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Join The Union of Your Craft

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Join The Party of Your Class

A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street, SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 17, 1904

The number on the label opposite your name is the number with which waste subscription expires.

This is No. 180

to work for \$1.25 per day. The slaves working at the Great Northern coal bunkers were presented with a New Year's gift of a 25 per cent reduction in wages; so you see Marion E. Baxter was correct when she said work is for the workers-but she forgot to tell us that the product is

every nerve to gain favor in the master's eyes, and many of them offered

FOR THE "SLAVE MART."

for the idlers. A WAGE SLAVE.

It is quite noticeable that shingle mills, and in fact all lumbering industries are being shut down until after the holidays, as the capitalist puts it. But, fellows, that is thin; the capitalists know full well that the working man cannot stand prosperity and that he is more content with nothing in his pockets, so he merely suspends business to give the boys a chance to lick up the accumulated results of their labor. J. M. B.

One of the bulletins on which is announced the prices of laboring power states that in one of the box factories there has been a reduction from \$26 and \$30 a month and board to \$15 and \$20 a month and board. Formerly fare was advanced and then taken out of the wages, but it is no longer necessary to do this, therefore it is not done.

When the miners demand a few ents advance, the daily papers denounce such unions for what the papers call their arbitrary acts, but when a business man announces that he will cut wages 15 to 20 per cent and carries his threat into effect, these same dailies tell approvingly of the 'necessary readjustment of wages." It makes a whole lot of difference to these papers whether the demand comes from the master or from the

A writer in the Sunday Times, of this city, says: "Constantly our minds struggle to get in touch with others, to share the interests and, if need be the burdens and sorrows of the rest of the world." It is my judgment that the masters are striving to avoid all share in the burdens and sorrows of the slaves, though I admit they are willing to share in our interests (prod-

Bryan greatly impressed the Englishmen among whom he spent his time there. As these Englishmen are all masters, we know that Bryan belongs to their class, for such people never in their hands. In every sense of the A slave writes: "I went in search make the mistake of cultivating the friendship of an enemy. Let Bryan go with his gang.

> John D. Rockefeller Jr. says we are all born in debt. I wonder if those who own the most don't owe the most and if so, what is Johnny going to do about it.

Senator Dietrich has been acquitted and the St. Louis boodlers will not go strenuous for the masters at times, and they often have to divide their stealings with the courts and its officers, but on the whole they are donig method to take subscriptions for The fairly well. It is only the slaves that Socialist. Even when you fail to create wealth inside the penitentiary, as well as outside, for the use and ben ofit of the exploiters, the masters,

> Ensign Samuel C, Isaac, of the Salvation Army, of St. Louis, preached a sermon which touched the conscience of W. F. Wilson, causing him to con ess to an arson in which Jacob Brown, of Hebron, N. D., lost his life. should like to see this ensign try his skill on the capitalists who are causing their slaves to be murdered in Colorado and elsewhere. If he can touch the conscience of these capitalists, causing them to confess, I would have some faith in his necromancy.

The Supreme Court of Washington upholds the law setting aside 100,000 University. Of course, why not? The masters get the benefit. Working-men's children go into the shops,

A Longshoreman's Pay Envelope

By Ernest Poole

One Saturday afternoon of this month I stood by the pay window of a large North River dock. In front was a long, struggling line of big, rugged Irish-Americans, laughing, joking, "kidding" each other, some smoking the old clay pipe of comfort, and some leaning exhausted against the wall. Honest eyes and big hearts all down the line.

Waiting for big hearts there sat next the pay window two Sisters of Charity. As I came up a hearty young Irishman was drawing his pay-\$14 this week. He gave a quarter to one of the sisters.

"Hold on, Mike!" I turned around and saw the speaker close behind me, holding an old cigar box which was already half-full of silver. Mike came over from the sisters and glanced at the box. "Who for?" mashed his foot-they tell me he's laid up fer two months."

"I'm sorry to hear that! Wid t'ree little kids-an' Mike's face fell. his woman sick." Mike looked down at his pay and thought hard for a moment. Then he put a dollar in the box andmoved away.

Another man was waiting, towering 6 feet 3. "Well, an' who is he this time? Jim, is it?—sure!" He dropped in a quarter. "I'll be mashed myself some day an' walk home a dead corpse in the evenin'."

From the "cop" behind me I learned more of the accident. Jim's leg had been crushed a few days before by a falling crate. In two months he might get back to some light kind of labor. From this collection by the men he received that afternoon \$45. From the company he got nothing, because the accident was due to "negligence."

"They get kind of careless," said the officer, "sometimes when they get tired from long hours." He took out his report book and showed me one accident to every few pages. They average one a week.

"What was it last week?" he thought a minute. "A man went out of his head." "How was that?" Iit happened about five minutes before the Csailed. She had a big rush of late freight to be loaded. The men had been working all Thursday afternoon, Thursday night, all Friday and all Friday night, only stopping for meals." Forty hours in all! "It isn't work for a baby, neither. Lots of those crates weigh eight hundred pounds."

So I myself had learned on other docks. I knew, too, how, in long stretches like this one, the coffee and liquor is used to keep men up to the unnatural strain. "B--- is 45 years old and not so strong as he used to be. The strain was too heavy. He gave out and was carried off clean crazy." "Where is he now?" "Oh, he'll be all right in a week or two," said the officer in a matter-of-fact tone.

He was a kind, genial sort of an officer, but the accidents came so often that he was used to them. He told me that two more men, who had been hurt recently, were now awaiting their turn for collections on pay-days ahead. They, too, were trying to keep tenement homes together.

On this dock two weeks back a man was killed. The officer showed me the page where a few brief notes told the story. I asked if the widow had secured damages. He didn't know, but thought it unlikely, as the accident had been proved due to the man's own "negligence."

He had been laid off for six weeks with a crushed hand. His friends offered to use the cigar box, but he refused, although he himself had never failed to contribute for others. He had averaged \$15 a week before the first accident. Of this he had saved little, for he had a wife and a large family of children. His small savings were soon gone, but his pride remained, and he still refused the collection.

As the home grew more and more pinched and desperate, the man came back before he was fit for work. He came back one morning. He was set to work upon deck-shifting cargo. An hour later he slipped and fell some 50 feet down into the hold and was killed. He slipped because he was weak and awkward from his long illness. A few minutes later the great ship sailed, leaving a shattered home behind it.

At the next dock I found the same line, and again the box by the pay window. Here a man's foot had been crushed by a barrel of resin. All along the docks I found the box a common incident of pay-day. Other policemen had report books of plain facts which it best here to pass over.

I have merely given a few brief tales among hundreds. Some accidents had not been due to negligence, and the company had paid damages. In most cases I could not find out the amount, but on one dock I found that a man had been killed and his widow had settled with the company for \$150. If this sum is considered the price of a life, the price of a deg or an arm may be roughly guessed at .- Detroit Times, Detroit,

Jan. 5, 1904

mines, mills and other places where there will be wild orgies there for the University with rare exceptions.

In one of the show windows of Se- factory, the shop and in all other attle a striking cartoon was displayed places where he creates wealth. The in which the president was represent- quarrel in New York, as elsewhere, is ed in the act of slaving beasts of corruption, but he left the causes which ated but does not possess. If this

World's Work bemoans the return

wealth is created. The idlers go to some months. Well, I do not see that it can make much difference to the slave, for he is robbed in the mill, the produce these beasts unscathed, and wealth goes into magnificent saloons, then it will not go into sumptuous Fifth Avenue mansions.

of Tammany to control of municipal cartoon of Nose Bags and Fool Dinaffairs in New York and predicts that

"UNION MEN, WHERE FLOATS THIS

FLAG IN EVERY STRIKE?

but since you do not own the machine

you and I and all other slaves must

for them. They can accept or refuse.

