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THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Martin, C R
Box 389

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street, SEATTLE, WASH., NOVEMBER 29, 1903

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This is No. 173

4,000 CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL

SOCIALIST SCHOOL PLATFORM

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RESTORE
THEM.

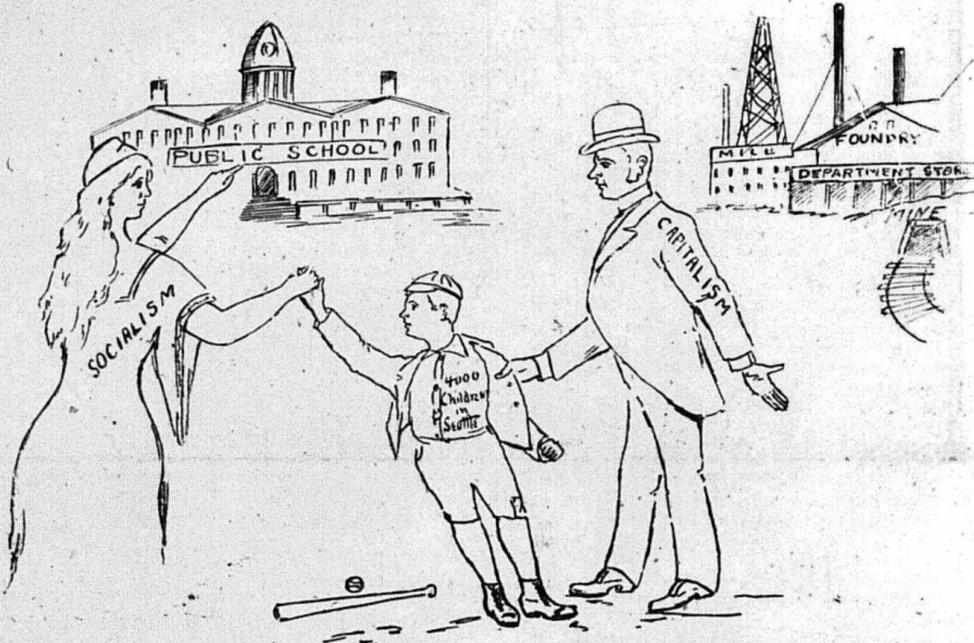
SOCIALISTS CALL FOR THE COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY CHILD IN SEATTLE.

To this end they advocate:

1. Enough school buildings of moderate cost to be built immediately to accommodate all, instead of costly palaces for the few.
2. More teachers and better paid.
3. Teachers' tenure permanent during efficiency.

4. Free meals and free clothing, if needed, to keep children from the necessity of work.
5. Free kindergartens for all children between three and six.
6. Free medical inspection weekly.
7. Greatest attention to be paid to the primary grades.
8. Compulsory attendance of all children under 15.
9. A general, scientific, industrial and physical education guaranteed every child.

OUR
PLATFORM
WILL
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THEM.



MRS. TITUS STANDS FOR THIS:

THE REV. DR. SMITH STANDS FOR THIS:

Grand Rally at Carpenters' Hall

The Socialists of Seattle will hold a School Campaign Rally Sunday evening, Nov. 29, at Carpenters' Hall, Fourth Avenue near Pike Street.

Mrs. Irene Smith, of Tacoma; Mrs. Hattie W. Titus, the candidate of the Socialist Party of Seattle, for School Director, and other speakers will address the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. E. Lincoln Smith, the capitalist candidate, is hereby invited to be present and give his reasons why working men should support him, or to announce what he stands for in this campaign.

The Socialist school platform is definite and clear. What is the Rev. Dr. Smith's platform? And we invite Colonel Blethen, editor of "The Times," who urges voters of Seattle to "GET OUT AND VOTE" "if they do NOT want "SOCIALISM" thrust into the School Board." We invite him to be present and show us what harm Socialism will do in the School Board.

And we invite Mr. Pyle, editor of "The Post-Intelligencer," who says "Evil Forces are at work to capture the Schools of Seattle," to appear at this rally and explain to us face to face what "Evil Forces" are to be found in Socialism.

We not only invite these two editors and the reverend candidate; we urge them, we even challenge them, to be present and take advantage of the well known custom of the Socialists, which allows a free platform to all opponents.

We think, too, it would do these capitalists good to face a working class audience. Come and see for yourselves what sort of people these "evil" and "dangerous" and "foreign" Socialists really are.

We also especially invite the teachers of our public schools, there are nearly 400 of them, to attend this Rally and see what sort of "Evil Forces" our candidate and our supporters are. Socialism is the greatest of modern social forces. It is time you teachers knew something about it. Knew all about it. Here is a good opportunity to start to learn.

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

Our markets are in the condition of a drunken man who reels and fro, with a decided tendency to go into the ditch, just as does the drunken man. But our trade journals tell us this is a healthful sign. They say to the exploiters, there is absolutely no cause for apprehension, and to the slaves they say that market conditions presage disaster. To the exploiters these trade journals say, in effect, sing, dance, drink and make merry; go on with the erection of your stately mansions and furnish these mansions in sumptuous style. To the slaves they say ruin is impending unless you will accept lower wages, and conditions of life that will still further humiliate and degrade you. The exploiters, while professing to believe the trade journals, manifest great timidity in their dealings. They seem to have an instinctive feeling that there is real danger in coming into close contact with the industrial world, and yet their eagerness to reap the product of the slave's toil impels some of the more venturesome spirits to make occasional feints. On such occasions, there are weak rallies and demagogical yells enliven the pits where the slaves are crucified. It is a fact that mills, mines and factories are closing down and turning their slaves out to die. It is a fact that the railroads are discharging many of their slaves. It is a fact that these slaves must have employment or else suffer all the horrors incident to starvation, and while these slaves are reduced to suffering and degradation, their masters will revel in the surplus wealth created by these slaves. If the masters and their willing puppets, the press, the pulpit and the colleges, can impress upon their slaves the duty of obedience, of submission to the despotism of private

ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, then the masters can go on with their orgies for a little while longer, but if they fail to thus delude the slaves, there will be something doing in the industrial world. Recently I went from Seattle to Tacoma on the Multnomah, a local steamer. One of the passengers was a well dressed, dignified, elderly gentleman who seemed ill at ease in the environments in which he found himself temporarily. Almost all his fellow passengers were evidently working people. He was not. He paced the decks nervously, and every now and then, plucked and pulled at his snow white goatee. Thinking that I might relieve him, I approached him and spoke of the beauties of the scene before us. He seemed delighted to have the current of his thoughts turned and joined heartily in an interchange of comments. Presently the conversation turned upon the topics of the day. Trusts were soon touched upon and the patriarch remarked that he believed the trusts to be strictly in harmony with social progress, but that they must be subject to legislative control; that their power was too enormous to exist outside the sphere of state control. He went on to say that both capital and labor must be allowed to organize, but that each must be restricted by law. We talked of strikes and the effects thereof, and then my companion became animated and said he had no sympathy for the laboring class. He once felt much sympathy, but his experience in the Coeur d'Alene had eliminated all sympathy for any working man. "Why," said he, "I was on the jury that sifted that Coeur d'Alene

trouble and for forty days we strove to get at the facts, and I tell you hanging was too good for those miners." "Why?" I asked. "Because," said he, "they violated the law; they ignored every principle of right and justice, and they did not hesitate to destroy property." "Well," I replied, "they surely had created a large amount of property, had they not?" "Oh, yes, they had created much valuable property," he said. "But they owned none of it?" I replied. "No, they owned none and for that reason they had no right to become active in local affairs; it was their duty to work for such wages as the company could pay and be content," said he. "Well," I asked, "did the capitalists up there send out squads of armed men to arrest the citizens without warrant?" "Yes, they had to do so," said he. "But was there any law for so doing?" I asked. "No, there is no law for such procedure," he said, "but the owners of that valuable property were justified in taking any steps necessary for its protection." "It is wrong then," I said, "for the workers to violate the law, and right for the owners to do so?" "For a moment he looked puzzled, and then he recovered and said: "I have absolute faith in the good sense of Americans, and believe they will solve all these difficult problems." "But which class of Americans," I asked, "do you have faith in, those who violate the law in the interest of property, or those who, as you say, violate the law in the interest of man?" "Well, I have no faith in the working class," he said petulantly. Do not forget that this man was, according to his own statement, on the jury that was summoned to give an impartial verdict in the trial of workingmen. And further, do not for-

get that even with such men on the jury there was a failure to find the men guilty of the crimes charged. In commenting on the Panama incident the New York Herald, ends up as follows: "At such a moment there can be neither Democrats nor Republicans, neither supporters of the Panama project nor advocates of the Nicaraguan route—there are only Americans, and it is the duty to support the Government, right or wrong." If The Herald survives the effects of this deliverance, and I suppose it will, it may learn that in such moments there can be Socialists, and that Socialists will only support government that is right. There is a great effort made to convince the slave that he is interested in low taxes, economic administration of municipalities, etc. But the slave is learning that he is so thoroughly robbed in the payment of wages that he is not susceptible to any further robbery. If you are a white slave, a black slave, a yellow slave, a brown or a green (!) slave, and doubt this, read "Value, Price and Profit." One of our trade journals in commenting on the causes that have so disturbed the markets of late, says: "The arrogance of the labor unions has become intolerable." But I have never yet seen it stated that these unions have become so arrogant as to call out the militia to shoot down the captains of industry. The Salvation Army makes vastly more noise than do the Socialist speakers, but the Socialist voice penetrates to a much greater distance. Possibly this is due to the fact that he tells unpleasant truths in a plain way. The Tacoma News, of Nov. 20, '03, says: Remember the poor. The Socialists are saying the same thing on every day of the year, and besides, we propose to remove the cause of

