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of Your Craft

# The Socialist

Join The Party  
of Your Class

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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This is No. 179

## Campaigns of 1904

The year of 1904 will be Campaign Year for the Socialist Party of the United States. For the second time the party will enter the Presidential race.

We have no expectation of winning, but we shall make a record, increase the effectiveness of our organization and, best of all, get the attention of thousands of working men to hear and learn the principles of Socialism. We shall do much in this campaign year to create Class Consciousness in the breast of the great working class of America.

This paper aims to do its part in this work. "The Socialist" opened its work for the campaign of 1904 with its Great Cartoon Issue, No. 178, which will reach thousands of new readers. You got there a fair sample of our past work. Our pictures should be hung up to be appreciated. Put them in windows. Paste them in any conspicuous spot with plenty of paste all over them. When dry they will outlast weeks of weather. Men will stop to look and read who never enter halls.

These pictures constitute our special method of propaganda. All are intended to awaken the class feeling so essential to a Socialist. The very first step of Socialism is to become aware that you are a member of a class whose interests are against the capitalist class.

### Special Features for 1904.

We propose to make "The Socialist" during this year no less a party paper than before, but more a Propaganda paper. We believe the fundamentals of Scientific Socialism can be taught in the easiest, simplest manner. Our famous series of A B C articles, four of which were reproduced last week, gave widespread satisfaction. This year the first issue in every month will be a propaganda special. We expect to take up live questions month by month.

Orders for these specials should be sent in advance that we may know how many to print.

### Our Campaign Year Offers.

First:—We will send 20 subscription cards, each good for one year of "The Socialist" for five dollars. This is half price and is especially adapted for Locals. By reselling the cards at 50 cents, they can easily make Five Dollars for the Local Treasury. This offer holds good only until March 1.

Second:—Five copies to one address, one year, Two Dollars.

Third:—Ten copies to one address, one year, Three Dollars.

Fourth:—Twenty copies to one address, one year, Five Dollars.

These "Bundle Rates" afford opportunity to distribute to non-Socialists during the campaign.

### Our Guarantees.

First Guarantee:—We will guarantee to refund the money in any instance where "The Socialist" does not make a Socialist out of a wage worker who reads it from now to next November.

Second Guarantee:—We will guarantee to pay \$5.00 to any wage worker who reads "The Socialist" from now to next November, who will then claim to be a Socialist and vote a Capitalist ticket.

We feel perfectly safe in making these guarantees, from past experience. "The Socialist" is a dead sure cure for the capitalist mind in the workingman. It is the best kind of an antidote to the evil influences of the daily press.

### Special Seattle Offer.

The Seattle City Campaign opens at once and lasts till March 8.

We will send "The Socialist" to any address in Seattle twelve weeks for ten cents. This is the best offer we have ever made. From January 3 to March 13,—twelve weeks for Ten Cents. Comrades in Seattle should push the paper among all their friends. This offer should be accepted by thousands of workingmen in Seattle. We shall stand, as always, unflinchingly for the Socialist Party ticket as the only ticket for workingmen.

We will guarantee that this twelve weeks of "The Socialist" will make it impossible for any workingman in Seattle to vote a capitalist ticket on Tuesday, March 8, without knowing that he is scabbing on his own class.

For convenience, we print a blank in this issue that can be cut out and used in getting subscriptions. Now for the best year for Socialism! Ten thousand Socialists in Washington! One million Socialists in the United States. Two hundred thousand dues paying members of the Socialist Party!

Those are our goals. We will do our part toward reaching them, if you will co-operate with us.

## SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

The markets are reported to be "feverish, unsteady, fluctuating," etc., etc. The masters report that wage reductions are proceeding with great satisfaction, and so they are—with satisfaction to the masters, for no wage worker can be satisfied with such reduction. In this cold-blooded statement in the market reports in the capitalistic papers we have strong cumulative evidence that the capitalists are class-conscious. They realize that their interests are separate and distinct from the interests of their slaves. While class-conscious themselves, they exert all their powers to delude the slaves into the belief that his interests are in some mysterious way identified with those of the masters. The continued power of the master depends upon the continued delusion of the slave.

So well are the masters convinced of this that they make lavish contributions to the church, to colleges, to the press and to charity organizations for the purpose of imposing upon and deceiving the creators of wealth.

All the energies of capitalistic institutions will now be bent to the task of appeasing the discontented slaves.

To conciliate, to allay, to sooth, to hush is their aim. To teach submission to the injustices, to the hardships and the wrongs of the system which oppresses and degrades the slave and exalts the master is the supreme task of the church, the school and the press, and well do they perform such functions.

The labor question is fast becoming the question of all questions. Its insistent demand for a solution is absorbing the attention of all thinking minds who are at all in touch with the trend of the times.—Seattle Mail and Herald.

The wage system will pass away. It is, as has been shown, unsatisfactory in many of its applications. It depends too largely for its equities upon the generosity and great-mindedness of employers. That there are many who would scorn to influence the votes or actions of their employees, and who would be incapable of taking petty or great advantages of their workmen is happily true. That there are others, however, who make use of these opportunities proves the weakness of the system and argues for a

greater measure of independence for those who labor.

The system that will take the place of that under which mere wages are paid probably will be composed of the profit-sharing and co-operative plans. The work people will then acquire the interest of investors and the more capable will rise to their opportunities and the less worthy will find their level.—Extract from a recent speech by Carrol D. Wright.

I suppose I could easily fill the columns of The Socialist with similar extracts taken from the capitalist dailies for one week. They as well as we are fully cognizant of the importance of this great question. The masters are trying to solve it in their own interests. It is the duty of the slaves to solve it in their own interests. Will you do all you can to aid in the correct solution of this problem?

The capitalist's papers are constantly bearing testimony to the truth of Socialistic teachings, as witness the following from the Post-Intelligencer, of Jan. 4, 1904.

### SOCIETY NEEDS HELP.

Unusual Number of Subjects for Charity this Winter.