They have the power of life and death

you are right, but what can I do?"

"Why." I said. "you can get some of

conditions, and if you become con-

vinced that the workers, the slaves

must become the owners of the mean

by which wealth is created and die

will, join the party of your class, the

Socialist Party, and when enough of

the slaves shall have joined our party,

we will, through the powers of govern

ment, take possession of the mines

mills, factories, railroads and all other

wealth. Then we will no longer

comforts of life, when a few hours of

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

MARKETS

a commodity, but I can see no differ- there are no slaves in America." once between the treatment accorded to labor in the markets and that of any other commodity.

Vegetables. Artichokes, per doz Beans, green, per lb Beets, native, per sack.... Fruits. Apples, per box 60@1 00 Apples, Yakima, per box. 1 25@1 50

Apples, Wenatchee, box.... 1 25@1 50 Bananas, per bunch 3 00@3 50 Butter and Cheese. Cheese, full cream 14@ Eggs. Strictly fresh ranch 33@ Eastern 22@ Poultry. Ducks, dressed

15 regarded me with a look of scorn. Ducks, live Geese, dressed Turkeys, native 226 Fish, Oysters, Etc. Flounders

Soles Shovelers 1 75 a day

Can you see any difference?

"A slave, a slave!

These words were uttered by a slave

in one of the slave markets of Seattle. "You did not say all your piece," I "Did not say all my piece," he repeat-

18 ed in a tone of surprise. Beans, dry, per cwt 3 00@3 75 "Yes," I replied, "you left off 'free 1 00 and equal." "Well, we are free and equal," he

said, with emphasis. "What are you doing in this place?" asked

"I coking for a job" said he "A master?" I said. "A master?" he interrogated.

a master or perish." "But I am no slave," and this was uttered with force.

"Yes." I replied "a slave must have

"Why, then, are you looking for a "I am not tooking for a master; I ery, will supply all that is needed." 18 am looking for work," he said, and he A new light came into his eyes; he

"Looking for work!" I ejaculated to go, he said, "good-by," warmly. "There's an abundance of work to do, and work, real work, brings joy, gladness, comfort, happiness, and out of the the slave class, even though so many get misery, a horrible existence. No, names to their reports, and even you are not looking for work at all, though none of them want their pic If you are wanting work, why don't tures to appear in the Slave Market

"Well," he said, in much complex-

iass, because when I went to an en tertainment recently, I met an audi-

Reports.

you could make a profit out of them, any other functionary in charge. When the "hupper succles" have a gathering of this kind, they have to go to the owning class, the master hire a lot of slaves, policemen, to keep class, and beg an opportunity to labor the "hupper succie" guys from stealing everything in sight.

he would start up his mill in a short time. I could get nothing definite out of him, but finally told him that I should like to get a definite answer. our low-priced fiterature, and you can His reply was that when he wanted read, study and investigate existing men he would blow the whistle and take his choice of those who come.'

We would like every subscriber in Whatcom, or elsewhere, for that matter, to report failure to get The So- to the penitentlary. Life is a little tributed, then you can, and no doubt

for Socialism will find it an excellent get a subscription you will have done means of producing and distributing effective work by making some wageworker understand that there is workingman's paper in existence. Alpleasant work, work and not drudg- ways impress such people with this ery, will supply all that is needed." fact, the fact that The Socialist is truly a workingman's paper. He will emiled pleasantly, and when I turned remember you and us when troubles come upon him, and then he will turn to Socialism as a reruge.

A good way to reduce taxes is to 041/2 miserable tasks you perform you only of our class are afraid to sign their arrest wage slaves (who are on the bum) for vengrance, place them in the chain gang and put them to work doing public improvements, as is the case at present on the new Federal I am proud to belong to the slave building.

Was told by an acquaintance recent He smiled a sickly smile, and then cace of several hundred slaves, and ly that when he resumed operations these slaves hung up their hats, coats last Wednesday there were about 150 and umbrellas in an ante-room, and free and independent American wage

REGISTER IN SEATTLE and EVERYWHERE

Wherever you have a residence, register. Register now at the be-ginning of the year and have it done with. Only when you have reg-istered are you a full fledged citizen. Without registration your citi-zenship cannot express itself, is no good. Therefore register and reg-

If you are going to leave the city, register all the same. You don't know that you may not be back here before the year is out. If you register now, you can vote at any election this year. So register and ready for the National Election next November.

The Socialist Party will nominate a presidential ticket on Inter-tional Labor Day, Sunday, May 1. Get ready to vote for national Labor Day, Sunday, I

The Socialist Party in Seattle will nominate a city ticket some time in the next few weeks. So register and get your friends to register, so as to cast the biggest vote ever cast for Socialism in this city. REGISTER AT THE CITY HALL.

Socialist Negro Question ing motion, did not assume it. Comrade Goebel afterward gave a lengthy report of his efforts in Louisiana to

FULL DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS OF NA-TIONAL COMMITTEE AND BY SOUTH-**ERN COMRADES**

rational solution of it. Take our local

here in Dallas, as an example. We

It is true the educated Southern white

as Thomas Nelson Page, Ruth McEnry

white man's attitude toward the negro,

read in Miss Marie Van Vorst's book.

"Women Who Toll," the description of

worked cotton mill wage slaves in the

recent number of the Social-Democratic

fence, near the station, in a small

Texas town he visited on his recent

tour. We can expect very little from

this class of white men, no matter

have witnessed many times the re-

were boys together in the old states.

place. Mind you, these were true

Southern men that would draw on you

in a moment if you intimated they

Socialism has nothing to fear from

any other phase of social disorder.

This race question in the South leads

to all kinds of odd inconsistencies.

For example: During the Confederate

clans furnished music for the most

this will appear somewhat ludicrous.

tolerated social equality.

the only time she saw any evidence of

THE SOCIALIST NEGRO QUESTION ; changeable. Even if it was possible Report of Action Upon Application for to make exception in this case, I doubt state Charter From Louisiana. National Headquarters Socialist Party, explain the Socialist position, on the

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11, 1903. To the National Committee Socialist not have him agree that it is the only

Herewith is submitted report of action of National Committee have in our membership a graduate of upon motion submitted Nov. 18th, rel- Vanderbilt University, who inherits ative to the application for state char- four centuries of Southern blood. We ter for Louisiana. Originally there have another who is a graduate of were two motions submitted upon the Harvard, holding a degree of B. A. question, one of them by Talbott of but born and raised in the South, and Minnesota to confirm the acts of the a member of one of the oldest South-Louisiana state convention and that ern families. Yet another a graduate the charter be granted. This motion of Hanover and the University of Texwas afterwards withdrawn by Com- as, born and raised right here in Texas rade Talbott, and his vote, by request, Three others, with educations and famrecorded in favor of withholding char- ily connections equally good, and we The question then reverted to are all agreed upon the negro question. the following motion of Work of Iowa: These comrades are all of the opinion

"That charter be withheld from (and I agree with them), that it is Louisiana until the negro clause is the illiterate Southern white man that eliminated from its platform." is mostly responsible for the race

The vote upon the motion resulted hatred that so often manifests itself.

