Join The Union 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

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# Special From Colorado by which his slaves and other slaves are driven to toil. The slaves almost broke their necks to vote for Earles

(Not much news of the strike of several thousand coal miners in Southern Colorado has reached the outside world. Mrs. Bertha Howell Mailly, wife of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, went to that district from in our last week's issue betrays the per Company has discovered a new Omaha last week to be with Mother Jones, who was dangerously ill in Trinifact that existing conditions have left principle in arithmetic and they are dad, but who is now happily recovering. While in the strike district, Mrs. traces of their presence in the flag. using their power of private owner-Mailly will write a special series of articles for the Socialist press, the following being the first:)

The miners' strike of Southern Colorado has for its relief center, Trinidad, will think you see it and then you a t wn set in a ring of coal mines at Starkville, at Ingelville, Sopris, Terceo, Segundu, Primero and other places. Here is the headquarters for the officials traces of a skull and crossbones are a 10 per cent reduction. According to of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which is the chief master and owner of this there. mining region.

The main "tent town" is in Trinidad, and at the headquarters is a commissary department, which is fast being systematized. Here are heaped quantitles of provisions, bags of potatoes, of sugar, of carrots, boxes of macaroni, or the sayings of our masters or their fast coming to a realizing sense of this of canned goods, of tea and coffee, and great sides of beef. They are fast emissaries, but we must realize that fact. getting into shape to stand a six months' strike. Each striker, on presenting when the masters utter an obvious his union card, is given an order for an amount of provisions proportioned to falsehood, many of the slaves yet be his family, the maximum being \$4 for a family of six. Further relief is given lieve the utterance true. How often do by two meals a day served the men in a soup kitchen. Here you must study we see in print and hear uttered the the faces if you want to see the results of centuries of slavery.

The strike began on Nov. 9th, and not only the mines closed, but the coke "all who will work now have a job." ovens, smelters and blacksmith shops, whose workers were not called out. One man travelled 150 miles to be sure that his nephew, who works in the tracts from three letters written by blacksmith shop at Starkville, came out. The start and conduct of the strike one slave to another slave in this city have so far been splendid, and no name receives such high honor as that of and they are a complete refutation of Mother Jones, whose untiring work in the cause has exhausted her vitality the statement that "all who will worl and who now lies ill in a hospital here, having narrowly escaped the fatal now have work." pneumonia. She is now recovering, and her one thought is to be "in the fight

She has done what it is universally conceded no man could have done, by organizing the southern district of Colorado, and added thereby thousands to work, but the mill only ran two to the army of men and women who lovingly call her "Mother." These days days. I do not know what to do next men in Trinidad are asking on every side, "How is Mother Jones?" or from the unless I jump into the bay. That's poor Italian, "Mr. Modder Jones, she well?"

At every turn one hears stories that show the unfaltering loyalty of both are about as many idle men here look men and women to their class in the present struggle. One story is worth

A Catholic priest, who was accustomed to hold mass in Segundu and Primero, camps owned by the C. F. & I. Co., and surrounded by armed deputies, another slave market. had received strong assistance from the C. F. & I. Co. in building a beautiful

This priest was said to be urging Italians to go to work. He would write recommendations for the men to the Company. The strikers found it out and sent two men to get their recommendations. These men brought them direct to the Union. It was further ascertained that at confessional he would refuse absolution to the men unless they would promise to go to work for the Company. One day he took two suca poor intimidated Italians in his carriage across the "dead line" of the camp at Primero. The woman in Segundu who boarded these two men- was informed of it and told to watch for the Father. Finally she saw him enter a Mexican's house opposite. She left to get something to do here. Some her house and with a light whistle and a snap of her finger she summoned times I get work for a day or two and two or three of her country women. "The blackbird's in there," she said, then I am idle for a week. Say-what They waited until he appeared. She strode up to him, a fall, handsome, is the matter with this old world?" muscular woman of forty, and seizing his neckcloth, wrenched it from his

neck and cried: "You are unworthy to wear this." Then, quite unaided, she treated the priest's face anything but gently. It is said she left him with two black eyes, minus three teeth and with a sadly scratched cheek.

He made his way to the train and it is said was sent to Mexico for an

The conditions obtaining here are summed up in the words of one miner: "Yes, it was slavery back east, but nothing like this. It's the script and the unfair weighing, the terrible hours, the pluck-me stores, and worst of all, ed: our honor. The men who can pay the superintendent \$10 or \$15 can get a "I may want to go out to your coungood job. The man, especially the Italian, who has a handsome wife, can get try about next July. I look for trouble a good job, too.

# SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

nine days work in three months. I nearly always slides down." L told him there could be no trouble about getting work, "everybody who not own any of the machinery of pro- store. auction and could not give any one

eople." I agreed with him and then attended to all her wants, he shook my hand and wanted me to smoke-a cigar.

ber company has cut the wages of its but for her there was no work. slaves. This company boasts of its It was bitter cold, strong blasts of ing from his customers. I stole from by which his slaves and other slaves and now he will break their backs.

A careful examination of the flag ine it for yourself. Sometimes you ger." will think that you don't see it, but from \$2.00 to \$1.50 and they call this

should be influenced by the opinions ing in a fast age, and the slaves are false and misleading statement that

The following statements are ex

"I could not get anything to do down there (In Olympia). I heard of this place and came down here and started about the only thing left to do. There ing for work as in Seattle. "

This extract is taken from a second letter, written after he had gone to

"Well, I am not doing anything now. I did have a pretty good place to mill has closed down, but I am not go ing to give up; I'll keep trying." In a third letter this slave who is

opposed to Socialism, writes: "I guess it would have been better for me to have stayed in Seattle, but was doing nothing there and hoped to

If people are free and equal in this country why is it that the slaves who afraid to sign their own report?

She following letter comes from Ala bama and is a truthful portrayal of conditions down there, and yet the writer does not want his name append-

ere between capital and labor about BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY. that time. Wages are lower here than

of the table from me, says he has a and may fall still lower. We are work- political economy taught by some wife and four children. He has had ing on a sliding scale here, and it of our so-called Socialist papers. It

will work has work." He fired up and of a fashionable dry goods emporium. these bills. We must get the slaves called me all sorts of liars; he shook The liveried footman opened the door to see that they are robbed in the fachis fist in my face and dared me to of the coach and a richly dressed tory, mill, mine and on the railroads, give him work. I told him that I did woman stepped out and entered the etc. Why should the slaves want to

employment. He said that if I did served she concealed an elegant point not own any of the means of produc- lace fichu, but she had been detected tion and distribution I was as much by one of the slaves who are hired to conscious of his absolute dependence of a slave as he was. I admitted as watch all customers. As this wealthy upon the owning class made the folmuch and then he wanted to know lady was leaving the store she was what I meant by telling him that requested to return the concealed everybody who would work had a job. fichu, which she did, and her act of ton town: "I was working in a gro-Well, said he, "I think it an in- taking it was called kleptomania. She famous slander upon the working rode home in her coach and servants (master); he was advertising to sell

girl in another part of the city, a pounds, and we followed instructions. stranger, was tramping in search of The Puget Sound Shingle and Lum- work. She begged, implored work, which false weights could be used. I

ownership of large tracts of timber wind swept the streets and made her him. He could not help stealing; I land and large and effective machinery. shiver. She was not only cold, but could not live without stealing. I Its profits are enormous. The lead-hungry. She was alone and without know this is done very generally. You ing spirit in this company is one money and a stranger. Night was Earles, State Senator, the slaves' closing down upon the pulsing city. friend. Last Christmas he presented Though cold, the warm clothing tempt his slaves with turkey. Now wages ed her not, but the pangs of hunger are cut to pay for this turkey and in- prompted her to seize a loaf of bread. cidentally to add to profits. Earles as For this act she was arrested, tried, a state senator helps to make the laws found guilty and sentenced to a term in jail. She had no coach, no servants. We are free and equal in America," at least there are fools in America who continue to repeat this lie.

The Puget Sound Shingle and Lum-It is a wonderful revelation. Exam- ship to teach their slaves how to "fig-

They cut wages from \$2.25 to \$1.75, ancient principles of arithmetic this cut was slightly more than 10 per It is passing strange that any slave cent., but masters and slaves are liv-

> MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT. PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 15 .-

William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and his party arrived here on a special train. They came from Aiken for a touch of warm air here and are occupying the handsomest suite of rooms at the Hotel Royal Poinciana, in the new wing overlooking Worth. They consist of a drawing room, dining room and seven bedrooms. With Mr. Vanderbilt are Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William H. Travers and Mr. William S. Hoyt. For their arrival their rooms were decorated with palms, ferns and orchids.-Press dispatch.