A scarcity of funds for carrying on the work of the Charity Organization Society led to a discussion before the meeting of the board of directors yesterday afternoon as to whether the society should revise its policy and seek subsidy from the public treasury for relief purposes. The society has been opposed to the subsidization of private charitable enterprises from public funds except in cases of emergency or of public calamity, when a private society is asked to administer public relief funds. The question confronting the society is whether the presence of the exceptionally large number of unemployed men and women in the city this winter, due to the closing down of the lumber industries throughout the Sound country, is a sufficiently grave situation to call for a public relief fund. As yet the matter is undecided.

The report of the secretary for December showed that the society had been called upon to care for 108 cases during the month.

The nationalities of these cases serves to show the cosmopolitan character of the population of Seattle. They were: Danes 2, Norwegian 2, Swedish 6, American 23, English 3, Canadian 3, Swiss 1, German 6, Scotch 2, Mexican 1, Finnish 1, Jewish 2, Austrian 1, Persian 1, Irish 1, French 1.

The society secured material relief for twenty-five families during the month; medical aid was secured for three; hospital care for three persons and institutional care outside hospitals for seven individuals. Employment was secured for eight people and transportation for three more.

Agents of the society made 120 visits to families in need, and the society secured from various sources Christmas dinners and baskets of toys for eighty families not included above.

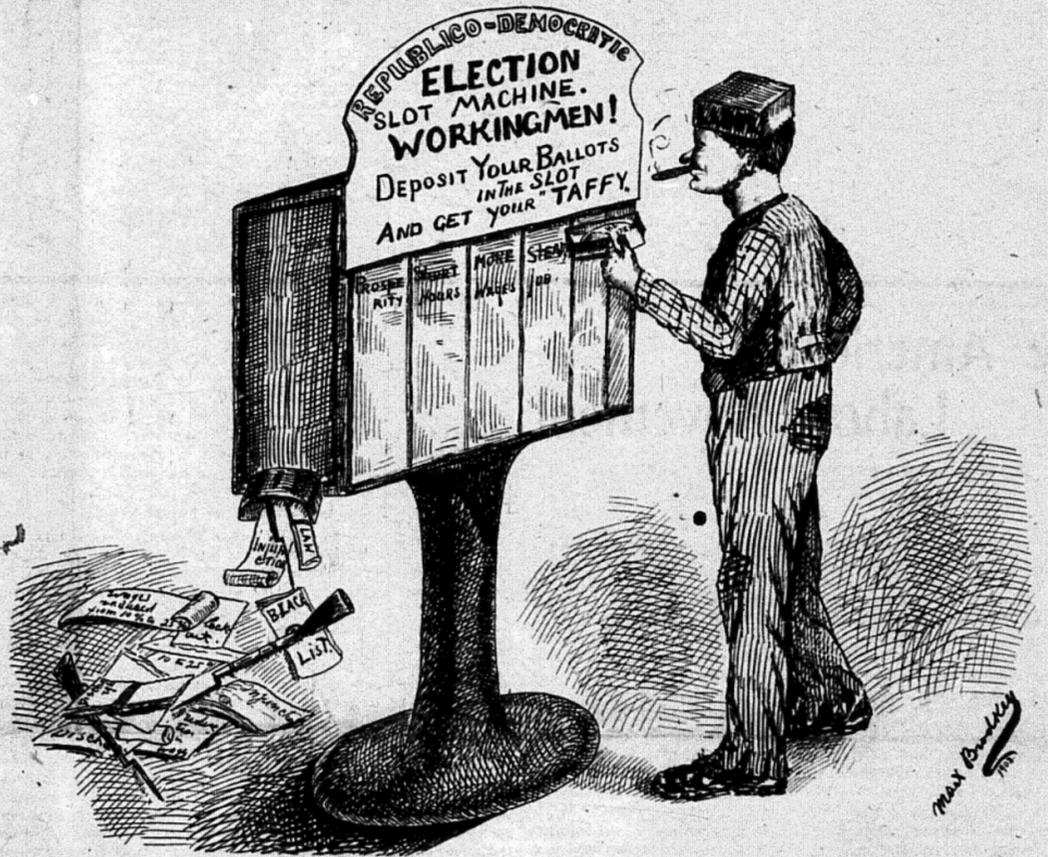
You will observe from this report that there are a few Americans among the number in need of help. But the important thing about this report is the cause assigned for the prevalence of so much poverty—the closing down of the mills and logging camps. These people then are slaves which, if they could have a master, would not need assistance, but private ownership turns them out to die unless some of the masters will dole out soup and other cheap and meager means of support.

Conversing with one of the "buck-saw" sinners, he said, "I have sawed nearly a cord of wood for two fifteen-cent meals. I'll be d—d if I do it again. I'll try and get in chokey (jail) till better times. I am sure of shelter and something to eat there. I can't earn 50c without eating the S. A. \$2.00.

### AN ENGLISH SLAVE.

In one of the restaurants where I was eating the other day I was talking to the proprietress about business. She told me that yesterday she advertised for a girl waiter and that 42

## "BIGGEST BUNCO GAME YET"



applied for the job.—A brave man who fears to sign his name.

Every time a boat enters the harbor, there are crowds of men pushing each other over when a boat comes in, in their eagerness to obtain a job as longshoresman. This is quite a sight to see, but strange to say most people do not see it at all. One fortunate fellow told me he had been able to earn \$8 a month for the last four months and had managed to live on that.

Wages and conditions here in B. C. are the worst I have seen on this continent, but in spite of this fact the Dominion official labor gazette says, "howling prosperity."—Because afraid to sign his name.

In Eastern Kootenay, the big mining and coking industries of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. are only running half time and most of the logging camps and saw mills have shut down altogether.—From a slave who does not sign his name.

In Vancouver the ranks of the unemployed are forever swelling. Walking up Powell street where a new large jail is being constructed I saw the following notice on the door: "Keep out. No workmen wanted."—Just a slave.