poverty, but The News does not give its support to the Socialists. The News prefers to play at charity. "Only a stenographer," is the way one of our dailies announces the victim of some disaster. Only a stenographer, only an useful worker. These workers are not supposed to have hopes, desires, emotions, aspirations. They are simply slaves, "Things that grieve not, and that never hope." GERMAN SOCIALISTS' BALANCE SHEET. A recent report on the financial condition of the German Socialist party contains many items of interest. Of the newspapers published with the sole purpose of propagating the doctrines of the party the Vorwarts alone has 78,500 subscribers, and has been able to place 72,339 marks in the treasury of the party. To this sum has been added another sum of 22,000 marks as profits from the sale of Socialist literature, the total revenue of the party having been 628,247 marks, an increase of more than 330,000 marks over the preceding year. The expenses were 554,247 marks, the recent election having cost the party 282,059 marks. The total sentences inflicted on members of the party during the past year for political offenses were fourteen years at forced labor, thirty-six years, six months and two weeks in prisons, and nearly 57,000 marks in fines.—Public Opinion. (This is a Legal Ballot. You can cut it out and use it at the polls on Dec. 5.) FOR SCHOOL DIRECTOR. District No. 1, King County, State of Washington. Term of Three Years HATTIE W. TITUS.

The Roaring of the Wheels. By Isaac Rheingold. (His poems were all composed as he sat at his sewing machine, and related to the sufferings of his race in Russia, the joy they experienced in finding an asylum in America, their hardships in the Chicago sweatshops, their longing for a home and peace and native land, and their passionate desire for freedom. They are all in the Yiddish language, and the following is the only translation.) The roaring of the wheels has filled my ears, The clashing and the clamor shut me in; Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears; I cannot feel or think amid the din. Tolling, tolling, tolling—endless toll For whom? For what? Why should the work be done? I do not ask nor know, I only toll, I work until the day and night are gone. The clock above me ticks away the day; Its hands are spinning, spinning like the wheels; It cannot stop nor for a moment stay; It is a thing like me, and never feels. It throbs as tho' my heart were beating there; Heart? My heart? I know not what it means. The clock ticks, and below I strive and stare, And so we close the hours. We are machines. Noon calls a truce, an ending to the sound, As if a battle had one moment stayed. A bloody field! The dead lie all around, Their wounds cry out until I grow afraid. It comes—the signal! See the dead men rise! They fight again; amid the roar they fight, Blindly, knowing not for whom nor why; They fight, they fall, they sink into the night. —From The Public, Chicago.

For the second time in the history of Seattle the Socialists enter the school campaign. It is eminently fitting they should do so. They represent the most advanced ideas on education. The leaders of the Socialists have been among the best educated men in the world. Marx in Germany, Ferri in Italy, Lafargue in France, Morris in England, Herron in America, are instances. Every meeting of the American Educational Association is marked by the Socialist undercurrent. The kind of education W. T. Harris and his fellow workers are advocating is the kind that we shall have when Socialism wins. In France, the children of the working class have for the first time been really educated since the Socialists got possession of the municipal governments. There is one more day left in which to register for the School Election, Friday, December 4, the day before election. If you forgot or neglected to register up to last Tuesday night, you have one more chance. There ought to be one thousand women alone to register on that day so as to vote for a woman on the School Board. There are over 300 women teachers in the Seattle schools and not one woman on the Board which has control of them. All of these three hundred women teachers should vote for Mrs. Titus. One of the Socialist planks is, More teachers and better PAID teachers. Women of Seattle, especially women on wages and wives of men on wages, REMEMBER FRIDAY, DEC. 4, THE ONLY DAY LEFT WHEN YOU CAN REGISTER. PLACE:—Central School Grounds, corner Marion street and Seventh avenue.

Thanksgiving Thoughts.

By Trames, The Traveler.
Editor Seattle Socialist:

Observing Strenuous Teddy's and "Honest Hank" McBride's Thanksgiving proclamations, I've been casting about for an excuse of that kind "on my own hook."

Teddy and Hank can well afford to be the thankful that the great wage slave army, struggling, straggling here and there, are not yet educated to the point of striking at the ballot box and assuming the ownership of the planet, that their toil has made to blossom as the rose.

While Socialists have few of life's luxuries to be terribly tickled about—especially when oncoming winter stares a jobless slave with a large family in the face, yet I am informed by some of these workers with the capitalist mind that we ought to be.

"Thankful That It Ain't No Worse." I've had my eye on you and your paper since its inception, with its uncompromising stand for the working class; its large simple cartoons, that educate at a glance; how it has clarified a deal of muddly sentimentalism and dissipated "deadlocks" of fog from foggy-laden workers. Hence I'm thankful that, with all your opportunist opposition, that you are still looking down upon the daisies, instead of up at their roots. Allow me to pencil a few paragraphs from an extended experience.

I have often been asked in the past, "why do I support that rabid 'Seattle Socialist' that is always and eternally quarreling and fighting with other Socialists—walking around with a chip on its shoulder and stirring up trouble generally?"

My almost stereotyped reply has generally been: I take it, pay for and read its every issue carefully; spread its circulation as widely as possible consistent with my well-nigh perpetually plunkish purse for the identical reason that I ravenously devour gooseberry pie—like your mother used to make—(whenever I can get it.)

IT'S GOOD AND I LIKE IT. I make no attempt at denying that the editor has often "thrown in" with the aforesaid gooseberries (for a reasonable amount of "roughness" I presume), many blossom ends and stems, together with an occasional bunch of briars that "stuck in my crop" for indefinite periods, but as my digestion is robust, I have "toughed it out" and find my mental assimilating apparatus has become all the stronger of late years for the strenuous tests set for it.

There have been numerous occasions, too, when the saccharine matter was "shy," and it seemed that "the Doc" had dumped, instead, the contents of the salt-cellar in to my favorite piece of pastry. On some of these occasions I have indignantly sat down and

Give Him Hell-unhushed. He said nothing but went right on his intellectual rat killing, or mental microbe extermination—generally both. At other times when this would occur, and my mental mouth and maw would feel like the South Sea for a spell, I'd write him a long, pleading letter, explaining how he was injuring the chances of the paper's future success, and incidentally hurting himself by such "narrow tactics, etc."

To my unfeigned surprise, "He jest kep' right on sayin' nuthin'" or if he deigned a reply it was epigrammatic and to this effect: "This paper has a mission: To build a firm foundation for our movement that will stand the test of time. To stand firmly for fundamentals, four square to every breeze that blows. To give free and fearless utterance to that truth exactly as we see it, neither fawning nor flinching. If it cannot be supported in this resolute stand for a scientific in lieu of a sentimental basis for the Socialist party; if the time is not yet ripe for the truth without "trimmings," its skeleton will soon jostle other cadavers in the newspaper boneyard!" that's all.

It was a trifle difficult to answer these fervid, fearless statements, and I finally concluded that the "double dose" of salt might be essential to neutralize.

A Superabundance of Too Freshness that ever and anon afflicts the fledgling Socialist, and quit annoying the editorial department on this score. At still other times I would be "dead sure" he had "cornered" the lemon and lime market—had moulded them into berry form and had prepared this prince of pies therewith, and that too apparently after the "midnight oil" was exhausted, (for at these times the "shortening" seemed to me to be invariably put in lengthwise.) That in groping around for the sugar he had "ran amuck" of a splendid supply of unadulterated cream tartar, or acetic acid, and I'd be

betide him, in that atmosphere painted purple with profanity. The superabundance of sour would still stick, however, and I'd wonder about whys and wherefores. Finally I come to the conclusion that was meant as an antidote for the widely prevailing "keep sweet" attitude of the propaganda press in general, and calmly cooled off.

In due time I'd get back to securing a few more subscribers but was constantly in dread that the paper would get them dead disgusted. I lost lots of sleep over it.

The climax (or at least one of a series of climaxes) came when "Doc" Jumped Onto the "Appeal" All Spraddled Out.

As many put it. That "raised my dander" had, hence I remonstrated vociferously. I was "HOT" and for months ceased to solicit subscriptions. Didn't even read the paper for a time. A few weeks "brought me to my appetite" however, but "mum was the word" for several moons.

As I now view it most of the "Advance Guard" were patrons of the old "Coming Nation" and "Appeal." Socialists then—even though sentimentally inclined—were orphans and outcasts; in one sense "sorto brought up on the bottle," filled with "Appeal" pap. Very good for infants, perhaps, but grown up folks need a different diet. I have known so many, however, who have gotten so strongly saturated with the Wayland flavor that any new extract does not, even in these late days, have the "right tang" to it, don't satisfy their previously prepared palates. Just as

Myriads of Tobacco-Eating Animals, today squander millions of dollars annually to purchase a particular brand of concentrated nastiness popularly called tobacco, a la "Horseshoe," "Battleax," "Roosevelt," etc., etc., ad nauseam; or a certain brand of beer, or other bitter brain and brawn destroying booze, and will take no other.

Well I had thus gotten so innoculated with "Waylandism" toxine, which he has a great "knack" of injecting into so many of his private "army" of admirers. (Wonder what some of them will do now for an idol, in view of recent expose of "Appeal's" sweatshop methods?)

