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THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

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SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

The World's Work for December contains an exhaustive review of trade and financial conditions of the country. The writer of this review sums up in the following language:

"The result (of this review) is a confident belief that business is in sound condition, even where its volume is reduced. The country is doing well. There are no indications of decay; nothing on which to base a prophecy of a general collapse."

Here we have a clear indication that somebody has had a fright, but is trying to make himself and others believe it all a dream. Why such dreams. This is answered in the body of the review, where it is said: "It is easy, of course, to point out signs of trade reaction. They are plain enough. One sign has been the retrenchments made by some of the railroads, which, having completed or suspended construction work, have laid off many of their workmen and thus reduced their pay-rolls."

The masterless slave, though dumb, startles the world's masters.

To portray the actual conditions in slave camps, in factories, in mills and in mines was our purpose in opening the Slave Market Reports, but we find the slaves are extremely sensitive about reporting their own names. We have numerous letters reciting facts, but the writers resent the imputation that they are slaves, and then end up by requesting that the communication appear over some fictitious name, thus furnishing incontrovertible evidence of their dependence, of their abject enslavement.

In World's Work for December, 1903; page 4258, Sereno S. Pratt says:

"One-twelfth of the estimated wealth of the United States is represented at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation when they are all present."

This, if true, would indicate that we have an owning class in the United States, and most of us are conscious that we have a laboring class here. We know that we must work for this owning class; we know that for this class we create boundless wealth; we know that for our efforts we get a bare subsistence, because we are forced to accept such wage as is fixed by competition with the unemployed army. The slave class struggles to get more of the wealth which is created by its toil alone. The owning class struggles to get more and still more of this wealth, and in its efforts to exploit, to rob, it does not hesitate to use police, militia and regular army and like all buccaners, it "shoots to kill."

"Turn the rascals out," says the Seattle Times. Don't, for heaven's sake don't; it would be awfully lonesome if all the rascals were turned out, and then the working people would starve sure if there were no rascals left to steal the wealth we create.

"Idiot's vote to freeze and then whine when their masters freeze them," is the way one of our reform papers states the case. But why do the slaves vote to freeze? Simply and only because they are ignorant as to the effect of the votes they cast. They must be

educated to know the exact truth, but this reform paper does not teach such truths. Hence it fails to do its duty to the slaves.

If this paper would tell the truth about the world-wide class struggle and why such struggle exists; tell of the power of the master class, how such power is derived; tell of the dependence of the slave class and why this class is dependent, it would be doing something to prevent the slaves from using their votes to perpetuate their own enslavement.

"Ten years ago I was a farmer in good circumstances. I was just as good a Socialist; I was just as class-conscious as I am at present, and I now belong to the wage-working class." Thus writes a slave from one of the slave camps and he is free and so independent that he begs us not to use his name. I do not doubt that when this slave was the owner of a farm he was class-conscious, but he was then conscious of the interests of another class, the middle class. He now belongs to the slave class, and if he is class-conscious he must know the interests of the slave class, a very different sort of class-consciousness.

Dear Comrade—Some weeks ago I saw "expired" on "The Socialist," so I will send you 50 cents for another sub. Though you called us farmers a treacherous class, I think you will be glad yet to have us in the movement. We farmers stand as much for constructive Socialism as any wage-worker can. We do not want to be looked down on by you as a wage-worker, any more than we want to look down on him. We do not want different classes in the Socialist Party, but want to stand as one man to fight our present system. We must not fight so much among ourselves.

MICHAEL RUEOK.

We do not look upon the farmers as treacherous. We believe, on the contrary, that they are true and will remain true as a class to their class interests. If any of them perceive that their class interests will be furthered by joining the working class in its struggles for emancipation, we shall welcome such, but we do not expect too much from this class.

MULES THAT NEVER KICK.

This being an agricultural country it is slow work getting subs. The working mules have been turned into the stalk fields to pick their living for the winter, and they are too poor to pay the price of the peeper. They like to read it all right.

A. W. HERITAGE.

Greene, Ia.

There is a long article in one of the New York dailies telling how to make the employer and the employe contented and happy in this relation. This paper says the problem is solved, and then it tells of numerous employers that endorse the plan. I should like to hear from the employes, the slaves, the people who do the work for a fraction of the wealth they are entitled to. If they are satisfied, they must be in need of enlightenment.

Comrade Frank E. White, of St. John, Wash., writes: Say, those Slave Market Reports are out of sight. Stay with it."

Somebody is cutting prices and the Merchants' Association of Snohomish is emitting a squeal as if hurt. I suppose this association forgets that lower and lowering prices are signs of prosperity. But when a laboring man goes to one of these little merchants with his tale of woe when wages are cut he is told to be cheerful, contented and happy. "This is the best government the sun ever shone on," say these petty little parasites to the haggard toiler. I want to see them follow their own directions and take the dose cheerfully, contentedly, smilingly.

There can be no doubt that H. W. Steel told the exact truth regarding wages and treatment of girls and boys employed in mills, factories and stores, but his proposed remedy is wholly inadequate. Conservative as were Mr. Steele's statements, the management of one of the stores in Seattle marched some of his employes over to the Times and entered a protest, saying in effect, that their treatment challenged criticism, and that they were getting good wages. A little further along one of the spokesmen told of the great benevolence of the management and said in support of such contention that the management helps to support a Benefit Association. It does not look like such an association is needed if the slaves are getting such good wages!

Frank E. White writes: "Say, I am taking seven publications supposed to be Socialist, but 'The Socialist' is far in the lead. It is clear as a bell. People claim that 'The Socialist' is on the narrow gauge, but never say she's off the track. The only kick is because she stays so close to the line."

Labor is a commodity.—Socialist teaching.

In America we are just plain citizens, voting sovereigns. Here we are equals.—Capitalist teachings.

The outcome of the contest (the street railway fight in Chicago) was not owing so much to the action of the municipality as to the condition of the labor market.—The Nation.

Is labor a commodity? If not, why have a labor market? The laboring man is regarded as a bag of merchandise, and such he is. If he demands larger wages and shorter hours, his masters call upon the State for protection, and the State sends out the troops to force down the cost of labor, and by the use of troops the market is affected to the injury of the slaves. On this point the Nation says:

The lesson which this winter will teach in all our large-cities will be bitter but wholesome. Capitalists are suffering from a falling market; and as surely as watered stock runs down hill, so surely must labor bear its share of the loss."

Great efforts are being made to excite the slaves over the alleged corruption in the public service, but since the factional fights are carried on for control of wealth that passed out of the workers' hands in the mills and other places where wealth is created, and seeing that it is not proposed to return this wealth to its real owners, but such wealth is to remain in the possession of one or the other set of thieves who are fighting to possess it, I do not see that the slaves are interested in such fights at all, except as they might be interested in the fight of wolves over their prey.

The sputtering editor of the Seattle Daily Times had another spasm today. He belched up two columns of editorial malice against organized labor. I feel that this editor made a very bad break in his spasmodic effort to deliver a few chunks of capitalistic folly. With terrific vehemence he urges the slave to "exercise good, common horse sense touching the hours of employment, wages to be paid, etc."

Can't this modern Solomon see that were the slave to accept his advice lit-

WHAT DO YOU SEE IN THIS PICTURE?



Christmas Dinner For a Few Slave Boys

Where? In the Philippines? No, in New York. You didn't know there were slaves in New York? That is because you are not well posted. You only read the Daily papers and they never admit there are any slaves in America. This is the "Land of the Free," according to the capitalist press!

Now here is what "Leslie's Weekly" called this picture, which is its big double-page illustration in its Christmas edition:

"CHRISTMAS FEAST FOR NEW YORK NEWSBOYS.

An Annual Event Thoughtfully Given By Wealthy Men Who Have Risen From the Ranks of Poverty."

You see it now with capitalist eyes, don't you? Not slave boys at all, but boys who have a chance to become "Wealthy Men" like those capitalists who stand there watching and who have themselves "risen from the ranks of poverty." You see now what "Leslie's Weekly" intends to teach by this picture? Just the opposite of what we Socialists tell you. Just what you will find in all the papers of the day except the Socialist papers.

They want the slaves to be contented. So they represent to them that they can all become presidents of the United States. Lincoln was a poor boy, Garfield was a poor boy! See? Great opportunities are open to the poorest in this "land of the free." Those newsboys can become "wealthy" themselves, if they are only smart enough, and may give a "christmas feast" to some other newsboys of the next generation! See?

That is a fine story to keep the boys contented in their slavery, and their workingclass parents contented in their slavery —But is it true? We Socialists want to find out the facts, the bottom facts and truth about everything!

Those uncombed and collarless boys of the street, what real chance have they, or any one of them, to become wealthy?

Why have they no homes where they can get a Christmas dinner? Why does cake look so tempting to them? Why are oranges and bananas and nuts and raisins such a rarity to them? Why is school unknown to them? Why do they sleep in areas and boxes? Why do they have unknown fathers and many of them unknown mothers? Why must they hunt for "jobs," if they ever get on at all?

Why, except that a few men, like those three who stand there in warm overcoats and complacent consciences, take the wealth of the world for themselves and leave the disinherited masses to raise homeless and schoolless swarms of children?

What real chance have those boys? Is it not mockery to talk of the old days when boys in America had a real chance? Read in our city directories how only one man in twenty is now "in business for himself." Read how four out of every five men are on wages! That means the days of independent achievement are gone. These are the days of Big Capital. Only one man in a million can become a Schwab—and he is on a salary.

Your only chance to get ahead now is by taking wages or a salary and serving a master well. If you have shrewd and unscrupulous talents, that is, if you are very "smart," smarter than anyone else, a better slave and a better slave driver, you can become "wealthy," and give Christmas feasts to some of your slaves.

But the masters of Bread are few now and fewer every year. The independent producers are disappearing before the Rockefellers and Carnegies.

We are all becoming lackeys and servitors for the Great Masters! The one thing they seek to accomplish now is to keep us blind to the facts to make us believe this is still the "land of the free."