In the "Province" the C. P. R. capitalistic organ published here, the captain of the Salvation army bemoans the fact that more men apply to him for permission to saw wood for a meal and bed than he can possibly use. He says he has always had a number of names on hand but never so many as now. He begs the good people to buy S. A. wood, and benevolent men to inform him when they need wage slaves. He says he has an expert English bank accountant on the buck-saw route to heaven who would be glad of some office work. Truly the way of the sinner is hard.—Only a Slave.

A slave proposes in view of recent referendums we ought to submit the following at an early date: "If a grass-widow marries a grass-widower

will their children be grass-hoppers?" Vote yes, or no, and return by Jan. 15th, as this is important.

It is only a question of a few years, at most, when our masters will, in the interests of Christianity (?) and civilization (?) feel it their "painful duty" to "benevolently assimilate" the South American republics, and we slaves will bow in humble submission as becomes voting sovereigns, if indeed, we are then allowed to vote.

One of the great regenerating agents of the Northwest together with its satellites, The Times and the Post-Intelligencer, is shouting lustily to the poor and the deprived to go back to the land. Well, they don't go back and they won't do so. Evolution is not making progress in that direction. These "redeemers" may as well try to stop the earth in its course by whistling as try to turn back evolution by such little pranks as they are cutting with their papers.

Not a day passes that I am not reminded that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, and the sun the sun never rolls above me that I am not forced to confess that we are slaves. Almost every mail brings evidence of this. Men and women are anxious to do something for their own emancipation, but fear of losing the only means they have of supporting a helpless family, prevents them from taking an active part in the work of emancipation. I see evidences of a similar nature in many of our exchanges—men and women write of local conditions, but fear to sign their names, and in scores of cases I am convinced that these fears are well founded. Do you, reader, think such people are free? Are they brave? Don't answer the last question until you have counted 1,000,000.

Then there is Judge Griffin. Judge Griffin you will remember by the fact that he holds court through the hot month of August in order that he may hunt geese in November. It is a heroic sacrifice and one that I can recommend to you all. Under the circumstances it is especially heroic, for along about the middle of August the

Judge (and I know this to be true) would rather fish for Dolly Vardens in Lake Chelan than do anything else on earth.—Seattle Mail and Herald.

And judges, you know, are the agents of the master class. These judges issue injunctions to compel the slaves to toil while the masters loll in idleness winter and summer.

I was recently a passenger on a small steamer on the Sound. I happened to get into the cabin before other arrivals, and I made use of the opportunity to distribute a few copies of The Socialist about the cabin.

Presently a bronzed rancher with a long, bushy beard came into the cabin, and with him came a few admiring friends. Upon his entrance he saw a copy of The Socialist, and at once ejaculated: "There's that d—d Socialist." This was uttered with an air of alarm. Picking the paper up with much caution, he scanned it critically for a moment or two and then repeated, almost mechanically, "Slave Market Reports," and then he threw the paper on the floor, saying: "That d—d sheet ought to be suppressed." A meek man who had come in and was seated near by asked "why?" "Because," said whiskers, "there are no slaves in this country." "Well," said the mild mannered, little man, "I feel just like a slave. I can do nothing as I want to; I must go to work when my master tells me and I must cease to work when he orders, and I am always dependent." Whiskers looked disgusted, the crowd smiled and each man in it got a copy of the paper and sat down to the feast.

The story of the cruelty, the tyranny and the oppression of "The Bull Pens" of this century must be told around the fireside of every slave in the world. Get authentic accounts of these outrages, post yourself carefully and then lose no opportunity to arouse the wronged wherever you find them.

Marion B. Baxter in the Times for Jan. 2, says: "Work is for the worker," and she might have added the product is for the idler.

Mrs. Baxter has been watching the tollers from a car window or from the

inside of an upholstered coach, and she has reached the conviction that a mah who seeks promotion must do honest, earnest, energetic work in order to receive such promotion. This conclusion may be justified from the view point of such an observer but the toiler is no longer deluded by such rot, for he knows better. He knows that promotions are made for the same reason that investments are made—for profit. The best slave driver gets promoted regardless of efficiency as a toiler.

Mawkish sentimentalism, such as Marlon B. Baxter deals in, may amuse the emiseraries of capitalism, but it is losing its influence over the creators of wealth.

Quite a large crowd of free, independent voting sovereigns may be seen every Monday morning at Moran's ship yards in Seattle, seeking to sell themselves to the Moran's, but a very small per cent of these slaves are able to get a master there. As a result these free, voting sovereigns go elsewhere to find a master.

King George in the height of his power never attempted anything so tyrannous as the tyranny of the masters in Colorado today. In open and notorious violation of their own laws and their own constitution these masters outrage every sentiment of right, justice and liberty.

The simple, unvarnished truth of their acts of tyranny and oppression is amazing.

See our issue of February 7th next.

Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley recently stopped a day or two in town and then went to their new field of action, but we learn that owing to the continued illness of Comrade Wrigley's father, these Comrades will soon go east.

As a result of the illness of Comrade Wrigley, Sr., "The Socialist" of Toronto, Canada, has been suspended.

From the mining region a slave writes: "Miners here work 10 hours a day, and do not dare to join a union openly since the 'bull pen' of 1899." Wages still \$3.50 a day except at Wardner. No name.



# News and Correspondence

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2, 1904.

### National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

A. L. New York City	3.00
Local San Diego, Cal.	4.50
M. Hillquit, New York City	10.00
Local Kings County, N. Y.	5.00
Local Corona, Cal.	1.00
Branch 1, Providence, R. I. (German)	1.00
W. D. Altman, Rosenthal, Pa.	5.00
<b>Total to noon Jan. 2d.</b>	<b>26.80</b>
Previously reported	2,482.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,508.91</b>

Comrade Altman, of Rosenthal, Pa., calls his contribution of \$5.00 to the organizing fund a New Year's gift, and many more such gifts from other comrades will be as fully appreciated as this one.

F. W. Evans, Corresponding Secretary, Local Union 59, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Salt Lake City, Utah, reports to the National Secretary that the local union has adopted the Socialist platform.