Yes-Floaten, Colorado; White, Con- man will tolerate no social equality, necticut; Berlyn, Illinois; Reynolds, but he is as just as it is possible for Work, Iowa; Carey, Massa- him to be, under the existing economchusetts; Talbott, Minnesota; Turner, ic order, and is a friend to, and re Missouri; Christenson, Nebraska; Hill- spects the black man "in his place." quit, New York; Barnes, Pennsylvania; That this is so, one has only to turn Kerrigan, Texas; Boomer, Washing to the works of such Southern writers ton; Berger, Misconsin. Total, 14.

No-Richardson, California; Dobbs, Stuart or George W. Cable. On the Kentucky; Critchlow, Ohio; Halbrooks, other hand, if you want to read a true Oklahoma; Lovett, S. Dakota. Total, reflection of the ignorant Southern

Not Voting-Healey, Florida; Miller, Idaho; Mills, Kansas; Fox, Maine; Fox, Montana; Claffin, New Hampshire; Goebel, New Jersey; Massey, N. enthusiasm or energy among the over-Dakota. Total, 8.

The motion to withhold charter was mill town outside of Charleston, S. therefore adopted by a vote of 14 to 5. C., was when the cry was raised: Note-Richardson, Calif.; Critchlow, "They're Huntin' a Nigger," or read Ohio, and Lovett, S. Dakota, voted Yes, what Eugene Debs had to say in a and White, Conn.; Work, Iowa; Turner, Mo., and Kerrigan, Texas, voted Herald, of the lazy louts sitting on the No on Talbott's motion before same was withdrawn.

Comment.

Floaten, Colo.-"I consider that there is neither a color line nor any what concessions we may make them. national boundary lines in Sociatism, The intelligent Southern white man as these will be wiped out when eco-knows the negro, and the negro knows nomic freedom is gained. There will him. As boy and man they have perhaps never be social intercourse played and worked together, and I between individuals of the same race, but there will be no desire for such either when all are equally free. It is forced on society now because it and I can say I have never seen more is of advantage to the capitalists. I genuine affection displayed than when feel that no public document of a such purely accidental meetings took Socialist organization should give any expression on this question except that we seek the emancipation of all wage workers regardless of race or color."

Berlyn, Ill.-"It is unnecessary for me to state my objection as Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas has fully to Secretary Moleneaux, but I desire to call the attention of the National Committee to the fact that if they were to admit the state of Louisiana with their peculiar platform, would by their action impose upon the Party beyond the power of the National Com-

any motion to withhold the charter if there is any motion pending for the bers of the musicians' Union of New am descended from Maryland and Virginia of the charter. My bert in this matter is dictated by the opinion Orleans. When one considers that be ginia, and born and raised in the blue granting of the charter. My vote in that the plank of the Louisiana platform complained of does not contravene any established Socialist principle or policy. I am frank to state, however, that there is serious doubt in my mind as to the readiness of the question took was in the case of a Louisiana comrades for organization in man convicted in an east Texas town view of the citing by Comrade Molyneaux of Wayland, as a Socialist authority in support of his attitude on the county, including the jury and in the county.

is due to Comrade Goebel to state that his efforts have evidently been appreciated by the Louisiana comrades, and it is expected that conditions will soon be such that a charter can b granted to Louislana in line with the National Committee's action herein re its expediency, because I have yet to race question, to a southern man, and

Copies of this report will be sent to Acting State Secretary Molyneaux, of Louisiana, and to the locals throughout the state. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary

"DON'T CARE A MILLDAM."

Yours of the 9th receipting for my little "two bits" and challenging me to show cause why our propaganda should not proceed in the South. One might fancy that the recent ripple in New Orleans (and another elsewhere -I 4get) would "give us pause" and time to stroke our chin whiskers a "leedle." It is the irrepressible "nigger question" among a people who haven't outgrown the superstitions and prejudices burned into them by 250 years of domination. I'm no prophet nor essayist, and have neither time nor ability to contribute an elaborate screed upon the subject. I have only my experience (I'm in my 3rd score) and my radical reading of about 30 years. Been 13 years in this town trying nearly all the while with tracts time. The capitalist, for purposes of and books and my jawbone to energize somebody or othef. But it's no use, and I've quit it. We simply don't care a milldam. We are satisfied with one is no more fatal to Socialism than little and glad and happy over the prosperity of the better classes. We prosperity of the better classes. We (workers) believe in classes and are tom. And Socialism wants, reading race distinctions. We will still be and study, and we don't want to do

care to rise ourselves, and we'd be sorry to see the negro climb away up. You do not imagine how deep seated is our antipathy to an educated, intelligent, and self-respecting "nigger." I don't say that all of us are in such a state of mind; but an overwhelming majority is. So I don't see whelming majority is. So I don't see any sense in "rushing" us upon the "nigger question" so long as you have

that is what we don't want. We don't

Florida is perhaps very good terri unions of white and black men who tory. Although it is under the thumb mostly of Southern Democrats. I in the immediate future lies not so think Jawgy is the most barren field (for us) in the South. Mississippi, too, breaking down race prejudice. There (for us) in the South. Mississippi, too, is a "bad" state. South Carolina is hell; and North Carolina not much better. Louisiana has some foreign element about N. O. and down towards the Delta and perhaps in the Teche county. But you see the nig-Teche county. But you see the nigthe intelligence of the South. The ger question is already sprung upon race question is quite as easy to deal us. We can't afford to shirk and tem with from the Socialist standpoint as porize and play at politics. Iv'e told these people often that we'll get Socialism here when the North, East and West hand it to us; and not be fore, even if we could wake up enough Reunion in New Orleans last April workers here (South) to alarm the rule the negro brass band that was one of ers, they work the nigger equality the parade by the marshals or people minated in short order. What's the Dobbs, Ky.—"In regard to my vote in authority, and it was only when all use rousing a sleeping lion while we as National Committeeman on the Louisiana State application for charter, to play unless the negroes were allized brutes to play with? I might urge ficers in charge of the veterans yield- depravity of your workers in keeping such fellers on top paralyses me, I fore the war and after it, negro musi- grass. But am a "scallywag" all through. Put your money in the West exclusive Southern dancing parties, North and East. Get on top there and we'll take our medicine later. Any

> Another rather peculiar turn the race thing else? THOUGHTFUL REPORT FROM TEXAS.

Louislana comrades for organization in private of the citing by Cournade Molyneary of Wayland, as a Socialist and the country in support of his attitude on the race question."

Talbott, Minn.—'I presume it is too late to withdraw the motion I made pertaining to the Louislana State Charter, but upon investigation I find ever been hung in that country before I reserved my own motion and vete YES upon Comrade Work's motion pertaining to the Louislana State Charter.'

Kerrigan, Tex.—'I regret that this has come to a vote and could not be settled otherwise, but as it is, the work of the great Liebknech come to ment, but as the settled otherwise, but as it is, the work of the great Liebknech come to ment and the light I can in the way of the equivalent of calling A the letter B, and B the letter A, to appeace a wayward child. It is not for us to as all proposed and prices to committee."

Throughtful Report FROM TEROM TEROM TEROM TEXAS. The Mego Question Considered by Edwin Annals and the letter of the strictled and single by everybody, very nearly, in the county, including the jury and prefaining to the Louislana State Charter, but upon investigation I find the proposed of the pr

or close to it—for the lowlands.

There has been a great deal of Socialist literature distributed and read the past report of his efforts in Louisiana to have the clause objected to stricken from the platform, how the New Orleans local had voted to strike out the clause, and had initiated a referendum of the locals in the state looking to the same action being taken. It the negro problem would stand in the locals to the same action being taken. It the negro problem would stand in the local to Compade Goobel to state way. They are all watching to see way. They are all watching to see what the National Committee in going to do about granting a charter to the Louisiana Socialists who have put a

tion.