It had upon me that peculiar, soothing effect, producing a somnolent sensation so antagonistic to practical, political progress. Under its tutelage I mistook (as do the vast bulk of its readers today) Government ownership-ship, New Zealand-ism, Mills-ism, in face "any old ism" that J. A. put forth for Socialism.

Even at one time in my "bottle" days, I repeated with great gusto Wayland's sneering allusion of "SKIEN-TIFIC," as applied to those stronger souled heroes who desired to delve deeper into existing economic conditions and unearth a scientific instead of a sentimental basis for the Socialist movement.

I have felt that you were entitled to an elaborately engrossed vote of thanks from National Headquarters for that caustic criticism of the "Appeal" and its milk and water attitude, that resulted in placing an Untermann on its editorial staff (even if he could not stand the pressure for long), and thus fought the paper several stages nearer Socialism. The movement certainly

Owes "THE SOCIALIST" a vote of thanks. Have for two years been extremely sorry that Comrade Wayland cannot get out of the past, keep step with the pace of modern progress, discard the sentimental for a scientific basis for his work. Discard also some of his multifarious "schemes" that border upon the "crooked" in business methods. (I have the documents to prove it whenever wanted). Schemes that lighten the purses and litter the brains of his patrons. To discard these in the conduct of his widely circulated paper would make it a world power.

My abrupt divorce from the "Appeal" came when in his "Direct Legislation Issue" I found the word Socialism eliminated entirely, and in large bold-face capital letters on the front page found this scintillant bit of

"One-Hose" Philosophy. "VOTE FOR NO MAN WHO WILL NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF TO WORK FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION," or words implying that meaning; negatively suggesting that it would be all right to vote for any man who would. That was the "last straw" and I "cut it cold." It was the eye-opener I had been looking for and was afraid of finding; but after shaking and pinching my anatomy in various places, I found myself Socialistically and mentally at the kitten and puppy "nine days old" stage, with eyes open and a new world vista opening before my enraptured vision. Since that tempestuous time, to use the seeming pet phrase of our new State Secretary, I've tried to

Even then I could not realize the intrinsic value of "The Socialist" for propoganda and fell "heels over head" in love with the "Coming Nation," which for a time did splendidly, but which of late is mixing up with Mills, Frisco and Spokane in our own state compels me at times to

Hold My Nose With Both Hands. I observe that the last mentioned paper wishes to give us a "Van" if the Washington comrades will "cough up" enough coin to build two or three that is—if it went direct.

This giving us a Van reminds me a trifle of the capitalistic wage system; you work for me and produce so many plunks, and I will return part of it to you in the form of a State Van.

Let Us Make Our Own Vans, Comrades.

I've got a "V" to start it with. I may be first or second party to a divorce suit from above paper soon. I've tried many papers, and on looking over your initial issue I find you camping closely on the trail of fundamentals from start to finish.

Am going to "cast my lot" with you until they can at least point to a single divergence from fundamental facts—or find some fault with your Socialism. The "narrow tactics" cry will no longer go down with "yours truly."

Hence you can see my scientific, class-conscious basis for Thanksgiving in this

Year of our Lord Almighty Dollar, 1903, in the reign of "Teddy the Wunst," to-wit:

That we have in a movement so great and grand as ours, one paper that will call a halt on the least "side-step" from fundamentals, a "Martinet," perhaps a "captious critic" "working overtime" if you choose—in short

A Bold, Stern, Unrelenting Watch Dog, that "never sleeps with both eyes shut"; that will not call a spade "an agricultural implement employed for detaching and transporting surface or substratum soil from its original locality to a new situation more or less remote."

Being a plain, blunt wage slave. I like plain, pointed words that no one can mistake. A Socialist true to his class should be the last to use those double words that might be useful in retreat. He believes that silence about the truth is not even the remotest relative to civilization.

He knows that if you let a ray of light into a rat hole it spoils it forever for rat purposes. Hence the scientific genuinely class-conscious Socialist stands on his hind feet, his face to the future.

He is not hunting authority for truth, but is ever willing to accept truth for authority. His distinguishing characteristic is his serenity of mind. No wave of trouble ripples across his peaceful breast. Neither grief for the past nor fear for the future wrinkles his brow. He leaves to the dead past the burial of its dead, and to the putrid, dying present the management of its own tearful obsequies.

It's None of His Funeral. The shades of departed splendor do not satisfy his longing for the beautiful nor has the chant of the choir invisible any music for his soul. He stands in the sun. With eye touched by living light, he sees today the substance of tomorrow's glory; with ear attuned to all the harmonies of the human heart he hears already the laughter of the children of the morning.

Realizing this he yet feels to the full those ringing words of an eloquent writer in that sterling monthly, "The Comrade": "It is Time For the Workingman to THINK."

and if those who CAN think don't ACT, the time is not far distant when those of us who DON'T THINK WILL ACT; and in such a time, we will be the portion of the WHOLE people."

Another troublesome "think" and I'm "all in." You can possibly recall, perchance, if you practice that healthful habit of taking a cold bath of a morning, how for the first few times it made the cold chills chase themselves up and down your spine and "play hob" with your anatomy generally. And yet when you recovered from the momentary shock, and reaction set in, how with cleansed cuticle you felt that invigorating glow and thrill that a rough towel can give when properly propelled; how by persisting in such "heroic treatment" you soon got to like it, found it a grand, good thing?

Well, comrades mine, this has been my experience with "THE SOCIALIST" Ofttimes have I felt that "smithereens" was a small word to describe the wreckage that its caustic criticism had wrought of the movement. I have paused with bated breath for The Coming Collapse That Never Came. Affairs seemed to pursue the regular tenor of their way, and instead of a wreck I proudly observed that our membership in the "Evergreen State" are the clearest in the nation. "All's well that ends well."

History of Socialism in U. S.

By Morris Hillquist.

INTRODUCTION TO PART II.

The Development of Modern Socialism in the United States.

In wading through the history of modern Socialism in the United States, we light occasionally on what seems to be a connecting link between that movement and its earlier utopian phases.

This the Icarian communities maintained close relations with the Working Men's League of Welling in the fifties of the last century; later they took an active part in the works of the International, and their magazines, La Revue Icarienne and La Jeune Icarie, were listed as official organs of the Socialist Labor Party as late as 1879.

Alexander Longley, who was prominently connected with almost every phase of the utopian movements, reappeared in about 1880 as a member of "Section St. Louis" of the Socialist Labor Party, vigorously advocating the principles of that party in his Communist. Many Fourierists manifested a sympathetic interest in the development of the later-day Socialism, and at least one Brook Farmer, Dr. J. Homer Doucet, of Philadelphia, is still actively connected with the Socialist movement.

But these instances must be regarded in the light of exceptions to the general rule, and, on the whole, it is safe to say that the early utopian theories and communistic colonies had but little influence on the formation of the modern Socialist movement in the United States.

The two movements are entirely different in nature and origin. Utopian Socialism was built on purely moral conceptions, and derived its inspiration from the teachings of Christ or other codes of ethics; its existence was equally justified in the eighteenth century as in the nineteenth, and in this country as well as on the old continent.

Modern Socialism, on the other hand, is primarily economic in character, and can not take root in any country before its social and industrial conditions have made it ripe for the movement.

The present Socialist movement depends for its support upon the existence of a large class of working men divorced from the soil and other means of production, and permanently reduced to the ranks of wage labor. It also requires a system of industry developed at a point where it becomes onerous upon the working men, breeds dissatisfaction, and impels them to organize resistance. In other words, the movement presupposes the existence of the modern factory system in a high state of development, and all the social contrasts and economic struggles incidental, to such a system.

And these conditions did not exist in the United States during the first half of the last century. America has long held an exceptional position among the nations of the earth. At a time when the countries of Europe had almost exhausted every square foot of ground and all of their natural resources, the western hemisphere had boundless stretches of fertile soil waiting for the first comer to occupy. Agriculture was a comparatively easy and lucrative occupation, and the greater part of the American population consisted of independent farmers, at a time when manufacture and industry were the dominant factors in Europe. The abundance of land, in drawing the greater part of able-bodied men to the fields and pastures, furthermore left the supply of labor for the young industries far below the demand, and kept up an exceptionally high standard of wages.

Wage labor was, under these circumstances, altogether more of a temporary condition than a permanent institution: as a rule it took the working man but a short time to save up sufficient money to settle on a farm, or to purchase the very simple and inexpensive tools of his trade, and to establish himself in business on his own account.

Nor were the blessings of American life confined to mere economic advantages: The great struggles and triumphs of the Revolutionary War were still fresh in the memory of the nation; the inspiring doctrines of the Declaration of Independence still rang in the ears of the Americans; the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness was a living truth to them; they were proud of their political sovereignty, of their freedom of conscience, and of their liberty of speech and press. The young republic was prosperous, its future was brilliant; it had no political privileges and hardly any economic classes, and it was but natural that it should have developed an unusual national optimism and complacency which caused it to frown upon any movement based on dissatisfaction with the existing order of things.

But gradually a change was worked in the economic conditions of the country. The unprecedented increase of population diminished the area of public lands from year to year; the more fertile soil was rapidly occupied, and what remained was mostly forest or barren country. Land became an object of commerce and speculation, steadily rising in price and growing more and more inaccessible to the poor, who were, in consequence, compelled to turn from agriculture to industry. The foundation for a permanent class of wage-workers was thus laid.