State Secretary Cooney of Montana reports as follows to the National Secretary:

"The following members of the Socialist Party of Montana have been tried and found guilty of the charge of 'having taken part in the political convention of another party' and were duly expelled from the party: Robert Ellis, Butte; Wm. R. Peppworth, Bozeman; L. J. Caldwell, Red Lodge. The party in Montana will stand no 'monkeying' with the capitalist band wagon."

Comrade Cooney also writes: "Comrade Wilkins spoke to two big meetings here and we were well pleased with him. His analysis of the class struggle was the best ever heard here; also his treatment of the tax question was superb. Wilkins has organized four new locals in this state: Stevensville, Victor, Rochester and Frantsdale."

Wilkins will work in Montana until January 28, when he will enter Idaho.

State Secretary Holman, of Minnesota reports the organization of three new locals in Carlton County by State Organizer Klein, at Carlton, Wrenshall and Scanlon.

Retiring State Secretary Lipscomb, of Missouri, reports the referendum for the election of state officials for the ensuing year as follows: Secretary—Hallowell, 113; Palmer, 251; Rathbun, 60; Garter, 150; Hoehn, 103; total, 677; T. L. Palmer elected. National Committeeman—Turner, 353; Hanson, 31; Behrens, 295; total, 679; Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City, re-elected. The state headquarters will be removed to Kansas City, where Comrade Palmer resides.

State Secretary Dial of Kentucky reports the re-election of Charles Dobbs, Louisville, as National Committeeman for the ensuing year, by "practically a unanimous vote."

State Secretary Will of Kansas reports the result of canvass of election of National Committeeman as follows: Mills, 131; Lowther, 48; Ricker, 40; McAllister, 76; Wayland, 88; Mitchell, 27; total, 410. The state committee declared Walter Thomas Mills duly elected for the year 1904.

State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin reports Victor L. Berger re-elected National Committeeman for the year 1904, by a vote of 455 for 3 against. The three voted against were cast in Sheboygan.

State Secretary Healey of Florida reports the organization of four new locals by National Organizer Gaylord, whose work in that state will conclude Jan. 7th.

John C. Chase will begin work as National Organizer Jan. 15th in New Hampshire, under the direction of the State Secretary Arnstein.

James F. Carey's lecture dates arranged so far are as follows: Jan. 3, Newark, N. J.; Pennsylvania—Jan. 4, Philadelphia; 5, Reading; 6, York; 7, Lancaster; 8, Wilkesbarre; 9, New Castle, Ohio—Jan. 10, Toledo; 11, Fremont; 12, Akron; 13, Cleveland; 17, Cincinnati; 18, Portsmouth.

John W. Brown will lecture in California until the end of January, when he will fill several dates in Oregon on his way to Washington.

John M. Ray will not begin his three months' work in Wisconsin until February 1st.

The National Committee has voted to call the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May 1st, 1904.

## ANOTHER GOOD SHOWING.

The National Secretary's Financial Report for December, 1903.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 1, 1904.

### RECEIVED.

For National Dues from State Committee—

Arizona	\$ 23.10
Arkansas	5.00
California	52.55
Colorado	15.00
Connecticut	25.00
Florida	15.00
Illinois	112.50
Indiana	15.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	98.05
Maine	25.00
Massachusetts	55.85
Michigan	15.00
Minnesota	20.00
Missouri	100.00
Montana	20.00
Nebraska	15.00
New Hampshire	16.35
New Jersey	100.00
New York	97.40

North Dakota	19.25
Ohio	25.00
Oregon	14.15
Pennsylvania	115.00
South Dakota	2.65
Texas	10.00
Washington	48.75
Wisconsin	84.40

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,164.70</b>
From Unorganized States—	
District of Columbia	2.00
Georgia	4.70
Indian Territory	6.10
Louisiana	6.90
Maryland	12.10
Rhode Island	5.00
New Mexico	5.00
North Carolina	3.50
South Carolina	1.10
Tennessee	10.50
Utah	2.90
Virginia	2.40
Wyoming	8.00
Members at large	10.00

**Total** **\$1,234.10**

### EXPENDED.

Exchange	\$ 1.83
Expense	35.41
Freight and express	9.03
Office help	128.00
Postage	53.01
Printing	280.60
Telegrams	38.76
Salaries—	
Wm. Mally	\$ 85.05
W. E. Clark	60.00
C. R. Martin	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>205.05</b>
On Account—	
A. S. Edwards	55.05
Chas. H. Vall	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.05</b>
Agitation and Organization—	
J. W. Bennett	56.87
Geo. E. Bigelow	51.00
P. J. Hyland	100.00
W. R. Gaylord	20.00
Geo. H. Goebel	138.15
John M. Ray	80.69
Chas. G. Towne	75.00
Pa. State Comm.	40.00
W. M. Wilkins	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>611.98</b>
Lecture Bureau—	
John W. Brown	50.55
Expense Quorum meeting	51.50
Agnes Wakefield	10.00
Office Rent	32.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,563.77</b>

Recapitulation—  
Dec. 1, balance \$ 165.37  
Receipts for month 1,566.89  
**Total \$1,732.26**  
Total expended 1,563.77  
**Dec. 1, balance \$ 168.49**

### WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary.

#### MINUTES OF WASHINGTON LOCAL QUORUM MEETINGS.

Regular semi-monthly meeting was held at the office of the State Secretary-Treasurer, 1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash., on Wednesday evening, December 16, 1903, at 8 o'clock. There were present James D. Curtis, chairman; U. G. Moore; absent, A. G. Seibert.

Minutes of last special session of November 23rd read and approved.

Ballots of the State Referendum to elect a State Committeeman to succeed E. E. Martin, resigned, and to interpret meaning of salary resolution, canvassed with the following result:  
Vote Cast for State Committeeman.  
O. Lund, 144; John Downie, 92; Emil Herman, 55; Eleanor Maurer, 49; L. Ganson, 48; T. C. Neergaard, 48; Richard Miller, 39; Geo. Shold, 28; Wm. McDevitt, 2.

