

EDGAR B. HELPENSTINE, State Secretary.

This is the week to rush in registration for school director in Seattle. Little brick building, corner Seventh avenue and Madison street, every day, 9 to 4.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for the County of King.

In the Matter of the Estate of Geo. Vonderheid, Order to show cause why distribution should not be made. No. 3663.
Titus, administrator of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, having filed in this Court his petition setting forth that said estate is now in a condition to be closed and is ready for distribution of the residue thereof among the persons entitled by law thereto, and it appearing to the Court that said petition sets forth facts sufficient to authorize a distribution of the residue of said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that all persons interested in the estate of the said Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, be and appear before the said Superior Court of King County, State of Washington, at the Court-room of the Probate Department of said Court in the City of Seattle, on the 10th day of December, 1903, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock, p. m. of said day, there to show cause, if any they have, why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and persons in said petition mentioned, according to law.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks before the said 10th day of December, 1903, in "The Socialist," a newspaper printed and published in said King County, and of general circulation therein.

Done in open Court this 28th day of October, 1903.
BOYD J. TALLMAN, Judge. State of Washington, County of King, ss. I, C. A. KOEPLI, County Clerk of King County, and ex-officio clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of King, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an original order to show cause, made by said Court on the 28th day of October, 1903, in the matter of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 28th day of October, 1903.
C. A. KOEPLI, Clerk.

By D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for the County of King.

In the Matter of the Estate of Geo. Vonderheid, Decedent. Notice of Settlement of Final Account. No. 3663.
Notice is hereby given that H. F. Titus, the Administrator of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, has rendered to and filed in said Court his Final Account as such Administrator, and that Thursday, the 10th day of December, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., at the Court Room of the Probate Department of our said Superior Court, in the City of Seattle, King County, has been duly appointed by said Court for the settlement of said account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his objections in writing to said account, and contest the same.

Witness, THE HON. BOYD J. TALLMAN, Judge of said Superior Court, and the Seal of said Court hereto affixed this 28th day of October, 1903.

C. A. KOEPLI, Clerk.

By D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington.

Lena Streicher, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Streicher, defendant. No. 40808. Summons for Publication.

The State of Washington to the said Andrew Streicher, 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 from the 1st day of November, 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 that you fail 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. That this action is brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds, first, of cruel treatment of the defendant, rendering her life burdensome; second, the neglect and refusal of the defendant to make suitable provision for his family; and for the purpose of obtaining a judgment for the support of the plaintiff in this action.

RICHARD WINSOR, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and postoffice address, 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of George C. Schmidt, deceased. No. 5126. Notice to Creditors.

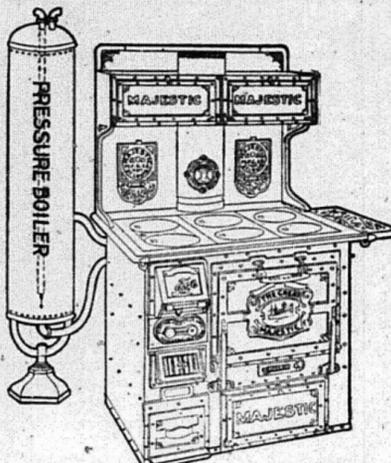
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of George C. Schmidt, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit, on or before the 10th day of October, 1904, at her office, 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, Washington.

GUSSELL PLATNER, Administratrix of the Estate of George C. Schmidt, deceased.

Date of first publication, the 25th day of October, 1903.

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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

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

THE HUB OVERCOATS AND SUITS

On the Square FOR MEN

A man with money to burn will not be particularly interested in the Hub's claim to superior values for money.

(The style might catch him, though.)

But to the man who has no more money than he knows how to spend—

This is the store of all stores.

A splendid lot of Suits and Overcoats is offered at \$12.50. No other store hereabouts will sell anything as good for as little.

OUT RATES FOR CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Cubanola, Childs, Cremo, Export and other 5c brands of Cigars here at 8 for 25c.

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THE HUB

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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.

