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The Socialist

Join The Party
of Your Class

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER

A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

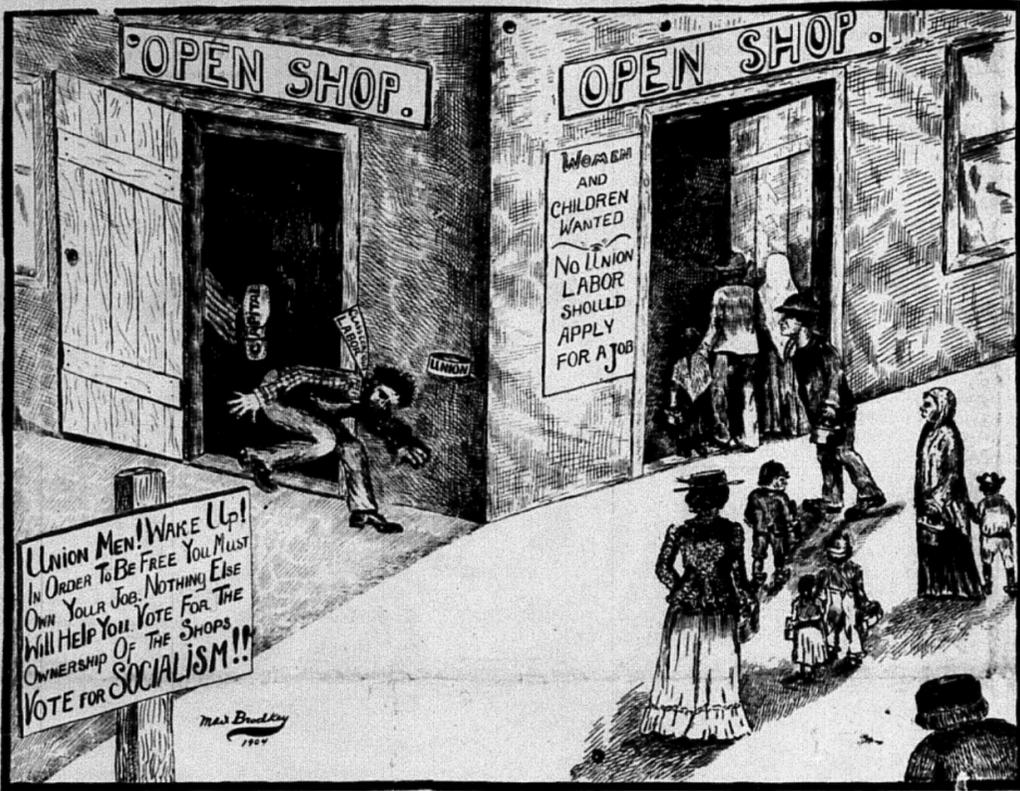
116 Virginia Street, SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 28, 1904

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This is No. 186

Parry Says it is the Duty of the Employer to Discriminate Against the Union Laborer—Seattle "Times."



SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

There continues to be a steady decline in wages. The number of men seeking employment makes the master eager to reduce wages, and at the same time it so fills the slave with fear of the loss of a master as to cause him to submit in humility.

The masters tell the slave that he is free and independent, that labor is not a commodity, but that all slaves in America are voting sovereigns if only they comply with the requirements of law with respect to citizenship, but these masters buy labor power just as they buy soap, junk, cotton, wheat, public office or privileges and immunities — for the least sum that will procure what they want.

The field of success is free to all and progress is best achieved by work.—Reporter.

The foregoing is uttered in the face of overwhelming evidence of its falsity. Why, then, is it uttered at all, if not for the deliberate purpose of deluding the slave?

The laboring classes of the country do not realize it now, but in the death of Mark Hanna they have certainly lost one of their best friends.—Reporter.

The laboring class, the slaves, can stand a few hundred such losses better than they can stand the continuous cut in wages which is now taking place.

When the suffering and the miseries of the slaves are pointed out, some of the slaves exclaim "Well the masters are just as miserable and just as unhappy." These wise people seem to think that if all are miserable and unhappy that is a good reason for perpetuating a system that produces such bitter fruit.

To most right thinking people it would seem to be a most urgent reason for abolishing the system.

I suppose these people would want to abolish the system at once if they could discover anyone who was enjoying himself fully.

Some of our large, portly, well clothed, well-fed, church dignitaries are engaged in a strenuous attempt to frighten the toilers by bitter denunciation of Socialism.

These pure, simple-minded servants of "The Most High," as they term themselves, tell us "It is good to endure hardship and suffering here on earth," for say they "This world is a place of temporary trial, to prepare us for another and better world."

If these fat codgers believed this don't you suppose there would be a hurried exclusion of clerical garments for overalls and a speedy transition from sumptuous homes for the shacks and hovels of the slaves? Sure there would be just such scenes witnessed until the world would be reduced to a state of poverty. But they do not believe any such foolishness, nor can they much longer impose upon the slaves with such nonsense.

Riches and prosperity are impediments to happiness hereafter," say these deceivers to the slaves, but they themselves live in comparative luxury and never refuse all the comforts and luxuries which they can extort from their masters, the capitalists.

shows. He is right in calling this a steal; for Congress does steal when it diverts public funds to private or local use. He is brave, because he does not allow his own vote for such a contribution to the metropolis of his own State to silence him. That is one of the good things about Tillman; no one can frighten him into approving wrong things, by pointing at him an accusing finger.—The Public.

No! Tillman, like Post, editor of The Public is not frightened by the accusation that he and his class steal the surplus labor of the slave class. Accusation will not stop this theft. We must cast the thieves out of the temple and assume control ourselves. We, like the masters, must not be frightened at their accusations, but we must go right on building up a political party of the slaves for the purpose of taking over all the means of wealth production.

A slave just dropped in to tell us that Socialism will break up the home, but that capitalism breaks it up right now. He had a good job, but when he decided to get married he was discharged because the company will not hire married men.

Dear Comrade:—About a month ago a slave got offended at me for referring to him as a slave. Last night the boss awoke this slave about ten o'clock and told him to go to the boarding house for his board bill, and that he was fired. He went. The first slave is a light-hearted, cheerful fellow, the boss a dyspeptic, but both are economic slaves just the same.

"Kicking Mule."

Mr. Editor:—Now that almost everybody is talking about war, I would like to have my say, but as nobody seems to care to listen to me, I shall write down what I want to say.

If I were a Jap I would send a club to the Mikado along with the following note: "I say, old man, I hear that you and the Zar of Russia have fallen out and are going to fight, so I send you here with a club. Use it with good effect. But for me to kill men I have never seen and against whom I have no grievance, I will not do. Nor will I

send you money to hire men to do that which you are afraid to do yourself.