The Vanderbilts are masters; they do no useful thing whatever, but in the winter they go south; in the summer they migrate to the north.

cheerful, richly furnished apartments. They are lavishly supplied with the products of human toll, but produce nothing, perform no service. They are parasites, noxious, disgusting, vile.

The slaves whose life is expended slaves cannot use, live in poverty, in misery, in degredation.

I don't blame the Vanderbilts; I do not blame the slaves. The Vanderbilts and the class that they represen will continue to exploit the slaves until the slaves become class conscious. The slaves will then join a political party of their own, thus making it necessary for the Vanderbilts and their

The government and the states have given millions out of the public treasuries for the purpose of "entertaining" visitors. Wonder how the poor people like to pay bills for entertaining the swell people, while they are too poor to even visit the Bellshazzaar's feast?

The foregoing is a sample of the seems utterly impossible for some of our "hurrah" editors to comprehend A glittering coach stopped in front the fact that the slaves pay none of visit the feast, if they cannot take When she believed herself unob-their places at the table as equals.

One of the slaves who is yet unlowing report of his experience in one of the grocery stores in a Washingcery store for a very devout man 18 pounds of sugar for one dollar. At the time this occurred a young We had instructions to put up 171/2 It was the same with all articles in got poor pay. The owner was stealcan't help it."

> At Carpenters' Hall, Seattle, last Sunday night a D. D. LL. D. gave the audience a most beautiful illustration of his ideas of justice and right of which he prates so loudly. He made the statement that the whole amount amounted in 1900 to \$18,000,000,000. last Tuesday. Divide this sum by 80,000,000 and you have the quotient of \$225.00, which, dred Japanese working men listening said the D. D. LL. D., is the sum to o an address by Sen J. Katayama, ediyear has received all he is entitled to and with this sum he can buy back Japan.

all the wealth he has created. One of the fiercest objections to Sojust as much as to the toiler, but why should any slave be influenced in his prostitutes as is this D. D. LL. D.?

whole amount of wealth, say \$18,000,-000,000, by the number of useful workers, say 25,000,000, which would give war. to each worker the sum of \$720.00 and the idler would get nothing. This is a very different proposition and it is nation in the ranks of the idlers so soon as we shall have gained political power. But these D.D.'s may not find it so bad after all.

postage stamp. The masters in Mis-Strike." ouri who have stolen millions of dol-Wherever they go they occupy light, lars get different treatment. Such men do not go to the penitentiary. The penitentiaries are built for the slaves. It has always been so—the masters ey can do all things. Money is right can do no harm. If you like this sys- as well as might. The power of money By voting, of course. Do you say we, tem vote for it; if you do not like it has enslaved workers. study up and if you believe after such in the creation of wealth which such study and investigation that collective ownership will be in the line of progess vote the Socialist ticket and in this way put the slaves in control of the result of labor. As all the ortholing men, and when they, too, become the affairs of this country.

The Republican and the Democratic sections of the capitalist class are preparing for their sham battle. As of Without labor there is no wealth eco yore, they will fool some of the work- nomically speaking. ers once more, but they can no longer class to join the industrial army and fool all of the slaves. They will give us a good show and perhaps it is worth and well off; but really he is not. Why all it costs, especially as the capitalists is it so? That is the question I wan who pull the strings pay all the bills. to ask you tonight. Those who pro

State Committeeman Talbott,



S. J. KATAYAMA,

Editor "The Socialist," Tokyo, Japan, with his two children.

A JAPANESE SOCIALIST.

One of the most interesting and of wealth created in the United States thrilling events occurred in Seattle

It was an audience of Three Hunwhich every one is entitled in this tor of "The Socialist," of Tokio. Comcountry. Every man who has re- rade Katayama is a graduate of sevceived as much as \$225.00 in the last eral American institutions and is organizer for the New Labor Unions in

Japan has leaped in a day from feudalism to capitalism and will probcialism is the alleged purpose of So able have the least time in which to cialists to "divide up," but this D. D. bear the curse of civilization. Un-LL. D. goes away beyond the wildest corrupted by the vices and meannesses dreams of the most crazy Socialist. begotten by Civilized Capitalism, the He coolly proposes to give to the idlers "little brown men" may become leaders in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The International Character of the judgment by such mental and moral Socialist movement was never better Seattle a shoe store has a large stock prostitutes as is this D. D. LL. D.?

exhibited. The quick intelligence of of shoes, say ten thousand, each pair this packed audience of Asiatics reof them worth \$3. Then the storeposed by D. D. LL. D., an emissary sponded with applause to the senti-keeper is worth thirty thousand dolof capitalism, we would divide the ment that Japanese workingmen and lars. Now a new machine is invented Russian working men have common

proposition that will create conster- May, and meanwhile will tour this all the past labor is worth. country.

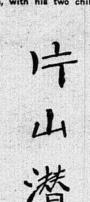
plete this speech in Japan, as the I say that we can do this by adopt-A man in Iowa, a slave, has just watchful Police always called him ing Socialism. Think, just for a minpenitentiary for stealing a two cent "Social Revolution" or "General

Katavama Said.

Money is everything now-a-days. Mon- by Morgans, Hills, and devils?

But what is this money? Simply piece of paper or a bit of metal pressed strike, strike and general strike! Do with an image of Emperor or Presi- you say there are polices, gendarmes dent? No, it represents past labor or and military? But they ,too, are workdox economists like Adam Smith and Socialists, they will never turn their Mill said that labor produces all the guns against their fellow working wealth. Every dollar represents then men! Then will be the Social Revosome labor or a result of past labor. lution."

Now, if labor is the only wealth producer, then the laborer should be richduce wealth are poor and miserable



ers, and all these results of past is bor will be useful only as workers apply on them their living labor force. Let me illustrate this to you: In whereby a pair of the same shoes can interests and no occasion to go to be produced much cheaper and can

Morgans and Rockefellers will be The following were some of his worth a very little when all the Amerpoints made at the Seattle meeting. cans realize this economic truth. Do He says he was never able to com- you say how can we accomplish this? served a fifteen year sentence in the down when he reached the words ute! If all the workers in the United States become Socialists and vote for Socialist candidates-president and all the representatives, and make a single "Money Power and Laborers." It law that will guarantee a living for is an age of the Almighty Dollar! all classes, will they still be enslaved

How to accomplish, do you yet say? the Japanese workers, have no vote in Japan? Get it, then! 'How?

If you do not know the meanwhile those who do not are well of ing of this cross and these fig-State Committeeman Taibott, of Minneapolis, writes: "I consider The Socialist' a top notcher for Propaganua." 'Special No. 1' is the very best we have yet issued. Eight pages of cartoons for window and poster use. I Cent a Copy.

State Committeeman Taibott, of Minneapolis, writes: "I consider The Socialist. True ures, be sure to see the Feb. 7 issue of The Socialist. You make these we have yet issued. Eight pages of cartoons for window and poster use. I cent a Copy.

# It Is a Real Fight

MILLS OF TEXAS DISSENTS.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 23, 1903.

Seattle Socialist.

Dear Comrade Editor: The "clear" element in the Socialist Party are watching with considerable interest the tactical shifting of the party press in its attitude towards that economic monstrosity—the American Federation of Labor. History is repeating itself. abor. History is repeating itself. Socialist Party is learning the lesson that is history to the Socialist Labor Party—that the pure and sim-ple trades union is a phase of capital-ism, and as such should be recognized as an organism antagonistic to the

tion of the American Federation of Labor show conclusively how utterly futile is the hope of any possible community of purpose between the Socialism ple trades union plan. The antagonism of that organization to Socialism was of that organization to Socialism was person shown in the action it took in Personally we do not think it of the

American Federation, its Gompers, its Mitchell, et al., are hand in glove with Hanna and his "civic" machine of lawhose study it is to lead their working class dupes into the ambuscades so carefully and skillfully prepared for Labor's undoing. No wonder the "narrow" S. L. P. have held the Socialist Party up to scorn and ridicule.

That the American Federation of

whose madness there may be method, that of self-interest, to pretend to attempt to make such an aggregation as the American Federation of Labor commit itself to the Socialist program in national convention!

Socialism can be realized only when the working class have been educated to understand what Socialism means, not before. The Co-operative Common-wealth, the Socialist Republic, will never be reached by taking into the recalcitrant and ignorant mob and making it an integral part of the move-Unfortunately for the move ment, already too many individuals of that sort are in it helping to shape its destiny. Socialism is represented by the one political party that has no use for a vote unless that vote is a conscious vote. A man is not a So-cialist simply because he says he is cialist simply because he says he is one and votes the Socialist party ticket. His vote counts for Socialism only when he understands the Socialst program and is intelligently pre-ared to act his part in it. I submit that the American Feder-

ation of Labor stands today as one of Capitalism's strongest bulwarks against Socialism. It is Capital's buf-fer. That organization of misguided workers disintegrated, our educational work would be far easier of accom-

I maintain that a real Socialist can not consistently take an official part in the pure and simple trades union. the makes himself a party to the purposes of an organization at war with the Socialist program. Economic conditions may make it necessary for him and refuse to touch the soil with our to be a member of the trade union, that he may hold his job, but when he assumes official functions in a national accomplication declaredly at war with we believe to be sane and practical.

to "The Seattle Socialist" because it has proved in the past its fearlessness in maintaining the tenets of scientific Socialism in the face of the protest of the majority of the party press in the past.