Such a picture as this should make us all rebel and thus prove that this is the "land of the Brave," even if it has ceased to be the "Land of the Free."

If you cannot see what such a picture is a denial of everything that Christmas stands for, you must be not only a slave, but a blind slave.

Is there anything in that picture of poverty and wealth of awful class contrasts, to tell of "Peace and Goodwill on Earth!" ... When Christ was born in a stable all wealth and power were built on the unheard of millions of chattel slaves that filled the Roman Empire.

Now, 2000 years after, see those babies in this picture, born and bred in worse than stables, while their wealthy masters call themselves good "Christians!"

Against such infinite falsehood and mockery, we Socialists protest and we propose the only remedy for this Christless system of modern slavery.

erally, there would be some very sudden and most surprising social transitions? This editor might find himself put to doing work for which he possibly has some fitness, instead of being allowed to botch a job that requires qualities of a much higher order than he seems to possess.

Of course, we are bound to assume that the writer hereof is honest, but the less said about his knowledge of history the better. He certainly is ignorant of much that is occurring under his very nose.

The following sentence occurs in an editorial in one of Seattle's great(?) papers:

OUR GREAT CARTOON EDITION.

We shall have to postpone it to New Year's. We thought it would be at Thanksgiving. But it will be all the better. Send in your orders at once. One cent a copy. Eight pages. Window and poster edition. The very thing to hang inside your store windows or to paste on bill boards or at corners where workmen pass.

Comrade Lindwall, of Los Angeles, sends in one order for Fourteen Hundred. Enclose the cash for any orders taking from 25 to 2500. Nothing catches the outsider like pictures. All our cartoons talk.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO LEAFLET

Why

do Laborers use tools they do not own, and Capitalists own tools they do not use.

Why

do Laborers produce wealth they do not own, and why do Capitalists own wealth they have not produced.

Why

do Laborers toil and make Capitalists rich, and why do Capitalists remain idle and keep Laborers poor.

"How I Became a Socialist"

Should be Read by Every Trade Unionist



FRANK SIEVERMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

It is a simple story of disappointed aspiration and shattered ideals, followed later by revived hope and fixed confidence in the ultimate triumph of Labor over Capital.

At the age of twelve I enlisted in the army of wage workers by entering a shoe factory of my native city, Cincinnati, Ohio. At seventeen I entered the Knights of Labor, and at twenty-one I took an active part in the councils of the Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, which exercised jurisdiction over shoemaker affairs. For a number of years our organization grew apace and our efforts at increasing wages met with uniform success. In those days not a man or woman was employed at the shoe trade in Cincinnati who was not a member of the K. of L., and wages were higher than they had ever before or have ever been since. Owing to the strength of the organization rather liberal "shop rules" obtained, and to my untutored mind it was only necessary to maintain our assemblies to guarantee to us a continuance of those satisfactory conditions. I was quite happy in the thought that we Cincinnati shoemakers had solved the vexed labor question by thoroughly organizing our forces, then compelling the bosses to do business with us on our own terms, and sincerely hoped that other shoe centers might go and do likewise.

In the year 1888 I was rudely awakened. The bosses had "gotten together" and organized a manufacturers' association. We were locked out. It took just three months to shatter my beautiful ideals of permanently high wages and liberal shop regulations, for at the expiration of that time our local assemblies were but wrecks. The treacherous conduct of Powderly and other K. of L. leaders disheartened our members, our treasuries became depleted, and soon there was nothing left of what a little while ago seemed to me an indestructible weapon of offense and defense—but a handful of unselfish workers against whom the bosses openly declared a blacklist.

I drifted to Rochester, N. Y., and in the year 1889 helped to build the International Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Within a few months the shoemakers of my adopted home were enrolled in large numbers in this new union. Again I found myself actively identified with what seemed to be a powerful local organization of my craftsmen, this time working under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L., one of whose cardinal principles was trade autonomy. So here we had nothing to fear from treacherous leaders. We were the sole masters of our own affairs, and as we were fairly successful in securing increases in pay, I was once more happy. I had attributed our failure in Cincinnati in a large measure to the unwarranted interference of the K. of L. General Executive Board. With this element eliminated I could see nothing but a promising future ahead for the International. During all this time I lived in ignorance of even the existence of Socialist philosophy and economics.

In May, 1890, our International Union declared on strike the P. Cox shoe factories at Rochester and Fairport, N. Y. The battle raged for six months. The shoemakers of Rochester alone contributed \$48,000 to carry on the strike. One whole season trade had been lost to the Cox concern. It was impossible for the firm to secure and retain sufficient help to carry on its business; before another season opened the firm would either settle with us or retire from business. Our members on strike were loyal to the last, and those employed in the other 22 factories of Rochester responded nobly to our call for financial support. They cheerfully paid ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. of their wages to the strike fund. It was impossible to lose. We were on the eve of the new season's "run," and just when it seemed that victory was at hand, the bosses

played their trump card. They also had secretly "gotten together," organized a manufacturers' association, and on December 5, 1890, declared a general lockout, with the evident purpose of cutting off the source of supply which was maintaining the strike.

Simultaneous with the lockout a writ of injunction was issued against fifty men and women, comprising every officer and every leading member of the International, restraining them from interfering with the business of P. Cox in any way whatsoever. At the same time those of our members who owned homes were sued for \$50,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the Cox concern because of the strike.

Immense mass meetings were held, at which the greatest enthusiasm for the welfare of our union was manifested. But soon all available funds were gone, some considerable part of it being eaten up in defending what we thought were our rights in courts of law. At the expiration of two months what at one time looked like cocksure victory for our forces was converted into dismal and disastrous defeat: for men cannot live upon enthusiasm for any cause. Good resolutions and firm and loyal convictions fill no stomachs, clothe no backs and pay no house rents. So just as in Cincinnati at an earlier time, our members fought bravely and valiantly, and when the limit of endurance had been reached, labor had to confess itself defeated.

Thus within the narrow compass of two years I had been actively engaged in two severe conflicts between the forces of Labor on one side and Capital on the other, both of which resulted in the utter rout of Labor.

At the same time that the Cox strike was on the clothing workers of Rochester were at war with their employers, and coincident with the injunction issued against us there were similar legal proceedings brought against the leaders of the Clothing Workers' Union. One of their number was arrested and tried before Judge Rumsey on the charge of conspiring with others to destroy the business of Rochester clothing manufacturers. The learned judge handed down a decision that trade is property in a legal sense, and that any attempt to destroy trade was an attack upon property, just as much as if the property was in concrete tangible form. Boycotting was declared a criminal offense, and the clothing workers in question were promptly sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Here, then, was the situation as I, an enthusiastic trade unionist, saw it: Two strong labor organizations wiped out in the twinkling of an eye by the simple process of the bosses combining and starving the workers into submission. Two judicial decisions, one paralyzing any attempt to peacefully persuade non-union strikers to join us, or in any other way carry on the strike, and the other actually putting in stripes and behind prison bars an officer of the union who had through the boycott sought to destroy the trade, i. e., the property, of scab bosses.

Is it any wonder that my mind was in a chaotic state? Where to begin and start over again? And how and to what purpose seemed to me perplexing questions indeed. Pessimism reigned supreme, although I at no time entertained the thought of "laying down" to the bosses, but what to do—that was the question.

At this critical moment an unknown friend handed me a copy of the "Communist Manifesto," and a Socialist "platform." I eagerly devoured their contents, secured more and other pamphlets treating of Socialism; attended meetings of a handful of German Socialists who at that time—1891—constituted the local movement, and before long I saw that the power of Capital and Labor was twofold, first, the ownership of all the essential means of life, and second, the ownership of every branch of government which existed by virtue of workingmen's votes. I clearly saw the nature and character of the "irrepressible conflict" that was raging between the two classes in society, and that conquest of the power of government with a view of taking possession of all the necessary implements of labor, was the only way to end the conflict and place Labor in possession of its own. In April, 1891, I joined the Socialist Labor Party and continued a member till the Social Democratic Party of New York was formed, when I left the old party to join the new.

During all the years of my experience in the labor movement I have never wavered in my devotion to the trades-union cause. I realize as much today as ever that an organization to

promote the welfare of the workers in the economic field is absolutely necessary. Not to belong to the union of one's craft is to lay one's self open to all the vicious attacks peculiar to the employing class. It approaches abject, willing slavery not to join in an organized effort to wring from the capitalist class any and every advantage obtainable. But thanks to the strong and penetrating light that Socialist philosophy throws upon the real relations that exist between the employing and employed class—that of uncompromising antagonism—I am able to see that a further and more important work lies at hand. Our efforts in the economic field must be backed up by the intelligent use of the ballot in the political field, wielded in the interest of our own class. It is because I realize this that I cannot agree that a wage worker discharges his full duty to himself and his class when he joins the trade union. To round out his work on behalf of himself and his class so as to entitle him to the distinction of being a well drilled, well disciplined and effective soldier in the army of the workers fighting for the emancipation of his class from the horrors of wage slavery, he must enlist with the great Socialist army of the world.

Bumping my befuddled head against judicial restraining orders in 1890 and my empty stomach against the combined bosses' lockout ultimatums in the same year, and at an earlier date, followed by strong rays of light shed by the sun of Socialist economics, are the main contributing causes and constitute the best explanation I can offer of "How I became a Socialist."

—From "The Comrade," for Nov.

MORE SOCIALIST NEWS

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.
1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.
December 13th, 1903.
Pursuant to call a meeting of the full State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington was held.
The meeting was called to order at 2:10 p. m., with the following members present:
D. Burgess, Tacoma; Geo. Croston, Hoquiam; J. D. Curtis, Seattle; Wm. De Lilly, Arlington; Mrs. Ada Gatchell, North Yakima; U. G. Moore, Seattle; A. G. Selbert, Seattle. Absent, Wm. McClain, Tacoma.
Minutes of meeting of September 13th read and approved.