"You forced me out of my native country to come here to grub stumps, build railroads for other people to own etc. Now if you think that an easier job and better pay than you have I am willing to swap with you.

Yours truly,
Stone, Wash. Jas. Lund."

TO THE COMRADES OF WASHINGTON.

I hereby decline to stand as a candidate for the position of delegate to the National Convention of the Socialist Party. I fully appreciate the distinction and the honor implied by a nomination to so important a position, but I feel that I cannot adequately represent the Socialist Party of this state. Having been much among the party membership, and knowing as I think I do, their views upon questions of policy and tactics, I would be doing violence to my conceptions of duty to attempt to represent our party in the National Convention.

Fraternally,
D. BURGESS.

What have you done since you received the last "Socialist" to increase its list of subscribers? "The Socialist" is a weapon in your hands by which you may reduce the number of our opponents and increase our own numbers in a like proportion.

"The Socialist" is put in the hands of subscribers to be used. So soon as you have read a copy of "The Socialist" you ought to put it into the hands of some working man or working woman, and ask for its return when read. Then when the paper is returned you ought to do some good work for Socialism. If you do not get a subscriber, you will have done lasting good for the cause. Adopt some definite plan and then pursue it persistently. Aim at something definite. All such work is sure to have fruitage in the growth of the party.

THE MAKING OF SLAVES.

Vivid description of wage life at Moran's Shipyard in Seattle. Must work on holidays or be fired. Cringing spirit of some men.

It is barely a fortnight since I had the doubtful "pleasure" of securing employment at Moran Bros establishment. Ever since first perusing a copy of their rules and regulations regarding employees I had become imbued with a well defined feeling of distrust for the firm, but necessity is a hard master and enforced my taking the first job that presented itself before me, so I eventually found myself swelling the stream of men who enter the gates of M. B.'s Co. at 7:30 every morning.

My work was to assist in handling the large and heavy plates which are to decorate the exterior of that costly "necessity" which is soon to be added to the fleet of the American navy; I mean the battleship "Nebraska." I may mention that in some yards horses are used instead of men to pull the plateladen trucks around, and might also remark that said horses invariably receive somewhat better treatment than the human substitutes employed in the particular yard under discussion. However I toiled away as contented as a man can reasonably expect to be on \$1.89 per diem and complied with the foreman's request to work over on Lincoln's birthday, also on two other occasions.

On Saturday last I was asked to work on Monday (Washington's birthday) and assented to the request. Monday came and also brought in its wake such weather as would make a dog glad to stay at home, so I failed to turn out. Going back at the usual hour this morning (Tuesday) the first thing that struck me was the scared look noticeable on the faces of some of our gang, who, I found out, had, like myself, stayed in on the previous day. I picked out my crowbar and fell into line but was soon brought up by a request to explain to Mr. Fox why I did not turn out as required. I at once, like G. W. told the truth simply saying that it was "too wet," with the result that I "got my time."

Now came the turn of two other men who were called to give their "reasons why," and when I heard their whining excuses and observed their cringing subservience to the bullying questions of Mr. F. my feelings were entirely beyond expression. Whilst workmen continue to show such a mean and cowardly demeanour toward the despots who at present are in the ascendant, existing conditions will go from bad to worse. I felt sincerely ashamed of the men who so far forgot their manhood as to change color and fairly tremble at the looks and words of a mere bully. I am heartily in union with anything, anarchy, or otherwise that is making some effort to re-awaken in mankind the independent spirit which seems to be fairly on the way to extinction.

I am myself a warm admirer of Carlyle whose spirited and inspiring writings first awoke within me a longing to assist in promulgating any movement which promises and undertakes to forward the interests and education of the working class. My present impotency in materially helping your cause will soon be a thing of the past (at least I hope it will) and then I will give you all the help I possibly can.

Believe me. A comrade at heart,
W. H.

A LETTER TO HIS FATHER.

Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 5th, 1904.

Dear Father: I am in receipt of your's of the 4th in answer to mine of recent date in which I urged you to become a Socialist as your movement was the only one in the interest of the working class and demanded conditions which would give to the workers the full product of their toil. In your answer, you say that if I will read the February number of a certain magazine I will find out what Mark Hanna thinks of Socialism, and you add that you think he is about right.

I wish to say that I have read said article, as every capitalist paper, both republican and democratic took particular care to give it a conspicuous space. I read in particular that portion which says "justice and fairness will not consent to the confiscation of one person's property in order to provide for the comfort of the idle and the worthless."

When I read your letter, I was at first provoked to anger, which was succeeded by a profound sadness, that you should have lived without profiting from your experience.

Now in the kindest spirit, hoping to awaken you from your lethargy I wish to recite a few things for your consideration.

You are now nearly 70 years of age and have worked hard as a mechanic all your life. You have lived in an humble and saving manner and many times have been in want for the meager necessities of life. You neither smoke, chew, drink or gamble, in fact you have no so-called bad habits, and mother has been as industrious and saving as yourself. Your children have been some expense, but none have ever participated in high society or received the benefits of other than the common public schools. You have never employed servants or kept carriages or horses. You have never gone south in the winter or to the sea shore in the summer. In fact your entire life has been a struggle to pay for your food and cheap store clothes. You have felt glad at the end of the years you were out of debt, which were few indeed. For ten years your sons and daughters have been no burden upon you, but have contributed to your support. One of your daughters works ten hours a day as a floorwalker in a large city for a wage so small that it takes over half of it to pay her board and lodging. She is slowly wearing her life and health out to be thrown in her middle age upon charity or friends. Your elder son is a teamster, he has worked hard all his life, exposure has affected his health, but he has by the strictest economy and with