Fraternally,

WOR. H. MILLS.

COMMENT. In this case we must prove our loyalty to "the tenets of Scientific Socialism" by agreeing with "the ma-

jority of the party press." Comrade Mills left the S. P., sojourned with the S. L. P. for a year or two and now is back again in the S. P. He is still a member of the S. L. P.

So far as his attitude toward the Trades Union question is concerned. The Socialist Party position is per-

All these points are agreed to by the S. L. P. But it parts company with the S. P. by declaring that the Trades the S. P. by declaring that the Trades
Unions, these great Unions which
cover the country from one end to
the other, including at least two miltion wage workers, comprising a body
of workers that compels the admiration and hatred of the capitalists from
Parry to Peabody; these so-called
"pure and simple" unions are declared
"pure and simple" unions are declared

ty Comrade Mills and his purblind S. L. P. associates, to be capitalist or ganizations, not labor organizations at ail. Mills' chief reason for such an inverted view of the facts seems to be that the A. F. of L. rejected a Socialist resolution and that it is officialist resolution. That is an astonishing record, not the following the follow as an organism antagonistic to the real prolectarian movement, and must be fought just the same as any other organic part of the capitalist system. For years the Socialist Party has indulged the illusion that the thing to do was to adopt a conciliatory policy with a view to making the A. F. of L. an integral part of the Socialist movement. The Socialist movement. The Socialist movement. The Socialist movement. The Socialist movement in the socialist movement. The Socialist Party is beginning to learn its mistake. The proceedings of the last National Convention of the American Federation of the American Federation of the rank and file? And how long before that so many of the A positive and determined stand was a kneen against accepting any reduction in wages, the scale adopted being preactically the same as the one now prevailing. It was voted to extend all possible assistance and sympathy to our striking brothers in Bellingham, the action recently taken by the Bellingham local union being fully endorsed.

C. R. Picken of Everett was elected president; Chas, Nelson of Port Angetham and the official weight of President Gompers and leaders, on a clear cut Socialist proposition, against the enormous personal in wages, the scale adopted being did the party any good to bring personal controversies prevailing. It was voted to extend all controversies possible assistance and sympathy to be for an endorsement of the Socialist Party. If 10 per cent of these "fakir" leaders are on our side, how about the rank and file? And how long before worn leaders, whose frantic attacks on Socialism already betray their

of that organization to Socialism was again shown in the action it took in sending its representative speakers into socialist strongholds in the last state election in Massachusetts to work in political harmony with the capitalist politicans to defeat the Socialist candidates.

The very fact that the leaders of the American Federation, its Gompers, its company was a social services. The very fact that the seaders of the capitalist politicals of the very fact that the leaders of the capitalist politicals of the very fact that the seaders of the capitalist politicals of the very fact that the leaders of the capitalist politicals of the very fact that the leaders of the capitalist politicals of the very fact that the leaders of the very fact that the very fact tha ing them one by one. It is doing just that, and nowhere faster than among grinders, is prima facie evidence of treachery to the working class. They they have proved themselves indeed to be Capital's lieutenants in Labor's ranks, national resolution that "it is the duty or every Socialist to join the Union of his craft and assist in building up and unifying the Trade Union Movement."

We regard those comrades who are forever attacking the Trades Unions Labor is dominated from top to bottom by capitalist class grafters masquerading as "labor leaders" has long patent to thoughtful students of with the remnant of the orthodox S. as "The Pure and Simplers" as imindustrial conditions. In the face of L. P., that their little squad of a Cocial-the facts how freakish the actions of those misguided individuals, but in the only true industrial working class the only true industrial working class organization in America. It reminds us of an occasional "Socialist" we meet who struts across his little stage and asserts he is the only Socialist, truely and really, on the planet.

The truth is, and it must be appar ent to any scientific observer, that the Labor Unions, both in the A. F. of L. and in the A. L. U., are engaged Socialist movement an antagonistic, in a tremendous war against the capi talist class. Right in the heart of our social system, this Trade Union war for better conditions rages like a conflagration. There is no social fact more towering and ominous. It occupies more news columns in the dailies than all other phenomena of the world put together. No one but a monomaniac, possessed by a theory, can fail to see the reality of this Fact of Facts.

This Labor Union fight has a living grip on material interests. It is real and practical, meaning dollars and cents and food and clothing. We Socialists are sometimes too vague and theoretical, Utopian in our science.

We decry and abuse the Labor Unons because they do not at once grasp ical field. the significance of the general laws that control production. On the other

we believe to be sane and practical. organization declaredly at war with we believe to be sane and practical. the proletarian movement for human The official declaration of the A. L. U. emancipation he becomes a traitor to in favor of Socialism does not deliver one or the other of the organizations.

If the Socialist Party is consistent it will take steps to incorporate a rank and file into Socialists.

Keep the industrial and the politiciaise in its by-laws deciaring any person holding any office in a pure and simple trades union ineligible for membership in the Party.

I respectfully submit the foregoing to "The Seattle Socialist" because it

The U. B. R. E., which spells "United Brotherhood of Railroad Employ-ees," is an organization formed on industrial lines, rather than Trade or of Iowa; Berger, of Wisconsin; Rey-Craft lines. It aims to include all railway workers. It has been steadily growing for the past few years.

The older unions, formed on Trade lines, are not pleased with this new Industrial Union, which, by the way, it full of Socialists. The result is seen

Industrial Union, which, by the way, is full of Socialists. The result is seen in the B. R. T.'s official "Journal," which makes injurious statements concerning the new union. It intimates, for instance, that the new organization has ceased to exist, that its offices are closed, and its organ defunct, all of which statements are pronounced unqualifiedly false by A. H. Spencer, editor of "The Railway Employees' Journal."

Industrial Unionism is certainly the foundation of the New Unionism. To

fectly clear on this question. It recognizes an industrial fight and a political fight of labor against capital. It recognizes organization as esseveral "Brotherhoods," engineers, political fight of labor against captal. It recognizes organization as essential on both the industrial and the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field is a constant of the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the political field. It recognizes that the political field is a constant of the politica

of organization,
The B. R. T. represents a dying
form, no longer suited to the economic battle with the new and great combinations of capital. The U. B. R. E. certainly possesses the new form which must supersede mere subdivisions of the Labor Army.

Report of National Convention—Cla Conscious Resolution Adopted.

Hoquiam, Wash., Jan. 9, 1904.

much more serious than to one who has not gone through that stormy pe-riod.

The part I have taken in these quarrels has been a neutral one. Have read some of the letters you have give en out between yourself and Mills and also Crichtiow, and did not think it

inguam local union description of Everett was elected month I had a very some description of C. R. Picken of Everett was elected month I had a very some president; Chas, Nelson of Port Angeles, second vice-president and T. C. les, second vice-president and T. C. ways in the past been on the right side ways in the past been on the right side of Sedro-Woolley third vice-press of a question that was before the National Committee.

Labor to be held in San Francisco.
But perhaps the most important
measurs adopted at the entire convention was the stand taken for the discussion of of economic and politi-cal questions in our local meetings. The resolution given below shows very clearly that the educational work be ing done by the Peabody's and Parry's the militia and the riot guns. Shingle weavers are coming to see that the interests of all workers are the same. that free and open discussion is the most effective way to teach that the economic struggle between the "wealth makers and the wealth takers" must in its last analysis be fought out and settled in the political field. The resolution herewith presented was resolution herewith presented was carefully and thoughfully debated, no ring methods to secure its passage were resorted to. On the contrary, the vote was taken by roll call, nearly every member being present. It passed because a majority of the del-egates present realized that there is an irrepressible class struggle going on in society and it can only be abol-ished by the class conscious effort of the working class at the ballot box.

Another resolution was also passe forbidding the discussion of purel partisan question in our regular mee ings. On the whole the convention compares in point of intelligence and interest very favorably with any the writer hereof ever attended. Much can be looked for from the shingle

> Respectfully, J. G BROWN.