O. Lund, of Spokane, was declared duly elected by 52 plurality.

Following is the vote cast interpreting salary resolution of State Constitution:

"Does it mean that two dollars per day shall include all expenses of whatever nature?"  
This proposition received 351 votes.  
"Does it mean that railroad fare shall be allowed extra?"  
This proposition received 133 votes.  
"That two dollars per day shall include all expenses of whatever nature," declared duly carried by 218 majority.

#### Charters Granted.

The following charters were granted:  
Duplicate charter for Local Aberdeen (original lost in fire).

In matter of Clarkston charter, Secretary was instructed to correspond with Local Clarkston to see if a new charter is necessary.

Charters for Locals St. John, in Whitman; Wiser and Mountain View, in Yakima County, were granted.

Carried that action on Pleasant Valley and Glendale organizations await appearance of properly prepared applications.

Applications for speakers' permits was discussed, but owing to absence of a full quorum, a formal vote was deferred till the next regular meeting.

The Secretary was authorized to procure necessary stationery for his office.

Adjourned.  
E. E. MARTIN, Sec. Treas.  
First 1904 Session.  
Jan. 6, 1904.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Local Quorum of the Socialist Party of Washington was held with and at the office of the State Secretary-Treasurer, on Wednesday evening, January 6, 1904, at 8 p. m. There were present J. D. Curtis, chairman; U. G. Moore; absent, A. G. Seibert.

Minutes of regular meeting of December 16, 1903, read and adopted.

Ballots on proposition to amend National Constitution canvassed with the following result:  
For proposed amendment 329  
Against proposed amendment 131  
Majority for proposed amendment 198

Following expense bills were presented and allowed:  
1000 envelopes \$ 85  
Letter paper 50  
Half pint mimeograph varnish 50  
Two bottles ink 20  
Tissue paper 75

Charters Granted.  
The following Local charters were granted:  
Pleasant Valley, Deer Park, Lion

Lake, Alma, Frances, Ellensburg, Everson and Delphi.

An application from Clayton unaccompanied by fees, etc., was laid over till next meeting.

Resolutions from Local Spokane regarding the "Coming Nation" Van, and demanding a state referendum thereon was read and filed.

Resolution from Local Tumwater opposed to collections at propaganda meetings was placed on file.

Adjourned.  
E. E. MARTIN, State Sec. Treas.  
1016 Stewart Street, Seattle.

#### WASHINGTON SOCIALIST PARTY.

Receipts—Am't brought f'wd.	\$1.55
1 Dues, Local Yakima	\$3.50
1 Dues, Local Milan	1.50
1 Dues, Local Long Lake	1.30
2 Donation (S. C. F.) Ed W. Smith	1.00
2 Supplies Local Yakima	1.10
2 Dues Local Paulsbo	1.40
3 Dues Local Northwood	4.00
3 Dues Local Tumwater	2.00
4 Supplies Local Hoquiam	50
1 App. for Char., St. John	1.30
5 Dues Local Gate	3.00
5 Dues Local Spokane	9.50
8 Dues Local Porter	90
8 Dues Local South Bay	80
10 Dues Local Mt. Pleasant	3.60
10 Dues Local Buckley	70
10 Supplies Local Buckley	50
11 Char. App., Local Pleasant Val.	70
12 Dues Local Puget Island	4.45
12 Dues Local North Yakima	2.60
12 Dues Local Prosser	2.60
13 Char. App. Local Outlook	90
13 Dues Local Outlook	3.90
13 Dues Local Edmonds	1.00
13 Dues Local Arlington	2.00
13 Supplies Local Arlington	90
13 Dues Local Burlington	2.00
14 Dues Local Montesano	1.40
15 Char. App. Local Mt. View	90
15 Dues Local La Conner	3.20
15 Dues Local Index	2.00
15 Dues Local Granite Falls	2.30
15 Dues Local Washougal	3.00
15 Supplies Local Aberdeen	1.00
15 Char. App. Local Wiser	90
15 Dues Local Lynden	2.40
15 Dues Local Fairhaven	3.40
15 Dues Local Anacortes	1.50
15 Dues Local Lake	1.20
15 Dues Local Puyallup	1.50
15 Dues Local Lyman	1.20
15 Dues Local Yelm	1.80
17 M. E. Johnson (M. A. L.) fee and dues	30
17 Dues Local Thornton	2.00
18 Dues Local Echo	2.60
18 Dues Local Garfield	1.80
19 Dues Local Blaine	3.20
19 Supplies Local Yelm	15
20 Supplies Local Yelm	60
20 Dues Local Clipper	50
21 Char. App. Local Alma	70
23 Char. App. Local Frances	1.00
23 Supplies, Mrs. Irene Smith	1.65
23 Supplies Local South Bend	1.00
23 Dues Local Latah	50
24 Dues Local Hoquiam	3.00
24 Dues Local Sedro-Woolley	2.00
24 Char. App. Local Long Lake	80
24 Char. App. Local Deer Park	50
25 Supplies Local Puyallup	200
25 Dues Local Issaquah	2.00
25 Dues Local Pomeroy	3.25
27 Dues Local Spokane	8.60
27 Dues Local Renton	1.00
29 Dues Local Everett	1.20
29 Dues Local Tekoa	1.40
29 Char. App. Local Delphi	1.60
30 Char. App. Local Ellensburg	1.30
30 Dues Local Pullman	5.00
31 Dues Local Tacoma	5.00
31 Dues Local Edmonds	80
31 Char. App. Local Everson	80
31 Dues Local Orient	1.10
31 Dues Local Clipper	40
31 Supplies Local Prosser	15

Total Receipts \$142.43  
Summary of Receipts.  
Nov. Balance \$1.53  
Dues Locals & M. A. L. 121.50  
Charter Applications 11.50  
Supplies 5.90  
Donation (S. C. Fund) 1.00

Total \$142.43  
Expenditures—  
Postage \$11.65  
State Com. mileage exp. 20.00  
Tissue paper 75  
Telephone 25  
Ink (Gloss & Green) 20  
Wm. Mally, National Secretary, to balance 1903 account. 4.75  
E. E. Martin, salary, Dec. 60.75  
Total expenditures \$138.35  
Total receipts \$142.42  
Total expenses 138.35

Balance "to the good" \$4.08  
Comrades—You are earnestly requested to call attention to any errors or omissions in this report, that exactness may be arrived at. No entries for literature appear, as the literature is carried in stock by the Secretary-Treasurer personally.