The writer does not attempt to deny that if the negro is segregated, or permitted to be segregated, the Socialist Party in the South will soon cut a figure—so far as numbers are concerned. Nevertheless, the writer lives in the hope that each and every attempt to segregate a single-human being will be promptly set down on by the National Committee, and if not by them, then by the party at large, once and for all time.

A local at this and every other place

segregating clause in their constitu

A local at this and every other place A local at this and every other place is greatly to be desired—but not at the cost of principle. What is now needed most of all is for every Socialist in the world to deliberately and persistently crush out of himself every vestige of race prejudice. This can be done, and when it is accomplished in any individual you have then got a man whose socialism will stay with him, and he by the party, through thick and thin to the end. We are to offer the negro economic equality but have nothing to do with him in our locals! Gods' if this is not emas culating Socialism that there is nothing left of it but the ISM!

One existing condition down here is that we are, some of us, quite proud of the editorial on the race question in "The Worker." One does not need to be fanatical in this or any matter. Human nature is as it is because of long ages behind, and we his own, has sedulously cultivated the race antipathy. The race feeling in many is very strong. So is the desire to grab everything in sight-and the our personal likes and dislikes, and since Socialism means the truest and vite to his home or table any man who is not personally agreeable to him-no matter that that person's color may be. What each Socialist must do is

Economic equality is valueless-or nearly so-unless it brings in its train the chances and opportunities for upplenty of territory uncultivated where there's no nigger question to rise over there's no nigger question to rise over Existing conditions in this place are not such as to make this truth clearly seen—and the indications are that the same is true of the whole South. The work of the Socialist in the South

> EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ. SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO BACE. Resolution Adopted By the Socialist Party In Estional Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1903.

Whereas, The negroes of the United tates, because of their long training in lavery and but recent emancipation herefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at

whereas, The capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition, and to preserve this peculiar condition and to foster and increase color prejudication for the peculiar condition and to foster and increase color prejudication for the peculiar color peculiar peculiar decomme interests to appear to be separate of the peculiar color peculiar color peculiar pecu

appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

Whereas, Both the old political parties an deducational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpiess struggle against distranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore

Essolved, That we, the Socialists of America, in National Convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further

Essolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the iong exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capitalism and labor; and be it further

Essolved, That we, the American Socialist Party, invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the and fraternity become the order of the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man world.

THAT "VAN!"

Resolutions on Acceptance of Van.
Spokane, Wash., Dec. 26, 1903.
Whereas, We Local Spokane conder the "Agitator Van" one of the best methods of promulgating the philosophy of Socialism, and

whereas. "The Coming Nation" has offered such a van to the Socialist party of the state of Washington as remuneration for work performed by its members, and

Whereas, Our state committee did on Dec. 13th. 1903, reject said offer, knowing at the time that said van was to be unconditionally the property of the party to do as it saw fit, and Whereas, Said committee gave no Whereas, Said committee gave no

whereas, said committee gave no reason for rejecting said offer, and Whereas, said state committee is composed almost wholly of the Socialist Educational Union, which is engaged in publishing the Socialits, and Whereas, Under the circumstances such action on the part of said state committee can be constructed into committee can be construed into a jealous effort to discourage the circulation and influence of a rival paper,

Whereas. The said state committee in abrogating to itself such arbitrary power, assumed a dictatorship incom-patible with the principles of Social-

ism; therefore be it

Resolved. We disapprove of the action of the committee in above matter, and demand a referendum vote ed by uninimous vote of Local

this 26th day of December, 1903. R. F. HOWARTH, Secy.

We have been asked why we have not published these resolutions.

The reason is, we regarded it the business of the State Committee and expected to see the resolutions in the report of the Quorum meeting.

It is not the business of this paper to take up the defense of the Local can not change the product of those Quorum whose decisions we know as ages in a moment or perhaps in a life-State. The Quorum is fully able to take care of itself.

We think it a pity the Quorum did not see fit to give its reasons for refusing acceptance. But we also think it a pity the Spokane comrades should cast suspicions on the motives of the Quorum, or make such a misstatement as that the State Committe is composed "almost wholly" of S. E. U. mem either. And, while we have not yet fullest individual liberty consistent now dead, as "The Coming Nation' found it out, yet Socialism would give with the public good, no Socialist is has failed financially, and been absorb the negro a good chance to rise, and now or will be hereafter, asked to ined by the "Appeal," which now announces an entirely new and legiti mate proposition, namely, the van wil be given as a prize to the comrade who gets the largest number of subs to the 'Appeal."

> We have never attempted to get the State organization of Washington even to endorse "The Socialist," but if the State Committee is going to re ceive bids for a van from different pa pers, we don't see why this paper bid two vans for 10,000 subscribers.

And ,by the way, why should the insinuation be made that the members of the S. E. U. publishes "The Social ist," have any pecuniary interest in keeping out "rival papers?" The members of the Socialist Educational Un-A paper has been built up in the state SEATTLE, WASHINGTON of Washington which is recognized by Socialists all over the country as one of the best supporters of International Socialism. It has been selected out by various cities and states as their 'official organ," a distinction accorded to no other paper in the U.S.

The Socialist Party in the state of Washington, considering the populatio, is the strongest in the United States, and its actual vote is third in the list of percentages.

Such a record does not look as if the S. E. U. had ignored the party in

The van proposition or any other proposition should be considered on its merits and we have no doubt the Quo-

rum did so consider it. One other point is significant. These esolutions emanate from Spokane and are seconded by Tacoma and Aberdeen, just the places where Will McClain has lately been active and in-

fluential. Since "The Socialist" refused to take sides with him in his

Special Features for 1904

per than before, but more a Propaganda paper. We believe the fundament 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 except to take up live questions month by

Orders for these specials should be sent in advance that we may know now 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.

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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 tho reads "The Socialist" from now to next November, who will then claim to be a Socialist and vote a Capitalist ticket.

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EIGHTH SESSION

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S10, to be forwarded to me when the Cancer is removed, or returned to you if it is not, and I will send you, postpaid, my formula, which is painless and has NEVER failed. Edw. E.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2, 1904. (Compiled for the National Head-quarters of the Socialist Party by Ag-nes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.)

The Socialists of Berlin retain all their old seats in the city council and have won five more. Returns from second ballots will be reported later. In Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, where 8 city councilmen were to be elected, the Socialists elected six candidates.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 2, re-ports the following successes in mu-nicipal elections: In Weissenfels four Socialists have been elected to the city council and three others will have second ballots. In Lengenberg near Gera, five Socialists and one opponent were elected. The whole Socialist ticket was elected in Duerrenebersdorf. In Tinz near Gera the Socialists lost. In Tinz near Gera the Socialists lost two seats and kept one. In Untermhaus near Gera the Socialists lost two seats and kept three. A Socialist was elected in Harzgerode, making a force of four comrades in the common council. Two Socialist candidates were successful in Oetzsch near Leipzig, the same in Heissen near Essen, and two also in Helmarshausen. The Socialists have won a brilliant victory in Dant, Oldenburg; their whole ticket was elected with 1600 against 1200 votes. Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 3, re-In Tinz near Gera the Socialists lost

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 3, re-ports that the labor candidates were elected in Martinroda, Thuringia, ob-taining the majority in the common council. A Socialist has been elected to the Schleusingen district council. Ber in "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 5, re-

to the Schleusingen district council.