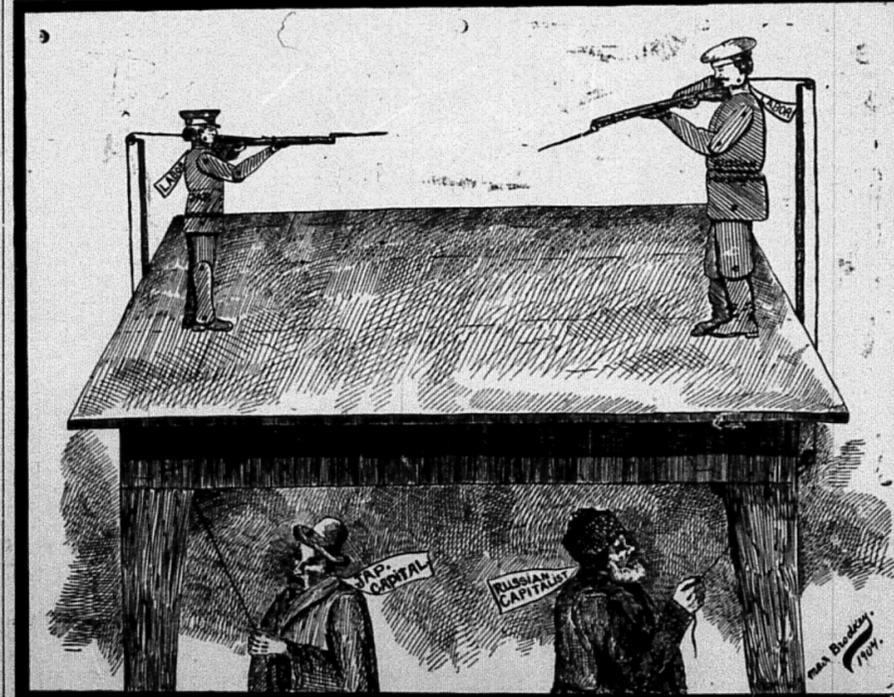
the added efforts of his wife and daughter saved enough to partially pay for a little home. Your second son is a tailor who has barely made a living because of the competition of the cheap made clothing of the large cities. Your third son is the only one who has saved anything as the result of his labors but he has become burdened by taking up the mortgages held against the property of his wife's people when they were about to be closed out by the sheriff. And now you find yourself approaching the age of seventy with your little home heavily mortgaged, your limbs crippled your back rheumatic from your labor and exposure and a little worn personal property your sole asset.

I, the third son, have been appealed to by mother for assistance, you a proud, free man would not ask again, I have always tried to be generous and do my duty as a son and brother as far as my circumstances would permit, and yet when I as a son make a statement as to what Socialism is, you don't believe me but quote Mark Hanna. When I as a Socialist point out to you the deplorable condition in which you find yourself in your old age as a result of our diabolical industrial system, when I point out to you your poverty in old age after years of wage-slavery and say that you ought to realize how the present system of capitalism has oppressed and despoiled you, you will not believe my statements as to what Socialism teaches, but intimate that I don't know what I write about and ask me to read and learn from Mark Hanna. Mark Hanna! that scheming politician who considers the lie a legitimate political expedient, and who secured all his wealth by taking it from it's real producers.

This is almost too much for even filial patience. When I glance back over the years of denial and distress you my father and mother and sisters and brothers have borne I can justify my position as a Socialist. But when I see you in your old age stand ready to fight and vote for the system of Mark Hanna which has robbed and dispelled you all these years I feel sad indeed. Does experience teach you nothing? Has all your life been in vain? In the name of Truth and Justice at least die right. Realize that you have been plundered of wealth which if you could have retained would now give you a luxurious home in your declining years with all the comforts and leisure a working-man deserves.

With all sincerity your Socialist son,
WILLIAM.

Next week's Seattle election special will be a corker for propaganda.



News and Correspondence

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

National-Organizing Fund.

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

Coin Card No. 798, sent in by A. C. Miner, Roxbury, Mass.	\$1.50
Coin Card No. 86, sent in by J. A. Collier, Dixon, Cal.	5.00
Coin Card No. 130, sent in by Local Vallejo, Cal.	1.50
Coin Card No. 730, sent in by Contra. Club, Haverhill, Mass.	1.50
Coin Card No. 1044, sent in by Frank Anderson, Stensville, Mont.	2.00
Local Outlook, Washington.	5.50
William Kohl, Ft. Casey, Wash.	2.00
Local Dover, N. H.	3.00
Coin Card No. 339, sent in by T. J. Lewellyn, Danville, Ill.	1.50
Coin Card No. 909, sent in by Local Battle Creek, Mich.	1.50
Coin Card No. 1153, sent in by W. Edwards, Portsmouth, Ohio.	1.50
Coin Card No. 1400, sent in by Local San Antonio, Texas.	1.50
Local Lewiston, Idaho.	2.50
Thomas C. Sherman, Archer, Wyoming.	50
Coin Card No. 468, sent in by Local Platttown, N. C.	1.87
A. L. New York City.	25
Coin Card No. 384, sent in by J. H. Cooke, Boone, Iowa.	1.50
Coin Card No. 96, sent in by P. Bisson, Knowles, Cal.	1.50
Coin Card No. 1493, sent in by local Utica, N. Y.	1.50
Edward Elford, Bingham Canyon, Utah.	50
A. M. Brooks, Fargo, D.	5.00
Coin Card No. 185, sent in by "A Socialist, Jef. Co., Colo.	75
Coin Card No. 1171, sent in by Joseph Coope, Youngstown, Ohio.	1.55
Coin Card 744, sent in by Local Milford, Mass.	2.00
Coin Card No. 335, sent in by J. C. Gibson, Rock Island, Ill.	1.50
Coin Card No. 502, sent in by R. N. Wilson, Anderson, Ind.	1.75
Coin Card No. 112, sent in by Ed Elder, Porterville, Cal.	1.50
Coin Card No. 1393, sent in by J. L. Swan, Funston, Texas.	1.10
Coin Card No. 1-5, sent in by Louis Ufner, New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.50
Christine Steige, Wash., D. C.	5.00
Local Chico, Montana.	25
Coin Card No. 1114, sent in by W. L. Webster, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Coin Card No. 1411, sent in by A. F. Newmarker, Rockville, Conn.	1.50
Local Rockville, Connecticut.	5.00
W. H. Hagwood, Skowhegan, Me.	25
Mrs. Ria B. Bruce, Big Rapids, Michigan.	1.00
Coin Card No. 1172, sent in by J. M. Alexander, Luders, Texas.	1.20
Coin Card No. 1421, sent in by Local Mystic, Conn.	1.50
Coin Card No. 285, sent in by J. Lesser, Chicago, Ill.	1.30
Coin Card No. 583, sent in by Homer Whiteside, New Albany, Kansas.	65
Local Missoula, Montana.	2.25
Coin Card No. 558, sent in by Leon Lebling, Flemming, Kan.	2.00
Coin Card No. 953, sent in by Local Ada, Minn.	1.50
Coin Card No. 314, sent in by Wm. Johnson, Pullman, Ill.	1.50
Coin Card No. 857, sent in by C. Minert, Toledo, Ohio.	1.50
Coin Card No. 48, sent in by Local Phoenix, Arizona.	2.00
Sumner F. Claffin, and a friend, Manchester, N. H.	2.00
A. M. C. Seattle, Washington.	25
Coin Card No. 974, sent in by Local Grand Rapids, Minn.	1.50

Total to noon Feb. 20, 1904 \$ 87.92
Previously reported, 2,700.10
Total, \$2,787.02

MUST PAY DUES.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17, 1904.
To the National Committee,
Socialist Party.