Resolutions. The conflicting interests which exis

the connicing interests which exist between the employing or capitalist class and the employes or wage working class and the courts, police and state militia being used in the almost exclusive interest of the employing class, making it more difficult for the trade unions to get justice on the industrial field, and whereas It has become apparent

dustrial field, and whereas, It has become apparent that the logical remedy for this evil is to elect to public office those whose class interests are with the wage working class; therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the International 3hingle Weavers Union in convention assembled, that, recognizing this classes through it.

nizing this class struggle, it is the duty of each local union offliated to discuss economic and political ques tions in their organizations to the end that they may intelligently use the vot-ing franchise toward the furtherance of their class interests on the polit-

W. E. Clark: Nominated by Reynolds, of Indiana. Theodore Debs, nominated by Turner, of Missouri

William Mailly: Nominated by Fox. of Montana; Healey, of Florida; Work, nolds, of Indiana; Lowry, of Arkansas; Goebel, of New Jersey; Hillquit, of New York; Christensen, of Nebraske; White, of Connecticut; Kerrigan, of Texas; Barnes, of Pennsylvania;

Claffin of New Mexico. James Oneal: Nominated by Berlyn, of Illinois.

A. M. Simons: Nominated by Work,

Frederick G. Strickland: Nominated by Caldwell, of Ohio. W. E. Clark, Theodore Debs, James

Oneal A. M. Simons and Frederick C. Strickland declined. William Mailly accepts and remains

the only nominee The election of National Secretary closes on Jan. 31st inclusive. Members of the National Committee are requested to cast their votes before

that date. Fraternally submitted, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Caldwell to National Secretary.

Louisiana, Mo., Jan. 2, 1904.

Dear Comrade: Yours of December 30 received and contents noted.

Not only have you most thoroughly misunderstood me, but you have misconstrued my motives.

For the past year not only myself but many others of the comrades have been worried about the appearance of personal controversies inside the party and to one who has seen the troubles of the S. L. P. It probably looks very much more serious than to one who With the one exception of your shortness of temper and sometimes the habit of "seeing things" that don't exist I have been yery much pleased with your work in the past year and believe that the experience you have gained in the past year will be of use to the party this year. If I have a kick coming I shall write you personally and will not publish the correspondence either what is more I respondence either, what is more I will do it in the spirit of comradeship and will not publicly accuse you of anything till I have first heard your

explanation as I milt have made a mistake and a little talk usually re-moves a lot of the misunderstandings. I have not probably said half as-much as I should to make myself clear but we will have correspondence in the future and we will get better ac-quainted. Hoping to hear from you soon and wishing you a happy new

St., Dayton, Ohio:

Beebe of Sedro-Woolley third vice-president. J. G. Brown of Hoquiam was elected delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in San Francisco.

But nerhans the most important puts the party's interest before his property of the present own interests.

Caldwell to National Secretary.

Since stopping in Kansas City a short time my opinion of Mills changed, and I could see that here was another side to the story. I also con-cluded that Mills was out of place in the national councils of the party, and that the party would not profit by his presence there, as it would lead to ontinued trouble

You had thought that I went over to Kansas and electioneered against him, but I did something altogether different. I went to him personally and advised him to withdraw his name. I also—went to one of his friends who does not live in Kansas and asked him to try and persuade Mills to withdraw his name, but never spoke to one Kansas man against him. My object in wanting to see you was to clear up a lot of misunderstanding. I wanted to get you to use your personal influence to stop this washing of dirty linen before the public. You had thought that I went over

Since my eyes had been opened on oming to Kansas City to some things n regard to Mills that I did not know in regard to Mills that I did not know before, I also say that many comrades over the country had been drawn into fights among themselves that were not only useless but absolutely harmful, so I wanted to do what I could to stop further bickering, and thought a personal talk with you would bring a better understanding and save a whole lot of lost time. I had no plot that I wanted to in-I had no plot that I wanted to in-

veigle you into or involve you in any way and had nothing to tell you about Mills that I have not fold him to his face and before several people.

Am still of the opinion that Mills is not a desirable man on the com-

mittee, as his presence causes discord and we need harmony.

You are located in one city and so do not come in contact with the com-rades personally in the different localities and so do not probably ap-preciate the damage that a personal controversy aired in the party press does to the activity of the comrades

over the country. A speaker on the road sees this very clearly.

I had thought that a private talk with you with the knowledge of the facts on both sides that I could per-suade you that it was to the best in-terests of the party to simply drop these controversies like they had nev-

er happened.

Mills has gained rather than lost prestige by the fact that he has been locale in the parcondemned by some locals in the par-ty and it seems to always result the same way. Attack a comrade and the party membership resents it.

When I find a man in the party who I believe is not good for the par-ty he generally hears from me in a hurry, but I do not give him free ad-

Now these are facts:

1—All I have told you in my letters or wanted to tell you I have al-ready charged Mills in public with, so I am not doing anything under-

2—I did not try to oppose Mills for election in Kansas and know that they have a perfect right to elect anyone

they please.

3.—The "pressure brought to bear" on Mills was to him personally and by asking a friend to try to persuade him not to run in the interest of harmony and good comradeship in the narty. 4—My object in seeing you was to

bring about a better understanding a ull explanation of my impres received in various localities on the

With the one exception of

HOWARD, H. CALDWELL. National Sec'y to Caldwell.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4, 1904. Howard H. Caldwell, 526 N. Summit

Comrade-Your telegram of the 2d comrade—Your telegram of the 2d inst., requesting me not to publish anything until I received a letter from you, and your letter of the same date, both from Louisiana, Mo., were received and noted. As the correspondence between us had already been sent to the Quorum, National Committee, State Secretaries and the press, I could not observe your telegraphic recould not observe your telegraphic recould not observe your telegraphic request.

Your last letter differs so thorough ly from your two previous ones, and was so evidently written for publica-tion, that it only confirms me in the belief that the course I took in making our correspondence public was the only one I could take. I had good reason for protecting the national of fice from any attempt to identify it with any faction or any side in any controversy, a policy which I have tried to follow ever since assuming my present official position. I had in mind also that the only charges, open and secret, that have been made against the impartiality and integrity of the national office and myself have whom you now write. Your spondence from Kansas City, Your corre City, there fore, if acquiesced in by me, either have made the national party to intrigue or laid it open to the charge of assisting in such. It is impossible to disassociate my official from my private capacity.

This office has not attempted to advertise Comrade Mills either to his advantage or disadvantage. Whatever has gone out from here about him has has gone out from here about him has been purely official, except a brief per-sonal note of my own on a personal matter conzerning myself. When I first entered the office I saw almost immediately the necessity for keeping the membership fully informed of all matters affecting the party welfare.
There should be nothing concerning
the party with which the party mem
bership should not be fully acquaint
ed. Whenever there is anything taking place in the party which anyone desires the membership not to know then the party membership should know it. There will not be dirty linen to wash when proper sanitary arrange ments are provided to keep linen clean. Publicity in all party affairs is the safety valve that will prevent the party boiler from becoming congested by intrigue and back-stairs politics. Only those who have something to hide need object to nothing being hidden.

Disabuse yourself of the idea you possess it) that any official act of mine during the past year has been the result of "short temper" or my getting on my "high horse," as you elegantly term it, although I can quite understand how you would like to make it appear so. I have too much concern for the party interests to al-low myself to be betrayed by anger MAILLY WILL BE RE-ELECTED
National Headquarters,
Socialist Party.
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16th, 1904.
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.
Comrades: I hereby report that nominations for the election of a National Secretary for the term beginning Feb. ist, 1904, were made as follows, the nominations closing Jan. 16th: ing me.

Now as to going to Arizona, if you still hold the same opinion of me after reading this letter do not submit my name before the National Quorum for appointment, as we could not work in harmony. If you are still of the opinion that my opinions have changed in regard to Mills on account of being offered a position on the national circuit, you do me a great injustice as is known by all who know me.

I have left many jobs in the past on account of my convictions and do not think that the National Committee could afford to pay the wages paid by capitalists bosses that I have left as a matter of principle.

Now I hope you will not publish this correspondence or any other of a similar nature, as it not only makes trouble but it does no good.

Now these are facts:

1—All I have told you in my letter the subservations and for the membership's consideration were directed. I have attempted to keep my efficial character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint such charges and aspersions were directed. I have attempted to keep my official character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint such character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were I to consider the situation from a personal standpoint such character clean of blemish for the party's sake. Were

only that which has been absolutely necessary to tell for the membership's benefit has been told, and in nearly every case, not by my initiation.

There is nothing you could say to me privately about anyone which you could not write me. I have had no difficulty in reaching an understanding with those who cared to reciprocate with me. I will therefore leave you to adjust what you have written about other comrades with those most directly concerned. Fraternally yours, will all MATLLY.

WILLIAM MAILLY. National Secretary.

NOTICE TO S. E. U.

On Sunday, January 31, 1904, at 2 p. m., there will be held at the office of "The Socialist" the regular semi-annual meeting of the Socialist Educational Union for the purpose of elect-ing an editor and five trustees for the ensuing six months, and to transact such other business as may come be-

Secretary S. E. U.