Ber in "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 5, reports that the whole Socialist tleket of eight candidates has been elected in Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony. In Falkenstein, Saxony, two Socialists have been elected. For the first time, a Socialist has ben elected to the city council of Doebeln, Saxony.

In Wuerttemberg, two Socialists have been elected to the city council of Cannstatt; two Socialists have been elected in Esslingen, the candidates of the Workers' Union were elected in Oberesslingen and in Nellingen.

Oberesslingen and in Nellingen.
The Socialists have contested the election of the Anti-Semite Graefe, the only one of the 23 Saxon members of the German Parliament who is not a Socialist, on the ground that illegal acts were committed at his election in the third district of Saxony.

Lieut. Schilling of the German infantry, according to a despatch, has to answer the charge of committing a thousand acts of cruelty to soldiers. His private trial began in Metz, Dec.

The number of persons who have emigrated from Germany from January I to October 31 of 1903, is 30,601, which shows an increase in the last four years compared with 28,408, 19,372 and 19,999 emigrants in the same months of the years, 1902, 1901 and 1900.

unions in the St. Louis exposition.

In the French Parliament when disarmament was recently discussed, the Socialists were energetic, as they always are, in opposing militarism. De Pressense (Socialist) stirred up the patriots and warriors to furious electric and warriors and warriors

Norway.

The Parliament of Norway has unanimously rejected a bill to give state

Local Cheyenne, Wyo..... Local Holyoke, Mass..... Mike Fink, Macon, Ga..... A. L., New York City.....

Total to noon Jan. 9, 1904. \$ 22.00 Previously reported 2,508.91

should begin work in February, will come an increased expense which the national office must meet. Every little helps, and the more little aelps there

are the larger the amount of help given altogether. Address the National Secretary, So-cialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma met in territorial convention at Enid, Dec. 29th. D. S. Landis, Stillwater, and J. V. Kolachny were nominated for Secretary-Treasurer and G. G. Hal-brooks for National Committeeman, subject to the referendum. Several amendments to the constitution were proposed and will also be submitted to referendum.

State Secretary Smith of Illinoia reports the result of the election of National Committemen as follows:
B. Berlyn, 603; Samuel Block, 111;
Jacob Winnen, 46. Total vote 760.
Comrade Berlyn was therefore reelected for the year 1904.

Walter Lanfersiek of Newport has been elected State Secretary of Kentucky for the ensuing year.

State Secretary Menton of Michigan reports the election of William E. Walter, Detroit, as National Commit-

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the receipts for dues in December (\$86.60) the largest in the history of the party in that state.

Wilfield R. Gaylord will conclude his southern tour as National Organizer at Pineville, Ky., Jan. 15th., after filling dates at Atlanta and Chattanooga on his way from Florida. Pineville is in the heart of the coal regions of Southern Kentucky and an especially good field is offered for Socialistic recognition.

Dates for Franklin and Marion Craig Dates for Franklin and Marion Craig Wentworth have been secured at Cin-cinnati. Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio; Reading, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Bal-timore, Md.; New York City and Roch-ester, N. Y. They will be in Cincinnati Sunday, Feb. 7th; Toledo, 8 and 9; Cleveland, 10.

John W. Brown will conclude his tour of California Feb. 2, and make his first date in Oregon Feb. 5th.

The French Parliament has unant mously voted an appropriation of \$40,000 for the participation of labor unions in the St. Louis exposition.

In the French Parliament when the state of the participation of labor unions in the St. Louis exposition.

of revenge on Garmany but nobody really wants it.

26th:

"The opening of the first session of the new kelchstag has brought home to the German nation the realization to the many which the The Parliament of Norway has unanimously rejected a bill to give state suffrage to women. Before it was voted on, the president read a manifesto from the Woman's Suffrage Social-Democratic party since the founding the properties of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the Steady rise of the Social-Democratic party since the founding the story of the Social-Democratic steady rise of the Social-Democratic steady of the remarkable power which the German Social-Democratic party has acquired in the Federal legislature. The story of the steady rise of the So-

> James F. Carey's Tour. 0.00 James F. Carey's lecture tour for 25 January so far arranged include Cin-25 cinnati. Ohio; Newport and Louis-

his tour of the state, closing at Blair December 12. Owing to extreme cold weather and the falsehoods that have been circulated against Omaha com-rades, the attendance at several places rades, the attendance at several places was not large, but good educating and organizing work was done. As a result of careful observation he thinks that by a distribution of sound literature and by frequent visits of speakers who are able to teach the fundamentals of working class emancipation, the rank and file of the old populier movement will unite with our cipation, the rank and file of the our Populist movement will unite with our party. He finds the office seekers of the Populist party to be just as dangerous now as they were a few years ago. But the real work of educating the people so they will maintain their own supremacy and never let any one be their "leader" is making progress. The principle of proporional representation, or anything that leads to it, is well grounded in Nebraska. Still in some places where the Socialist movement is new, the comrades may yet be sold out a time or two, or be fooled into accepting political adventurers into the local. It takes time for the new beginner to come to the full appreciation of the real work of the Socialist party. But on the whole-we have the beginning of a sound movement in this state.

At the present rate of organization

At the present rate of organization every county in Nebraska will be organized and waging a relentless warfare against capitalism during the next presidential campaign. We do fare against capitalism during the next presidential campaign. We do not expect to elect a president, but we want to be in position to do some educational work during the next year. We could have had twice as many locals as we have had we been willing to accept capitalist office holders and ward politicians. But we do not want them, and for that reason our work is slow. But it is progressing. is slow. But it is progressing.

By the time you read this the children's entertainment, conducted by the Woman's Socialist Union, will have been given. A special feature of the entertainment was a physical cul-ture drill by the girls and boys, under the personal direction of Comrade Mrs. W. E. Clark, who is the physical culture and health director of the chil dren's classes now being conducted by the Woman's Socialist Union.

J. P. ROE. State Secretary. Omaha, Neb., December 27, 1903.

Omaha, Neb., December 27, 1903.

The children's entertainment on Sunday night, December 27, has been pronounced one of the best of the many good propaganda meetings held at Omaha this winter. A deep impression was left on the minds of those present by the bright quotations and original responses from the large class of children that is being taught by the women of the local, who are also the principal workers of the Women's Union.

During the winter months and pos-sibly in March, the Woman's Social-ist Union will join with Local Omaha Socialist Party.

OMAHA. Neb., Jan. 9, 1904.

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

Chas. A. Nelson, St. Louis, Mo.\$ 50

Local Chevence Wyo.

That they feel sure of their ground and of their future. The members of other sibly in March, the Woman's Socialism is very much to the front in the German legislature and seems likely nounced several weeks in advance, and to remain there."

That they feel sure of their ground and sibly in March, the Woman's Socialism is Very much to the front in the German legislature and seems likely and an effort made to have full discussions on the most important phases of the

OMAHA NOTES.

There have been two significant oc-currences in Omaha this week. On Sunday, December 20, Carl D. Thomp-Sunday, December 20, Carl D. Thompson held a secret conference with the following members of the "Propaganda Club": F. H. Alexander, T. Smith. J. B. Randolph, J. L. Burke, Wm. Wardlow and, I think, four others, including two women. Following immediately upon that caucus, F. H. Alexander withdrew his application for membership in Local Omaha, saying that he had been in correspondence with prominent members of the National Committee, under whose advice he was acting, and that he had their assurance that he would be in the party within six months.

J. P. ROE, State Secretary.

State Secretary. Omaha, Neb., December 24, 1903.