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

Mark Hanna is again at the head of the prosperity procession, but he seems to have lost some of his old time vigor. His voice is husky, his hands tremble, his eye is dimming! What does this have to do with the Slave Market Reports? It probably has nothing to do with such reports, but the reports coming up from the slave camps and from the slave markets have much to do with Mark's nervous condition.

"The squeeze in steel," "the dullness in industrial," "the element of weakness prevailing in the general market," "the presence of an immense addition to the unemployed army," and such visions disturb Mark. He wants to see everybody (when so used, everybody means the workers) busy, happy, contented and prosperous. But Mark wants the workers to be content with his brand of prosperity. When the slave demands the whole product of his toil, Mark grows red in the face and shouts angrily: "We must preserve the integrity of our country, maintain the honor of the flag, sustain our institutions, encourage culture, patriotism and the civic virtues."

When Mark talks this way he is trying to get the slaves to forget their miseries. He is a very tender-hearted master when he thinks an exhibition of such tenderness will send the slave back to his tasks, for Mark, with all his tenderness is much like his historic prototype, Pharaoh, and like Pharaoh, Mark likes a servile slave, and he hates all slaves who aspire to the ownership of their product. Mark knows that labor power is a commodity, but avoids all reference to such vulgar subjects by talking about irrelevant matters. If the slaves' minds are diverted by such means, Mark feels happy, and gives a great banquet to his confederates. In the foregoing, Mark is used simply as a type. Hanna is probably neither better nor worse than the average capitalist. His class rules, and will rule until the slaves seize the powers of government and administer such powers in the interests of the Slave Class, and then the horrors of slave markets and slave camps will disappear.

"The Socialist" keeps its index finger pointed straight at the class struggle in society, because we realize that the emancipation of the working class depends upon a clear, distinct and vivid consciousness of its class interests.

If there is any confusion, any blurring of the class lines, there must follow a corresponding weakness in the prosecution of our purposes. In order to end the class war we must recognize its existence, and, recognizing its existence, we must not hesitate to adopt the means and the methods necessary to end this bloody conflict. When all, or nearly all, the working class becomes intensely and vividly conscious of its class interests, there will be something doing in the slave camps and in the slave markets.

The daily papers, the mouthpieces of our masters, are devoting quite an amount of space to comments upon the elevation, as they call it, of Cannon to the speakership. Well, these masters are interested in all such matters, for every branch of all existing governments, is used to support and defend the rule of these masters. The workers are not, or should not be concerned, to know the capabilities of one who is used to execute the will of their masters.

Recently "The Seattle Star" said, in speaking of the unknown heroes who go silently and stolidly about their daily tasks: "You cannot give them too much praise."

It is manifestly much easier to give these heroes praise than to give them the product of their toil, and yet, even "The Star" will not deny that these toilers should have all the wealth they create.

But "The Star" would exchange praise for the surplus wealth, and out of this wealth the class for which "The Star" prostitutes itself, will erect stately mansions and furnish such mansions gorgeously for the occupancy of idleness. The Star would build majestic cathedrals with rich adornment and costly decorations, with glittering spires and burnished cupolas, with gorgeous carpets and showy pews, with sparkling chandeliers and brilliant windows.

So long as the slaves give up such streams of wealth you ought to praise them.

Under glaring headlines, the daily papers announce that Patrick Mahony is going back to Ireland with \$5,200 as the result of 32 years of saving industry. These papers tell us that Pat had six holidays—one day in a little more than five years; that he

spent in all these thirty years \$44.90, mostly for papers. He accepted cast-off clothing, thus saving the expense incident to the purchase of cheap overalls.

Pat's admirers hold up this instance of thrift as a bright and shining example; but every honest worker must realize that this life is barren of every desirable result. Pat went stolidly and stupidly about the doing of drudgery for the benefit of others. For the sake of a paltry, contemptible \$5,200 Pat sacrificed every opportunity for the development of a higher, nobler, better manhood; for this pitiful sum of dollars he sold his talent, debased and degraded his emotional life, buried his hopes, and entombed his aspirations.