## INTERNATIONAL SHINGLE WEAV- CALDWELL AND MAILLY LETTERS. is one of your failings) and not a good way to bring about an under- standing of one another.

We propose to make "The Socialist" during this year no less a party pa per 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 except 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 working man. It is the best kind of an antidote to the evil influences of the dail

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1903

EIGHTH SESSION

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OMRADES URED OF ANCER! SEND ME NO MONEY, But a statement from the publisher of "The Socialist" that you have deposited with them the sum of

have deposited with them the sum of \$10, to be forwarded to me when the Cancer is removed, or returned to you if it is not, and I will send you, post-paid, my formula, which is painless and has NEVER failed. Edw. E.

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#### News and Correspondence

\*

Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16, 1904.
Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes

Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

Germany.

The Socialists of Walterhausen have won a majority in the common council. There are now six Socialists

which two liberal candidates were successful. The entire elections resulted in a further weakening of the liberals and in gains for the Socialists. Berlin "Vorwaerts" says: "An exact comparison with the election returns of 1897 is not possible in all wards because the new division of wards which was made in 1899 has brought many changes." The Socialists have increased their city councilmen from 28 in 1897 to 33 in 1904. Among the best known are Comrades Paul Singer, Otto Antrick and Arthur Stadthagen.

Herr Lentz, a Liberal, offered himself to voters as "the only candidate of the whole middle class," and Herr Gross, another Libera. described himself, on a red placard that awakened hilarity among our comrades, as "the candidate of all the middle class parties;" but the support they received from Conservative paper "Neueste Nachrichten" (The Latest News), in an article satirizing the Liberals, says:

"In the city council the Socialists now have 33 out of 144 seats, I ft the universal, equal, parliamentary suf-

"In the city council the Socialists now have 33 out of 144 seats. If the universal, equal, parliamentary suffrage, which is so highly praised by the Liberals, were in use also for legislative and municipal elections, if the 'abominable' three-class suffrage system did not protect them here, the Liberals would already save lost all or nearly all their seats in the Prussian Legislature and in Berlin City, driven out by the Socialists."

The first city in Saxony to obtain a Socialist majority in the council is Penig. Four comrades were elected there, in the December municipal elections, giving the Socialist Party a majority. The new councilmen were to take their seats Jan. 1. The old Bourgeois majority used their few last weeks of office to insure regaining their power, in the future, by introducing a plan for three-class suffrage which will probably be approved by the government. The new majority could use their power to substitute a better suffrage system, but it would not receive the approbation of the government.

The Hesse Legislature has at last rejected the Centre Party's protest against Comrade Orb's election. The proceedings were not hasty; it took Russian secret revolutionary Socialist just twelve months to get Comrade military organization in the army,

rejected the Centre Party's protest against Comrade Orb's election. The proceedings were not hasty; it took just twelve months to get Comrade Orb legally seated in the Hesse Législature! If he were a Conservative sword-slasher, his case would have moved along faster.

The laws of Prussia allow women to be members of political clubs only during the electoral campaigns. The Socialist women of Berlin made good use of the right to form a club, which could exist only during the two months preceding elections for the Prussian Legislature. About 400 women joined the club. Six meetings were held and were well attended by women. Three women comrades, Mrs. Zepler, Mrs. Klara Zetkin and Miss Ida Altmann, and three men comrades, Ledebour, Grunwald and Manasse, were the lecturers; they vigorously discussed important questions of the day and opened the eves of many women to to the Board of Trade workers reported. e abominable wron

enrolled in the party have now reached persons a the dignified number of 1,200. We have England. heard of no other city where there the most interesting article in the are so many active women Socialists. London "Labour Leader," of Dec. 19,

\* LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16, 1904.
Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

Germany.

The Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

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The Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

Germany.

The laws of Hamburg give women the right to join political organizations. So many Socialist women are members of the various party clubs of their districts. They have a women organizer who reports that the receipts for the year 1903 were \$273.27, and the expenses \$129.17, of which \$24 were given the campaign fund, \$14.40 were paid Comrade Miss, Baåder for agitations. So many Socialist women are members of the various party clubs of their districts. They have a women organizer who reports that the receipts for the year 1903 were \$273.27, and the expenses \$129.17, of which \$24 were given the campaign fund, \$14.40 were paid Comrade Miss, Baåder for agitations. Complete the right to join political organizations. So many Socialist women are members of the various party clubs of their districts. They have a women organizer who reports that the receipts for the year 1903 were \$273.27, and the expenses \$129.17, of which \$24 were given the campaign fund, \$14.40 were paid Comrade Miss, Baåder for agitations.

won a majority in the common council. There are now six Socialists against four Bourgeois members.

The Catholic and Protestant labor unions united on a "Christian ticket" against the non-sectarian labor unions, in the Court of Trades elections in

in the Court of Trades elections in Speyer. With energetic agitation, the Christian ticket got '1 votes out of 581.—Berlin "Vorwaerts," Dec. 20th.

A Socialist mayor has been elected in Aue, near Durlach. The successful candidate, Comrade August Wenner, a master mason, is the third Socialist mayor in the German grand duchy of Baden.

The Berlin municipal elections ended on Dec. 15 with two second ballots in which two liberal candidates were successful. The entire elections resulted in a further weakening of the liberals.

turers; they vigorously discussed important questions of the day and opened the eyes of many women to the Board of Trade has gone up to the short applicable workers reported to the Board of Trade has gone up to the short applicable workers present. This is the blocket per contraction. which | 6 per cent This is the high they are now compelled by law to centage of unemployed for the past ten years. "Justice," of London, estimates that about a million unemployed persons are now hunting for work in

is Comrade Gavroche's review of Miss Margaret H. Irwin's pamphlet on "The Problem of Home Work." He says: "If I had the power, I would make it compulsory that every minister in wasgow should read this pamphlet to his congregation every Sunday for six

his congregation every Sunday for six months." The pamphlet is based on Miss Irwin's two years' investigation of "sweating" home work, on behalf of the Scottish Council for Women's. Trades. She reveals the misery of women who finish skirts at about 2 cents an hour, and sometimes half a of the Scottish Council for Women's Trades. She reveals the misery of women who finish skirts at about 2 cents an hour, and sometimes half a cent an hour, who make aprops at 8 cents a dozen, earning only 24 cents for three days of steady work, and others who do all the work on boys shirts at 2 cents and 4 cents each.

The London Socialist Sunday School onlon meets every month. Among the

The London Socialist Sunday School chion meets every month. Among the delegates are those sent by the London Councils of Clarion Fellowship, the Social Democratic Federation, and the Independent Labour Party. "Very encouraging" reports of schools were given in the December meeting. A new school will be opened at Fulham in January. "The Clarion," of Dec. 10, publishes the addresses of ten London Socialist Sunday Schools, and appeals for more helpers and teachers. peals for more helpers and teachers.

Italy.

"Avanti," the Socialist daily journal of Rome, is prospering since Prof. En-rico Ferri, M. P., became its chief editor. It now has an average circulation of 55,000 copies—five times as many as in spring. Its staff of editors has been increased, and its financial condition is favorable. The enlarge-ment of the paper will be proposed in the next party convention, which is to be held in Bologna April 8th to

The glass-manufacturers of Belgium are forming a trust. The committee reported that a trust is very neces-sary "in order to oppose the labour organizations' demands for higher wages, and to obtain better prices in foreign markets." The value of the various factories is about six million

In the meanwhile glass-workers are looking toward still harder times. A general decrease of wages has been announced for January. The wages of some of the glass-cutters will be reduced 50 per cent.

Switzerland.

The Socialists of Berne elected six city councilmen, Dec. 17, in the partial elections. The Independent Socialist Party, which has separated from cialist Party, which has separated from the regular Socialist Party on account of personal dissensions, gained one seat from the Conservatives. Comrade Mueller, with 5,776 votes, was re-elect-ed to the magistracy. Comrade Zgrag-gen will have a second ballot with the Independent Socialist candidate; the former had 2,148 votes and the latter 1,292 votes.

Norway.

The large Norwegian Total Abstinence Society "Verdandi," which has 19 lodges, in a well attended national convention, voted to join the Labor Party (Socialist) of Norway on Jan. 1. The convention adopted the Socialist journal "Social-Demokraten," as the society's organ.

Japan.
The Socialist Party of Japan will soon have a second weekly paper. Com-rade Kotohu and Sakai will edit it. The Japanese Socialists have to practice great courage and perseverance against government tyranny.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFER-ENDUM.

ach National Committeeman Now Has One Vote for Each 100 Mem-bers in His State.