Organizer Wilkins' Deficit
Moved by Selbert, and carried, that the sum of \$50 of said deficit be assumed by the State Committee, to be paid to the National Organization when funds were available.

De Lilly called attention to the Organization of Snohomish County, desiring to have it officially recognized. After explanation, it was moved and carried that the county organization be officially recognized January 1, 1904, and that the State Secretary be instructed to notify Local Secretaries to send dues to the County Secretary-Treasurer.

State Committee Meetings.
Moved by De Lilly that when we do adjourn, we adjourn to meet the first Sunday in May, 1904, or at any dates previous thereto, should any three members of the State Committee call for such meetings.

On Speaker's Salaries and Expenses.
Moved by Burgess that the salary of speakers be limited to \$1.50 per day, and expenses limited to legitimate expenses, but not to exceed the \$2.00 Constitutional limit; neither salary nor expenses to be allowed except for the time actually at work.

Amended by Curtis, to strike out "\$1.50" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$2.00."

Amendment carried; Comrade Burgess dissenting.

"State Van" Propositions.
The subject of "State Vans," proposed by various papers was discussed at length.
The following resolution was presented:
"Whereas, Several papers have proposed to give a "Van" to the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington, as a consideration for work done for those papers by the comrades of this state; and

"Whereas, We believe the acceptance of such "vans" by the State Committee would be unwise; therefore be it resolved, That we decline all such offers."
Resolution adopted.

Fusion in Pullman.
A communication from the Secretary of Local Pullman was read, stating that their organizer had accepted the nomination for City Councilman on "The Law and Order Ticket," and had been defeated in the late city election, and asked instructions as to methods of procedure.
It was moved and carried, that Local Pullman be instructed to request the resignation of the offending member, on account of his having accepted a nomination on other than a Socialist ticket, and that upon his falling to tender such resignation that he be expelled from the Local.

Providing Expenses of Delegation to National Convention in 1904.
It was moved and carried that the membership of this State be requested to contribute the sum of five cents per month for six months, to defray the expenses of delegates to the National Socialist Convention in 1904. Any surplus obtained thereby to apply on 1904 campaign fund.
Expense of State Committee Meeting.
The following railroad expense bills for members attending this meeting were ordered paid:
Mrs. Ada Gatchell \$9.70
Wm. De Lilly 3.60
Geo. Croston 6.70
Total \$20.00
Adjourned. E. F. MARTIN, Secy-Treas.

WASHINGTON S. P. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

September 7 to 30, inclusive:

Amount bro. forward.	\$104 12
Charter Application, Lo. Buckley	90
Charter Application, Lo. Roy	1 10
Charter App., Lo. Issaquah	1 10
Dues, Lo. Seattle	20 00
Supplies, Lo. Seattle	1 10
Supplies, Lo. Edmonds	1 10
Dues, Lo. Edmonds	1 70
Dues, Lo. Yelm	2 40
Dues, Lo. Skamokawa	4 00
Dues, Lo. Echo	3 90
Dues, Lo. So. Bay	50
Supplies, Lo. Seattle	25
Dues, Lo. Lake	80
Dues, Lo. Hoquiam	3 40
Charter App., Lo. Humphrey	60
Charter App., Lo. Index	70
Dues, Lo. Gate	2 40
App. Mem. at L. M. Delaeter	1 20
Dues, Lo. Long Lake	1 70
Dues, Lo. Prosser	2 20
Dues, Lo. Aberdeen	5 10
Dues, Lo. Edmonds	1 70
Dues, Lo. Granite Falls	1 60
Dues, Lo. Blaine	1 80
Dues, Lo. Clipper	1 70
Supplies, Lo. Clipper	1 20
Dues, Lo. Olympia	2 35
Dues, Lo. Gd. Mound	3 90
Supplies, Local Lind	2 10
Supplies, Local Lind	2 10
Dues, Lo. So. Bend	1 20
Dues, Lo. Pomeroy	2 90
App. and dues Jas. McNiff	1 20
A. L.	1 90
Dues, Lo. Blaine	1 20
Dues, Lo. No. Yakima	1 05
Dues, Lo. Blaine	60
Supplies, Lo. Blaine	20
Supplies, Lo. Gate	50
Supplies, Lo. Aberdeen	20
Dues, Lo. Bredablik	5 00
Total	\$186 37
Summary of Receipts:	
Charter Applications, etc.	4 10
Supplies	3 15
Dues Locals and Mem. at Lge.	75 00
Bal. last month	\$82 25
Total	\$104 12
Expenditures:	
Postage	\$13 32
Wm. De Lilly, R. R. fare to State	3 60
State Comm. Meet	1 00
Wm. McClain, R. R. fare same	1 00
Former Secretary's expense	5 70
Mimeograph supplies	9 40
Secy's expense (itemized bill)	17 91
Secy's Salary, 13 to 30	22 66
Dues to Natl Secy	37 50
Total	\$111 09
Balance Cash on hand	75 28
Total receipts	186 37

Financial Report, October, 1903.

Amt. Forward	\$75 28
Aberdeen, supplies	25
Montesano, Dues	1 40
Mt. Pleasant, dues	2 40
Spokane, dues	6 40
John James, donation	3 00
South Bay, dues	70
Sedro-Woolley, Charter App.	1 10
Index, dues	1 40
Whatcom, dues	1 00
Humphrey, dues	1 00
Renton, dues	1 00
Blaine, supplies	25
Blaine, dues	60
Burlington, dues	1 00
Nels. J. Classe, dues, M. A. L.	1 20
Matt Petteche, Dues, M. A. L.	50
Prosser, dues	2 30
Everett, dues	1 30
Hoquiam, dues	1 80
Pt. Angeles, dues	3 30
Seattle, dues	20 00
Arlington, dues	80
Blaine, dues	3 00
Yelm, dues	2 10
Gate, dues	2 40
Buckley, dues	50
Vancouver, App. for charter	90
Salmon Creek, App. Charter	80
Camas, App. for Charter	80
Fern Prarie, App. for Charter	50
Cathlamet, App. for Charter	50
Puget Island, App. Charter	50
Cheney, App. for Charter	50
Latah, App. for Charter	50
Colby, App. for Charter	1 05
North Yakima, dues	1 50
Long Lake, dues	1 50
Lynden, dues	1 50
Whatcom, dues	5 00
Lyman, dues	1 30
Sedro-Woolley, dues	2 00
Sedro-Woolley, supplies	2 00
Edmonds, dues	1 70
Tacoma, dues	3 70
Tacoma, supplies	50
Arlington, supplies	75
Granite Falls, dues	1 20
Thornton, Chart. App.	60
Fairhaven, dues	2 70
Spokane, dues	7 50
South Bay, dues	80
South Bend, dues	5 00
Pullman, Char. App.	2 00
Tumwater, dues	2 00
Porter, Char. App.	2 30
Palouse, Char. App.	1 30
Garfield, Char. App.	1 30
Everett, Char. App.	1 30
Tekeo, Char. App.	50
Oakdale, Char. App.	50
Everett, dues	1 50
Puyallup, dues	1 00
Colby, supplies	60
Bredablik, supplies	60
Roy, dues	2 50
Seattle, supplies	75
Total receipts	\$202 33

SAMPLES OF BY-LAWS

(Continued from Page 4.)

pledge, which shall be kept on file with the Secretary-Treasurer of each Local: "I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity for the working class constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properties classes, hereby declare: that I have severed my relations with all other parties, and I endorse the platform and Constitution of the Socialist Party and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Sec. 3. All new members of the party shall pay an initiation fee of 25 cents, which shall accompany his application card, and shall be paid in to the County Committee for the organization fund. Said initiation fee shall be in addition to the regular meeting dues.
Sec. 4. Persons who may desire to become members of the party, living in localities where there are no Locals, may, upon signing the above pledge, become members at large, paying the regular initiation fee and monthly dues of 25 cents to the Secretary-Treasurer direct, who shall issue him a membership card and credit his dues and fee to the organization fund.
Sec. 5. Members at large may make application to join a Local, and if agreeable to members of said Local, be elected to membership therein and thereafter pay his dues thereto.
Sec. 6. Any member not in good standing shall take no part in the official proceedings of the party. By good standing it is meant not more than 30 days in arrears.
ARTICLE VII. REFERENDUM.
Section 1. Any two Locals may question any decision or official act of the executive or full committee, and upon receipt of a demand for the same (the Executive) shall call for a referendum vote of the party in the county without comment.
ARTICLE VIII. FILING RESIGNATIONS.
Section 1. Any member accepting nomination for any county, city, town or precinct office, shall at same time and before the date of the election, shall be required to sign a resignation of said office, naming it, with the county, city, town or other committee, or local with date upon which resignation is to take effect blank. Said resignation is to be addressed to the proper city or county officer and is to be effective immediately upon its presentation.
Section 2. In the event that a member shall be elected to public office who violates the principles of our party platform, or acts in such a manner as to bring disgrace upon the principles of Socialism, said resignation shall be presented to the proper authority for acceptance.
ARTICLE IV. CHANGES.
Section 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended upon the initiative of the representatives of one or more Locals upon a majority vote of the whole Committee.
Section 2. One member of the Committee disagreeing with the proposed change may have the proposed change submitted to a referendum vote of the party.