At the same time, and as part of the same movement, modern industry made its appearance in the United States, and soon assumed marvelous dimensions. The inexhaustible resources of raw material of the country, and the enterprise and ingenuity of its inhabitants, soon conquered for it at front rank among the industrial nations. Commercial cities, factory towns, and mining camps sprang up in all parts of the continent; railroad lines and telegraph wires covered it with a veritable network, and from a peaceful and contented agricultural community, the United States turned into a puffing, hustling, and noisy workshop.

The industrial revolution brought in its wake a very radical change in the social relations of men. A new era was introduced in the national life of America—the era of multi-millionaires and money kings, of unprecedented luxury and splendor, but also the era of abject poverty and dire distress.

Overt struggles between capital and labor, in the shape of strikes, lockouts, and boycotts, became more and more frequent, and were oftentimes attended by acts of violence.

At the same time, the flow of working men to the industrial centers caused a congestion of population in some cases comparable only to that of China; slums and tenement houses became as much a feature of our principal cities as their magnificent avenues and mansions.

In short, the United States, so recently the ideal republic of equal and independent citizens, became the theater of the most embittered class wars and most glaring social contrasts ever witnessed in modern times.

And all these astounding social and economic changes were accomplished with incredible rapidity. In 1850 the population of the United States was but little over 23,000,000; half a century later it rose to over 75,000,000. In 1850 the wealth of the country amounted to little over \$7,000,000,000, and was pretty evenly distributed among the population; in 1890 the "national wealth" exceeded \$65,000,000,000, and more than one-half of it was concentrated in the hands of but 40,000 families, or one-third of one per cent. of the population. In 1850 fifty-five per cent. of the wealth of the United States consisted of farms; in 1890 the farms made up less than twenty-four per cent. of the wealth of the country. In 1860 the entire capital invested in industries in the United States was little over \$1,000,000,000; in the space of the following thirty years it had increased more than sixfold.

In 1870 the supply of labor was too inadequate for the demand; three decades later there was a standing army of over 1,000,000 idle working men. In 1870 strikes and lockouts were hardly known in America; between 1881 and 1894 the country witnessed over 14,000 contests between capital and labor, in which about 4,000,000 of working men participated.

The process of development sketched in the preceding pages thus prepared the ground for the Socialist movement of the modern type, but a

variety of circumstances rooted in the economic and political conditions and historical features peculiar to this country operated to retard the progress of the movement.

In the first place, the American working men still enjoyed some actual advantages over their brethren on the other side of the ocean. The marvelous variety of industries and the constant opening of new fields of enterprises made the United States a comparatively favorable market for labor, and, notwithstanding the temporary industrial depressions, the wages of American working men were, on the whole, better, and their standard of life higher, than those of the European wage workers. In the next place, there was a great difference between the disposition and mental attitude of the working classes of America and Europe, which is to be accounted for by the difference of their origin and history.

European industry was developed from the small manufacture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the master of the workshop of old grew into the capitalist of today, and the apprentice and helper into the modern wage worker. The process was a slow and gradual one, and both classes had ample time to crystallize. The European working men had several generations behind them; they had their class traditions and sentiments; they were "class conscious."

Not so with the American working men. Their existence as a class was of too recent date to have developed decided class feelings in them; they had yet before them the example of too many men who before their very eyes rose from the ranks of labor to the highest pinnacles of wealth and power; they were still inclined to consider wage labor as a mere transitory condition.

Another check on the progress of the Socialist movement in the United States is to be found in the political institutions of the country; the working classes of the European countries were, as a rule, deprived of some political rights enjoyed by other classes of citizens, and the common struggle for the acquisition of those rights was frequently the first cause to draw them together into a distinct political union. Universal Suffrage was the battle-cry of the German working men when they gathered around Lassalle in the early sixties, and founded the nucleus of the now powerful Social Democratic Party. "The repeal of all laws curtailing individual liberty, freedom of the press, education, coalition, and association," was one of the first demands of the French Socialists upon the revival of the movement a short time after the fall of the Commune; and similarly the first struggles of the Austrian and Italian Socialists were for universal suffrage, for freedom of meeting and association, and for the right of coalition of the working class.

In the United States, however, the working men enjoyed full political equality at all times, and thus had one less motive to organize politically on a class basis.

Furthermore, the periodical appearance of radical reform parties on the political arena of the country often had the effect of side-tracking the incipient Socialist movement into different channels.

All these and many more obstacles of minor import contributed to make the progress of socialism in this country a much slower and more laborious process than in most countries of Europe.

The first beginnings of modern Socialism appeared on this continent before the close of the first half of the last century, but it took another half a century before the movement could be said to have become acclimatized on American soil.

The history of this period of the Socialist movement in the United States may, for the sake of convenience, altho somewhat arbitrarily, be divided into the following four periods:

1. The Ante-Bellum Period, from about 1848 to the beginning of the civil war. The movement of that period was confined almost exclusively to German immigrants, principally of the working class. It was quite insignificant in breadth as well as in depth, and was almost entirely swept away by the excitement of the civil war.
2. The Period of Organization, covering the decade between 1867 and 1877, and marked by a succession of Socialist societies and parties, first on a local, then on a national scale, culminating finally in the formation of the Socialist Labor Party.
3. The Period of the Socialist Labor Party, extending over twenty years, and marked by a series of internal and external struggles over the question of the policy and tactics of the movement.
4. Present-Day Socialism, which embraces the period of the last few years, and is marked by the acclimatization of the movement and the advent of the Socialist Party.—From "History of Socialism in the United States," by Morris Hillquist. For sale by The Comrade Co-op. Co., New York; \$1.67 post paid. Every Socialist should get it.

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LET US GIVE THANKS
and by the way, before I forget it, and to be sure that a "square" is in sight for yourself and the "gudwife," as well as the whole office "push," and enclosed a "V" for subscription cards. If you'll "put me next" when the importunate creditor "punches" you extra hard, I'll "dig up" and "plank down" again.

To quote a few lines from immortal "Bobby Burns":
"Sin' thou cam to the wari asklent That fools may scoff at,
But my last plack thy parts be in't,
The letter half o't."
Yours till I find you "crooked."
N. I. TRAMES.

News and Correspondence

IMPORTANT WORK DONE.

Report of the National Quorum Meeting Held at National Headquarters, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, 15 and 16. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1933.

FIRST SESSION.

The second meeting of the present National Quorum convened at National Headquarters, Omaha, Neb., November 14, 1933, with Quorum Members Berlyn, Reynolds, Work and Berger present; Dobbs absent. The first session was called to order at 10:30 a. m., by the National Secretary. Moved by Berger that a different chairman be elected for each session. Carried.

Berlyn was then chosen chairman for the first session. After which W. E. Clark was elected secretary for the entire meeting.

The first order of business was, by common consent, a verbal report by the National Secretary of the condition of the various state organizations and also the condition of the Locals in unorganized states; with a review of the questions to be considered by the Quorum. This report, consumed the entire session with a recess at 1 p. m. for dinner. Session adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet at 10 a. m. Sunday morning.

SECOND SESSION.

Second session was called to order at 10:45 a. m. Sunday morning by the National Secretary, and Berger was elected chairman for the session.

Minutes of the previous session read and approved.

The National Secretary reported that he was continuously receiving applications from comrades desiring appointments as lecturers and organizers.

Moved by Work that chairman appoint a committee of two to draft a statement regarding organizers and lecturers and present it at the next session. Motion carried, and Malloy and Berlyn were appointed as the committee.

Communications were read from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau relative to our financial standing with the Bureau.

Moved by Berlyn that 250 francs be paid in two installments, three months apart, to the International Socialist Bureau, with a letter of explanation by the National Secretary, setting forth the reasons why no larger sum can be paid. Carried.

Another communication from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau was read, relative to negro lynching in the United States. Work and Reynolds were appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the Quorum at its next session.

Recess was taken at 1:20 p. m. for dinner.

Session reconvened at 3 p. m.

For the first order of business, the National Secretary presented reports published relative to fusion in Santa Barbara, California.

Moved by Berlyn that the attention of the state organization of California be called to the Santa Barbara case, and that it be requested to take action in conformity with the following resolution adopted at the last National Committee meeting:

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; therefore be it

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 organization. Carried.

Moved by Work that the State Secretary of California be asked what action has been taken in reference to the elimination of the fusion clause in the state constitution. Carried.

Communications were read from National Committeeman Healey, of Florida, relative to irregularities in the office of the State Secretary's office of Florida.

Moved by Reynolds that the National Secretary be instructed to send to the Florida one conveniently situated to Florida as a representative of the National Committee to investigate the condition of the present state organization and report to the National Secretary as soon as possible. Carried.

Communications were read from various Locals in the state of Kansas, complaining against the inattention and neglect of the present State Secretary. The National Secretary reported that he had not yet received a reply from National Committeeman Mills to the communication calling his attention to the complaints of Locals regarding the State Secretary.

Moved by Work that the National Secretary be instructed to send to the members of the State Committee of Kansas a statement of the conditions of the State Secretary's office, so far as this office is concerned, with copies of letters from Locals in Kansas complaining of the inefficiency or inability of the State Secretary of Kansas. Carried.

Communications were read from the State Secretary of Pennsylvania relative to the revocation of the charter of Local Luzerne County on account of fusion.

Moved by Berlyn that the Quorum approve the action of the State Committee of Pennsylvania in summarily dealing with fusion in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Carried.