Vote on National Party Referendum

Canvassed at National Headquarters

Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., by the National Quorum, Jan. 16th, 1904. Yes. No

California
Colorado 19
Connecticut 143
List. of Columbia 6
Florida 25
Illinois
Indiana
Indian Territory 12
Iowa
Kansas 114
Kentucky121
Kentucky
Maine 153
Maryland
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota133
M1880url 54
Montana 44
Nebraska
Nebraska
New York858
North Dakota 2
Ohio .: 344 Oklohama Territory 94
Oklohama Territory 94
Oregon
Pennsylvania 376
Rhode Island 19
South Dakota 2
Tennessee 21
Texas 48
vermont 36
Virginia 25
Washington329
Wisconsin
Wyoming 20

.5,599 2,037 We hereby certify that the foregoing ote is correct:

> VICTOR L. BERGER, B. BERLYN, JOHN M. WORK, S. M. REYNOLDS, Members of Quorum

HEADQUARTER, BULLETIN.
National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Jan. 16, 1904.
NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have een made to the National Organizing

Fund since last report:
S. Schmoll, St. Louis, Mo.
Local Modesta, Cal.
Collected by Comrade F. C. Belan, Branch 17, Local Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry Schwarz, St. Louis, Mo.
F. A. G., Westport, Conn.

A. L. New York City

Local Providence, R. I.

Bdward P. Clarke, New York

City

Otto Rehwald, Los Angeles, Cal 50 increase by a single "proxy," no matter how much he works for it.

Total to noon, Jan. 16 ... 10.25 And he will be held strictly account-reviously reported ......\$2,530.99 able by the party who elected him. .....\$2,541.24

Comrade John M. Work, of Iowa; Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin; B. Berlyn, of Illinois, and S. M. Reynolds,

The financial report of State Secretary James S. Smith, of Illinois, for the year 1903, shows substantial progress in the state organization during gress in the state organization during and at the omice of the State Secreties year past. The total income from tary. Treasurer. at above place and time, at 8 o'clock p. m. There were to be \$3,180.56 (of which \$1,874.50 was for state and national dues), with expenditures of \$3,996.92, leaving a balance of \$33.64. The average paid by membership per month for the past three months was \$783.

Charters Granted.

Sunnyside, Yakima County; Vancouver, Clarke County, both recessor.

The financial report of State Secretary-Treasurer Forest Berry, of Maine, shows total receipts for the year 1903 organized on account of incomplete orto be \$980.57, with expenditures of ganization last October).

\$70.830. There were 336 members in Carried that the following bills be good standing on Jan. 1, 1904.

State Secretary Irish, of Massachustrs, reports the election of National Committeeman for the year of 1904 to have resulted as follows: John C. Case, 316; George C. Cutting, 14; Two telegram to National Secretary (Brown tour). 1 25 (Brown to declared elected.

Locals desiring the services of the German, Bohemian and Italian organ-izers are requested to notify their state secretaries promptly so that the Na-tional Secretary can make arrange ments accordingly.

The eastern tour of A. M. and May Wood Simons will extend for five weeks, from March 24th to April 28th.

The circulars and ballots for national party referendum A, 1904, have been forwarded to all the state secretaries and locals in unorganized states.

THE WENTWORTH TOUR. Dates have been arranged by the National Secretary for Franklin and Marion Wentworth for their eastern tour as follows: Feb. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio; 8, Toledo; 10, Cleveland; 12, Washington, D. C.; 13, Baltimore, Md.; 14 and 15, Reading, Pa.; 17, 18, 19, New York City. They will enter Mas-sachusetts for a number of dates before returning west again by way of Northern New York.

JAMES F. CAREY'S TOUR. ames F. Carey will enter Missouri Jan. 30, beginning at Thayer, and con-tinuing from that date as follows: Jan. 31, Springfield, Mo.; Feb. 1, Neosho, Mo.; 2, Sedalia; 3, Chillicothe; 5, Dubuque, Ia.; 6, Des Moines, Ia.; 7, Omaha, Neb.; 8, Plattsmouth, Neb. Carey will then go from Nebraska into colorado for a couple of weeks. Fraternally submitted,

WM. MAILLY, National Secretary.

NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM National Headquarters of The Socialist

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10, 1904. To the Members of the Socialist Party: Comrades: A sufficient number of Locals having demanded its submis sion in accordance with the national constitution, the following proposed amendment to the national constitution is herewith submitted to you to

ton is herewith submitted to you to be voted upon by referendum of the whole party membership:

"Whereas, the proxy system in the past and the present is a favorable method of unscrupulous politicians to control and manipulate political par-ties, is unsocialistic in its nature, and is a positive menace to the future of the movement, and "Whereas, The introduction of the

proxy, or plural system of voting into the Socialist Party and the National Committee, would be the small end of the wedge to introduce old party tactics and methods into the Socialist

other article be added to be known as

other article be added to be known as article 11 to read:

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

Comment.
The above referendum is intended to nullify the one just voted for which gives to each national committeeman one vote for each 100 members in his state. This Referendum confuses "proxy" voting and "plural" voting. We have had plural coting all along when one committeeman voted for 1000 members in his voted for 1000 members in his state and another committeeman voted for 100 members in his state. One man votes 1000 votes and the other man votes 100 votes. But the unfairness of 100 members hav-ing as much voice as 1000 members was what carried the last referendum lays a vote of 5000 to 2000.

by a vote of 5000 to 2000.

Under the plan just adopted, and which the above seeks to nullify, each committeeman votes for just the same number of members as before. There is just as much "proxy" or "plural" voting, if you want to jumble up these terms, in one case as the other.

Under the old plan the man with 1000 members behind him, voted one vote for those thousand members. Under the plan just adopted he votes ten votes for those 1000 members. It by a vote of 5000 to 2000.

Under the plan just adopted he votes ten votes for those 1000 members. It is certainly far more just that he cast ten votes for his 1000 than only one vote, which the man with 100 votes behind him could equal.

We do not believe in proxies, properly so-called, because it gives a chance for log rolling. A man by bustling about can get easy comrades to give him their proxies and so he could be appeared by the statement of the country of the could be appeared by the country of the cou

stated voting power which he canno

This referendum ought to fail, if for no other reason than that it undoes the last one and leaves us in the same old inequality.

WASHINGTON LOCAL QUORUM MINUTES.

Charters Granted—Another National Referendum—The Brown Tour— Call for State Convention—Nomina-tion of Delegate to National Conven-1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.

January 20, 1904.

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 of the State Secretary

Sunnyside, Yakima County; Van-couver, Clarke County, both reorgan-ized; former charters cancelled, and

Carried that the following bills be allowed: Fifty double length mailing

and that no votes received thereafter be counted

A Protest Registered.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That we protest against the action of the National Committee in submitting the last two questions to Referendum, accompanied with omment, in the shape of Whereases in violation of Section 2, Article IX, of National Constitution; believing this action has deprived those opposed to these Referendums of an equal op-portunity to present their arguments." The Brown Lecture Tour.

Carried that the Secretary-Treasurer proceed with the tour of John W. Brown, of Massachusetts, as already outlined.

Call for State Convention. Moved and carried that the state convention be called for Sunday, May 29, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. This date is named on account of the next day being a holiday; thus saving the comrades loss of time. On motion nominations for place of

on motion nominations for place of rolding State Convention were called for, closing March 2, 1904. Delegate to National Convention. The following resolution was car-ried:

ried:
"Whereas, It will cost over \$100 for
"Whereas, It will cost over \$100 for

each delegate to the National Social-ist Party Convention, to be held in Chicago, on May 1, 1904, therefore be it "Resolved, That Washington send

but one delegate."

Moved and carried that the Secre Moved and carried that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to callfor nominations by the Locals, for one
delegate to the National Socialist Convention, also for one alternate; nominations to specify which is delegate
and which alternate. Said nominations to close March 2, 1904.
Minutes read and approved.
Adjourned.

Adjourned. E. E. MARTIN, Sec.-Treas.

Make Ready for Brown's Coming There has been some controversy and misapprehension concerning the

price charged for John W. Brown's lectures, \$10, which covers his entire personal expenses; any surplus, chould such accrue, going to the Na-

chould such accrue, going to the National Committee, as the following telegram, from National Secretary William Mallly will show:

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18, 1904.

E. E. Martin, Seattle, Wash.:
National Committee pays Brown same as Wilkins, \$3 per day and all expenses.

WM. MAILLY.
Levels, these decisions Committee. expenses. WM. MAILLY.
Locals that desire Comrade
Brown's services are requested to refer back to the circular letters sen out some time since, and write this office, as to the amount of advertising matter needed. These handbills posters and window cards will be for warded by express at Local's ex-pense, at prices named in aforesaid letter, as no profit on same will be charged. A majority of the dates have been spoken for, and "lest we forget it might be well to repeat your reques or Brown. Make his coming a Red Letter Day for Socialism in your lo cality. Advertise to the limit.

Get in Your Report and Dues for January.