Comrades:
The following motion is hereby submitted to you for your consideration and action. The vote upon this motion will close March 9, 1904, and votes must reach this office not later than that date:

Motion No. 12.
By Berger, of Wisconsin.
"Any State or Territorial Organization indebted to the National Committee on May 1st next for due stamps received and sold to locals shall not be entitled to delegates in the national convention."

Comment By National Secretary.
For the information of the National Committee, I wish to state that there is now due to the national office for due stamps received by various state committees nearly \$1,400. In nearly all cases this amount has been collected from the membership by the various state secretaries and should have been remitted to the national office, which is ethically entitled to it. There is no law governing this point, which has been raised by one of the delinquent states, and a ruling is therefore necessary.

The money due the national office was probably used in each case for agitator purposes, but it should have been remitted to its proper destination, especially since financial assistance was rendered some of the delinquent states by the National Committee during the past year.

Of course it would be unwise to adopt what might be considered a measure of coercion toward delinquent states or to attempt to cut down the representation to the national convention. But it must be remembered that to admit such states upon the same basis as states that have fulfilled their obligations to the national office would hardly be fair to the latter, and might be taken as relieving the delinquent states of their just obligations.

It was to correct the evils caused by the credit system that the rule providing for remittances to accompany all orders for due stamps was adopted. This explanation is made because the question at issue is one that acutely affects the work and plans of the na-

tional office, and I feel sure that in no instance was it necessary that the proper amounts due the national office or stamps furnished should have been retained. I have no desire to do an injustice to anyone, but only to have justice done the national office and the states that have promptly remitted the national dues collected from the membership. Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

WHAT THE NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

John W. Slayton reports that his work in Colorado during the first ten days has been confined almost entirely to Denver among the unions. He held a good meeting at Colorado Springs on February 4 and others at Littleton and Golden. A more complete report of his work will be given later.

Dates are now arranged for James F. Carey after he closes in Colorado as follows: Feb. 29, March 1, Albuquerque, N. M.; 3, Wichita, Kans.; 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 6, Minneapolis, Minn.; 8, Austin, Minn.; 9, Rock Island, Ill.; 10, Peoria; 11, Jacksonville; 12, St. Louis, Mo.; 13, Staunton, Ill.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth will return by way of Rochester, N. Y., for a meeting there on March 6, after the Massachusetts engagements.

A. M. and May Woods Simons have been engaged for lectures at Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn on their way to Massachusetts.

George D. Herron will speak in Milwaukee on March 17, for the municipal campaign, and fill other engagements at Cleveland, Akron and Toledo, Ohio, Omaha, Denver, and three or four other points during the western trip.

Meetings have been arranged in Rhode Island for John C. Chase beginning Feb. 21st.

George H. Goebel will enter the field again in Delaware on March 6, and will afterwards make a trip through the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, filling dates arranged directly by the National Secretary.

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Idaho.

German organizer Robert Saltiel began his work at Danville, Ill., on February 14. He reports holding one public meeting and addressing the Central Trades Council, the brewery workers, bricklayers and miners unions. A German branch with nine good members was formed to affiliate with the County Committee. Saltiel will go to St. Louis for two or three weeks after he gets through in Illinois on Feb. 24th.

John M. Ray reports addressing good meetings at Hancock, Laurium, Marquette, Gladstone, Gaylord, Grayland, in the copper county of Michigan. A good local was organized at Marquette. Comrade Frank Griffin of Grayling writes that Ray made a lasting impression upon his audience in the opera house and that "he has sown the seed of Socialism in this community in such a manner that it is sure to grow." May is said to be the first Socialist organizer that has visited that part of Michigan. He will close in that state Feb. 29th and fill a number of dates in Indiana on his way home to Tennessee.

Bohemian Organizer, Charles Pergler will begin work in Milwaukee Mar. 13 and visit several places in Wisconsin before starting to the East.

Italian Organizer Silvio Origo begins work in New York State March 13.

THE MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN.

The municipal campaign in Milwaukee, Wis., is becoming very warm, and the speakers being sent in by the national headquarters are doing good service. John M. Work of Iowa spent the week of February 1st there, also visiting Green Bay, where a very successful meeting was held, the local press giving comrade Work credit for an exceedingly fine address. During the week beginning Feb. 8th, F. E. Seeds of Kentucky was employed in Milwaukee, Myocena, Pacific, Poyntette and Portage. Comrade H. I. Dunham of Moyocena writes enthusiastically about Seeds' ability to reach the farmers. James H. Brower is filling the week of Feb. 14th in Milwaukee and Max Hayes of Cleveland is due for a week beginning Feb. 21st. Other weeks will be filled as follows: Feb. 23, Frederick C. Strickland; March 6, A. M. Simons; 13, William Mailly; 20, J. W. Slayton; 27, James F. Carey. Mailly takes the place of J. Mablon Barnes, who could not leave Philadelphia. George D. Herron will address a large meeting on March 17, and Charles Pergler will work among the Bohemians for a number of days.

OMAHA LOCAL NEWS.

The first lecture of the second series given at Socialist Headquarters Hall, on Sunday night Feb. 14th, was attended by a good crowd. Comrade J. D. Easton spoke upon "Money and its functions."

Comrade Geo. D. Herron of New York, will speak in Omaha on March the 20th. Watch the papers for place and subject. Socialists of Omaha should make this the greatest event of the season.

The following account of the death of "Labriola" the great Italian Socialist as taken from the "Vorwarts" of Feb. 2nd and translated by Ernest Werner for "The Socialist," is herewith appended.

ANTONIO LABRIOLA DEAD.

Not the Italian alone but international Socialism has suffered a heavy loss. Antonio Labriola died in Rome last Tuesday after a very dangerous operation, Tracheotomy, had been per-

formed. One of our clearest and most logical thinkers died in him. He was no agitator; he kept strictly to his scientific career as a critical Philosopher and Historian. His first writings were of a pure philosophical nature.

The Teachings of Socrates (1871). Freedom of Will (1873). Morals and Religion (1875). Education and History (1876). The Problem of the Philosophy of History (1887).

From that time on his thinking started in new fields. He embraced Marxism Socialism as the ultimate result of his own Philosophy. The most important of his last writings are: To the Memory of the Communist Manifesto (1895). Historical Materialism (1896). Socialism and Philosophy (1898). These works have been published in several editions and are translated into French. They belong to the best writings on international Marxist Socialism and have been of the greatest importance to Italian Socialism. That Italian Socialism was able to rise out of that mixture of Mazzinian Bakunism and Bastianism with which it was mixed for two decades is to a great extent due to the writings of Labriola. That there are Marxists in Italy, we owe to him more than to anybody else, not only through his writings but also through his lectures as Professor in the University of Rome, in which capacity he acted as the stalwart defender of Socialism. Not only the Italian but international Socialism owes much gratitude to Labriola. His name will always be honored as a great thinker.