The National Secretary announced the result of National Committee's ac-

tion upon the Utah case and asked for instructions from the Quorum as to the method of procedure in dealing with the Locals in the state of Utah.

Moved by Reynolds that, as a result of the action taken by the National Committee of the state of Utah has been placed on the list of unorganized states; and that the Locals in Utah be instructed to deal direct with the national office until such time as a new state organization can be formed. Carried.

Berger requested that, owing to the importance of the coming municipal elections in Wisconsin, the national office assist the State Committee in securing speakers for the election campaign.

Moved by Berlyn that as near as possible the following speakers be furnished in rotation to the Wisconsin State Committee for the eight or nine weeks immediately preceding the municipal election, the State Committee of Wisconsin agreeing to pay \$200 toward the expenses of same: J. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. F. Carey, W. S. Dalton, Max S. Hayes, Geo. D. Herron, Silvio Origo, F. E. Seeds, A. H. Simons, John W. Slayton, S. M. Reynolds, John H. Work. Carried.

Moved by Work that a national organizer be furnished to the Wisconsin State Committee for work in the northern and northwestern part of the state for a period of three months, beginning in January and ending in March. Carried.

The National Secretary reported that Harry M. McKee had done excellent work in Arizona, that his cost to the office had so far been nothing, but there would be some expense and loss of time incurred in returning to his home in California.

Moved by Berlyn that \$50 be paid McKee for expenses and loss of time from Yuma, Arizona, to his home in California. Carried.

The National Secretary reported the result of referendum of the Locals in the Indian Territory upon the question of a territorial organization.

Moved by Reynolds that the National Secretary be instructed to write to the Locals in the Indian Territory, urging them to develop their local work before attempting to effect a territorial organization. Carried.

The National Secretary submitted correspondence from Acting Secretary Molyneux, of Louisiana, and asked instructions from the Quorum about submitting motions concerning the Louisiana Charter Application, there being two motions practically the same.

Moved by Reynolds that, so as to avoid confusion, the motions of Work of Iowa and White of Connecticut regarding the granting of a charter to the recently formed state organization in Louisiana, be submitted as one motion. Carried.

The National Secretary submitted a request for information as to whether or not Local Washington, D. C., could affiliate with the Locals of Maryland in forming a state organization.

Moved by Berlyn that the Quorum has no objection to Local Washington, D. C., becoming a part of the state organization to be formed in Maryland, providing the Maryland Comrades are agreeable. Carried.

A statement of expenses for speakers for campaign incurred by Local Providence, R. I., was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that the National Secretary be instructed not to pay the expenses of Edlin from New York to Providence because the national office had not engaged him, nor had anything to do with incurring the expenses. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds that the National Secretary be instructed to send circular letters to Locals in unorganized states, giving the rules adopted by the National Committee governing the methods of procedure in effecting state and territorial organizations, for the guidance of these Locals in such cases. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions governing the acceptance by Locals of persons expelled from the party in other states. Carried. Work and Berger appointed.

Communications were read from Louis Goaziou relative to the formation of a French Socialist Federation.

Moved by Berlyn that the matter of forming a French Socialist Federation under the direction of the party be deferred until the next national convention; and that a French organizer be appointed to work among French speaking people and to organize them into Locals, such Locals to become affiliated with the regular party organizations. Carried.

Communication was presented giving the expenses of \$7 by B. F. Adams from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., for campaign work.

Moved by Work that the sum of \$8 additional be paid to B. F. Adams for services in the campaign. Carried.

Communication was read from Comrade Saitiel, of Sheboygan, Wis., relative to a German organizer being appointed.

Moved by Reynolds that a German organizer be appointed to begin work in February and that Robert Saitiel be selected to fill the place. Carried.

Letter was read from the Coming Nation offering the National Committee a lecture van to be used under the direction of the national office.

Moved by Work, that as the national constitution prohibits the national party from becoming connected with any paper, the offer of the Coming Nation be therefore declined. Carried.

Communications were read from the Bohemian branches of Chicago relative to the appointment of a Bohemian organizer.

Moved by Berlyn that a Bohemian organizer be appointed to begin work under the direction of the national office, the 1st of February, 1934; the Bohemian branches to be requested to submit three names from which organizer shall be selected. Carried.

On report of the closing of Hanford's tour on account of sickness, Work moved that Hanford be paid up to November 14th. Carried.

Communication was read from Na-

tional Committeeman Kerrigan, of Texas, containing a motion to the effect that the National Committee open negotiations with Comrades Haggerty and McGrady with a view to securing their services as national organizers.

Moved by Reynolds that the National Secretary be instructed to communicate with all well known speakers throughout the country relative to acting as lecturers and organizers under the direction of the national office, and that they be requested to state their terms and furnish other information required. Carried.

Adjourned at 9 p. m. to meet at 10 a. m. Monday.

THIRD SESSION.

The third session was called to order at 10 a. m. November 16th by the National Secretary. Reynolds was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous session read and approved.

Berlyn and Malloy as committee on organizers and lecturers, reported the following, which was adopted by the Quorum on motion of Work:

"The extension of Socialist agitation and consequent development of the Socialist Party organization makes it imperative that a systematic method of conducting the work of organization and agitation be adopted. Especially does this refer to that territory where state or territorial organizations do not exist, and where the national organization must necessarily have primary jurisdiction.

"The increasing organizing activity of the National Headquarters requires that some plan be adopted which will prevent conflict and waste of energy, money and enthusiasm, and ensure economy and stability in the organizing work. For these reasons the National Quorum presents the following:

"The National secretary shall be empowered to prepare a list of active workers who desire to act as organizers for the Socialist Party, this list to be known as the reserve list, and to contain the names of persons not already working under the direction of the National Headquarters.

"Applicants for positions on the reserve list must be submitted by the National Secretary to the National Committee, but no applicant shall be deemed acceptable for the reserve list until he or she has received the endorsement of the State Committee of the state wherein the applicant resides; in unorganized states or territories, the applicant must have the endorsement of a majority of the Locals within such state or territory.

"No person shall be known as National Organizer or Lecturer except when working actively under the direction of the National Headquarters.

"The National Secretary shall have the right to suggest the name of any person on the reserve list to any state or local organization requiring the services of an organizer or lecturer.

"When the services of anyone whose name appears on the reserve list are required by National Headquarters, the National Secretary shall first submit the name of such person to the Quorum, with full information, for its endorsement, subject in turn to the approval of the National Committee.

"The National Secretary shall issue from time to time to the Socialist press, and in such form as seems advisable to secure publicity, a revised and corrected copy of the reserve list of organizers and lecturers.

"Acceptance of anyone's name upon the reserve list does not ensure engagement, either by the National Committee or by others, but the National Secretary should be informed when engagements are made by anyone whose name is on the reserve list, for purposes of information and to avoid conflict and confusion.

A communication was read from National Committeeman Richardson, of California, with motions relative to national convention. Moved by Berlyn that correction be made in motion from 150 members to 100 members in accordance with the national constitution and submitted to National Committee in due form. Carried.

Work and Reynolds reported the following resolutions on lynching, which were adopted on motion of Berger:

"Whereas, The International Socialist Bureau has made an inquiry regarding the position of the Socialist Party on the subject of lynching in the United States, especially the lynching of negroes; and

"Whereas, The frequent lynchings which have been occurring in the United States are bursts of animal passion calculated not only to do injustice to the victims, but also to still further brutalize the participants and the people in general; and

"Whereas, The economic conditions under the present capitalist system of industry cause the race hatred which leads to many of the lynchings, and also foster the brutal instincts which lead to lynching in general and to the crimes for which lynching is perpetrated; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Quorum that the Socialist Party of the United States abhors and condemns the practice of lynching, both of negroes and whites, and that it abhors and accuses the capitalist system, which begets freaks instead of types, and then when the natural moral sense of society is outraged by some one of them, a portion of society becomes restlessly enraged, and the mob and lynching follow. The Socialist Party points out the fact that nothing less than the abolition of the capitalist system and the substitution of the Socialist system can provide conditions under which hunger mania, kleptomania, sexual mania and all other offensive and now lynchable human degenerates will cease to be begotten or produced.

Moved by Berlyn that, providing National Committeeman Kerrigan's motion regarding the postponement of the National Committee meeting be adopted, the National Secretary call upon the National Committee on January 1st, 1934, to make nominations for a National Secretary. Carried.

Moved by Work that the National Secretary call the attention of the various state organizations to the clause in the national constitution referring to the election of National Committeemen, particularly to the provision requiring the election of National Committee members by referendum, and that the National Secretary be noti-

fied in all cases when National Committeemen are elected. Carried.

A communication was read from National Committeeman Fox, of Montana, containing motions to reprimand Mills and Critchlow for recognizing the Socialist Propaganda Club of Omaha.

Moved by Berlyn that the National Secretary be instructed to request Comrade Fox to withdraw his motions in view of the fact that a somewhat similar motion, proposed by National Committeeman Christenson had just been voted upon by the National Committee. Carried.

Communication was read from "II Proletario," of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist Party, and by common consent was referred to Berger to answer.

The call issued by the International Socialist Bureau for the International Congress was held at Amsterdam, Aug. 10, 1934, was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that call for nominations to elect delegate for International Congress be issued on December 1st, and that the election close April 1, 1934. Carried.

Moved by Berlyn that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected as delegate; the next highest, alternate. And that in case the party is entitled to two delegates, the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alternates. Carried.