E. E. MARTIN, State Secretary-Treasurer, 1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.

Is your Local named in the above report? If not see to it that the name of your Local appears at least once a month in the financial statement. No better barometrical indication of life and activity can be shown than this. Only two-thirds of the Locals of the state reported for December. Let's hear from every one of you the first month of the new year.

Report at Once.  
An intensely busy week, getting out State and National reports, etc., precludes preparing a roll of honor as proposed, and besides I had expected a report from all, instead of two-thirds of the Locals, for December.

County Organizer Cline, of Lynden, spends another month in his home county, and sees an extra half dozen Locals, and at least a "baker's dozen" are "in sight," scattered all over the state. Get Busy, Boys, and show the two old crowd parties that we're "it" next November.  
E. E. M.

#### PIKE STREET BRANCH.

There will be on Friday evening, Jan. 15th, a social and dance, with a short program at Labor Hall. The music will be violin and piano; refreshments, ice cream, cake and coffee. There will be no charge at the door. Dance programs will be on sale at 25 cents for gentlemen, ladies free. Remember the place, Labor Hall, Pike and Second.

# Some Astonishing Letters

Correspondence Between Howard H. Caldwell and National Secretary.

## INTRODUCTORY.

On Dec. 14, the National Secretary received notification that Howard H. Caldwell had been endorsed for appointment as National Organizer by the Ohio State Committee, and he was recommended by then State Secretary Critchlow as the best organizer that had worked in Ohio. Having been notified by the Territorial Secretary of Arizona and the State Secretary of California that the services of an organizer or lecturer could be used to advantage in those states, to follow up the work done by Comrades McKee and Brown, the National Secretary concluded that Caldwell would be a capable man for the position. Receiving notice by postal card from Caldwell at Kansas City under date of Dec. 22nd that he would be in that city for a week, the National Secretary addressed him there the first letter, dated Dec. 23rd. The first letter written by Caldwell was also dated Dec. 23rd, the same day upon which the National Secretary had sent his proposition to Caldwell, whose second letter, dated Christmas, was received at the national office Dec. 26th, during the National Secretary's absence.

National Secretary to Caldwell.  
Dec. 23rd, 1903.  
Howard H. Caldwell,  
Gen. Del., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Comrade:  
I have your card stating that you will be in Kansas City for one week. I received from Comrade Critchlow last week your name for appointment as a national organizer or lecturer, and wish to write you now about same.

The prospect I have for using you within the near future is to send you into Arizona and California on an organizing and lecture tour. The territorial secretary of Arizona and the state secretary of California both write me that a national organizer can work in their respective territories for some time. I am pretty sure from what I know of Arizona that a man could stay there for five or six weeks if not two months, and Secretary Helfenstein of California writes me that he is prepared to make from 40 to 50 dates for a national organizer beginning in March. This would ensure from three to four months work.

I have not submitted the proposition of sending you on this trip to the Quorum, and would not like to do so unless I knew that you were available. Should you decide to accept this appointment you would receive the regular rates paid our organizers, namely, three dollars a day for each day in the field, and all traveling and hotel expenses guaranteed. It is probable that I would charge a fixed sum for your services, but just enough to ensure expenses.

I should like to hear from you about this right away, as the secretary of Arizona states that he should have at least thirty days' notice to arrange dates on account of the peculiar geographical conditions.

Upon hearing from you whether you can accept or not, I shall immediately submit the matter to the Quorum, and I have no doubt that the Quorum will agree to the appointment.

I should you favor this proposition I would try to arrange dates for you in the states between here and Arizona, so that you could start in there about February. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible about this, so that I can get arrangements under way.

Fraternally yours,  
WILLIAM MALLY,  
National Secretary.

P. S.—Of course it is probable that if you go into California I will also arrange for you to cover the coast states before returning east again.

Caldwell to National Secretary.  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 23, 1903.

Comrade Mally:—  
Since coming to Kansas City on a trip I was making out this way, I have seen some things here that have changed my opinion toward a very important (to him) man who lives here in Kansas City. Would like to have a little talk with you.

Could you arrange to get me a date or set of dates in Omaha that would cover my expenses going and returning? Let me know at once. Remember that this letter is not for publication.  
Your comrade,  
HOWARD H. CALDWELL.

Caldwell to National Secretary.  
Kansas City, Mo., Christmas, 1903.

Dear Comrade:—  
Would be pleased to take the trip to Arizona and California. Must go to Ohio first and can be at your service after Jan. 15th. Would advise route through Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and returning along the coast to Washington and then home by way of Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, into Ohio.

Would get large crowd in New Orleans as I organized that town from Trade Unions standpoint. Have written you letter which you have probably received by this time. This outfit here in Kansas City is worse than I expected. Have brought pressure to bear that will result in Mills not being on next year's committee. He will probably withdraw from political activity in the party. Remember all this is strictly confidential. Better keep his name out of print as much as possible and he will die out without friction in the party.

#### MINUTES OF WHATCOM COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Fairhaven (Wash.) Socialist Party, Bellingham, Wash., Jan. 2, 1904.

Owing to the indisposition of Comrade Martens, the Whatcom County Committee met at the studio of Comrade Hegg instead of Comrade Martens' shop. Present, P. L. Hegg of Whatcom Local, John Fox of Blaine, John Zimmer of Mt. View, Leude Hanson of Pleasant Valley, Fred

Could say much more that would not look well in print. But it is better left unsaid. We have had too much friction over individuals and the party cannot afford to waste time with them, as they get known in time with way and fighting them only gives them friends. I would never have defended Mills if he had not been attacked and know lots more, who have the habit of defending the under dog, till they find out he is wrong and are not in the habit of taking the word of his enemies about it either.