Summary of Receipts:
Bal. bro. forward. \$75 28
Dues, Locals and Mem. at Lrg 104 65
Applications for charters. 15 70
Supplies 3 70
Donation 3 00
Total \$202 33
Expenditures, October, 1904:
Postage \$11 30
Express 1 20
Hall rent (state con.) 3 50
Mailing tubes 65
Posters (MacClain) 4 50
Literature for speakers 11 75
Wm. McClain, settlement 12 00
Wm. McClain, to bal. charter fees 7 locals, not turned in. 5 30
Posters, (Irene Smith) 2 25
Letter Paper 25
October dues (Natl Secy) 52 30
Total Expend. \$105 00
Balance cash on hand 97 33
Total \$202 33

November, 1903, Receipts.
Amt. Bro. forward \$97 33
Prosser, supplies 1 30
Prosser, dues 2 30

South Union, dues 90
Lyman, dues 1 20
Clarence Clowe (donation) 1 00
No. Yakima, supplies 25
Garfield, supplies 15
South Bend, supplies 10
Whatcom, supplies 15
Prosser, supplies 50
Palouse, dues 2 30
Olympia, dues 2 90
Elma, dues 45
Elma, supplies 45
Dues, Pohn James, M. A. L. 1 00
Chewelah, App. for charter 1 00
Addy, App. for charter 1 00
Porter, dues 1 50
Hoquiam, dues 3 00
Farmington, dues 90
Farmington, supplies 10
Garfield, supplies 15
Arlington, dues 70
Blaine, dues 3 60
Puget Island, dues 3 00
Northwood, dues 2 00
Salmon Creek, dues 2 10
Lynden, dues 3 75
Thornton, dues 2 00
Orient, dues 50
Supplies (ills): 20
Montesano, dues 70
Yelm, dues 2 20
Colby, App. for charter 1 50
Colby, dues 1 00
Cheney, dues 1 25
South Bend, supplies 1 25
Aberdeen, dues 6 50
Whatcom, dues 5 00
Whatcom, supplies 50
Puyallup, supplies 20
Clarkston, supplies 25
Clarkston, App. for charter 70
Clarkston, dues 1 90
Chewelah, dues 2 00
Skamokawa, dues 10 90
John Engstrom, donation 50
Orient, supplies 25
Everett, dues 1 10
Seattle, dues 20 00
Humphrey, dues 1 00
E. E. Martin, donation 1 00
Total \$207 43
Summary of Receipts:
Bal. from Oct. \$97 33
Dues Locals \$97 50
Supplies 5 90
Apps. for Charters 4 20
Donation (S C Fund) 2 50
Total \$207 43
Expenditures, November, 1903.
Postage for month \$14 15
Literature Wilkins, E. Wash. tour 5 85
MacClain's Porter trip 5 85
Natl. Secy. for supplies 29 60
Returned App. fee (Danl. Fish.) 10
Express charges (4 occasions) 1 35
Telegram and Tel. service 1 85
Messenger charges (5 occasions) 50
Car fare to Brooklyn (signing charters) 10
1800 State Referendum ballots 5 00

2500 Wilkins posters	7 00
Secy's salary, Oct. and Nov.	80 00
Envelopes for Nat. Ref.	30
2500 posters Burgess and Cline	4 50
Wm. McClain, R. R. fare to L.	1 00
Q. meet. Nov. 18	1 00
Nov. dues to Natl Sec.	48 75
Total Expenditures	\$205 90
Bal. cash on hand	1 53
Total	\$207 43

RESULTS OF WASHINGTON STATE REFERENDUM.

Comrade O. Lund, of Local Spokane, has been elected as a member of the State Committee to succeed E. E. Martin, resigned. The vote stood as follows:
O. Lund, Spokane.....144
John Downie, Seattle.....92
Emil Herman, Lyman.....55
Eleonora Maurer, Arlington.....49
L. Ganson, Lynden.....48

NEW STORE LEITES' HABERDASHERY NEW GOODS

Worsted Pants, \$3.00 Best Selected Patterns
Woolen Pants, \$2.25
Money Refunded if not Satisfactory Cotton Pants, \$1.25
M. LEITES, Prop. (Below Post Office) 1205A FIRST AVE.

When Hungry Go to
Maison Barberis
RESTAURANT OR LUNCH COUNTER
Open Day and Night. Private Dining Parlors
602 2nd Ave., Cor. James.

GREAT NORTHERN
Leave Depot, Foot Columbia St. Arrive
8:30 A.M. Flyer Spokane, St. Paul Chicago and East 8 p.m.
7:30 p.m. Everett, Spokane, Ros- 8:30 a.m.
5:10 p.m. Everett, Whatcom, Ham- 11:30 a.m.
p.m. Ilton and Anacortes
8:10 p.m. Everett, Whatcom, New- 4:45 p.m.
Westminster, Rockport and Anacortes

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SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON 1903
EIGHTH SESSION
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THE COMRADE An Illustrated Monthly of Life, Labor and Literature.
\$1.00 a Year, 10 Cents a Copy.
"I have every Socialist magazine and paper in America that I know of, but The Comrade leads them all," writes a comrade of Toronto, Can. You will admit the truth of this statement after having seen and read The Comrade. Special Offer: Send to-day 25 Cts. for four different copies of The Comrade, containing more than 100 large pages of excellent reading matter on Socialism, and about 100 beautiful illustrations, fine half-tone portraits and cartoons, some of which are of full page size, and printed in colors. These subscriptions new for a year will get FREE any of the following large pictures, for wall decoration: "The Race of the Nations Towards Socialism: Triumph of Labor," by Walter Crane; "Karl Marx," Wm. Morris; Mother Jones; Wilhelm Liebknecht; Ferd. Lassalle; August Bebel.
Please mention this paper.
THE COMRADE, 11 Cooper St., New York.

T. C. Neergaard, Tumwater..... 48
Richard Miller, South Bend..... 39
George Shold, Bredablik..... 28
Wm. McDewitt 2

That two dollars per day shall include "all expenses of whatever nature" receives 351 votes to 133 who think that railroad fare should be allowed extra. This applies to speakers employed by the party.
Votes were received from 35 locals and ten members-at-large.
Now watch "the fur fly" in Eastern Washington. E. E. M.

Still another set of suggestive By-Laws for Locals, put out by the National Secretary, will be sent to any address from this office, on receipt of stamps to cover mailing, etc.

COUNTY CONSTITUTIONS.
The same brief and extended forms of County Constitution are submitted from Snohomish and Whatcom counties; recently organized. Several other counties should be organized at once, in order to carry on a more aggressive 1904 campaign, and all comrades from counties with four or more Locals are earnestly requested to "Get Busy!" If you haven't got 4, GET BUSIER!

WOMAN'S BRANCH.
(Seattle)
Will hold a "Card Party" at Headquarters, 509 Third Avenue, Tuesday night, Nov. 22.

Union Made Shoes
The Best \$3.50 Shoe Made
Family Shoes a Specialty
RAYMOND & HOYT
918 Second Avenue.

For Good Values in FOOTWEAR GO TO
Wallin & Nordstrom
318 Pike Street

MINERS' HOTEL
ALFRED JOHNSON, Prop.
Furnished Rooms 25 cents per day. \$1.00 per week and up.
First Class Accommodations
1449 Western Avenue.

M. A. GOLDMAN
Jeweler & Optician
901 Second Avenue.

Professional Cards
DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 30-1-12 Starr-Boyd Bldg., Pioneer Square, Residence. "Ratiner."
C. GOCHIA, EXPRESSMAN. Both Phones. Main 258. Stand's Renton Coal Co.'s of Ice, near N. P. Depot.

The cheapest laundry is not always the lowest priced.
The caustic soda, quick lime and acid methods are "cheap" methods.
We use pure soap and water only
We make our own soap
Using pure, clean (rain) water. No offal or slaughter house refuse. We employ only skilled Union help.
Your clothes sent to us last longer, wear better, look fresher than if done by cheap methods or unskilled cheap help. We serve you promptly, courteously and at a reasonable price.

News and Correspondence

JOHN W. BROWN COMING IN FEBRUARY.

National Secretary Mally allows Washington only 30 dates for the eloquent Socialist orator who is completing the Ben Hanford tour. British Columbia is allowed not to exceed six dates. The tour of Washington and British Columbia will begin probably at Vancouver, Wash., some time in February; thence working northward to British Columbia, and east over the Northern Pacific Locals will be supplied with definite information very soon.

Advertising matter should be ordered direct from National Headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

All applications for dates in Washington or British Columbia must be addressed to E. E. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, 1016 Stewart Street, Seattle. If you want a date speak quick.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTICE.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2, 1903. Editor Seattle Socialist: This serves to notify you that our headquarters are at rooms 29-30 Marjorie Law building, 1504 Market street, and our business meetings are held Monday evenings at the Turk Street Temple, and our propaganda meetings are held Thursday evenings at the Turk Street Temple. At our last regular meeting held Monday evening Chas. F. Fleischman was duly expelled for aiding and abetting the election of a capitalist party and opposing introduction of Socialism in Unions.

Fraternally yours,
I. SHENKAN, Secretary.

CALL FOR FUNDS.

To the Socialists of the United States of America:

Comrades—For the past eighteen months, the Socialists of New York and vicinity have been at work raising funds for the establishment of the first daily Socialist and trade union newspaper in the United States, to be called the "New York Globe." By hard work and constant effort, we have managed to collect over \$13,000 in cash; an additional sum of about \$6000 has been pledged and will be paid in this winter. With several hundred dollars more already pledged by the more progressive trade unions the sum of \$20,000 is already in sight. As it will require a capital of at least \$50,000 to successfully launch and uphold a daily newspaper in the city of New York, where we shall have to combat and compete with the largest capitalist dailies in the country, a larger amount than we have on hand at present is needed, and we therefore again call the attention of all Socialists of America to the grand undertaking of the New York Comrades and appeal to them to help us in our efforts by contributing such amounts to the Daily Globe Fund as each one individually can afford to give for this purpose.

The establishment of the first Socialist daily is a matter which should concern and interest every Socialist in America. It is not a local matter but one of national importance to the Socialist movement. The publication of the daily will have a beneficial effect upon the movement all over the land and will strengthen the Socialist Party organization in every state. Comrades, we therefore appeal to you in behalf of the cause of Socialism and the speedy adoption of Socialist principles, which can best be accomplished through the medium of a daily Socialist press, to contribute at once to the fund for the establishment of the Daily Globe.

The Daily Globe should be published during the presidential campaign and if every Socialist in the country will contribute we shall have enough money to begin publication in the near future.

Address all communications to "Daily Globe," Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

Eight pages of Socialist cartoons for 1 cent. No one who sees these pictures will fail to get introduced to Socialism. He will get started right. Christmas Edition. Orders must come immediately.