The National Secretary submitted a number of applications for positions as lecturers. Moved by Berger that applicants be notified of the rules adopted governing the appointment of lecturers and organizers. Carried.

Communication was read from Chas. W. Casson relative to taking up the work of lecturer. Moved by Berger that he be engaged to act as lecturer for the party as soon as an opening would justify. Carried.

Recess taken at 1:20 p. m. for dinner.

Session reconvened at 2:40 p. m.

The National Secretary asked for instructions concerning three demands for referendum to abolish the Quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid. He was instructed to write the Locals asking if they still endorse the demand.

Suggestions were read from State Secretary O'Neal, of Indiana, relative to issuing campaign leaflets.

Moved by Work that the National Secretary be instructed to issue four-page leaflets on "The Significance of the Organization of Capital Against Practical Labor," "Socialism and Socialism," and "The Trusts and Socialism." Carried.

Communication was read from Comrade Banord, of Oakland, Cal., relative to campaign fund. Moved by Berlyn that it be laid over until the next meeting of the Quorum. Carried.

The National Secretary suggested that beginning in January not less than 10 per cent of the monthly dues receipts be set aside as a basis for the presidential campaign fund. Moved by Berger that the suggestion be adopted. Carried.

Berlyn submitted that organizers would not be able to do effective work during the month of January and could do very little during the last week in December, owing to the holidays. Moved by Berlyn that organizers who would not be at work during January be paid salary until January 1st. Carried. Note: This motion relates only to organizers who are at work until after Dec. 15th and who will not be in the field during January.

The National Secretary reported that the Party Manual would probably be published in January. Report accepted.

The National Secretary reported having sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel to visit this country, but had not yet received a reply.

The National Secretary requested the Quorum to empower him to secure additional assistance in the office. Work moved that the National Secretary be empowered to appoint an additional clerk at a salary not to exceed \$15 per week. Carried.

Work and Berger submitted the following which was endorsed on motion of Berlyn:

"To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows; and to prevent the influx into other Locals of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regulations:

"First—Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the Local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and in the next weekly bulletin report same to the party membership.

"Third—Applicants for membership in Party Locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the Party before and if so, to give the reasons for having severed connection with the Party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information.

Berger moved that the Quorum call renewed attention of the Party membership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the National Committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1933:

"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 strife 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." Carried.

Berger then moved that the Quorum adjourn, with an expression of thanks and appreciation for the work that is

being done under the direction and supervision of National Secretary Malloy and Assistant Secretary Clark. Carried.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

PIKE STREET BRANCH (SEATTLE) NOTES.

Branch headquarters and Reading Room Labor Hall, 1510 2d Ave. near Pike.

The Reunion of the Branch held Friday evening, Nov. 20th, was a success. The comrades and friends turned out in full force and the attendance was the largest ever had. Everybody had a good time.

Next Sunday F. A. Hatfield speaks for the branch at Labor Hall. Comrade Hatfield is a student at the University of Washington where he is making political economy one of his main studies. Therefore an interesting discourse is expected.

The School for Speakers meets Friday, Nov. 27th, at 8 p. m. Members are asked to be on time. H. F. Titus is conductor.

The next entertainment and dance will be given by the branch on Friday evening, Dec. 4th, the night before election. Tickets can be had from members in a few days or by directly addressing Mrs. Chas. Lampe, 422 Denny Way, who is chairman of the entertainment committee.

The next session of School for Parliamentary Practice will be held Friday, Dec. 11th. Those interested will kindly keep this in mind. J. D. Curtis is conductor.

Again we invite you to Pike Street Branch headquarters, Labor Hall, 1510 Second Avenue, near Pike Street. The latest Socialist papers are always kept on file. A Socialist ought always keep in close contact with the Socialist movement of the day, therefore step in and get the latest news. The Reading Room also contains gymnasium paraphernalia which you are at liberty to use as long as those who wish to get strong physically do not interfere with those seeking mental strength. Make it your duty to take advantage of this opportunity to get wise and strong free of charge. Step in and take a look first chance you get.

ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Organizer.

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. 3863.

H. F. Titus, administrator of the estate of said deceased, do hereby certify that 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 they appear before the said Superior Court of King County, State of Washington, at the Courtroom of the Probate Department of said Court in the City of Seattle, on the 10th day of December, 1933, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock, p. m. of said day, then and 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 said 10th day of December, 1933, in "The Socialist," newspaper printed and published in said King County and of general circulation therein.

Done in open Court this 28th day of October, 1933.

BY D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

BOYD J. TALLMAN, Judge. In the Matter of the Estate of King, as I. C. A. Koepfli, 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, 1933, in the matter of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, and the seal of said Court this 28th day of October, 1933.

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, Deceased. Notice of Settlement of Final Account. No. 3863.

Notice is hereby given that H. F. Titus, the Administrator of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, has rendered to, and filed with the Court his Final Account as such Administrator, and that Thursday, the 10th day of December, 1933, at 1:30 o'clock, at the Courtroom of the Probate Department of our said Superior Court, in the City of Seattle, said 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 exceptions 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, 1933.

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. 40898. Summary of 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, 1933, and defend in the above entitled action in the above entitled court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. 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 plaintiff by the defendant, rendering her life burdensome; second, the neglect and refusal of the defendant to make suitable provision for his family and for his neglect and refusal in any manner to provide 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. 5124. 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 Gustav Platner, executor of said estate, at her office, 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, Washington.

GUSTAV PLATNER, 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.

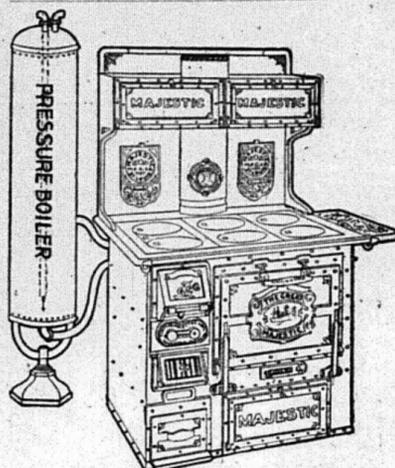
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GUSTAV PLATNER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and postoffice address, 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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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 \$12.5

ALL ABOUT A LITTLE MONEY

We regret giving so much space to so trivial a discussion as that which follows. We believe this petty question of a few dollars should have been settled in the State Committee. But since a State Referendum has been called on account of this difference between the Local Quorum and Comrade MacClain, it seems best that the entire membership have the whole discussion presented to them. Local Tacoma, Comrade MacClain's Local, has considered the matter of sufficient importance to pass resolutions on the subject, and we print them below:

TACOMA RESOLUTIONS.

Tacoma, Nov. 15, 1903.
Mr. Editor and Comrades: At the last business meeting held by Local Tacoma the following resolutions were passed upon:

RESOLVED, That we protest against the practice of the Local Quorum making deductions from speakers' salaries, where the speaker is given free entertainment.
RESOLVED, That it would be much more satisfactory both for Locals and speakers, if the Local Quorum would notify all Locals when arrangements are made for speakers that they are to receive \$5.00 a day above hall rent and advertising. Be it further

RESOLVED, By Local Tacoma that when a speaker is sent out by the Local Quorum that they shall devote their whole time to the work of the Local Quorum organizing and effecting efficient propaganda. Be it further
RESOLVED, That we enter our protest against speakers being put in the field for the S. E. U. and the Local Quorum at the same time.
"One man, one job," is our motto.
J. W. SMITH, Sec.
1115 No. 5th St., Tacoma.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Tacoma, Nov. 1, 1903.
To the Chairman of the Washington Local Quorum:

Dear Comrade: After reading the report of the meeting held Wednesday evening, October 21, 1903, by the Local Quorum, which appeared in the Seattle "Socialist" of Nov. 1st, I regret to have to state concerning the part having reference to my trip in Southwestern Washington, if the said report is a true account of the action of the Local Quorum taken at that meeting, then the action of the above Quorum was entirely out of place; with the intent to grossly mislead the rank and file of the Socialist party, beside doing me a personal injustice by the action above stated.

When I wrote to the state secretary offering my services to take the platform for the party, I also sent you the terms that I would go out for: the party on, namely: My wages for loss of time, entertainment and railroad fare. I was informed by the state secretary in writing that the Local Quorum had decided to send me to the southwestern part of the state. In the talk I had over the phone with the chairman of the Local Quorum he gave me my instructions also informed me what the state committee expected me to do.

Re the organizing of new locals, I was in the service of the Local Quorum for nine days, in which I organized for you six locals. The meeting at Centralia and the two meetings held at South Bend were arranged between myself and the above Locals before I ever went into the service of the Local Quorum at all, and the only reason they appeared in the report at all was to show the exact amount of money that I was receiving for my services from the locals I spoke for.

Now, comrades, in the name of justice and fair play, what right has the Local Quorum got in deducting money from these three meetings? Even if you lose your manliness in not fulfilling the terms that I gave in my letter, dig up that letter, comrades, and let justice prevail. I am asking no favor of this Local Quorum. Simply asking what is right as a member of the Socialist party, and a member of the state committee.

Now comrades, in justice to me, to yourselves and to the party, I will ask you to carefully go over the following figures which is the actual cost of railroad fare alone, together with distance traveled:

Seattle to Winlock and Vancouver, 194 miles.
Vancouver to Salmon Creek and return, 16 miles.
Vancouver to Portland, 9 miles.
Portland to Washougal by boat, 20 miles.
Washougal to Camas, 4 miles.
Camas to Fern Prairie and return, 6 miles.
Camas to Portland, 26 miles.
Portland to Kalama, 40 miles.
Kalama to Skamokawa, near 50 miles.
Skamokawa to Cathlamet, 7 miles.
Cathlamet, Puget Island to Kalama, 57 miles.
Kalama to Seattle, 147 miles.
Total number of miles traveled, 585 miles, while in the service of the Local Quorum for a period of nine days.