Owing to the crippled state of the press committee prior to the holidays, this Local was unable to write any news. One member being out of town, the other two being detained over

wille. Ky.: Memphis, Tenn.; Thayer, Mo. He will probably fill two dates in Arkanasa between the Memphis and Thayer dates and begin in Missouri in February.

NEBRASKA PARTY NEWS.

Comrade Lawrence Whitson has contributed \$20 to the campaign fund; Comrade Meksdell, of Squth on the contributed \$20 to the campaign fund; Comrade Meksdell, of Squth on the cents. We expect to carry on a constant campaign of education and organization during all of next year.

We have sent out 2,198 copies of the "Inside History of the Socialist Movement in Nebraskas." When the members have read that history and know what at terrific fight we have to maintain the integrity of the party in this state of shore share each that history and know what at terrific fight we have to maintain the integrity of the party in this state of the well of the party in this state of the well of the party in this state of the cocasion. A bountiful repast of the well-share each that history and know what at terrific fight we have to maintain the integrity of the party in this state of the well-share each that history and know what at terrific fight we have to maintain the integrity of the party in this state of the cocasion was largely to witness the members in other states.

State Organization Hyland has finished his tour of the state, closing at Blair December 12. Owing to extreme cold weather and the falsehoods that have been circulated against Omaha, compared to the attendance at several places of the attendance at several places of corrects. Schiermeyer of Linguistical control of the state of the party in the state of the party in the state of the party in the state of the control of the party in the case of the control of the party in this state of the control of the party in this state of the control of the party in the state of the party in this state or states.

State Organizer Hyland has finished his tour of the st

dance was given at Headquarters Hall. The occasion was largely to witnessthe death of the old year and the birth of the new one. About fifty couples were present and enjoyed themselves in the dance and games. An intermission took place to give the ladies an opportunity to display their cultinary abilities in a courteous luncheon. Among the out of town guests were Comrades Christensen and Martin of Plattsmouth and Schiermeyer of Lincoln. Comrade Schiermeyer read a poem of his own composition and appoem of his own composition and ap-propriate for the occasion. A series of lectures are to be given at Head-quarters Hall during the winter, on quarters hain during the winter, on Sunday nights, beginning Jan. 3, and to be neld in regular succession, with speakers and subjects, as follows: Jan. 3—Is the farmer exploited; if so, how? By B. McCaffrey. Jan. 10—The social aspect of the recent Chicago fire. By Mrs. William Mailly.

Jan. 17.—The church and Socialism

Jan. 17.—The church and Socialism. By Adolph Guter.

Jan. 24.—How can railroad accidents be avoided. By Mrs. J. ?. Roe.

Jan 31.—The social aspect of inventions. By W. E. Cfark.

The meetings will begin promptly at 8 o'clock with the regular speaker allowed. 25. minutes on his paper or

lowed 35 minutes on his paper or speech. Five minutes discussion to follow by the audience and allowing the speaker 20 miuntes to close. The meetings to adjourn promptly at 10 p. m. Admission is free, and every-body welcomed. The first of the series or meetings was caried out last Sunday evening, Jan. 3. A good crowd was present and showed an intense interest in the subject. On the subject "Is the Farmer Exploited," the speaker showed that the farm owner is neitner exploited as a producer or a consumer, because the value of his consumer, because the value of his commodities are expressed in their prices before they enter into circula-tion first, in the form of wheat, corn, etc., offered for sale. Second in the etc., offered for sale. Second in the form of the money for which he exchanged the same and the third, in the shape of the commodity purchased with the money. The speaker also showed that the reason that corn sold for 24c per bushel in Nebraska and for 36c in Chicago was owing to the difference in the cost of producing difference in the cost of producing corn in the two places and not because the farmer was robbed of a portion of the values which he produced by the transportation lines. At this point the question was asked: "If a bushel of corn sold in Nebraska for 24c brings 36c per bushel in Chicago and the cost see per bushel in Chicago and the cost to the railroad of transporting the same is only &c per bushel, in this event is not the farmer exploited out of the 4c per bushel?" Answer: The value of a bushel of corn in Nebraska is determined by the social labor time necessary for its production in Nebraska and as far as Nebraska is concerned it is a finished commedity. cerned it is a finished commodity. Should the corn be produced for Chi-cago, then its value is regulated by the average labor time essential for producing it there. This difference between the value of a bushel of corn in Nebraska and in Chicago is not regway employes, but on the other hand, our Local I was instructed to go to the difference between the price of a bushel of corn in Nebraska and in Chicago is determined by the average labor time necessary for its production in these respective places, which can only find expression in exchange. Therefore, to the wear and tear of the matters or advice as may enable me matters or advice as may enable me

Forum meets every Sunday evening in Friendship Hall, Odd Fellows' Build-ing, corner Seventh and Market streets, Admission free. Debates start at 7:30 p. m.

on the most important phases of the Socialist philosophy. J. P. ROE, State Secretary.

Omaha, January 2, 1904.

San/FRANCISCO ON NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

The following resolution was adopted by Local San Francisco at its regular meeting, Monday evening, Jan-uary 4:

LAST CALL FOR JOHN W. BROWN DATES.
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7, 1904.
E. E. MARTIN, State Secy.:
According to present and apparently definite. arrangements Brown will start in in Oregon February 5th. I do not know the exact number of dates. not know the exact number of dates State Secy. Richards has secured for him, but I suppose from 15 to 20 will cover it. I have written Richards to notify you at the earliest possible mo-ment the exact date and place Brown will close in Oregon, so that you can immediately begin to arrange Brown's dates and notify locals to provide for dates and notify locals to provide for sufficient advertising. As the charge we make for Brown is barely sufficient to cover the expenses, please take into account the necessity for economy in the matter of railroad expenses. I have not yet heard from you as to whether you are sure of any dates in British Columbia or not. I shall be glad to hear from you what the prospects are for Brown both in your glate and Bristish Columbia.

Hoping the foregoing will be entire-

Hoping the foregoing will be entirely satisfactory and that I will hear from you soon upon above point, I am.

Fraternally yours WILLIAM MAILLY,
 National Secretary.

A Few of the Items That Inspire. Comrade Jas. H. Murphy, of Curlew, 'erry county, writes: "We have Ferry county, writes: "We have arrived at the point where the organ lization of Socialist Local is desirable Please send any information and aids to organization that you can, and greatly oblige us."

Listen to B. F. Wood, Lopez, Wash. Dear Comrade: - Will you or can you give me some information in regard to organizing a Local of the party. We have about sixty Socialists on this Island and we need organizing bad, to defective work. If you can help us in organizing or getting a good speaker we would be greatly obliged."

Clyde Hart, of White Salmon, says: 'Many comrades here desire to form a Local hence I write you for instruc-tions for same. Have about 15 or 20 comrades and we hope to organize this county (Klickitat) this coming

Comrade B. A. Bowser, of Orient, "chips in" as follows: "Seven new members at our Sunday meeting. More to come. There are not many votes in this precinct, and I can safely say there is no danger of any of us turn-ing our backs to the enemy till the tattle of the ballots it over."

In Skamania County.

Mt. Pleasant, Wash., Dec. 21, 1903. Comrade:—At the last meeting of our Local I was instructed to go to Stevenson and Carson with a view to constitutions, etc., and such other matters or advice as may enaule me to organize. With warmest wishes for success of the cause everywhere, I

Very truly yours, J. A. HART.

Things in County. Sunnyside, Jan. 4, 1904.