Pat has \$5,200 and his masters have lived in luxury as a result of his sacrifice and the sacrifice of other dependent, helpless slaves like him, and because Pat does not revolt at this sale and sacrifice of his life, his masters and their prostituted, servile sycophants praise Pat. Well, he probably deserves such praise.

For the lowest worker there is no inspiration in Pat's example.

Com. Edwin A. Breholtz, the poet, says: "I am much indebted to you for publishing in full the news of the National Headquarters, and send you his thanks herewith."

"Enclosed please find M. O. for \$1.00."

When the Washington Match Company was formed it went in search of suckers, and it found suckers in abundance, if we may believe charges and counter charges filed in the numerous suits now pending. A few thousand cases like this ought to teach a few of the slaves to hold on to their scanty earnings, and not invest them in the machinery of production for their masters to manipulate.

The preachers in Tacoma undertook, about a year ago, to deal with the "red light" people. Their success has had its parallel in almost every town and city in the civilized world, but such success has done nothing except to expose the utter folly of trying to remove vice by dealing with its symptoms.

Remove the cause if you are sincere in your profession.

Comrade Bragg comes at us in this fashion: "Success to 'The Socialist.' Every party member ought to read it, and the Worker at least."

One comrade encloses \$1.00 and says he wants his name on our books for two years at least. He expresses the hope that within that time his masters will permit him to save up another dollar with which to again renew his subscription to the best paper in the movement. He wants his name withheld because he fears for his master to know of his hopes and aspirations. But we ought not to call this worker a slave! What else is he?

Comrade Sidon says: "I am laboring hard for our noble cause and your worthy paper. The excellent cartoons it contains are and will be my greatest help in converting the laboring masses to a sense of their duty to themselves and others." And then this comrade encloses money order for \$2.00. He proves his faith.

Some of the comrades are protesting against the use of the term slave. These comrades admit that the workers are slaves, but they say that the term is a humiliating one. So it is, but the conditions which make us dependent are still more humiliating, and so long as we fail to see that we are dependent, or seeing that we are really dependent, refuse to use the terms which express such dependence, there is little prospect that we shall take the proper steps to bring about our emancipation. Because slave is expressive of our condition we shall use it.

"We are slaves! The bright sun rises to his course and lights a race of slaves."

Comrade Chas. E. Darling says: "I think 'The Socialist' the very best paper in existence. I am among a lot of the 'hurrah crowd.'"

Some of our capitalistic papers profess to be shocked at the report that a regiment of soldiers in Germany murdered their colonel. I see no reason for this, as the soldiers are trained to murder, and the wholesale murder they are trained to do is done regardless of justice or equity.

Some of the slaves in a Spokane slave pen left their employment a

few days ago because of the adoption and enforcement of despotic rules in the shop where they worked. But I infer that some of these slaves still vote for private ownership of these shops and factories, and such rules as these slaves protest against are the necessary and inevitable result of such private ownership.

From the far-off Dakotas comes a voice as musical as falling waters, and it says: "Sample copy of 'The Socialist' at hand, and I am greatly pleased with it. I shall wait as much of it as I can pay for." Thus said Lawrence Swanson.

THIS COUNTS.

"Enclosed please find M. O. for dollar.

Fifty cents is to renew my subscription, which expires in a few weeks, and the balance to help the paper in any way you think best.

Yours fraternally,

C. L. PENHALLOW.

AN UNCONSCIOUS SLAVE.

A slave writes that he is not a slave. He says that he does not have to work for wages, but that it is better to do so. In another part of his letter he says he regrets that we have opened such a department as "The Slave Market Reports." He expresses fear that this will turn people from us.

This writer has set forth the very reasons which influenced us to establish "The Slave Market Reports."

There is a class struggle in existence. The masters reign supreme and are conscious of their class interests. The slaves bow down and serve, and are yet unconscious of their class interests. In many thousands of cases these very slaves believe themselves the equal of their masters. "Why we can vote," they say, and they seem to think that that is a saving virtue in a vote cast in the interests of their masters. These slaves dislike to be called slaves, they do not believe they are slaves, although they confess that they are dependent upon the owners, the masters, for an opportunity to make a living.