Up to this writing, midnight January 20th, only twenty-seven receipts have been issued, and cash collected there-by is practically \$25 less than for the same length of time in December last. same length of time in December last. This is not as it should be. Let every Iocal see that their reports are in prior to February 1st, and that hereafter returns reach this office by the 15th of each month, as required by the State Constitution.

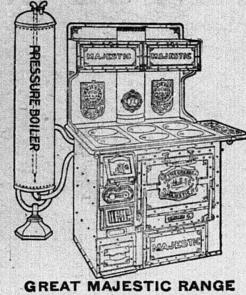
Don't forget, either, that this is campaign year, and when remitting, add your Local's contribution toward the

State Campaign Fund.

That sterling comrade, Clarence Ciowe, of Pekin, China, "chips in" his \$2 for this purpose, with words of cheer from beyond the Pacific, that make glad the at times heavy heart of the writer, as he views the immense work to be done and the dearth of dollars to do it with

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SUITS

\$9.25

them into organizations. EVERY-BODY GET BUSY! E. E. M.

READ UP, COMRADES. Have you read the following book-lets (your Socialism limps, it you haven't): Communist Manifesto," Marx. 10c.

"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," Engels, 10c.
"The Socialist Movement," Vall, 10c.

Three mailed to any address for 25c. These are the books used in the School for Speakers," in Seattle. All

A few copies of Marx's "Capital," at \$1.75, and Hilquitt's "History of Socialism in the United States," \$1.50, together with dozens of others, for sale at lowest prices by
E. E. MARTIN,
1016 Stewart St., Seattle.

## Unique Entertainment in Seattle

The Pike Street Branch' will give a progressive card party of a unique character on the last Friday evening in this month, January 29th, at Labor Hall, Second Avenue near Pike Street.

The game to be played will be decided by a majority vote between cinch and whist. There will be four prizes given, two for ladies and two for gentlemen. There will be a special musical program provided by Comrade Hyde's blind brother, pianist, and Comrade Kemp on mandolin, besides a vocal solo.

It will be worth while to hear a young blind man play the piano with remarkable accuracy and ease, the only method of reading music being by passing the fingers over the raised notes and committing them to memory. We will have a sheet of this music for people to see, so that we may appreciate the difficulty that may be overcome by those who are determined to succeed.

The admission will be 10 cents a person

There will be other games besides cards if desired. This entertainment promises to be the best ever given by Pike Street Branch, and those who have attended before know what that means.

Refreshments will be served as usual. Those who desire to dance for an hour after the games will be given an opportunity to do so.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

# TURK STREET TEMPLE, FEB 4, 1904

Sunday mass meetings have not been a financial success in San Francisco lately, so the comrades say. McGrady, Stitt Wilson and Brown were all losing propositions.

of "The Socialist," on Sunday, Jan. 31, has been deferred to the following Thursday night in the Turk Street Temple.

Two topics will be presented to the audience to choose from. FIRST,

taken wholly in the interest of "The Socialist." The speaker will not make a cent out of his work. This paper was chosen last year by Local San Francisco as its "official organ." It has a large circulation in that city and neighboring cities. But the Comrades in California have never given any other than a general support to this paper. The Washington Comrades have borne the burden almost alone. We believe the time has come for others to assist us. It is hardly fair for this Northwest corner of the country to do all the work for a paper

fore warn the Comrades there to be ready. There ought to be at least One Thousand More Subscribers to "The Socialist" in San Francisco Nothing would be Socialism more in this campaign year of 1904. Shall it be done?

So the proposed mass meeting to be addressed by Dr. Titus, editor

All right, Comrades of the Golden Gate. We shall expect to see every one of you there, ready to disagree, like good Socialists, if you can find anything to disagree with.

"The Suicide of Capital;" SECOND, "How the Rich Get Rich." The Editor wishes it distinctly understood that this trip is underwhich now has a national circulation and influence.

San Francisco is the nearest Local outside Washington which has iven official and explicit endorsement to "The Socialist." We there-

MORE INSIDE HISTORY.
The following "Inside History" needs no comment. The Author was the Socialist Party candidate for mayor of Chicago and his words bear internal evidence of shortty—Ed.

Girard, Kans, Jan 1, 1904.
Dear "Contrade—Under date of Cot. 24, 1903, while a strice was on at the contrade of t

D. Bevans, held a most perfect system of esplonage over each and every employe. The wages paid the great majority of the employes was \$3.00 a week. To ask for more was in many the pay roll Feb. I, 1904. After my oischarge the staff's wages were ma-terially increased, and I was informed

that Wayland now draws \$50 a week.

I fell into great layor with J. A.
Wayland during the first three months

me to accept a position on that paper. Comrade Ricker was an acquaintance Whom I have known for several years. Many letters passed between myself and the "Appeal." in which I finally accided not to accept the position. Early in June I met W. F. Phelps, then business manager of the "Appeal." in Chicago, with the result that I consented to go to Girard on condition of being ticketed out and back again in case of inability to agree on either side.

On June 5, 1903, Sunday, I arrived in section of Valley Bank.)

(Letter head of Valley Bank.)

Dear Wayland: My expectations were realized and I found a case of pneumonia under way with the crisis reached a few hours before my arrival. Boy has improved so rapidly that I can safely figure on taking him the latter part of the week and will delay my starting until that time, when we will all come. In the meantime I shall work on my book, and this is a splendid opportunity. I will be able to seclude myself in a room removed from noise and annoyance, and get again in case of inability to agree on either side.

On June 5, 1903, Sunday, I arrived in Girard, and met J. A. Wayland. My reception was very warm and complete. I found the "Appeal" handled by non-Socialists and J. A. Wayland in chief and close individual control. He lives in one of the finest houses in Girard, most elegantly furnished, has a negro coachman, a fine team of sorrels, and wants for nothing material. He also owns several fine business blocks in this city, one of which is occupied by a leading dry goods firm. In addition he possesses a number of United States bonds which, whenever pressed for cash, he sells to the bank. His financial reputation is excellent and among "business" men his word is as good as his bond.

Little or no work was done by the Socialist Local in Girard, it being uncer the complete patronage of Mr. Wayland. None of the stockholders on the "Appeal" were actively identified with the Socialist movement, but seemed only bent on how to find a way to make money. Unterman and Ricker had had a fierce time in trying to make the "Appeal" a "clean" the find with the socialist and the first the first the first the time for entry has been and not conception and annoyance, and get from noise and annoyance, and get and stough from noise and annoyance, and get from noise and annoyance, and groupd from noise and an

way to make money. Unterman and Ricker had had a fierce time in try. ing to make the "Appeal" a "clean" Tell him not to make any mention of and four-square Socialist paper. Wayland was the czar who insisted on ruling with an iron hand, and with the help of his brother-in-law, Chas. D. Bevans, held a most perfect system of espionage over each and every employed a spice of the spic ploye. The wages paid the great majority of the employes was \$3.00 a and my absence may have embarrassed them. Well, peg along, and prepare instances to invite a discharge. This to take a rest when I get back. You fact can be fully demonstrated. Ask need a rest, and hope you will be pre-Wayland to publish in the "Appeal" pared to take it as soon as I get back. an itemized list of the employes with I can handle the editorial and makewages paid July 1, 1903, and their wages paid and number of employes on the pay roll Feb. 1, 1904. After my without any trouble, and can get the staff's wages were majority without the family. In but I have always acted as their leader week, with or without the family. In the meantime, be easy. (Signed) RICKER.

that Wayland now draws \$50 a week.

I' fell into great ravor with J. A.

Wayland during the first three months of my experience on the Appeal." I made several addresses out of town, which he attended, and which he characterized as the most radical and pronounced ever delivered. I continued the continued of the

to go back into the plant the army were stimulated by the thought that nnished tool is fully in hand than those now going on at the "Appeal" presto! "Wayland owns and controls the whole thing, and has also swollowed his only competitor. "The Coming Nation." He weeps great tears of rejoicing that his wayward child has returned to "papa's" home. (See Appeal of Jan. 9, 1904.) While he would have the public believe the boy engine of power in our movement in the state of the same public than the same would have the public believe the boy engine of power in our movement in voluntarily returned the facts are that he forced the child to come home, finding the opportune time when the "Coming Nation" firm was nearly bankrupt. (See Wayland's letter in the last issue of the "Coming Nation.)

Ben Warren told a Girard friend that he did not care how the matter went for he cleaned up \$6,000 as his share in closing the deal. The army the consolidation. In the last issue of the "Appeal" after the consolidation.

the last issue of the "Coming Nation.)