E. E. Martin, Secy-Treas, of Socialist

E. E. Martin, Secy-Treas. of Socialist
Party of Washington:
Dear Comrade:—Enclosed find application for charter for a local (Sunnyside) organized Jan. 2, 1904. Several new converts have been made in the last three months. We have established a circulating library and are educating along the lines of the class struggle. Seventeen members, all class conscious, is not so bad as a beginning, we think considering we a beginning, we think, considering we had to give up some of our best work ers to form Local Outlook. We may be a little slow but are making enlist ments that will swell the stress. As

ever, yours for humanity.

H.-E. JORY.

P. S.—Please send me a few blank
applications for charter. Think we
can organize Belma and one or two

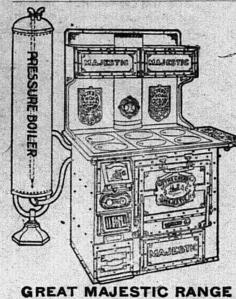
Whereas, It is a cardinal principle of Socialism that democratic principles should as far as practicable, rule both in politics and in industry, and Whereas, The Socialist party has ever sought to develop the fullest sense of responsibility for the party's acts among its members, and by democratic methods to incuicate the principles which we wish to rule in the Socialist Lepublic, and

Whoreas, The present method of conducting the National Committee's affairs gives each Committee's affairs gives each Committeeman a free hand for a period of two years, thus putting him in a position (no matter how good his intentions) where he virtually represents no one but himself, and

Whereas, In the nature of things it is quite possible under the present plan for a National Committeeman from any state to wield the power of that position and at the same time to be at variance with the sentiment of a great majority of his constituents, and Whereas, It is the sense of Local

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

other SPECIAL THIS WEEK



MEN'S

\$12 & \$15

SUITS

\$9.25

\$30, and for December, \$30. The above figures can be substantiated, by our state secretary. The above amount, also traveling expenses and board, was furnished by

October I received \$20, for November

the Locals who employed my services during the above time. I turned over about \$17 to Secretary Martin for lit-erature sold by myself during the But my work with the Local Quo-

rum closes now as I could not think of accepting the terms made by the Central Committee on Dec. 20. Respectfully submitted IRENE SMITH.

1115 North Fifth St.

Upon inquiry of the State Secretary for confirmation of above figures, he says he cannot verify the totals withut searching through a pile of cor respondence, but that Comrade Smith received three dollars a day net.

The above statement does not gve the number of days worked for the \$80 received and it is impossible to compute the amount per day. Mrs. Smith now refuses to work for the new rate established by the State Committee, namely, the two dollars net and not to exceed two dollars ex-

In this connection, the following resolution by Mrs. Smith's Local has some bearing. However, the \$10 per lecture for Brown does not go to him, but to the National Committee and he gets only \$3 and expenses.

Resolutions.

At a regular meeting of Local Ta-come held Dec. 27th, it was unani-

Quorum in October. For month of mously voted to send a copy of the feltee, also to the Socialist press:

Resolved, It is the sense of Loca! Ta-

coma that it will be impossible to accept the services of Comrade Brown at the rate of \$10 a lecture as the above would be in conflict with our constitution, and further, Resolved, That Local Tacoma, dis-approves of the action of the State

Committee n rejecting the Van proposition as offered by the Coming Nation to be given unconditionally, be it fur-Resolved. That a referendum be called on the question. It was further Resolved, That we endorse the act-

ion of Local Spokane, and seconded by Aberdeen, in their call for State Referendum, on a National daly Socialist news paper. JULIAN W. SMITH, 1115 North Fife St. Secretary Local Tacoma.

olutions for the coming year yet If not begin by resolving to buy what you need from none but those who adver-tice in the columns of "The Social-

And then Do. it.

11654 11654 See Propagand Special No.

2. First issue m February, 1

Socialism for Beginners What pamphlet do you recommend to a beginner who knows nothing whatever of Socialism? Something cheap, simple, complete There is an unfilled want in this direction. We have to announce

cur intention of publishing in a 5 cent book the four A B C articles to be found in our last issue. They are simple, direct, fundamental, just the thing to give the beginner. We anticipate an immense sale during this Propaganda year. No. 1 has already had a circulation of nearly one hundred thousand, while the other three have been called for by many correspondents.

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Remember this includes in one book the four A B C articles in the

last issue of "The Socialist" by Comrades Vail, Spargo, McGrady and



Profits Everything; Human Life Nothing

The Iroquois Theater Horror in Chicago has its counterpart in the wreck of the Cialiam on Puget

Both illustrate the cheapness of Human Life when Property is at stake. The words of the Apocalypse quoted above this Cartoon seem to find remarkable fulfillment in this Era of Capital. The Clallam was a new vessel. "That vessel is being thrown together," said a workman engaged

in her construction, to one of the staff on "The Socialist," about a year ago.

It is incredible how destitute she was of all modern appliances for the protection of life. No water-tight compartments, no adequate life boats, no rockets for danger signalling, no trained crewl Worst of all, when two tugs came alongside, the passengers were not transferred, but kept at work bailing and pumping, while the attempt was made by the captain to tow his vessel to Port Townsend, 30 miles away, instead of beaching her on land in plain sight, only three miles off. So she went down with all on board, to be picked up by the tug boats.

The whole tendency of Capital is to cheapen human life. The working men, who constitute 75 per cent of the population, are too numerous. They swarm in unemployed crowds. If a hundred of them are murdered in an ill ventilated mine, others swarm in like rats. Superfluous human beings, made superfluous by the Great Industry introduced by modern machinery, these superfluous human beings, the vast army of the unemployed, constituting the awful Social Problem of the 20th Century, come to be regarded as Swarms of Locusts-best used by being Killed off.

Only when each man and woman shall have an equal chance with every other, such as Socialism

will give, will the old-time value of human life be restored.

liag Law in the United States

We print the following as a matter

FREE SPEECH IN THE UNITED less than three years, and Secretary Cortelyou ordered that he be deported to England.

We print the following as a matter of news and in the interests of free speech alone.

We do not wish to be understood as favoring the general strike as a method of settling the Labor Question. This is distinctly an anarchistic as opposed to the Socialistic method.

We believe the general strike to tend to an armed collision, a nonpolitical and bloody revolution—in this contention the government counsel was correct.

Socialists, on the contrary, urge a revolution accomplished by peaceable means, namely, at the Ballot Box.

The New York Evening Post of October 24 editorially condemned Turner's arrest, saying. "The first attempt to enforce the anti-anarchistic act, passed after the assassination of President Mexical More after the assassination of President Mexical More and the following it, or else was aynonymous with the clause in the words of the law, advocated the words of the law, advocated the words of the law, advocated the or violence of all or any organized government. When he preaches the gospel of anarchy are revolution accomplished by peaceable may have written or talked elsewhere and have written or talked elsewhere legal; it certainly is repugnant to American ideals."

The New York Evening Post of October 24 editorially condemned Turner's arrest, saying. "The first attempt to enforce the anti-anarchistic act, passed after the assassination of Prese down from the following it, or else was aynonymous with the clause in the words of the law, advocated the original or any organized government. When he preaches the gospel of anarchy from his speech of October 23:

"All over Europe they are preparing for a general strike, which will spread over the entire industrial world. Everywhere the employers are organizing, and to me, at any rate, and the first attempt to enforce the anti-anarchistic act, passed after the assassination of Prese dotter that the did not advocate that the dount arrentist."

Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate the dovernment counsel admitted that the dovernment o

THE IMPRISONMENT OF JOHN
TURNER — FREE SPEECH
AND THE NEW ALIEN
LAW.
The attention of all persons who believe in free speech and freedom of belief is asked to the principles involved in the case of John Turner.
The facts, and the law under which was arrested and is still confined ding appeal, together with the confocional questions 'involved, are as ganiza Turner, an English labor or dressingd social reformer, while add October speeting in New York City, officers upowas arrested by Federal retary of Cowarrant issued by Sectaken immedianerce Cortelyou and next morning he as taken before a Board of Inquiry as taken before a Board of Inquiry as taken before a Board of Inquiry at the true was an "anarchist" and had been here ignored the true of the United States. The charge before the board was that Turner was an "anarchist," and therefore excluded under Section 2.

The charge before the board was that Turner was an "anarchist," and therefore excluded under Section 2.

"polygamists, anarchists, or persons"

"All over Europe they are preparing for a general strike, which will spread over the entire industrial world. Everywhere the employers are organizing, and to me, at any rate, as an anarchist, as one who believes that the people must emancipate themselves, I look forward to this struggle as an opportunity for the workers to assert the power that is really

theirs. The trade unions have been growing and have now reached big proportions. The reached big proportions. The inevitable outcome is a struggle between the two, and the general strike offers to advanced people an opportunity to demonstrate their power, and to us, who belong to the advanced movement, an opportunity to help the workers to gain in audacity and courage, and thus determine as quickly as possible their emancipation."

Upon this extract the government lawyer commented as follows: "From these remarks it is apparent that this alien regards a 'general strike' as a means to an end, to-wit: strike' as a means to an end, to-wit:
the overthrow of all government.
Even smail strikes are usually accompanied by violence, and a general
strike woud certainly involve great
social disorder and confusion. If anarchy ever comes about, even for a
short time, it will no doubt be through
the disorder and violence of a general strike. A general strike, therefore, cannot be regarded as a peaceful
means of establishing anarchy."

This comment is given here to show

means of establishing anarchy."

This comment is given here to show the attitude of the officials toward labor agitation, but it is not material to the case from a legal standpoint, the extract from Turner's speech was only introduced as a secondary argument in case the court declared so much of section 38 as related to "persons who disbelieve" to be unconstitutional. But the court upheld the entire law.

the court upheld the entire law.

Judge Lacombe in deciding against
Turner held that as the acts excluding allens for insanity or contagious diseases or other physical causes had been declared constitutional, "it is not perceived why the principles laid down in a long line of decisions do not apply equally to a person who ? dif-ferentiated by the possession or ad-vocacy of specific beliefs as to the conduct and regulation of society."

As to the contention that the law violated the first amendment—to the constitution, Judge Lacombe held that the "exclusion of an alien who is an anarchist" is not a prohibition of the free exercise of religion, and "as to abridgement of the freedom of speech, that clause deals with persons in the

abridgement of the freedom of speech, that clause deals with persons in the United States and has no bearing upon the question of what person shall be allowed to enter therein."

From this decision an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court. It was necessary that this appeal should act as a stay of deportation, for if Turner had gone back to England the matter could not have been because. matter could not have been brought before the court. Ball was refused, so that to test the constitutionality of the law he has to stay in prison on the law he has to stay in prison on Ellis Island, not being allowed to see friends or his counsel except in the presence of officials who make notes of the conversation. He is kept in a little cell, except when allowed daily exercise in the company of guards, and unless his friends continue to sup-ply him with money to nurchese food ply him with money to purchase food, he will be on a diet of bread and coffee and soup, and not much of these

If this law is sustained, an order of arrest can be issued by the Secretary of Commerce against any allen who has not been here for three years. The bas not been here for three years. The person arrested can be immediately taken from any part of the country to Ellis Island; be there examined secretly, without witnesses or counsel, by three men whose positions depend upon the favor of the Secretary issuing the warrant, and if two of them report to this cabinet officer that they believe the arrested man "disbelieves in all oversities over ment" the Sicbelieve the arrested man "disbelieves in all organized government," the Secretary can send him back to the country of his birth without allowing him to see his family or to settle his business affairs. From this decision there is no appeal to any court or jury. The practical result will be to put every allen who may take part in political or trade union agitation against the policy of the administration at the mercy of the Secretary of Commerce for three years after his arrival. And

mercy of the Secretary of Commerce for three years after his arrival. And it will open a wide door to blackmail by Federal officials.

As the Chicago Public comments;
"When the President can arbitrarily arrest and deport any alien of not more than three years residence... how long before he will be able ar-hitrarily to arrest citizens and deport

who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government. Counsel for Turner sported that the word "anarchist" use been president and is now general government. Counsel for Turner contended that the word "anarchist" use that if it was held by the count to be defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that it de did not advocate violence word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate violence, the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate violence, the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate violence, the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate violence, the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate violence, the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, Turner should be allowed to prove that the did not advocate violence, the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following it, or else was synanymous with the clause in section 38 excluding the "person who diabelleves in all organized government."

The only utterance of Turner quoted in the government argument was the stract from his speech of the speech of the speech of the stract from his speech of the speech o

them.

Unless protest is made against this new Alien Law, it is extremely likely to be followed by a Sedition Act for the benefit of such native citizens as may be in disagreement with the administration. Tyranny always begins with the most unpopular man or class and extends by degrees; it should be resisted at the beginning. To defend Turner is not at all to defend what he may do in the future or what he believes now, but to stand for the right of every one to free expressions of ideas concerning a proper organization of society.

MASS MEETING AT SAN FRANCISCO

Local San Francisco will hold a Mass Meeting in one of the Big Theaters Sunday, Jan. 31, to be addressed by Hermon F. Titus, Editor

editor of this paper, in the vicinity of San Francisco during the first two weeks of February. As the official representative of Local San Francisco, the editor has long felt the need of a closer acquaintance with the membership in that city, and he embraces the opportunity thus offered to speak to the comrades of other Locals in Central

Fuller details next week.

The sole question at issue is: Shall the Federal government be a judge of beliefs and disbellefs? Because of the gravity of this question the Free Speech League has taken charge of Turner's case in order that the constitutionality of the law may be properly tested. Funds are needed for this purpose, and in order that Turner shall not want for food nor his family suffer during his incarceration. If he is willing to submit to several months' imprisonment in order that Americans may test the law, he should not be put to any suffering that can be avoided. Nor should the case be allowed to drop from public notice, Subscriptions to the Turner fund should be sent to Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., Treasurer, 120 Lexington Avenue, New York.

FREE SPEECH LEAGUE,

FREE SPEECH LEAGUE, 175 Broadway, N. Y.

December 1, 1903. E. W. Chamberlain, A. C. Pleydell, Pres. Sec

111 W. 42nd St., 175 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y.



SEATTLE NOTES Seibert speaks Sunday night,

Jan. 17. at Carpenters' Hall, 4th near Pike. M. J. Kennedy speaks at Labor Hall.

2d near Pike, Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m. Subject: "Misconceptions of Socialism." Street meting at 2:30 p. m. The following resolutions were passed by the city central committee at its last session. This sort of thing is essential to any organization. It must present a united front to the enemy. Our propaganda meetings should be conducted for non Socialists and

not a Socialist debating society. Whereas, There is a disposition on the part of some members of Local Seattle to disregard the official declarations of the party in their public utterances in propaganda meetings, and

Whereas, There has been a direct attack on the official declaration of the party with respect to trade unions therefore se it

Resolved. That it is the sense of this committee that members of the local must support the platform and resolutions of the Socialist party of the United States in all their utterances in propaganda meetings, and

Resolved, That it is the duty of any pranch after the procedure provided for in our by-laws to expel any mem ber for violating the above resolution

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