SLIPS FROM THE STATE SECRETARY'S SLATE.

Numerous Locals have sent in nominations for place of holding state convention and for Delegate and Alternate to the National Convention, and many more are expected.

Seattle seems to lead in choice for holding the convention and has 11 recommendations out of the 23 Locals reporting. North Yakima follows with 5, Spokane 3, Tacoma 2, and Olympia and Ellensburg follow with one each. For National Delegate Comrade H. F. Titus, Editor of "The Socialist," heads the list with six nominations; Geo. E. Boomer follows with four; E. E. Martin with three; A. G. Seibert with two, (and a third which is probably meant for Seibert, but written "H. E. Seibert"); D. Burgess with two; Charles E. Cline two; O. Lund, Richardson of Spokane, (not a party member) and John Thomas one each.

For Alternate, Comrade D. Burgess seems in the lead with six nominations to his credit; Comrades U. G. Moore, Wm. DeLilly, O. Lund and E. E. Martin have two nominations each, and J. G. Brown, Irene Smith (moved from the State) Thos. C. Wiswell, Geo. E. Boomer and Hughes, complete the list with one nomination each.

A complete list can probably be compiled for your next issue, and the Referendum will be gotten into the hands of the membership as speedily as possible, after the full list of nominations are completed. All nominations to be counted must reach this office on the 2nd day of March next. All votes on National Referendum "A" to be counted, must reach me at the same time. So hurry them in, Comrades.

Again let me remind the Comradeship Circle of Washington that the State Secretary-Treasurer's name will not go on the Referendum. It is the poorest of policies to "swap horses in the middle of the stream," or a political campaign. You can easily see that to install another "green hand" here for some weeks would be arrant nonsense—especially so when there are several named who can do that work many-fold better than I. While fully appreciating the added honors you have bestowed upon me, and which trip few would enjoy better than I; yet my place—as long as the membership desire me to serve them in my present capacity is "Right here at Home," so when it comes to my name for National Delegate or Alternate kindly "cut it out."

Swell That State Campaign Fund.

Several Locals complain because our full quota of National Delegates are not to be elected. When it comes home to you that at least \$100 will be necessary to send one, and when there is at the present time but \$295 received toward defraying the expenses of one Representative; only three Locals having heeded the oft-repeated request of the State Com. for a contribution of five cents per member per month, for six months, to meet this cost, you can certainly see what the State Committee is "up against" and divine the reason for asking for a single nomination instead of the full number due, at least eleven or twelve. Let's make sure of the expenses of one before we rabidly condemn the State Committee. Any member in good standing is at liberty to attend the National Convention on their own responsibility. Let all

"Chip in" More Coin and Less "Chin Music."

A case in point: A letter came last week without a word, but a money order from Pekin, China, for \$400. Clarence Ciove, (Socialist), don't say a word, until this is the seventh dollar he has dropped into the campaign fund since I came to the desk. Why not dispense with so much complaining and condemning "hot air" and allow a flow of "cold coin" into our depleted exchequer. It's up to you.

February Finances.

Receipts to date 23d, including the January \$7.11 balance are \$126.11 and bids fair to be the Banner Month in the history of the Party in Washington. The expenses are heavier than usual, and if no further remittances come we should have a deficit in lieu of a balance but that need not be feared.

Comrade Jno. W. Brown.

Will enter Washington on March 4th and speak at South Bend, go to Olympia on the 6th, and close a warm municipal campaign in Seattle on the 6th, with an afternoon meeting at Ballard if possible. Local Porter reports inability to arrange a meeting, so if arrangements can be made, Com. Brown will speak at Gate on the 8th, Elma on the 9th, Aberdeen on the 10th and 11th, Hoquiam on the 12 and 13th, if no other appointment is made in that section Com. Brown will go to Yelm on the 15th instead of the 16th.

It was my earnest hope that Local Tacoma would have a rally for our National Organizer to address, but no request comes. The only remaining points west of the Cascades are Index, Ballard, Granite Falls, Lopez Island, Victoria, B. C. and Port Angeles.

Several dates are already spoken for in Eastern Washington and it is the wish of the State Committee to divide the time between East and West as evenly as possible. Ellensburg, North Yakima, Sunnyside, Prosser, Lind, should arrange if possible. Spokane desires seven days of Com. Brown's time. Stevens county 2 or more dates, and of all the points in Ferry County, should have one date at least. Whitman County will certainly want a few dates. Pomeroy, Lewiston, Idaho, desires a date. If Lewiston, Clarkston and Asotin can all arrange for him it will be attempted, and if he can be gotten across the country to Pomeroy that may be accommodated. To cap the climax, a grand rally at Walla Walla would be a small patch of heaven to the scruple. Will not Walla Walla comrades correspond with this office, to that end? Do it quickly and effectively. It's one of the open sores of our state movement that we do not have at least one local in every county. Think of it, comrades, ten counties without a live local.

They are Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Island, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lincoln, Mason and Walla Walla. Ferry will soon have more than one local organized, as will some of the others.

All Socialists in the aforesaid counties are requested to correspond with this office with a view to getting together and getting busy! Don't put it off, do it now. Give me all the data you can about your locality; how to reach it, how many Socialist neighbors you have, and their addresses, etc.

Secretary's Bulletin Delayed.

An unlooked for round of duties has postponed the issuance of the semi-monthly Bulletin till the first week in March, after which, I trust there will be no further irregularities. It will be all the better for the delay.

Castle Rock Organized.

Hence Cowlitz County got out of the "innocuous desuetude ranks just in time. All due to Jimmie Higgins' Heckman. Expect organizations at Kelso and Cathlamet before long, at Thos. "Jimmie Higgins" Long is spreading himself to effect results along this line.

By the way, comrades, I want to get an accurate and complete roster of the Washington "Jimmie Higginses." I know there are hundreds of them scattered over the state. If we want Washington to lead the van we must have them everywhere.

Did you notice that our loved Washington Was Third State in the Union for Amount of Dues Paid for December, 1903?

So the National Secretary's report showed. New York and Illinois alone contributed more dues than this little corner of Uncle Sam.

I tell you, lads, I'm proud of the fact, and doubly proud of every worker in Washington who has by consecrated effort "kicked toward the goal," in stead of at his comrades who were doing their best under their cramped environment.

While you may not always "come out on top" in a hair-splitting, "rag-chew" argument on a technical point, that getting together and getting busy with heads, hands and hearts, has accomplished wonders all right. Your names may not be among

Societies "Four Hundred,"

but they will one day be enshrined in the hearts of the gladdened populace of the age to be

Intrepid Socialist Soldiers.