One of the first steps to take in the organization of the Socialist party, is to get these dependent workers to see that voting for the interests of their masters perpetuates such dependencies.

To get them to see this we must first get them to see that they are slaves. The confession of other people, similarly situated to themselves, that they are slaves, has its influence with these haughty voters, who are content to be dependent, if they are allowed to vote for such dependence.

GO AWAY BACK AND SIT DOWN.

I asked a millionaire To explain to me with care If he earned or exploited his gold. He naively to me said As he turned to go to bed, "You go 'way back and sit down."

Chorus: Go away back and sit down, Go away back and sit down. Is there not a day a-coming— I should like to hear it humming— When the toiler will refuse to sit down?

I asked a preacher why He had passed a toiler by As he took a plutocrat by the hand. Said he, "I am not well, And I do not care to tell, So go 'way back and sit down."

Chorus: Go away back and sit down, Go away back and sit down. I hear a mighty humming— And I think the day is coming— When the toiler will refuse to sit down.

I asked a g. o. p. What his next war cry would be. He smiled and said, "You know 'the dinnerpail.'"

We will sing the tariff changes, Shout prosperity like blazes, And you'll see them all go back and sit down."

Chorus: Go away back and sit down, Go away back and sit down. O, your dinner pail is rusty, Your tariff changes musty, And you must go back and sit down.

O ye toilers one and all, Do you hear the Socialist call To the ballot for your rights and be free? It is but a slip of paper Which will cut a mighty caper. It will make the plutes go back and sit down.

Chorus: Come away up and sit down, Come away up and sit down. You have done your duty well, As your vote will surely tell, So come away up and sit down.

(Respectfully dedicated to Socialist movement.) D. G. CROW. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 20, 1903.

SEATTLE NOTES.

The propaganda meeting of Local Seattle, which is held every Sunday at 8 P. M., at Carpenters' Hall on Fourth avenue will be addressed by Comrade Straugh-Hamilton next Sunday, Nov. 15th.

The discussion program is as follows: The speaker of the evening occupies thirty minutes, after which fifteen minutes are devoted to questions asked of the speaker by the audience.

Publicity the Breath of Socialism

As our movement develops, the question of control will become more and more important. The capitalist class will not gracefully retire from the economic field and wish the working class "God speed" in establishing the Co-Operative Commonwealth. On the contrary, capitalism will contest every forward move of the working class. And knowing that all labor organizations have to cope with capitalist hirelings in the past and also in the present, Socialists would be fools extraordinary to imagine that the Socialist party would ever be free from the tempter's power—capital.

Democracy is as necessary to the Socialist party as air is to the human body. Publicity is the breath of Socialism. Every act of the party, and especially every act of all party officials must be known to the membership. In no other way can the membership retain control of the party. When a comrade is elected to any office in the party, the members who have elected him are responsible for his acts. As a party, we Socialists are approaching the time when capitalists will have to take notice of our movements. Silence will no longer do the rising tide of working class emancipation. Socialism has at last forced the capitalist henchman to openly attack our party. And a study of the recent election returns will disclose the fact that where the fiercest fight was made against Socialism, there our vote decreased or failed to increase.

This brings us face to face with an important phase of Socialist progress. When capital begins to wage an aggressive campaign against Socialism, every trick known to the capitalist class will be used against us. A slush fund, amounting to thousands of dollars, was used in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. Four notorious grafters, who were formerly members of the party, openly allied themselves with the capitalists and did everything in their power against Socialism. Without mentioning names, suffice it to say, that these individuals were once looked upon as leaders in the Socialist movement.

We are already in the midst of a crisis. In fact, the entire history of the Socialist movement has been a series of crises. This one is acute, and must be dealt with by the members who compose the party now.

With these introductory remarks, I want to call attention to a condition that must be met. The National Committee being the servants of the Party membership, should work under the constant supervision of that membership, but does not. This leaves the control of the party in the hands of a committee, none of whom make frequent reports of their work to the members.