MOTHER JONES DEFENDED.

I have always looked upon the A. L. U. Journal as one of the most valuable papers working for Socialism in the United States, and have always done what I could to extend its circulation. I had hoped and believed that the protestations which the representatives of the A. L. U. had made that there was no intention to repeat the disastrous and disreputable tactics of the S. T. and L. A. was made in good faith. Yet in the issue of the 19th I found an attack upon one whom I have known for several years as by far the most valuable and self-sacrificing worker in the cause of Socialism to be found in America. When on the basis of an alleged quotation for which no authority whatever is given and no explanation of the context, providing the entire story is not made out of

whole cloth, an excuse is made for an attack upon one who for a generation has endured more, perhaps, than almost any other individual, then I feel the time has come to protest. It is possible that "Mother Jones" has made mistakes, indeed it is certain that she has, for she is but human, yet when accounts are cast up between the individual workers and the cause of Socialism it would far exceed my wildest dreams to find the balance on my side anything even comparable to that which I know will be credited to "Mother Jones." She has not run from the fakirs, but has boldly fought them in their own ranks and the world will never know what she has endured from those whose cause she was fighting.

Up to the present time, however, she has received, but few attacks from the ranks of Socialists. I do not include among Socialists, it is almost unnecessary to say, that one representative of the reptile press in the working class movement is known as "The People," of New York. I feel sure that the editor of the A. L. U. Journal can know little of the perfidy that has characterized the scoundrel who edits that sheet or else he would not pay him the implied compliment which he does in the article to which I reply. Indeed, it is significant that such a compliment is coupled with an attack on "Mother Jones." It is in a way a compliment to any one to be abused by a friend of the editor of the "Weekly People." I know personally too much of how "Mother Jones," at the expense of great personal discomfort and scripping, even in what for the working class would be considered personal necessities, has given of her income to the cause of Socialism to doubt her sincerity. I can only say that I believe, indeed, I know that I voice the sentiments of many friends of the A. L. U. Journal when I say that the inclusion of "Mother Jones" in the list of "fakirs and false friends" has for the first time aroused the suspicion that there might be some persons of this character within the ranks of the A. L. U.

I hope that the attack was only a mistake due to ignorance concerning the person attacked, and that therefore the logical conclusion which would follow from such an attack; i. e., that those making it are themselves traitors to the cause of labor, is false and unbounded. Yours fraternally,
A. M. SIMONS.

AGAINST THE REFERENDUM.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1903.

Dear Comrade: There has been a call for a referendum vote, "Referendum B 1903," to amend the National Constitution, Article 1, Section 2. Amendment reads as follows:

"There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from each organized state or territory, each committeeman having one vote for every hundred members of his state, or majority fraction thereof, the number of members to be determined by computing the average dues paid by membership per month for three months prior to time of voting."

There should be proportional representation in the National Committee. E. g., in a state or territory where there are but one hundred members, and they are enabled to send a committeeman to the National Convention, then a state or territory which has one thousand members should have ten committeemen or one for each hundred organized members.

To give one man one vote for every one hundred members or majority fraction thereof, would not be proportional representation; that would be gag rule. Take, for instance, the states of New York and Illinois, which have nearly 30,000 each. (Oh no; not that number in entire party membership.) That would give those men 300 votes each in the convention, which would be enough to dominate the same.

And again, suppose two-thirds of the members voted for a committeeman and gave him his instructions, how about the other third? They might wish to give him different instructions. This is certainly not democracy. I propose as a substitute the following:

"The Proportional Representation shall be the rule or law, viz.: For every one hundred party dues paying members there shall be one committeeman or delegate, and if there are one thousand dues paying members, there shall be ten committeemen or delegates from each state or territory."

This, I think, will obliterate gag rule. Now is the time, in my opinion, to nip this kind of rule in the bud, for "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Yours with fraternal greeting,
M. O'ROUKE.

P. S.— Hoping that you will find time to consider this and to let us know your opinion through your valuable paper.

The present method is certainly unfair.

The method proposed by Comrade O'Rourke would be too cumbersome to be practical, it seems to us. Such a numerous committee could never meet on account of expense.

The amendment we are to vote on does give to one man a good deal of power, but that will make the comrades much more careful in selecting him. We do not see what is to prevent a certain number of hundreds of comrades in any state from instructing their one committeeman to cast their votes in a given way. For example, 1000 members in Chicago could instruct Comrade Berlin to cast 10 votes in the National Committee against censuring Comrade Mills.—Ed.

THE NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

Every Party Member Should Read.

Editor "Socialist," Seattle, Wash.: Thus far but little has appeared in the Socialist press relative to the proposed amendment to our National Constitution. This is of so much importance that I cannot refrain from saying a word about it for publication. Under the present constitution, National Committeemen, so far as voting is concerned, stand in about the same relation to the party membership as United States senators do to the people, except that there are two of the former. No matter what the membership in any state the committeeman's vote balances the vote of any other committeeman—though one may represent ten or twenty times as many members as the other. This works a disfranchisement of a percentage of the voting power of every state with a membership above the average, and disempowers the average are enabled to pad their voting power way out of proportion to membership of such state. Being opposed to both the principle of disfranchisement and "ballot box stuffing," I want to register my protest against the continuation of a system that is foreign to the spirit of democracy. If the Socialist movement stands for anything in party affairs it stands for democratic management and control through a representative system which gives to some states ten or twenty or fifty times more voting power in proportion to party membership than some other states.

I happen to have been one of the committee on constitution at the Indianapolis convention, and I well remember that this question of state representation and power in the National Committee was one that caused considerable perplexity—to myself at any rate. I realized that to give each state one vote, regardless of party membership would be inequitable and unjust. But with the limitations in every direction which then hampered the movement, just what plan to offer as a substitute was the puzzling question. We were launching upon untried seas, and the only thing we could do was to adopt the plan which seemed best at the time, and trust to experience to improve upon it. We have found from experience that the plan then adopted is foreign to the spirit of democracy—it is a mere copy of the capitalist system of representation—and the time has come when the Socialist movement of America demands the substitution of something better.

I may be something of a crank on the subject of democracy, but unless I am badly mistaken the first great lesson Socialists must learn is the lesson of democracy. We can never have the Co-operative Commonwealth until we understand how to democratically control party affairs, not to mention industry. So anything that tends to wards democratic control in the party ought to be encouraged. But we must learn as we go along and never hesitate to change our system in any respect whenever it is advisable to do so.

One mistake made by comrades is in thinking of the proposed system of voting in the National Committee as "a referendum system." It is not a referendum at all. We are now about to take a referendum vote on a constitutional amendment. If this amendment is adopted, then each National Committeeman will vote according to the number of members of the party in good standing in the respective state—system which is a representation of the democratic ideal than the present plan of each state having one vote. Wipe out the state lines, and who for an instant would tolerate the present inequitable distribution of voting power! The system which brings into play the proportional voting power in the National Committee is far more just than voting by states. And we shall continue to have the safeguard of the general referendum.

One argument I have heard against the proposed change is that if we rely too much upon the membership direct opportunity movements may grow up in different sections which would counteract the whole movement. We are face to face with that danger now, it seems to me, just as much as we are ever likely to be. The membership must be made to understand its responsibilities, and in no way can this be accomplished so effectively as by placing responsibilities upon it. But this is beside the issue. National Committeemen will continue to vote, under the new system, according to their best judgment, just as they do now—unless individual states take a referendum on any given proposition for the purpose of instructing their Committeemen. The proposed change affects only the voting power of Committeemen. It is a step toward democratic control—in the direction of majority rule, and it is a very lame Socialist movement that can't rely upon the principle of majority rule. When we depart from that we follow in the footsteps of the old parties, and every one knows what that will lead to.

I have faith in the general membership to do the right thing. The alleged "half-baked" in the party evidently are a small minority. The majority is all right. Let us not seek to keep that majority from being heard, or prevent them from acting. Most of the Socialist press is as clear as a bell—let them continue to do their duty and all will be well. The reactionary press will be satisfied, from this time on, largely outnumbered the papers with an opportunist ten-

ency. Therein lies our greatest safeguard. I can see no danger ahead from the adoption of the proposed change in the Constitution, and it will save us from the rocks and quicksands of opportunism. Let us adopt the amendment "by a unanimous rising vote." Sincerely yours,
F. L. ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5, 1903.

THE PENDING NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

Credence has evidently been given in some quarters to the statement that the national party referendum to amend Section 1, Article 2, of the national constitution, now being voted upon, has been submitted in conflict with the national constitution, and an explanation from the national office may, therefore, be in order.

Section 2, Article 6, of the national constitution, provides that "all propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment." The statement is made that the insertion upon the voting blank and ballots of the three paragraphs beginning "Whereas" preceding the proposed amendment constitutes a violation of the foregoing clause, upon the ground that these were "arguments." These three paragraphs were part of the original proposition endorsed and forwarded to the national office. They were not inserted by the National Committee. The constitutional clause quoted specifies that propositions shall be submitted without comment. This was done in this case. The three paragraphs in question cannot be construed as "comment" made by the National Committee or the National Secretary when the proposition as originally drafted was submitted exactly as received at the national office.

The form for the circular carrying the referendum to the party membership was submitted to the National Committee three weeks before being issued to the membership. Not one National Committeeman objected to the form as proposed by the National Secretary, and the circular went out accordingly. Not only that, but the proposed form itself went to the Socialist press at the same time it was submitted to the National Committee, and not a single paper or party member said anything then about its "illegality."

There is another side to this question. Would the National Committee have any right to omit the three paragraphs from the proposition when submitting it to the members? When the present National Secretary, to meet what he believed to be an emergency, proposed last spring a substitute to the National Committee for the two referendums initiated upon the question of national headquarters and composition of the Quorum, the substitute was objected to, mostly on the ground that the National Committee had no right to alter or amend any proposition demanded for referendum. And it would be as dangerous for the National Committee to assume the power to strike out any part as it would be for it to present any comment of its own upon a proposition.