TO THE FRONT!
Sluggards and Skulkers, Traitors and Trimmers to the Rear!!
FALL IN LINE AND GET BUSY!!!
Fours in the War, for Peace
E. E. MARTIN,
Secy.—Treas.
1016 Stewart St., Seattle, Wash.

SOME ADVENTURES OF JOHN BROWN IN THE FAR WEST.

John W. Brown filled thirty-three dates in California, closing in Del Norte County on Feb. 1st. Humboldt and Del Norte Counties are in the extreme Northwestern part of California, close to the Oregon line. In order to reach these counties Brown had to take the coast steamer from San Francisco. He spoke at Eureka, Fortuna, Arcata, Newberg, Crescent City and Smith River. This was the first time a Socialist speaker had visited these places and Brown reports that an unusual interest was aroused.

At Crescent City, everybody in town attended the meeting, including bankers, merchants, judges, and lawyers. The town closed up and even the saloon keepers and bartenders turned out to hear the Socialist. At Smith River things were a little rough. A crowd of "smarties" tried to spoil the meeting. Brown had to leave the platform and escort outside a poor drunken fellow who had evidently been "filled up" for the purpose. Later, Brown had to request a couple of well dressed toughs to leave the hall and they did. When they got outside they began to wake up the town. They fired a number of rounds from their revolvers into the hall entrance, then got empty barrels and pounded on the door, but Brown proceeded with his speech.

After the meeting one of the audience a lumberman, interviewed the interrupters and asked them politely who it was that had all the cold lead to spare as he had some he would like to exchange with them. But the respectable rowdies were all in then and desired peace.

In order to get from Del Norte County into Oregon Brown had to take the stage across the mountains and the story of the ride can be told in Brown's own words:

"I am not much on pen descriptions but may it suffice for me to say that I left Crescent City at five P. M. Tuesday, on a heavy loaded stage, which, every time it went into a rut, or struck a rock, pounded down on the axles. We reached the summit of the coast range of mountains about 3 A. M. The run down the mountains to Waldo cannot be told by tongue or pen.

"If you want to get an idea of what it was like, just stand on your head in the middle of the floor, then let three able bodied persons take each a base ball bat and tell them to lay on until they get tired, but not to stop on your account. The top of the stage just cleared my head by about three inches (Brown is six feet four inches) and every time we went over a boulder — which was about all the time for three hours — I got in on both ends. My arms were swollen so from holding myself up off the seat that I could hardly feed myself next morning.

"At one place, after rattling over a tremendous rough place the driver yelled at me: 'Are you asleep in there?'"

"Am I alive you mean?" I called back.

"Jump her if you hear me holler!" he howled in return.

"However, we got into Waldo about nine A. M. after sixteen hours straight ride, and left there at seven next morning, arriving at Grant's Pass, (Ore.) at six P. M. in the "pink of condition."

Brown will fill dates in Oregon until March 3rd and then cross over the line into Washington.

SEATTLE SOCIALIST TICKET

MAYOR.
Meredith Parsons, carpenter.

TREASURER.
G. W. Scott, newsdealer.

COMPTROLLER.
William O'Keefe, ship calker.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.
Thos. C. Wiswell, salesman.

COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE.
J. E. Rimbold, secretary Laundry Drivers' Union; William F. Hanbury, real estate agent.

WARD COUNCILMEN.
First, George Carroll, merchant; Second, A. N. McCuen, blacksmith; Fourth, William H. Beebe, machinist; Fifth, Emil Herman, farmer; Sixth, P. Schwerdt, shoemaker; Seventh, E. E. Martin, printer and state Secretary Socialist Party; Eighth, Chas. Lampe, jeweler; Ninth, U. G. Moore, clerk.

NOTICE.

The following persons are requested to be present at 509 Third avenue on Saturday, the 27th of February, at 4 p. m., without fail. Titus, Kennedy, Scott, McCorkle, Wagenknecht, Herman, Martin, Seibert, Hutcheson, Robinson, Curtis, Robbins, Burgess, Parsons, O'Keefe, Wiswell, Rimbold, W. F. Hanbury, Geo. Carroll, A. N. McCuen, Beebe, P. Schwerdt, C. Lampe, U. G. Moore.

Business of importance.
C. D. ROBINSON,
City Organizer.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Comrade Titus speaks at Carpenters' Hall Sunday night, Feb. 28, at 8 p. m.

Comrade Wiswell speaks at Altman's Hall, Second Ward, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Comrade Seibert speaks in the Socialist Hall, at Green Lake, Monday night, at 8 p. m. Comrades in Ross, Green Lake and north part of the city see to it that a large crowd turns out.

Comrade Hutcheson speaks at Headquarters Hall, 503 Third Avenue, Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.

Judge Winsor speaks in support of the Socialist city ticket at Sherrick's Hall, University Station, Saturday night, Feb. 27.

Brown is coming. What Brown? Why, Brown from Connecticut. Will lecture on "The Triumph of Socialism," February 6th, Sunday night in Carpenters' Hall. We can pack in a thousand!

A. D. ROBINSON,
City Organizer.

CAPITALIST POLITICS.

The Republican caucus was a godsend to many broke men. Every man was hired who could - go, by ward heelers and boosters (they actually went to the employment office) to go to different places and just shout loud and often for certain candidates. Next day a large crowd gathered at Washington Street to receive 50 cents apiece from a Republican booster.

This same thing was kept up at the primaries. The ward grafters have had a hard struggle among themselves shooting at one another (one of them took four shots at another one). I wonder if the police know that the state law is being violated in regard to gambling. No; they will not be officially informed until after this election is over. For the Republicans depend on this vote. Socialists, make it your business to be at the polls on election day to keep tabs on these boosters.

C. D. ROBINSON,
City Organizer.

Local San Francisco.

Headquarters and Reading Room: 1504 Market St.—Room 30.
We vote as we strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12, 1904.

Comrade:

In a few months from now we will be in the midst of a political struggle. In two months' time the National convention of the Socialist Party is to meet in Chicago, and a month or so later, the Republican and Democratic National conventions will have made their nominations for President.

The campaign promises to be a hot one; the Republicans and Democrats will struggle for political jobs, while the Socialists will strive to secure the

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.



GREAT OVER-COAT SALE

EVERYTHING ON THE HUB OPPOSITE TOTEEM POLE

A MAN WEARS A HAT

515-517 FIRST AVE., SEATTLE

ALL OVERCOATS Must be Sold NOW

attention and awaken the interest of the masses.

A vigorous political campaign is the most effective advertisement for our party, and the surest way of getting people to investigate our principles.