Critchlow is of the same belief as myself on that point. Don't know what he will say when I write to him and give him the news from Kansas City, but I can guess.

Expect to get dates for Missouri State Committee, across state, have four from Smith in Illinois, and a couple of trade union dates in Indiana. If you can arrange for next Wednesday and Thursday in your neighborhood so it will pay my expenses, would like to come up and see you. You have state and local headquarters in Omaha and could find out very easily and save me writing.  
Wishing you success,  
Your comrade,  
HOWARD H. CALDWELL.

N. B.—This letter is a private one and confidential.  
H. H. C.

National Secretary to Caldwell.  
Dec. 20, 1903.

Howard H. Caldwell,  
Gen. Del., Louisiana, Mo.

Comrade:—  
Your two letters dated Dec. 23rd and Christmas respectively, the latter in reply to my own of Dec. 23rd, have been received and unanswered until now, for the reason that a Christmas visit took me away from the office for three days, and also because I desired to reply to you with that degree of calmness which I believe commensurate with my official position.

For you to consider that you should address such letters to me is a matter both for surprise and indignation on my part—surprise that you should assume that I would welcome or encourage such correspondence, indignation that you should consider me so devoid of respect for the office I occupy that I would consort with you in such work as you acknowledge having performed. I resent the implication conveyed by your letters that I would be a party to any scheme that would interfere in any way with the right of the membership of any state to choose as their representatives whomsoever they should see fit to choose.

Your acknowledgement that you "had brought pressure to bear that will result in Mills not being on next year's committee," is in my opinion a shameful one to come from a party member who has just been declared elected a National Committeeman from one of the states affiliated with the national organization. It shows a disregard for the rights of the other states which bodes ill for your observance of the party laws when you assume the position of National Committeeman on Jan. 1st next.

Why you should consider it necessary to write your opinion of the "Kansas City outfit" to me and to explain your past defense (as you choose to call it) of Comrade Mills, and also Comrade Critchlow's position, is beyond my comprehension. I am sure that no official utterance of mine has given you reason to believe that I would welcome any information you could impart to me that would be detrimental to Comrade Mills, and I have never had any dealings with you in a private or personal capacity. I can only assume that because I have tried to maintain the laws of the national organization, to be impartial toward all those with whom I have had official relations, you have concluded that I was opposed to you and others with whom you have identified yourself until within the past few days. Such a consideration had no influence upon me. In the selection of organizers or lecturers I have attempted to make fitness the principal qualification for appointment. I could not use you when you were first proposed in November, and I assure you that I would not have made the proposition I did under date of Dec. 23rd if I had had the opportunity to judge of your qualifications which you have since, by your own correspondence, presented to me.

I shall now refer the entire correspondence between us to the National Quorum, so that its members can judge whether or not you are qualified to fill the important position of

# LOCAL OMAHA JUSTIFIED

## RICKER CONFESSES AND EXTENUATES

We hardly see sufficient reason for publishing this letter of Ricker's, except that the staff of the "Appeal" appear to desire it. It is a personal confession of Ricker that he and those associated with him were guilty of all the Omaha Local has charged them with.

But it comes too late. It is only after conviction, only after the Omaha Comrades have proved their case, in the "Inside History" published in "The Socialist" of Dec. 6, 1903, that this confession is forced out of Ricker.

And it is accompanied with extenuation and half apology, even for Kharas and Alexander. In our judgment, the apology is worse than the offense. If he had said, not after he has been proved guilty, not after months of attack on those heroic Comrades in Omaha who were trying to do their duty to the Socialist movement, but if he had spontaneously and bravely said months ago: "Comrades in Omaha, you are right; there was no sort of excuse for such trading with capitalists. I despise myself for ever having been led into it and I wash my hands of all those Propaganda club proceedings"—then we could have excused him. But to our way of thinking and seeing, Ricker and Alexander and Baird and the rest have forever forfeited the confidence of the Socialist Party. They are not the sort of stuff that the Proletarian Party must be composed of to meet the wily onslaughts of Capital.

And we have no sympathy with his adroit attempt to smooth over everything concerning the Middle Class. On his own showing concerning himself and his development, the Middle Class, with its capitalist training, is naturally diplomatic and compromising. Again we say, waste no time on the Middle Class and always be suspicious of them. They must come to the working class. Get the working class first and the rest must come.

"Appeal to Reason,"  
Girard, Kan., Dec. 22, 1903.  
Ed. Seattle "Socialist."

Dear Comrade:—I am enclosing you herewith an open letter which I wish you would give space in your columns

at an early date. It has been submitted to my comrades of the staff and has their approval. I would print this in the "Appeal," but Comrade Wayland takes the position that such matters have no place in a propaganda paper. I am determined, however, to place this statement before the party. I have been as frank as I know how to be. I hold with you that the party has the right to know its active propagandists fully and completely. You are at liberty to make whatever comment you like. I have often felt that your pen was too caustic and your tactics too harsh, but my evolution has been toward your position rather than away from it. My work here at the office is sufficient demonstration of this fact. With my comrades of the staff, we desire that the "Appeal" sit at the Workers' Table, and if it does not do so we do not wish to assume the blame. We will cheerfully consider criticism at any time.

Fraternally yours,  
A. W. RICKER.

### The "OPEN LETTER."

Girard, Kan., Dec. 22, 1903.  
F. H. Alexander,  
Omaha, Neb.

From a somewhat intimate acquaintance with you and your work in the Socialist cause, I am led to believe that what mistakes you have made have been errors of judgment, rather than purpose. Many of the members of your propaganda club also belong to the "Appeal" army, and are faithful workers. This fact, along with my knowledge of the Omaha movement has led me to exhibit more sympathy for you than I would otherwise have shown.

Two years ago charges were preferred against me, by the Omaha local then under the leadership of the persons who later were expelled from the party. Had I been vindictive I would have shown them no mercy in the position of political writer for the "Appeal," which I have held for a year. The fact that I have not done so frees me from this charge. The charges were later withdrawn, so technically at least, I am not on trial, but my name has been drawn into the controversy, and so I intend to speak out frankly.