WILLIAM MALLY,
National Secretary.

LOCAL LOUISVILLE ANSWERS LOCAL BUTTE.

To the Socialist Press of the United States:

At a meeting of Local Louisville this date, a circular emanating from Local Butte, Mont., was laid before the comrades for consideration. The circular stated that the National Referendum now before the party membership relative to a system of voting by the National Committeemen, "if adopted, means the introduction of proxies or plural voting into the National Committee of the Socialist Party," and "in view of the fact" warns the membership to vote against it. A proposed referendum is attached to the circular as follows, creating a new article:

"Article XI. In all conventions, committees, or other deliberations of the Socialist Party of America, one vote for one member present shall be the rule, and proxies shall not be used or permitted, nor plural voting allowed."

After a free and full discussion of the document it was decided by Local Louisville to request publication in the Socialist press of the views of this Local upon this subject. These views are, briefly, as follows:

First. The circular states that "the National Referendum now before you, if adopted, means the introduction of proxies or plural voting into the National Committee." This is not true. It is the amendment to the Constitution should be adopted it merely changes the present mode of voting by states, each state now having one vote, to a system under which each National Committeeman will have one vote for each one hundred party members or major fraction thereof, in good standing within his state. That is neither proxy voting nor plural voting; and if it seems to be the best way the strength of a state may be represented in the National Committee. It will abolish the present purely representative system, and substitute a plan which, while not entirely democratic in its operation, is a long step toward the democratic ideal.

Second. The proposed constitutional amendment which Local Butte seeks to inaugurate is entirely unnecessary, for, nowhere and at no time is it proposed to have a system of plural voting, or voting by proxy except as National Committeemen or other representatives are "proxies" for the membership that elects them. But even this construction upon the use of the term "proxy" is a wide stretch from its commonly accepted use and meaning. National Committeemen and delegates to conventions are representatives, and do not hold proxies for individuals; nor can they hold such proxies under the Constitution as it stands today, nor under the amendment now being voted on.

For the reasons given we believe Local Butte's proposition to be unnecessary, irrelevant, mischievous, and therefore very unwise.

LOCAL LOUISVILLE, KY.,
F. L. Robinson, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1903.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN REPORTS.

Prosser, Wash., Dec. 5, 1903.

Comrade Martin: I clearly coincide with letter of W. E. Clark relative to National Committeemen being in closer touch and under closer supervision with and by the membership.

I have presumed that State Secretaries receive from National Secretary report of all votes and action of National Committee. Believing this, I have made no reports, as to do so would be only to duplicate, unnecessarily, reports you had already received. If you do not receive them I would be pleased to transmit same to you as soon as I receive them.

Before closing I must say a word in favor of the proposed amendment giving National Committeemen voting power in committee according to the party membership in their states. It is manifestly unfair to give to 5000 members in one state no more voice in the affairs of our chief committee than perhaps 50 members in another state. The adoption of the amendment will, I believe, result in causing states to put in more energetic efforts towards organizing, so as to have more voice in party affairs. As National Committeemen have no power to change or suspend our constitution, and as they can be called to account any time by five locals in three states, I fail to see where any danger can arise from the adoption of said amendment.

I can, however, see, and see plainly, that the "proxy" system is a grave danger indeed when allowed in conventions or committees when our platforms are written or candidates named. I might say that I have voted to omit National Committee meeting in January, but if the motion does not carry shall vote to have it deferred until the national convention, which I intend to vote shall be held in Chicago. The argument that St. Louis will be so full of "fair" that our convention would be small potatoes in the daily press, is sound and worthy of thought.

GEO. E. BOOMER.

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The municipal elections in Massachusetts on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, resulted in the defeat of the Socialist mayors of Haverhill and Brockton in their candidacy for re-election. In the other cities, Lawrence, Chelsea, Holyoke, Somerville and Worcester, there was a decrease in the number of Socialist votes cast for mayoralty candidates compared with the state election in Nov. 3rd last. In Salem the Socialist mayoralty candidate polled 1113 votes, as against 889 for Chase in November. There was no Democratic candidate, the Republican polling 4709 votes.

In Haverhill, the fight was an open one between Capitalism and Socialism. The Democrats did not nominate for mayor, but supported the Republican candidate in order to defeat Mayor Flanders for re-election. The vote cast was the largest in years, the Socialist receiving 2901 votes, against 3273 for the Republican candidate. The Socialists also lost their councilmen and only elected an assistant assessor in ward five. The Socialist vote for Governor a month ago was 1801.

In Brockton, Mayor Coulter was defeated for re-election by 350, polling 3542 votes against the Republicans' 3947. The Democrats polled 1116 votes, a large falling off. The Socialist vote in the state election was 1928. The election was the most bitter in the history of Brockton, the opponents of Socialism going to the extreme to secure its defeat. Two Socialist aldermen and three councilmen were elected.

Mayor Coulter will return to plumb when his term ends, and in an interview, said: "I am not defeated, and neither is the Socialist Party, and we shall not be until the latter has performed its mission and carried out the high principles which it represents."

The following special dispatch appeared in one of the Haverhill papers before the election under the great first-page headlines: "Awaiting Result of Election. Senator Hanna Interested in Local Campaign. The Republican National Committee Intends to Fight Socialism."

This shows that the fight on Socialism has begun. We are losing the stragglers and good riddance. But we shall gain fighters. Welcome now the Battle!

(Special to the Haverhill Gazette.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Senator Hanna of Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican National committee, which meets in this city Dec. 11, is watching with no little interest the city campaign now on in Haverhill, Mass., where such a determined effort is being made to defeat Socialism and adding to the laurels already won in that direction at the state election, when Representative Carey was supplanted by a Republican.

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Senator Hanna and his associates on the National committee are much encouraged at the decided falling off in the Socialist vote at the Massachusetts state election and are keeping close tabs on the coming election, to see if the same decrease continues. If it does they propose in next year's presidential contest to take a pronounced stand against Socialism and put up a strong campaign against it all over the country. This matter will come up at the coming meeting of the National committee.

Senator Hanna is especially noting occurrences in Haverhill and Brockton and to talk with him one could easily get the impression that he is a resident of either place, so well does he seem to know local politics. Probably no one in Washington, unless it be Secretary Moody, will read the Haverhill returns next Wednesday morning with more interest than the Ohio senator.

H. H. ATHERTON, JR.

PIKE STREET BRANCH (SEATTLE) NOTES.

Headquarters, Labor Hall, 1510 2nd. Big street meeting next Sunday, December 20, at the corner of Pike and Second. A propaganda meeting in Labor Hall immediately follows street meeting.

Last Sunday's street meetings and hall meetings, at which Comrades Fowler and Titus, spoke, were nearly unsurpassable. The street was blocked to the car tracks and most of the crowd followed the street speakers to the hall meeting.

Keep in mind the big "Free Social," which happens this Friday, Dec. 18. A large crowd is expected, invitations having been extended to all comrades and friends.

Lessons for the Speakers' School will be sent to members of school in a few days. The time for session of school falling on Christmas evening, it may be necessary to postpone the same. If so, members will be notified.

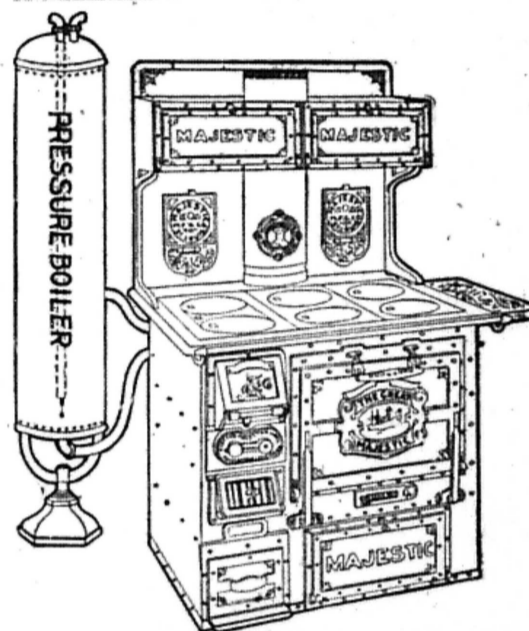
A. WAGENKNECHT, Organizer.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FOWLER AT CARPENTER'S HALL.

Comrade A. E. Fowler, the Socialist cartoonist and now also a Socialist lecturer, has returned from his five month's trip in the East, and will speak at our Propaganda meeting at Carpenter's Hall, Sunday night, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock. Everybody should hear him. He never speaks unless he has something to say. Bring your friends.

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MILLS' LATEST CIRCULAR

Corrections by
CLARK, HERRON AND MAILLY

W. E. CLARK TO W. T. MILLS.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 19, 1903.

W. T. MILLS, Box 405, Kansas City, Mo., Dear Comrade: In an eight-page leaflet, addressed to the "Dear Comrades in the State of Kansas," you make the following statement about me which I feel it my duty to correct:

"When the 'Appeal to Reason,' with the co-operation of W. E. Clark, now in the National Secretary's office, and many others, attempted to organize in Kansas and elsewhere a secret society in the interest of the Socialist movement, I actively opposed the proposal and finally succeeded in securing its abandonment, as is known by those who were in the movement, although at that time living in Girard and on the best of terms with the 'Appeal.' . . . After I had secured the abandonment of the Girard proposal at its headquarters, W. E. Clark, now in the National office, continued to maintain his branch of the secret organization in Kansas City for some time, in direct opposition to the known wishes of the Kansas City Local."

That is what you say. THE FACTS ARE THESE:

I have never had anything to do with the organization of any movement in the State of Kansas. I was never a member of any organization in Kansas except the Typographical Union. I never knew anything about the secret organization referred to by you until I was informed from the Appeal office that you were one of the executive officers.