Now every member of the National Committee may be as true as steel; but no member of that committee should be permitted to conduct the work of his office without being required to not only make reports, but also to get instructions from the membership. Almost every week the National Committee is voting upon questions of supreme importance to the Party. And when it is remembered that the votes of these few men commit the entire party to the position they take you will see that the majority of the members are kept in ignorance of the National Committee's doings, and you will see the danger that confronts us. For instance, in February last, the National Committee passed resolutions specifying the method of procedure in organizing unorganized territories. But the Committee took no steps to acquaint the membership with such action; the membership did not demand a complete report of the meeting at which those resolutions were passed; and the ignorance of those instructions has already resulted in much confusion.

The question of Party control is up for solution, and will not down. It must be met, not once, and settled for all time, but with every subsequent step of our progress. No rigid, artificial rules can be made that will permit the membership to rest secure while the work of the Party is carried on by officials. No man, or set of men, is capable of shaping the future of the Socialist, in which is incorporated the destiny of the human race. The Socialist Party, in order to be true to its purpose, must ever remain under the direction of the membership; and every state organization in the Party will soon be compelled to so amend its constitution as to enable the entire Party membership in the state to know at all times just exactly what the various officials are doing.

With such precautions, the irregularity of party officials can be corrected; officials or individuals, who imagine themselves the brain of the Socialist movement can be held in check or speedily removed from office. And capital will find it more difficult to retard our work by sending hirelings into our ranks or by corrupting the morally weak with bribes.

Our party has already become a power. It remains for the membership to keep it so. No single individual is indispensable to its progress. The, as it were, watchdog supervision by the entire membership, and that alone can assure the Socialist republic.

This means work for every member of the Party. And with every member at work, not like anarchists, with no regard to system, thus producing discord, but co-operating with the Party organization wherever he or she may be; with such workers, we will soon be able to pierce the dark cloud of capitalism and see that it, too, has its silver lining—the bright and determined faces of the working class, filled with the consuming desire for their own emancipation. W. E. CLARK.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6, 1903.

Three persons not members of Local Seattle are then privileged to the platform, at five minutes each, republicans and democrats especially invited. Three members of Local Seattle then occupy the platform at five minutes each, after which the speaker of the evening makes the closing speech of ten minutes.

Invite everybody and bring questions with you.

SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE.

A. W. WHATCOM COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Sets a Splendid Example—Other Counties Please Follow.

The following cheering news comes from Com. Chas. E. Cline, of Lynden:

"Have delayed writing, to be able to report action of our county convention, which met here Saturday evening and Sunday. Will briefly say that Fairhaven, Blaine, Whatcom, Northwood and Lynden Locals were represented. Organization was effected, a constitution drawn (will forward copy of same for submission to Local Quorum), and a good start made for complete organization.

Comrade P. L. Hegg, of Whatcom, chairman; F. M. Smith, Northwood, vice-chairman; C. S. Wallace, Fairhaven, secretary-treasurer, and Chas. E. Cline, organizer. A desire was manifested to have me take the field and keep stirring them up during balance of the year.

We are going to make things hum in Whatcom county, so look out for us.

Yours hurriedly, CHARLES E. CLINE.

WHAT DO CATHOLICS THINK OF THIS?

The following appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, under date of the 17th inst.:

Columbus, Ohio.—T. B. Monahan, chairman of the law committee of the Ohio Federation of Catholic Societies, has issued the following circular to all Catholic societies in the state:

"Existing conditions at this time in Ohio, make it eminently proper and practical that the state federation, following the lead of the national body, urge upon Catholics generally throughout the state to take all proper and practical means in their power to arrest the spread of Socialism, whose insidious and pernicious doctrines, if permitted to poison the popular mind, especially of the working classes, must inevitably lead to the overthrow of popular institutions and to the enthronement of anarchy, the dread enemy of all constituted authority and even of Christianity itself. We therefore urge upon the Catholics of Ohio, who have now the practical opportunity to do so, to make a vigorous and determined effort by uniting with right-minded citizens, to arrest the further spread of Socialism within the borders of the state.

"Executive Board of the Ohio State Federation of Catholic Societies, by

"T. B. MONAHAN, Chairman, "ANTHONY MATRE, Secretary, "ANTHONY P. DUNLAP, "Chairman of Laws Committee."