In the reply to your manifesto the Omaha local gave to the public a letter I had written in June to Comrade McCafferty, which has proven to be emphatic testimony. I am glad the letter was published, for it gives me the opportunity to discuss the matter fully and frankly. I would use the columns of the "Appeal" for this purpose, and indeed did some time ago prepare such an article, but it was

blue penciled by Comrade Wayland, who is opposed to discussing matters of this kind in the "Appeal." I am therefore writing you an open letter, copies of which will be sent both to the Omaha local and the Seattle "Socialist." I never seek to evade responsibility for my acts. If I make mistakes (we all do) I prefer to confess them and begin anew. It is galling, perhaps, but it is honest, and the individual who will not do so does not deserve a place in the ranks of the greatest movement the world has known.

I entered the Socialist movement from the ranks of the mid-road populists, where I had gone in protest against the despotic trick played upon the rank and file of the People's Party by their chosen leaders. The fusion leaders of the party had made alliances with the Democracy. When the mid-road rebellion began it met with Republican sympathy, and in many places Republicans gave financial aid to its organization. Being an official of the bolting faction of the party, I was cognizant of these facts and I myself have been given support of this kind by different individual Republicans.

In 1900 I used money received as a Populist to help prosecute the Social Democratic campaign, but never, since that time have I received a penny of money from other than legitimate channels, ridden on a pass or otherwise benefited, though opportunities have offered galore. Neither have I ever personally appropriated money nor received nor did I ever enter into any agreements binding me to do other than I personally chose. I justified myself on the ground that I was doing more work for the cause than I could otherwise have accomplished. Of course this is unsound argument, but my another man has been beguiled by just such specious reasoning. I am proud to look behind a man's acts for his motives before I condemn him.

Perhaps one great element of the strength of the Socialist movement lies in its rigid honesty, and its searching enquiry into the acts of its members. To the new convert this is irritating, but without this the movement would become the prey of tricksters and corruptists. It has come my turn to be dissected and I cheerfully present myself as a subject. I was trained in the school of old party politics, and my evolution to the point where I have acquired a conception of Socialist politics has been a gradual one. Having arrived at that point I know that I would spurn such assistance were it offered today.

Continuing the matter under discussion, we arrive at last to the Nebraska case, and the Populist and Republican collusion, where Deaver and the mid-roads were aided by the Republic-

ans, and through them the Socialists. All of us who had taken a prominent part in the straight Populist revolt knew that these things existed, and were more or less involved, but we were bent on breaking up fusion, believing that the defeat of fusion would mean the reorganization of the Populist Party. Believing the end sought a good one, we justified the means accordingly.

After two or three years spent in an effort to revive Populism, I saw that the task was hopeless, and at the Cincinnati convention of the mid-roads held in the spring of 1900, I publicly withdrew from the party, and joined with the Social Democracy. My ideas of Socialism were crude, and I had little appreciation of its fundamentals. I knew little or nothing of Marx or Engels. I had never seen a copy of the Communist Manifesto, and my reading was confined to Merrie England and the "Appeal." I was a utopian enthusiast, naturally tinged with Populism and middle-class ideals, but I had a dim conception of the class struggle, and I desired to throw myself into the melting pot. If a man will stay in this pot long enough he will come out a useful worker. I have stayed in, stood the melting process, and am still there. If I carried into Socialism with me a taint of my Populist tactics, and I did, I think they are being consumed. I have made no secret of my work as a mid-road Populist, and my comrades here on the staff are fully acquainted with all the details thereof. Let me add that they are as noble a band of Socialists as were ever assembled anywhere. I have been by their side in every struggle here in the office, and their hearts beat in unison with the throbs of the comrades of the world. I have nothing to hide, nor will I conceal any knowledge which I possess. That which I wrote concerning Deaver, Boyce, and the ex-Populists of Nebraska is true. Deaver, Guy and Baird must take the consequences of their action. If their motives were good let them confess the facts and defend themselves accordingly. If they can give the party no assurance that they have abandoned such tactics and are now worthy of trust and confidence, then they cannot be trusted with party membership.

My connection with the Omaha movement began in the fall of 1900, when I came across the state of Iowa at the invitation of Kharas, whose name I know in connection with the four state convention. In November, I moved to your city, and entered the Kharas school of occultism. I met Kharas while he was at the zenith of his erratic career. He had joined the local movement, was spending his money freely for propaganda, and had become the party candidate for govern-

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After two or three years spent in an effort to revive Populism, I saw that the task was hopeless, and at the Cincinnati convention of the mid-roads held in the spring of 1900, I publicly withdrew from the party, and joined with the Social Democracy. My ideas of Socialism were crude, and I had little appreciation of its fundamentals. I knew little or nothing of Marx or Engels. I had never seen a copy of the Communist Manifesto, and my reading was confined to Merrie England and the "Appeal." I was a utopian enthusiast, naturally tinged with Populism and middle-class ideals, but I had a dim conception of the class struggle, and I desired to throw myself into the melting pot. If a man will stay in this pot long enough he will come out a useful worker. I have stayed in, stood the melting process, and am still there. If I carried into Socialism with me a taint of my Populist tactics, and I did, I think they are being consumed. I have made no secret of my work as a mid-road Populist, and my comrades here on the staff are fully acquainted with all the details thereof. Let me add that they are as noble a band of Socialists as were ever assembled anywhere. I have been by their side in every struggle here in the office, and their hearts beat in unison with the throbs of the comrades of the world. I have nothing to hide, nor will I conceal any knowledge which I possess. That which I wrote concerning Deaver, Boyce, and the ex-Populists of Nebraska is true. Deaver, Guy and Baird must take the consequences of their action. If their motives were good let them confess the facts and defend themselves accordingly. If they can give the party no assurance that they have abandoned such tactics and are now worthy of trust and confidence, then they cannot be trusted with party membership.

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