I did help to organize the "Appeal to Reason Club" of Kansas City, Mo., whose only purpose was to distribute the Appeal to Reason and other Socialist literature. It was organized, or rather six of us agreed to contribute a regular sum for sending the Appeal to addresses, and I was chosen secretary on the 14th of July, 1901, with the knowledge of Comrade George H. Turner, member of the Local, and National Committeeman for Missouri. We never had any public meetings and never attempted to do anything but distribute literature.

I never had anything to do with the secret society known as the "I. A. V." in any other place except Kansas City. And the plan had been dropped at Girard before we decided to call our club by that name, which, by the way, was never put into effect. I was at Girard the first of September, I think it was, and talked with the secretary about becoming an organizer, but did not accept the proposition.

A meeting was held that night, at which you were expected to be present. Your name was mentioned as a member of the executive committee. The secretary mentioned a letter that condemned the society, and I insisted on its being read and considered, saying that if the Party were opposed to the organization it ought to be abandoned.

Returning to Kansas City that same night, I went on distributing the Appeal and working with the Local whenever I could. (No less than ten active members of the Kansas City Local made frequent contributions to the "Appeal to Reason Club.") I was appointed on various committees of the Local during the time of my connection with the club; and at the very next election I was the nominee of the Local for Mayor, being nominated the 21st of January, 1902.

I have other evidence to prove that I was not in opposition to the "known wishes of the Kansas City Local." I met Comrade Turner a day or two after we had changed the name of the club to "I. A. V.," and when he told me that the Party was opposed to it, I told him we would have nothing more to do with the name, but would go on distributing literature as we had been. That was in the early part of October, and about the time I was notified that the "I. A. V." had been dropped. So please note that our club in Kansas City was never an organic part of the secret society, of which you were reported to be an executive officer, and that therefore I could not have maintained a branch in opposition to the known wishes of Local Kansas City, for the reason that it was not a branch.

So much for the "secret society." But, with my present understanding of Socialism, knowing that the Party organization is of far more importance than an indiscriminate distribution of literature, I would not think ill of the comrades nor accuse them of trying to deprive me of my liberty if they had opposed me then. The organization of the Socialist Party is of greater value to the Socialist movement than any man in it. It is dangerous to obstruct its progress. Those daring to try have been crushed by its relentless force.

Next, let me consider why you falsely accuse me to the comrades of Kansas and elsewhere.

You have reiterated the fact of my presence in the "National Secretary's office" and in the "National office."

How did I happen to be in the "National Secretary's office?" I went to St. Louis to attend the last annual meeting of the National Committee, a friend and admirer of you. Knowing you had grievous faults, I overlooked them for what I thought to be the good of the movement.

With others you made me believe the "Eastern comrades" were trying to do something dastardly to the Party. Laboring under that impression I eagerly accepted a temporary position in the National office to assist in moving the office fixtures from St. Louis to Omaha, and to "use the wire" if necessary, to inform National Committeeman and Quorum Member Turner in the event of any attempt on Mailly's part to thwart the will of the National Committee.

I came to Omaha a firm believer in this: PUBLICITY IS THE BREATH OF SOCIALISM, and I promised Comrade Turner that I would see to it that absolutely nothing was done that did not get to the National Committee.

When National Secretary Mailly came he at once took steps to keep the entire party membership informed by sending all reports to the National Committee, State Secretaries, Locals in unorganized states and the Socialist press.

Then I notified Comrade Turner that Comrade Mailly would not attempt to do anything without the knowledge of the entire National Committee.

After that I had nothing more to report, and the National Secretary kept me in the office because of my ability to do the work he had for me to do. And because I had nothing to report, I suppose you have concluded that I too had joined hands with the "Eastern comrades" to get control of the Party.

Right here I want to say that the only National Committeeman who have written threatening letters to the National Secretary or who have in any way attempted to interfere with the regular work of the office, or to DICTATE THE POLICY OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE, HAVE BEEN MEN IN SYMPATHY WITH YOU. The other comrades have gone on with their own work, recognizing the fact that you only had one object in trying to bring discredit on me, and that was to bring discredit on the "National Secretary's office," and on the "National office."

I have no personal fight against you. With me the Party is everything. With you, judging from the way you have ignored the National office as soon as you found out that you could not dominate it, I am convinced that you would attempt to ruin the character of any one in the Party, if by so doing you thought you could elevate yourself.

Yet, as strongly as I believe this to be true of you, I would not even mention it now were it not for the fact that my silence might cause some to think that you had told the truth about me, and because of the injury that your falsehoods might do to the National office.

I say to the comrades in Kansas and everywhere in the Party, do not hitch your wagon to a "star." No matter how beautifully a self-chosen leader talks, nor how saintly he looks. Every member of the Party has an equal right with every other. If any man wants to serve the Party, let him first recognize the fact that he is not greater than the Party. If you do not demand your rights as members and compel every official and speaker to abide by the will of the Party, the capitalist class will, if necessary, turn all sorts of speakers into the field during the next campaign and simply wreck the movement. All I want is this, that the Party membership shall control the Party, and as long as I am in the movement I shall insist on all the membership being kept informed about everything that is going on within the movement.

In closing I wish to say that whenever I have anything for publication that contains anything against you, I shall not be so indecent and unfair as to follow your example by not sending you a copy. Fraternal yours,

W. E. CLARK.

HERRON TO MILLS.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1903.

MR. WALTER THOMAS MILLS:

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Comrade—In your circular letter of Nov. 19th to the comrades of Kansas, I find a statement which I feel obliged to correct out of justice to others. It concerns subjects upon

which you must have been misinformed, and will doubtless gladly co-operate with me in correcting.

I refer to the statement that Comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Mailley and others, are members of a "Fellowship" which is a special organization, and in no way answerable to the Socialist party. Let me state that there is not, and never has been, any organization known as the "Fellowship." The term was merely given to a fund set apart to enable a few young men to give their whole time to the Socialist movement for a certain period of time. The distinct and first condition of this fund was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist party, or the branch of it with which he might be connected. The members of the so-called "Fellowship" are answerable to no organization, or no person, and stand in exactly the same relation to the Socialist movement that every comrade stands or should stand.

In the second place, I think the implication concerning Comrade Mailley is especially unfortunate, as it suggests that he is receiving a salary from the fund in question and also his salary as National Secretary at the same time. Such a statement might be construed as a reflection on his integrity. The implication is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Mailley's membership in the so-called "Fellowship" ceased when he became established as National Secretary of the Socialist Party, nor has he received a dollar from the fund since then, nor would he receive such a second salary under any circumstances. I think this implication is especially to be regretted for, if there lives a man on the planet of more sensitive or chivalrous integrity than William Mailley I do not know where to find him, nor do I know where to find a man who is pouring out his life in greater fidelity or unselfish devotion to the Socialist movement. I think the implication is also unfortunate because of the fact that we have troubles enough in the Socialist movement without creating any new personal equations or disputes. I deplore all such and wish that the energy which is devoted to personal attack and defense might be converted to the service of the cause itself.

Into the subject matter of your letter in general I have no desire to enter, and, indeed, my long absence from the country has left me in ignorance of the nature and cause of the various party controversies—an ignorance which I feel inclined to, industriously cultivate. And this letter is not intended as any reflection upon yourself, or as any participation in the controversy; it is only written out of justice to the comrades whom you name, and out of justice to the movement in which they work, and I am sure you will be glad to join me in correcting any misinformation which may have come to you upon the subject.

As your letter to the Kansas comrades is an open and published letter, I feel that it is only proper and just that I should also make this correction an open and published letter, and I therefore send it to the Socialist press at the same time I send it to you.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE D. HERRON.

A PERSONAL NOTE FROM MAILLY.

My attention has been called to a statement made by National Committeeman Mills of Kansas, in a circular issued by him which would imply that I am still drawing a salary as a member of the Fellowship of the Socialist Spirit. I wish to say that I am not drawing a salary from the Fellowship. My salary as a member of the Fellowship ceased as soon as arrangements could be made to meet the changed conditions brought about by my unexpected election to the office of National Secretary.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

SLAVERY IN COLORADO.

National Committeeman Floaten, of Colorado, writes from Telluride (in the miners' strike region) under date of Dec. 8th: "We are having a hot time here. Twelve men are in jail bound over to court on a pretended charge of conspiracy and without a particle of proof. The other morning the soldiers went around and picked up over 50 working men and took them before the police magistrate, who found most of them guilty of vagrancy. He gave them two days to leave town or go to work, although not one had asked anyone for anything. They refused to leave or go to work until the strike was off, and now they are working the streets under a military guard."

Much Party News is crowded out again this week, both from San Francisco and Omaha.

Our Summer Edition for use to hang in windows and paste on bill boards and other conspicuous points, was very highly appreciated everywhere. Eight pages, with every page a cartoon to teach Socialism. 1 cent a copy for 20 copies or over, cash with order.

SAMPLES OF BY-LAWS

HOW TO CONDUCT LOCALS.

Many new Locals are forming in the state of Washington and elsewhere. For their assistance, the following sample By-Laws are printed as suggestions. The first is modeled on those used by the Pike Street Branch, Seattle, and the second is the form originated by Local Lyman, of Washington.

SAMPLE OF BY-LAWS FOR LOCAL.

ARTICLE I.
Location and Name.
This Local is organized in and shall be known as Local

ARTICLE II.
Officers.
The officers of this Local shall be an Organizer, a Secretary-Treasurer and a Literary Agent. These shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry out the directions of the Local and conduct such routine business as is not otherwise delegated by the Local.

How Elected.
These officers shall be elected by Referendum during the months of December and June, on nominations made, in writing, by any member, during the first week of said months. Votes to be counted and new officers to take office at the first business meeting in January and July. Vacancies shall be filled in like manner.

The Organizer is expected to push the work of organization, to suggest plans for spreading Socialism, to secure new members and get all the members to work. He shall also act as presiding officer of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer is expected to keep records and accounts, to conduct correspondence, to receive money from the members, collect all moneys due the Local, to pay bills approved by the Local, and to make a monthly or weekly report to the Local of the membership and of the cash account.

The Literary Agent is expected to push the sale of Socialist literature and device ways and means to circulate Socialist books and papers.