Is the Church the servant of Capital?

A REPLY TO A CHAMPION OF CAPITALISM!

At the last weekly meeting of Local Seattle we were much astonished to see the Rev. "D. D." Kellogg, champion of the National Economic League, step forward and oppose the Socialist speaker of the evening, by presenting what he thought to be an irrefutable argument against Socialism. He was answered by the comrades present, but he seemed for a further reply through the Socialist press.

The two points of his argument were:

1. That the present conditions of the working class were due to their vice.

2. That the amount of wealth owned by the working class at present is greater than the whole capitalized property of the United States 50 years ago.

Now as to the first point, we wish Mr. Kellogg to understand that it is not the workers only who practice drinking, gambling and sensuality; that there are many wealthy "gentlemen" who keep five or six women in their numerous homes and are passionately fond of gambling.

Further, here is a proposition which even a man with a glass eye and a wooden head could see.

Suppose all the working class throughout America should decide to stop drinking, their wages would be cut down to what they are today, minus the drink. Not only the actual men engaged in making the liquor would be thrown out of work but lumber jacks, barrel workers, coal diggers, miners, blacksmiths, smelting men, farmers, farm laborers, glass blowers and thousands of others engaged in producing for the liquor market. What would be the result of this? First understand that you working men are not considered men at all by the capitalist but simply as bags of walking merchandise, like sacks of sugar, or any other commodities bought and sold on the market, and that you are subject to the same laws of supply and demand. Now, since the demand is always greater than the supply and will become still greater by the working class practicing virtue, the price must accordingly fall to wages without the drink.

But we have no wish to champion vice or to take up too much valuable space and so will briefly state that all persons are the product of environment and that even these vices are not the result of whim or desire but due to the moulding power of conditions. The harm, then, is not in the drinking but in the conditions which make a recourse to vice necessary.

With regard to the second proposition, we see no reason why he should not state that one-half of the working class earn more value than the whole commerce of the earth 2000 years ago, and therefore they must be better off. Remember two things, dear Mr. Kellogg: One is that the number of workers is not stationary but is ever increasing and that of the capitalist decreasing and too, that within the last fifty years owing to modern invention, wealth has increased at a fabulous rate. At no time since civilization began has the difference between the extremes of society been so great as it is today, and the more modern inventions and trusts are perfected the greater becomes this, *gosh!*

Carroll D. Wright, the capitalistic figure juggler of the capitalistic class and whom Mr. Kellogg seems to love, says, "Figures never lie, but liars figure." We have no wish to intimate that Mr. Kellogg is a liar, but suffice it to say that the speaker of the evening stated that the wealth of the capitalistic class was 82 per cent, and Mr. Kellogg, who is such an authority on figures should not have jumped to the conclusion that the working class owned the remaining 18 per cent, for there is a little petty middle class who own 15 per cent, thus leaving to the giant Labor, who numbers 75 per cent, of the population, the gigantic, enormous sum of 3 per cent, of the total wealth of this nation.

Ye Gods and little fishes, the worker who has produced all the wealth of this country owns 3 per cent. Give Mr. Kellogg a powerful telescope, place him in the slums of Chicago or New York, or in the cotton factories run by child slaves in the South, take him into the dismal paltry shacks and tenements of the workers, and the fabulous masses of wealth will smite his vision, such untold wealth will drive him mad.

Again the learned man told us another fact that the capitalist did not desire workers to produce him wealth, for he told the workers that if they gave up their vices they could all become capitalists, and wealth would be produced without work, without wage slaves.

In conclusion let me say, poor Mr. Kellogg "wasted his sweetness on the desert air" and should by all means preach his doctrines to the lickspittles and learned crawlers of capitalism.

THOS. B. CRAIG.

DON'T LIKE H. FLORENCE BRADLEY.

Editor The Socialist:

Enclosed find 50 cents to renew my subscription.

To be without it would be to lose as to the Socialist movement, no matter what H. Florence Bradley (of Lynden) says to the contrary.

Yours for Socialism in our time,

S. G. ROULEAU, North Yakima.

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