Now let us take the income received:
Vancouver and Salmon Creek... 1.50
Washougal... 6.00
Camas and Fern Prairie... 6.00
Skamokawa and Cathlamet... 8.50
Puget Island... 3.00
Total... \$25.00

EXPENDITURES:
Seattle to Vancouver, by car... \$ 50
Tacoma to Winlock, by train... 2.00
Winlock to Vancouver via Portland... 2.60
Vancouver to Salmon Creek and return... 2.00
Vancouver to Portland... 25
Portland to Washougal by boat... 1.00
Washougal, Fern Prairie and Camas... 50
Cathlamet, Vancouver and Portland... 1.00
Portland to Skamokawa... 1.50
Skamokawa to Cathlamet... 1.50
Puget Island to Kalama... 1.50
Kalama to Tacoma... 3.50

Tacoma to Seattle... 50
Total cost of railroad and boat, \$16.45
Loss of nine days time, wages board and lodging... \$45.00
Deduct from that four meals that were given me by comrades... 1.00
Total expenditures... \$60.45
Total income for nine days, \$25.00
Balance... \$35.45
Received from E. E. Martin, \$12.00
Balance still due... \$23.45

Now comrades re my trip and meeting in Centralia and South Bend, which was arranged between myself and the above Locals before I entered the service of the Local Quorum at all, the income was as follows:
From Local South Bend for two meetings, the sum of... \$15.00
From Local Centralia... 5.00
Loss of time, railroad fare, etc. \$20.00

Now comrades, I have faithfully fulfilled my part of the agreement, I expect the Local Quorum to fulfill theirs. This trying to misconstrue the constitution to meet my case don't go. I sent you my terms, you received them, put me on the road for the party, now I ask you to live up to that letter.

I am sorry, comrades, that I have to ask this question: Does the Local Quorum follow the constitution or has the constitution to follow the Local Quorum?

Now, comrades, according to your idea, you tell me that you expect me to travel a distance of nearly six hundred miles, pay my own railroad fare and also days' work, at a cost of \$16.45, and then with the same glaring inconsistency ask me to pay three dollars for literature which you state in the same report can be had free of charge by writing to the state secretary.

Then again, what right has the Local Quorum to charge for the said literature which the state committee, when they met, decided that the sum of twenty dollars be spent in literature, to be given to the Locals free of charge? Dig up the minute book, with the minutes of the last general meeting of the state committee. This literature was given to me by the state secretary to be given away free of charge, and now you have got the gall to ask me to pay for literature that was bought and ordered by the state committee to be given away free. The only thing that I was asked to buy and sell was the party buttons. I took out five dozen of them, sold two, the remainder I am returning to the state secretary.

Another point, then I am through for the present, but will be heard from again at the proper time. Why make favors to your speakers? A short time ago we find this some Local Quorum spending money right and left to push on before the public another speaker. A hall was engaged and rent paid. Our secretary was sent out to hustle together the people to attend his meetings in that part of the country, when other speakers would have taken the old time soap box on the street corner. Now I want to ask you if this said speaker will be asked to pay back to the Local Quorum out of his five dollars a day the hall rent, railroad fare, board and lodging, together with the sum of nearly twelve dollars that was paid to Comrade Martin for being out booming his meeting. You know full well that he won't be expected to do it.

Now in conclusion I want to bring before your notice just another case. You left instructions with the state secretary that I go to Porter to try and organize a Local at that point. I go and organize a Local there for you. The actual cost of so doing was, railroad fare alone, \$4.70; loss of time, one day and a half, board, etc., \$5.62; total, \$10.32.

Now to your way of reckoning, then I ought to personally lose the sum of five dollars and thirty-two cents for having the honor of obeying the command of the Local Quorum. Luckily for me, I had arranged to speak for the comrades in Aberdeen and Hoquiam, or I suppose you would have liked to throw me in the hole again. But from now on I want it understood that I don't intend to speak again for the Local Quorum, or any other Local unless they are prepared to pay me my wages for the time I would have to lose. Also my board and lodging and railroad fare, which I think is only right and just. I don't want to make any thing by going out and speaking, nor can I afford to lose by it. Let that be understood.

I hope this will be taken in the same spirit that it is written. I want at all times to do right by the Socialist party and all I ask is that the party does right by me, and I hope the comrades reading this letter agreeing or disagreeing, will do it in the spirit of comradeship, each trying to do what he thinks is right in the interest of our great cause.

Yours for Socialism,
W. Mac CLAIN.
P. S.—Re the resolution on salaries I might state as the secretary of the above resolution, that its application was only to be applied to cover cost of wages for loss of time and board and lodging. Railroad fare was not included nor meant to be covered by the five dollars allowed by the constitution. If there is any misunderstanding on that point let it be put before the party to be settled by referendum.
Yours in haste,
MAC.

A CALL FOR SPEAKERS.
Pomeroy, Garfield Co., Wash.
SEATTLE SOCIALIST:
Dear Comrade: Please send sixty cents for subscription and back numbers.
Would it not be a good plan to ask every Socialist to contribute all he is able to to the state propaganda fund. We need a speaker here; not one to come one night, but to canvass the county.
Respectfully,
R. A. IRVIN.

STATEMENT BY LOCAL QUORUM.

Seattle, Nov. 23, 1903.

To the Comrades:—Comrade Wm. MacClain having seen fit to publicly charge the Local Quorum with intentional and gross misrepresentation of himself, your Local Quorum desires to submit the following:
On September 22d MacClain wrote Secretary Martin a letter from Elma, in which appears the following:
"Now if you have any call from the Local anywhere for speakers during the next two weeks, I will be pleased to go. My expense are just loss of time and railroad fare. Or if you could arrange meeting for me, Martin, I wish you would do so, as I will be pleased to put in the time for the cause."
This letter was not read to the Local Quorum, the Secretary merely saying, "Mac wants to do some speaking."

The Quorum instructed the secretary to write MacClain giving him the addresses of those in Southwestern Washington who had asked for speakers, and to inform him that he was to make his own dates and collect expenses, etc., from the Locals. The Quorum had no intention of guaranteeing any expenses, much less anything beyond the Constitutional allowance, and did not do so. And, moreover, it has no right or power as a quorum to exceed the limit allowed, nor has any member of the party a right to demand more.

The Secretary instructed Comrade MacClain that he would be expected to pay his own way. MacClain then asked what the Quorum would do if he ran way behind, to which the Secretary replied, "The Quorum won't stand for any big bills."
That MacClain understood this is shown by the following extract from a letter he wrote to Comrade Croston at Hoquiam, October 18th:
"I might also state that although I am out for the State Committee they expect the Locals that I speak for to meet the expense. Now, Comrades my trip down in the foothills of the mountains have run a little behind and if Local Hoquiam can assist in making any of the amount up you would greatly oblige me and I am sure the State Committee would be thankful for all help rendered."

The Secretary also gave Comrade MacClain a letter stating that he (MacClain) was a member of the State Committee and acting under its authority at that time.

Imagine the Quorum's surprise when a bill for \$80.50 was turned in for a twelve days' trip. This bill was composed of:
Railroad fare... \$20.50
Wages and board 12 days at \$5... 60.00
Total... \$80.50

Credits as follows:
Local Centralia... \$5.00
So. Bend... 15.00
Washougal... 6.00
Camas—Charter fee and... 6.00
Skamokawa to assist Cathlamet... 8.00
Cathlamet and Puget Island... 3.50
Vancouver and Salmon Creek... 1.50
Total... \$45.00

leaving a balance claimed of \$35.50.

The Quorum had not agreed to stand for any of his expenses, but in view of the work apparently done the Secretary was instructed to return the bill with request that it be amended to conform to the Constitutional limit, i. e., \$3.00 per day wages and \$2.00 per day expenses. This would reduce the bill to \$60.00.

Comrade MacClain met with the Quorum at its next session and the question was discussed at length. He insisted that as South Bend and Centralia meetings had been arranged by himself, they should not be considered in the settlement. Of course, this cut out that portion of his trip which paid him the most money, but it was done. He then claimed the following:
9 days pay at \$5 per day... \$45.00
Railroad fare... 15.50
Total... \$60.50

Credit by collections en route after deducting Centralia and South Bend... \$25.00
Balance... \$35.50
The Quorum claimed the bill should be 9 days pay at \$5 per day... \$45.00
Credit by collections... 25.00
Balance due... \$20.00
This leaves a difference of... \$15.50

In addition the Secretary furnished MacClain with \$3.00 worth of literature and party buttons. Both these were the Secretary's personal property which fact the Quorum did not understand at the time. The Secretary has taken care of this amount out of his own personal funds. It was not literature "bought by the State Committee to be given away free," as MacClain states.

Now there are three ways of considering MacClain's bill.
1st. In respect to his letter written to the Secretary; 2nd. In respect to the Quorum's interpretation of the Constitution; 3rd. In respect to MacClain's interpretation of the Constitution; and in whichever way we consider it, it will be seen that he has attempted to get more than was due him.