The advertising and propaganda power of the party is now very great, and, though the times have been relatively prosperous for the past few years, the party has grown so rapidly that it now has about twenty thousand dues-paying members enrolled. There are Socialist Locals in every state in the union, even such states as Florida, Idaho and Montana have each a score of locals, while each week nearly a hundred Socialist papers pour out volumes of propaganda, reaching every district in the country.

In San Francisco the propaganda on the streets, in the halls and in the unions is greater than ever before, but, owing to the loss of the election commission, which brought a large income to the party (because the Socialist Commissioner, Oliver Everett, donated one-half of his salary to the local—Ed.), and the Academy of Science Hall, which, from its central location, etc., was a source of profit, Local San Francisco is now unable to incur the expense that it formerly could.

In order to maintain a headquarters contributions are necessary, and the organizer is instructed to request contributions for headquarters fund.

The local is also involved in two legal suits—one to get a permanent injunction to restrain the police from arresting Socialist speakers—the other to stop the salary of E. C. Leffingwell, whom Mayor Schmitz appointed election commissioner to represent the Socialist Party.

Even the capitalist newspapers de-

clare that Mayor Schmitz has robbed the Socialists of a position to which as the third party in the state (having polled over 10,500 votes for Governor), they are legally entitled.

Freedom to speak on the streets is of great importance for propaganda purposes, while the election commission-ership is worth hundreds of dollars per year to the party.

It is therefore evident that the local is justified in spending money to fight these two suits in the courts. But actions at law are very expensive, and the local is badly crippled for want of money.

For these reasons the local hereby issues an earnest appeal for donations—to carry on an effective campaign against capitalism, money and work are indispensable. Every comrade should assist to the best of his ability. Local San Francisco hopes and begs for a generous response.

While the party is small and struggling it needs more sacrifice on the part of its supporters than will be necessary when the party is large.

Now is the time and the opportunity to show your sympathy with the cause. Donations may be given or sent to the Financial Secretary, Oliver Everett, 126 Kearny St., or to the Organizer, Thomas Bersford, Room 30, 1504 Market St. These comrades are authorized to take donations and give receipts therefor. Fraternally yours,
LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO.

P. S.—The law requires every voter to be newly registered THIS year—all previous registrations have been canceled.

Every Socialist should vote at the primary election, which takes place May 3rd; in order to do so they must get registered before April 1.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

By ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Speech Delivered in the Alhambra Theatre, Sunday Evening, February 7th
At Mass Meeting Held by the San Francisco A. L. U. to Protest
Against the Military Despotism in Colorado.

Bro. Chairman, Citizens and Fellow Workers: The last speaker has discussed and the next speaker will discuss the situation in Colorado. Coming between these two speakers, I shall call your attention to the nature and solution of the "Labor Problem," which underlies the Colorado and every similar situation in the civilized world. The Labor Problem is the problem of problems. The question as to how that problem is going to be solved is the question of the hour. We do not pretend to have peeped behind the curtain that veils the future. We lay no claims to supernatural gifts in the way of prophecy.

There is such a thing, however, as scientific prophecy, in which there is no element of the supernatural. The astronomer is able to predict an eclipse of the sun a thousand years hence. This is because he has a thorough knowledge of the laws relating to the motion of planetary bodies. When Leverrier of Paris and Adams of London observed that the planet Uranus at a certain point in his journey swerved from his normal path, they predicted that if the astronomers would turn their telescopes to a certain point in the heavens they would discover a new and important body. They did so, and saw a planet "swim into their ken" (Neptune.) Before the solution of the labor problem can be scientifically predicted it is necessary to thoroughly master the laws that operate in the development of society, for the labor problem and the social problem are one. The question then arises, what is the fundamental law of social progress? Before I formally state that law let us understand that the proposal to solve the labor problem by establishing a new society, formulated in the brain of some individual, is not the mark of a scientific thinker, but of a utopian dreamer. The discovery of the theory of evolution has changed our way of looking at this question, as it has changed our way of looking at every other question. Today we are able to say, with certainty, of societies, as Macalay said of constitutions, "they are not made, they grow."

If we are to anticipate, even in a general sense, the future development of society, we must master the fundamental generalizations that explain its growth in the past and present.

Thanks to the illustrious authors of the Communist Manifesto, we know that the basis of society is and always has been, economic. All the legal, religious and political institutions of any society are so many reflexes of the manner in which that society produces its wealth. Every political revolution is preceded by an economic revolution. When what is called in economic science, "the mode of production" changes, every social institution changes with it. A change in the method of producing gold and coal in Colorado would produce a change in the laws of Colorado, and also in that military system which has created a reign of terror in the Centennial State.

What is the "modus operandi" by which the economic change brings about the subsequent social changes? The mainly physical process of production by years of repetition, impresses itself upon the mind and affects thought. In this way it produces what may be called states of consciousness. These states of consciousness are many and varied, from the class consciousness of the workingman who has mastered the difficulties of the labor problem to the befuddled consciousness of the man who has not even attempted to do so. Let us illustrate. There is, I am told, on this Coast, a union of some branch of the seafaring profession of which it is impossible to become a member unless you are a brother or near relative to some person already a member. This may be described as "family consciousness." The barbers of this city have very strong objections to women becoming tonsorial artists. This might be called "sex consciousness." Then we have "color consciousness." This brand prevails largely in the South. I have a friend who is a doctor and quite a radical in many things, who told me that when he was in hospital work he always refused to treat colored patients. Since colored men got the franchise, many politicians have overcome this prejudice to a large extent. President Roosevelt, among others. Then we have our friends of the "New Thought," which is in reality the old, worn-out thought attempting to disguise itself in new clothes. With them the individual is everything, and while many of them repeat parrot-like the current phrases of Socialism, they are individualists of the rankest kind. What is the keynote of their bogus philosophy? "Man has always been the master and not the slave of his en-

vironment." "Man is the real king." These blind leaders of the blind tell us that they stand for "a new humanity" and a "new order of beings." On one or two occasions this hocus pocus has been retailed from the Socialist platform and received the official sanction, notwithstanding the obvious fact that it is diametrically opposed to the Socialist position. The new thought disciple says, "I can and I will," "I am IT!" The proper name for this kind of thing is "self-consciousness." Next we come to the people who talk of "race consciousness." These people are so hazy that it is difficult to discover what they really do believe. Perhaps some of them will tell us when the opportunity offers, how they would apply "race consciousness" to the Labor Problem. Then we have at least one noted speaker on the Pacific Coast who talks about "God consciousness." But here again we are on boggy ground, for this has clearly more to do with the "Higher Life" and "Divine Healing" than Socialism. We meet with men in the labor unions who seem to regard those organizations as a device to enable them themselves personally to hold their jobs. This might be called "job consciousness." Again, there are those who regard the interests of their own particular craft as paramount. With them the members of that craft constitute a kind of industrial aristocracy. This is "craft consciousness."