ARTICLE III.
Meetings.
Section 1. This Local shall hold Propaganda and Business meetings every week (month?). Such other meetings may be held as the Local may direct.

Special business meetings may be held at the call of any 5 (3?) members, providing 24 hours written notice, stating time, place and proposed business is given to all resident members.
Sec. 2. Order of Business: 1—Call to order by Organizer and election of chairman. 2—Reading minutes of previous meeting. 3—Communications and bills. 4—Reports of officers and committees. 5—Unfinished business. 6—New business.

ARTICLE IV.
Referendums.
Referendums shall be taken on call of any 5 (3?) members. The Executive Committee shall see that every resident member is mailed, at least 3 days before the time of counting, a copy of the Referendum at his latest residence. Referendum ballots shall be signed and sealed by the member voting and not opened until they are counted at a regular meeting of the Local. Instructions covering these last points shall be placed on the ballots.

ARTICLE V.
Majority Rule, Quorum, Etc.
All questions in this Local shall be decided by majority vote. A quorum shall consist of 20 per cent. of the total membership whose dues are paid up to the month preceding. Provided, That no such quorum shall consist of less than 5 (3?) members in good standing as stated above.

ARTICLE VI.
Amendments.
Amendments to these By-Laws may be made at any regular meeting, provided, they have been proposed at a Regular meeting at least one week before.

BY-LAWS OF LOCAL LYMAN. (WASH.)

ARTICLE I.
Sec. 1. This Local shall be known as Local Lyman of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

Sec. 2. This Local shall be composed of not less than five members; three members in good standing shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.
Sec. 1. The membership dues of this Local shall be 25 cents per month for each member; 10 cents of which shall be sent to the State Committee of the Socialist Party, the balance to be used to defray the expenses of the Local, such as engaging speakers, buying literature, etc.

Sec. 2. This Local shall hold regular business meetings the first Sunday of each month, at which all members are expected to be present.
Sec. 3. A fine of 50 cents shall be levied against any member who fails to be present at such meeting unless he or she shall present a reasonable excuse at the next regular meeting of the Local.

Sec. 4. Any member who fails to make his or her appearance for three consecutive meetings of the Local, and who is three months in arrears for dues shall have his or her name stricken from the roster of this Local until such time as he or she pays all arrears in full unless through sickness or other unavoidable causes they are financially unable to pay dues, in which case the Local shall pay their per capita tax out of the funds in their treasury.

ARTICLE III.
Sec. 1. Each member shall be required to subscribe to at least one Socialist paper or magazine.
ARTICLE IV.
Sec. 1. These by-laws are subject to amendment by a majority of the members present at any regular business meeting of the Local.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE S. P. OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.
ARTICLE I.
NAME.
Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Socialist Party of Snohomish County, being an integral part of the Socialist Party of Washington.

ARTICLE II.
COUNTY COMMITTEE.
Section 1. The affairs of this organization shall be managed by a County Committee consisting of one committee-man from each Local, for every fifteen members or major fraction thereof; provided, however, that each Local shall have at least one committee-man.
Sec. 2. The duties of the County Committee shall be to call conventions, submit questions to a referendum vote, when called upon to do so by two Locals, and exercise a general supervision over the propaganda work of Snohomish County.
Sec. 3. All acts of the County Committee shall be subject to a referendum vote of the party in Snohomish County.

ARTICLE III.
OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.
Section 1. The convention shall elect a County Organizer and County Secretary-Treasurer for a term of one year. Vacancies shall be filled by the County Committee.
Sec. 2. The duties of the organizer shall consist in presiding at Committee meetings, arranging tours for speakers and attending to the organization of new Locals.
It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to submit referendum votes when properly called for, to attend to all correspondence and represent the county in business with the State Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.
COMMITTEE MEETINGS.
Section 1. The County Committee shall hold meetings as often as required by the Secretary and Organizer, or by any four committee-men.

DUES.
Each member of the party in Snohomish County shall pay into their Locals to their Local Secretary, the sum of 25 cents per month, which shall be applied as follows:
Ten cents to the State, 5 cents to the County and 10 cents to the Local.
Sec. 2. All Locals shall keep the County Secretary duly informed as to the names and addresses of their officers, who in turn shall keep in close touch with the Locals in the county.
Sec. 3. Local Secretaries shall report the standing of their respective Locals and pay dues to the County Secretary once in three months.

ARTICLE V.
HEADQUARTERS.
Section 1. County Headquarters shall be chosen by the Convention. The party shall hold at least one convention a year.

ARTICLE VII.
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
Section 1. The County Committee may, if necessary, appoint a campaign committee of three members for three months preceding an election, who shall arrange the political affairs of the party during campaign; who shall, however, be under the direct control of the entire County Committee.
Sec. 2. The rules governing the committee meetings and all county conventions shall be Roberts' Rules of Order.

WHATCOM COUNTY CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Preambles. The Socialist Party Locals of Whatcom County, for the purpose of more efficient organization and propaganda work under and by virtue of Article VI, State Constitution, hereby form themselves into the Whatcom County Socialist Party.

ARTICLE I.
COUNTY COMMITTEE.
Section 1. There shall be a county committee to consist of one member of each Local in good standing. Provided, that for the purpose of completing this organization a provisional committee to consist of the delegation present at a duly called County Convention called by Locals Lynden, Whatcom and Northwood, shall be the County Committee, with full power to act until January 1, 1904.

Sec. 2. At the last regular meeting of each Local in December and June of each year, a member of said Local shall be chosen to represent said Local upon the County Committee. He or she shall be elected by a majority vote of the comrades present, and shall serve for the ensuing six months unless sooner disqualified.
Sec. 3. Vacancies may be filled at any time and new Locals shall at time of electing first officers, choose their member of the County Committee.

ARTICLE II.
POWERS, ETC.
Section 1. The County Committee shall represent the Socialist Party of Whatcom County in its relation to the state organization, with all powers as is provided in like cases. It shall have power to call County Conventions, raise funds for propaganda work, receive reports and dues from Locals, arrange circuits for speakers, employ the same, file tickets nominated at County Conventions, sell and distribute Socialist literature and carry on a general propaganda work in the county. It shall make a report monthly to the State Committee and forward monthly a financial report to each Local, together with the proceedings had at its meetings.

ARTICLE III.
OFFICERS.
Section 1. The County Committee shall organize by the election of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, Organizer and such other officers as may be deemed necessary from time to time. Such officers to be chosen from the membership of said committee.
Sec. 2. The Chairman, or in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and perform such duties as are usual to that office.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive and file reports from Locals, be the corresponding officer with the state organization, make monthly reports to the same, and to the county Locals, of all funds coming into his possession.

The Organizer shall have charge of the field work, subject to review by the County Committee or the Executive Committee thereof. He shall report all collections promptly to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 3. For the more speedy transaction of business between meetings of the County Committee, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer shall constitute the Executive Committee of the County Committee, and shall have full power to act and to transact any business the same as the full committee, subject to review or referendum by majority of the whole committee or upon the initiative of any local to a referendum of the party in the county.

ARTICLE IV.
FEES AND DUES.
Section 1. Each Local shall pay into the County Committee through the Secretary-Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of each month, 15 cents for each member in good standing in such Local.

Sec. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall immediately thereafter forward 10 cents of each 15 cents so paid, to the State Committee for its purposes. The remainder to be used by the County Committee for its purposes.

ARTICLE V.
HEADQUARTERS AND MEETINGS.
Section 1. The County Headquarters shall be at the place of residence of the Secretary-Treasurer.
Sec. 2. The place of meeting of the County Committee shall be determined from time to time by vote of said committee.

Sec. 3. The County Committee shall hold meetings at least once every three months.

Sec. 4. At all meetings, representatives from these Locals shall constitute a quorum; provided, at least five days notice shall have been given each member of the committee of the time and place of such meeting.

ARTICLE VI.
MEMBERSHIP.
Section 1. No person shall become a member of the party or any local who does not sever all connection whatever with all capitalistic parties.
Sec. 2. All applicants for membership shall subscribe to the following (Continued on Page Two.)

THE FAIR	THE FAIR	THE FAIR
CLOSING OUT SALE A FEW OF THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES		
White Cocoa Oil Soap at, the cake.....	1c	
Borax Castile Soap—for hard water—at, the cake.....	4c	
White Borax Napha Soap at, the cake.....	4c	
Talcum Powder, per box, worth 15c, for.....	7½c	
All Perfumes and Toilet Goods at just half their marked prices.		
Emerald Soap, regular 5c cakes, at.....	3c	
Castile Soap, 3-pound bars, at.....	25c	
Good Pins at, the paper.....	1c	
Hooks and Eyes, the package.....	1c	
Shirt Buttons, 12 dozen, per package.....	5c	
Spool Cotton in white and black, three spools for.....	5c	
Cream Paper, worth 10c, all shades, at.....	5c	
Fancy Crepe Paper, 25c rolls, for.....	15c	
Feather Stitch Braid, the 6c kind, at, the piece.....	2½c	
Pearl Buttons, all sizes, per dozen.....	2½c	
Table Oil Cloth, fancy colors—you know the value—per yard.....	15c	
Oil Cloth Table Cloths in fancy patterns, 15 different designs to choose from, per table cloth.....	50c	
Laces, large variety, from 1c a yard up		
Men's Underwear, suitable weight for fall and winter, our entire stock, also Men's White Shirts, all going at half price.		
Women's Hosiery, complete line, marked down to just half price. 100 pieces of Hosiery—all the different grades and patterns, including the very best makes, worth 7½c and 8c per yard, on sale at.....	5c	
Men's Working Shirts, of farmers' satin, regular \$1.75 value, for.....	\$1.00	
Men's Working Shirts, of moleskin, regular price \$1.25, at only.....	65c	
Heavy material, double back and front.		

SECOND AVE. AND PIKE ST.

THE FAIR

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We expect your trade not merely because this advertisement appears here, but because we attend to your wants promptly and thoroughly.
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