Ben Warren told a Girard friend that he did not care how the matter went for he cleaned up \$6,000 as his share in closing the deal. The army must know that all Wayland has done is use their money to make him a car and enable him to exploit helpless girls and boys and put him in a position where he may sell out the movement when and how he pleases. Wayland declares that if provoked too much he would cease publishing a Socialist paper and begin an anti-religious publication. To what base uses is the money and devotion of the noble ever practiced in America than that gious publication. To what hase uses Never was more fierce exploitation is the money and devotion of the noble ever practiced in America than that comrades to be put? He declared he of the "Appeal" under the management would junk the whole plant unless he of J. A. Wayland, and I have simply could run it and run it his way. This discharged my duty as a comrade in the union. He found his hands tied. But the way was kindly opened to him by the "leader of the conservatives" to break down the union. Today the union has a name to live but is dead. If the army knows and continues as lead the records in the archives at heretofore I shall have nothing to say.

Many of the poorest paid and most needy have been laid off. The "faithfuls" (at the top) have been awarded more money, and like parrots they will swear by the conjuring name of J. A.

Warkend

ware delivered. I continued over delivered. I continued in his good favor without interruption until I began to insist that things I stood for on the soap box should be practiced in the operation and working of the "Appeal" plant. From the moment that I began to demand that the Appeal plant should be run fairly and under well established union rules, I became a marked man and on Tuesday, December 29, 1903, I received Lee following notice:

"C. I. Breckon, foreman of the "Appeal" composing room: You will please turn over your duties to Mr. Bene Warren, who will take charge of that department of the "Appeal" plant should be run fairly and under well established union rules, I became a marked man and on the store of the army had strained them selves to the limit to pay for the new plant. Wayland first, when so the limit to pay for the new subscribers from each would mean 50, 1000 in the army. Five new subscribers. Personally I composing room and the demandation of the "Appeal" of the coming Nation. "No, I would received the whole scheme looked bad, by the poal" composing room: You will please turn over your duties to Mr. Bene Warren, who will take charge of that department of the "Appeal" has been placed. For this reason, the balance of the force howers of the office into whose charge that department has been placed. For this reason, the balance of the force into whose charge that department has been placed. For this reason, the balance of the force being sufficient, your services will no longer be required. (Signed)

J. A. WAYLAND.

J. C. I. Breckon, foreman of the "Appeal" has been purchased with the plant of the wayland declares an editor valueles to the wall. The mem developed the wall. The mem developed the wall. The mem developed the wall. The mem develo

ie (Ricker) declared to the writer he expected to win such a reputation that when his services are at an end with the "Appeal' he can go upon the vational soap box and earn a better living because his name will be known far and wide over the country. Wayland loves any man who can "garner" in the sheaves—of gold. Wayland loves money. With him it is not a question of what is right to print, but if printed will it hurt the cash income.

come.

See the drum contest and note Ricker's letter. Go after the individual.
Inen take a look at the Tennessee
contest. Chas. D. Bevans said he
would not take the property and pay
the taxes on it. Fully \$50,000 has
been paid in on this contest, but the
end is not yet. Rumor hath if that a
whole estate by will has been left to secure the last payment upon the contest and thus come off winner. Josephine Conger showed me a letter that
came over the files, in which the writer, an old man, declared he had sent
in fully \$200 on this contest and he

that would return many fold in a very few days.

There seems to be no disputing the fact that Wayland and family greatly rejoice that the plant is now fully back in their hands. During all the years that it required all the receipts to go back into the plant the army leave behind them a single warning note. Some were not permitted to remain long enough to unpack their were stimulated by the thought that the plant and its earnings were theirs. Soods. They were fired before they no sooner does the time arrive when cou. possess any real knowledge of the case. I believe such practices as finished tool is fully in hand than there is now going on at the "Appeal".

Read the records in the archives at Washington on file with the A. F. of L.; at Indianapolis, with I. T. U., and at Omaha, with Secretary Mailly.

Every condition that prevailed before the strike now exists except the personell and a slight increase in pay. Many of the poorest paid and most ready have been led off. The "fight, 155 Adams St. Memphys. Tenn."

I submit also protest against Comrade Caldwell acting on the National Committee until such time that through investigation it is proven

MAILLY TO BANDLOW.

Robt. Bandlow, 193 Champlain St.

Robt. Bandlow, 193 Champiain St., Cleveland, O. Dear Comrade: Your favor of Dec. 21 was received and in reply will state that under the law of state autonomy the national office can only recognize protests of the character which you make when the same come through the state committee in regular form. The national office cannot transact business of this nature with locals or individuals in organized states.

1 shall report your protest to the

Individuals in organized states.

I shall report your protest to the National Committee, but for the reason I have stated the same cannot be recognized by the National Committee. When your state committee notifies this office that Comrade Caldwell' should not be recognized as National Committee can recognize and act upon such notice.

act upon such notice.

With best wishes, I am,
Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY,

SEATTLE NOTES.

Every Socialist in town has one immediate duty, to register himself at the City Hall and to get every worker who sympathizes with Socialism to

who sympathizes with Socialism to register also.

Organizer Robinson is having cards distributed all over the city addressed To Workingmen, urging them to register. Comrades should assist him in this work. The cards contain also a list of the Propaganda meetings, held by Local Scattle.

by Local Seattle.

Saturday evening, Jan. 30, has been chosen by the C. C. C. to hold a Mass Convention of the Socialist Party of Seattle for the purpose of nominating candidates for the city election which occurs March 8. Every one of the 200 members of Local Seattle should be present Remember time and be present. Remember time and place. Saturday night, Jan. 30, at I arty Headquarters 509 Third Avenue.

M. J. Kennedy, who lately resigned from the S. L. P. in Seattle, and who was formerly State Lecturer for that organization, wil speak at Carpenters' Hall, Fourth Avenue near Pike Street, Sunday night, Jan 24. Subject "So-clalism and the U. S. Constitution."

Sunday night, Jan. 31, will occur the first general propaganda meeting after our city ticket is nominated. It will be a grand ratification meeting to be addressed by all the newly named can-didates. Every working man voter should be there that we can get. Organizer Robinson addressed the

Organizer Robinson addressed the Japanese working men at the Katayama meeting last Tuesday night. It is expected the Japanese Branch of the S. P. will be established as a result of that meeting.

The C. C. C. elected new officers last Sunday, as follows: Secretary.

D. G. Crow. Tressurer Chas. Lampe.

last Sunday, as follows: Secretary, D. G. Crow; Treasurer, Chas. Lampe; Literature Committee, Pinney, Crow, Marshall, Crosby, Lampe; Speakers' Committee, Robinson, Pinney, Titus; Music Committee, McCorkle, Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Dahnken; Hall Committee, Wagenknecht, Hutchinson, Hildebrand, Campaign, Committee, Robinson could and Campaign Committee, Robinson, Way- Wagenknecht, Scott, Titus, Crosby. REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

Comrades are ordering our "Propaganda Specials" months ahead. Remember one of them is published the first of each month.

TACOMA.

Comrade D. G. Crow, of Seattle, will speak at Tacoma Sunday, January 24. Subject, "Our Civilization Under Socialism."

#### The COMRADE

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The Comrade now occupies the first position among the Socialist periodicals of the world, and its high standard will be maintained during the year 1904.

Some remarkable articles that have appeared in recent issues:

appeared in recent issues:

"A Point of View," George D. Herron, with portrait of author.

"A Socialist Veteran," illustrated.
John Spargo.

"From Revolution to Revolution."
George D. Herron.

"Millet, the Painter of the Common Life," illustrated. L. D. Abbott.

"Scientific Sentiment." M. T. Maynard.

"Socialism in Denmark," illustrated.
Gustav Bang.

"Socialism in Denmark," Hustrates,
Gustav Bang,
"London Residences of Karl Marx,
illustrated. J. Spargo.
"Socialism and Social Democracy,
The Origin of Our Names." Illustrated. J. Spargo.
"Myron W. Reed." Eugene V. Debs.
"Without Money and Without
Debts." Horace Traubel."
"Zola the Socialist," Illustrated.
Jean Longuet.

Jean Longuet.

"Zola the Socialist." Illustrated.
Jean Longuet.
"The Red Flag of Socialism." Edwin A. Brenholts.
"How I Eccame a Socialist." A
series of articles, each with a fine
portrait of author, by Eugene V.
Debs, Job Harriman, Caroline H. Pemberton, Peter E. Burrowes, A. M.
Simons, F. O. McCartney, T. J. Hagerty, May Wood Simons, Ernest Unterman, T. McGrady, John C. Chase,
Jack London, F. Heath, Wm. T.
Brown, Thomas E. Will, Jos. Wanhope, R. A. Maynard, L. D. Abbott,
Frank Sleverman.

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age 30 cents extra.

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If you will call on our agent or send post card for him to call on you, you can see our line and have your measure taken for anything that you may want. Don't be afraid to look at the goods. A look costs nothing. It does not matter if you live where the agent does or 50 miles from the agent where the agent does or 50 miles from the agent's headquarters. Just send our agent a request to call on you, stating as near as possible where you live, in town, shingle mill or logging camp.

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