1st. MacClain in his letter to the Secretary asks for railroad fare and loss of time, which later he puts at \$3.75 per day. This makes the distribution as follows:
Railroad fare... \$15.50
Nine days at \$3.75 per day... 33.75
Total... \$49.25
Deduct for entertainment acknowledged by MacClain... 1.00
MacClain's bill... \$48.25
Overcharges in this case... \$12.25
2nd. In respect to the plain intent and meaning of the Constitution the real overcharge is shown.
Nine days salary at \$3 per day... \$27.00
Nine days expenses at \$2 per day (the highest constitutional limit)... 18.00
Total... \$45.00
Deduct for entertainment... 1.00
MacClain's bill... \$44.00
Actual overcharge... \$16.50
3rd. Taking MacClain's interpretation of the Constitution (which the

Quorum does not agree with) an overcharge still appears as follows:
Nine days at \$3 per day... \$27.00
Railroad fare... 15.50
Nine days hotel bills at \$1.25 per day (as per statement made by him to Quorum)... 11.25
Total... \$53.75
Deduct for entertainment... 1.00
MacClain's bill... \$52.75
Overcharge according to his own figures... \$7.75

MacClain is very careful to exclude from his computation those places which gave him the largest collections, on the ground that they were visited by private arrangement. Inasmuch as they were visited in connection with his trip for the Quorum, that he used effectively the credential given him by the Quorum and also used the deficit incurred in the southern part of the trip to induce these comrades to contribute more liberally, it is a question whether these places should not be included. At any rate it throws much light on this question and furnishes some interesting reading to give the following account of 18½ days' work done by him.

Centralia... \$5.00
South Bend... 15.00
Southern part of state... 25.00
Porter... 5.00
Aberdeen... 21.75
Aberdeen (Sunday a. m.)... 5.00
Hoquiam... 10.00
Total... \$77.75
Entertainment at South Bend... \$2.00
Entertainment Clarke county... 1.00
Paid by Quorum on deficit on their part of trip... 20.85
Total... \$111.20
18½ days at \$5 per day... \$92.50

Amount actually received in excess of constitutional limit \$18.70
To this should be added entertainment at Hoquiam, Aberdeen and other places, the exact amount of which he cannot state.

In spite of all this, MacClain claims that the Quorum still owes him a balance of \$15.50, which if paid would make a total excess over the constitutional limit of \$34.20.

We regret the necessity which compels us to publish the foregoing statement, but in view of the fact that the funds of the party, out of which expenses for propaganda are paid, are made up of the nickels and dimes contributed by the working class who form the bulk of the party and who receive small pay, the Quorum believes that its duty is to see that the funds of the party are properly protected.

A. G. SEIBERT,
J. D. CURTIS,
U. G. MOORE,
Local Quorum.

WASHINGTON LOCAL QUORUM MEETING.

Office of State Secretary-Treasurer.
November 18, 1903.

The Local Quorum met in regular session. Present J. D. Curtis, chairman; A. G. Seibert, U. G. Moore, also Wm. MacClain, State Committee man and E. E. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer. Minutes of meeting of November 4th read and approved. To accommodate Comrade MacClain it was carried that matters pertaining to him be taken up out of regular order. A printed proof of Comrade MacClain's "open letter" was read by chairman.

Moved by Moore and carried that further discussion on this subject be dispensed with, and that as Comrade MacClain had seen fit to publicly question the good faith of the Local Quorum, that a reply be made through the press.

The following bills were ordered paid:
Wm. Mally, National Secy. for leaflets... \$1.50
E. E. Martin, Oct. salary, telegrams, postage, express, telegrams... 41.55
E. E. Martin, postage and express-charge (State Referendum)... 2.55
Posters for Burgess, Cline and Smith and expressage... 7.55
Wm. MacClain, R. R. fare attending this meeting... 1.00
Total... \$54.15

Charters for Locals at Chewelah and Addy in Stevens county, and Milan, in Spokane county, were granted. The latter organized by Comrade O. Lund of Spokane; the two former by National Organizer M. W. Wilkins.

Moved by Moore and carried that the Local Quorum declines to entertain grant applications for charters unless the membership in the party is in the hand writing of the applicant, and the application bears at its head the membership pledge given in State Constitution, and the Secretary is instructed to so notify speakers engaged by State Committee.

Carried that no bills be incurred except as ordered by Local Quorum.
A complaint from a comrade occupying a janitorship in a public school building, who felt that Article V, State Constitution would deprive him of the situation was read. It was declared to be the sense of the Quorum that such a position is not a political office, elective or appointive.

Carried that printing of booklet containing both National and State constitutions and platforms, etc., be postponed until party is better financed and that Secretary secure bids for printing 10,000 State Platform and Constitution in folder or leaflet form.
A communication from B. J. Sharp, of Dyer, Wash., desiring to do field work, read. Referred to Comrade A. G. Seibert for answer.

The reply to Comrade MacClain's "open letter" was referred to Comrade U. G. Moore.
In response to inquiry from Locals it was declared to be the sense of this Local Quorum that it has no right to change the Constitution, and hereby advises Locals in nominating candidates to nominate such comrades only as are eligible thereunder.
Adjourned to meet in special session, Monday eve, Nov. 23, 1903, at Secretary's office.
E. E. MARTIN, Sec.-Treas.

Special Session.
Of the Washington Local Quorum, was held at the office of hte Secretary

Treasurer on Monday evening, Nov. 23, 1903. Present J. D. Curtis, chairman, U. G. Moore, A. G. Seibert, and E. E. Martin, Secy.-Treas.
Minutes of last regular meeting, read, corrected and approved.
The reply to Comrade Wm. MacClain's "open letter" discussed at length, formulated and signed by the full Local Quorum, and which will be found in another column of this paper.
Bill for \$12 for 2500 Wilkins Posters and 1800 State Referendum ballots allowed and ordered paid.
Charter granted to Local Colfax.

The State Committee Referendum on Gatchell amendment to resolution of State Committee, passed Sept. 13, 1903, was canvassed with the following result:

In favor, Gatchell, Seibert, Curtis and Moore.
Opposed, Burgess, Croston, DeLilly, and MacClain.
Amendment declared defeated.
In conformity with original resolution, the State Secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the full State Committee for Sunday, Dec. 13, 1903, at 2 p. m. at the office of Secy.-Treas., Seattle, Wash.
Adjourned to meet in regular session with Secy.-Treas., Wednesday eve, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.
E. E. MARTIN, Secy.-Treas.

CAUTION ABOUT STATE REFERENDUM.

The manifest purpose of the Referendum is to have an individual expression of opinion of the membership; that every member of a Local shall mark his or her own ballot.
Do not vote them in a bunch, by saying "this Local casts 8 or 27 votes for such a candidate," etc. Have each member mark the individual ballot. Owing to an oversight, blank lines were omitted on the ballots for each member's signature, postoffice address and date of voting. Kindly record this information on the back of the ballot.

Financial Statement Next Week.

Full statement of the last two and possibly three months, will be given next week. Comrades will please note any omissions or errors in the statement, as in the change of officers and the hurried work to get abstract of the official business, some errors often creep in. Kindly state date that your Local has paid dues to, that the books may be entirely clear and succinct, at the earliest possible date.
E. E. MARTIN,
State Secy.-Treas.

NEBRASKA PARTY NEWS.

State Organizer Schlemeyer will complete his tour on Nov. 21st, having been on the road continuously since Sept. 25th.

Organizer Easton has withdrawn from the work on Route No. 1. Arrangements are now being made to place another Comrade at work over the same route. Stations will be given sufficient time to arrange for the meetings.

Charters have been granted to Locals at Broken Bow, Schuyler and Shelby.

Comrade A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, lectured at Plattsmouth Saturday, Nov. 21, and at Omaha Sunday afternoon and night, Nov. 22.

The women's meetings are, to use a timeworn phrase, meeting a long felt want. On Friday, Nov. 7th, the women will give an entertainment, with a little "heavy" stuff to season the levity. (This is not meant as a comment on the lunches they will serve.)

Comrade Ray, member of the committee on revision of the State constitution, has submitted the proposed constitution to Local Omaha for initiation to referendum vote. The committee will also submit the proposed constitution to other Locals for their initiation as soon as copies can be made.

At the recent meeting of the National Quorum, the following was endorsed:

"To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows; and to prevent the influx of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regulations:

"First—Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the Local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the National Secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, report same to the party membership.

"Third—Applicants for membership in Party Locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the Party before and if so to give the reasons for having severed their connection with the Party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Since we are building an organization that capital will make strenuous efforts to destroy, the above regulations are timely and should be known to every member of the party.
J. P. ROE, State Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22, 1903.

ENEMIES.—Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used the remark—"They are sparks which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be

THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR

CLOSING OUT SALE

A FEW OF THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

It is impossible to give in a small space anything more than a hint of the greatly reduced prices in all departments at The Fair. This store is going out of business and we are selling the goods for what they will fetch—hence bargains abound throughout the store.

Cotton Comforts of silkline, well made, full size, a great bargain at \$80.
Heavy All-Wool 11-4 Size Blankets, really worth \$5.00 per pair, closing out sale price... \$3.50
China Silk in all colors, regularly 35c the yard, at only... 25c
Elegant Taffeta Silks in black and colors, regular values \$1.00 per yard, closing out sale price... 65c
64-inch Table Damask, in red and white, in blue and white, at the extraordinary price of the yard... 50c
Fletcher's Shetland Floss—the favorite—at the skein... \$1.30
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.
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