Psychologically speaking, consciousness is made up of two factors—feeling and knowledge. Feeling is older than the Rocky Mountains. Knowledge, in the sense of "scientific knowledge," is a thing of yesterday. The ignorant are governed almost entirely by their feelings. It is here that the mystics and the fakirs of the Booth and Dowd type find their rich harvest. It is because so many of the working class are governed by their feelings that the above catalogue of crazy propositions pass muster as "solutions" of the Labor Problem. The workingman who has had the wool removed from over his eyes knows that the only state of consciousness that makes for the solution of the Labor Problem is "Class Consciousness."

The word CLASS is the master word of the only philosophy that points the way out of the quagmire of Capitalism. The Communist Manifesto, the text book of that philosophy, opens with the following sentence—which every workingman ought to repeat sleeping or waking until he thoroughly grasps its meaning. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of CLASS struggles." With that grand discovery all previously existing theories of the history and development of society were destroyed at a single blow. Now we look back into history and see that every revolution was the rise of a new CLASS into power. The Feudal Lord overthrew the Slave Owner only to be overthrown in his turn, in the Thirty Years' War and the French Revolution, by the rising Capitalist CLASS.

At last the class struggles of the past have reached their final term. The two classes—the Working Class and the Capitalist Class—stand face to face measuring their forces for the final struggle.

Comrades of the Working Class, how shall it end?

Shall we stand forever like the man with the hoe, bowed with the weight of centuries? Shall labor always writhe beneath the oppressor's lash, as it struggles like Atlas with the world on its shoulders? Shall we forever carry the burdens of the race and reap nothing but its wretchedness and misery? In this ship of human life, shall the useless idle passengers recline under the awnings and live on the rarest food and drink the choicest wines, while the toiling and weatherbeaten crew who man the vessel and oppose their rugged brows to the dangers of storm and tempest are fed on bones and blige water? In this great theater of human existence shall we build and paint and decorate and luxuriously upholster the boxes and the orchestra, and then give them over to those painted playthings who have lost the capacity to do anything useful, while we with our wretched, overworked, slave-bearing wives, strain our eyes and gasp and choke from the back rows of the stifling gallery? Shall we always build palace hotels and sleep in kennels? Shall we weave the silks and broadcloth and yet be clad in rags and shoddy? Shall we sow the seed and they reap the golden grain? Nay, they do not even reap it. We reap it for them. Shall the crime of the centuries never come to an end? Shall we never be able to throw off this paralyzing incubus of an exploiting class? The answer to this question, the

question of questions, lies within ourselves. Is it not written, "Who would be free himself must strike the blow." The real living politics of the future gather around that struggle. Already the heavens are darkening with the cloud rack of the coming tempest. The storm birds are piping the signal of the approaching storm. On this battlefield the opposing armies are gathering for the fray. Already the gleaming campfires begin to illuminate the surrounding darkness. The enemy has neither courage nor stamina for the contest, and is skulking behind the policeman's club and the soldier's bayonet. They are relying on the mercenary services of their paid hirelings.

On the other side, serried ranks of the working class are beginning to form. The workmen of all countries are uniting for this last grand struggle with nothing to rely on but their own brain and brawn. Germany leads with her 3,000,000 trained and disciplined troops. France has already captured many of her leading cities and the rest are in a state of siege. Italy is defying King and Pope in her grand struggle for the coming revolution. The Spaniard moves slowly, for the priest has him by the throat and the church has chloroformed him with her incense and incantations. The negro is slow to rise, for his system has been thoroughly inoculated with the virus of a capitalist religion. Our latest recruit is the Japanese, who fears neither death nor hell when the smell of battle is in his nostrils.

The Western Federation of Miners is giving the capitalists of this country a taste of the metal that is in them. Everywhere the battle line is being sharply drawn. Ten million of the workmen of the world have girded on their armor and are waiting eagerly and wistfully for the rest of the comrades to wake up and step into line. As one member of this, the noblest army that the world ever saw, I ask you what shall be the outcome? Workingmen of San Francisco, what is your answer? Shall it be defeat? Nay! It may be! It can be! It must be! It shall be VICTORY!!!

CALIFORNIA NOTES

The Editor of "The Socialist" desires to acknowledge the warm reception and hearty co-operation accorded him by the Comrades of California during his recent sojourn among them. It was distinctly understood that this trip was undertaken solely in the interest of this paper and directly in its financial interest. Considering that the object was to obtain money from Comrades already burdened with the conduct of their home campaigns and subject to many calls, and proletarians to start with, the welcome accorded to the representative of "The Socialist" is the best possible promise for the future of this paper.

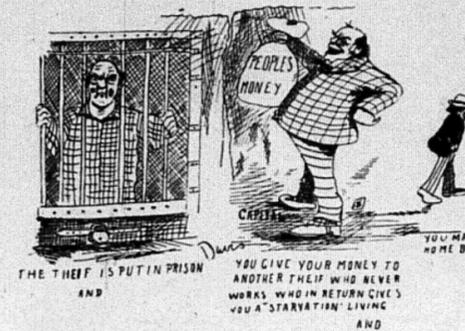
A debt of \$500 has long handicapped us in this office. Every effort has been made by the members of the Socialist Educational Union and by many other Comrades in the State of Washington, to remove this incubus, though the Socialist Party as such has never been called on to appropriate a dollar in our behalf. At last it was felt that the increased circulation of "The Socialist" in other states, particularly in the region of San Francisco, warranted an appeal to the Comrades there. Their response has been so cordial that the result is the wiping out of one-half of the debt named.

It should be known to all supporters of "The Socialist" that, of the three men who give their whole time to the conduct of the paper, two are working for the merest pittance of a living that is, for \$5 a week and a bed, and the third, who makes his living by other means, gets nothing but the privilege of footing the bills. On this basis the paper is now paying its own way, with every prospect of being able to do no distant day to increase those Five Dollar Salaries to at least Six.

If this account should stimulate some of the thousands of Comrades all over the country who are now reading "The Socialist" to send in their little donations to help us meet that other \$250 claim, nothing would make us happier who have to bear the silent burdens of this constant work.

An incident at San Francisco will show how the outside Comrades only need to be made acquainted with our difficulties in order to extend their sympathy in a substantial way.

A big meeting was held in the Alhambra Theatre Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant. The speech was concluded. The German Socialist Mannerchor had sung the Marseillaise amid the greatest enthusiasm. Chairman Arthur Lewis was making a short statement, when a silver dollar struck the footlights, followed instantly by a fusillade of silver pieces falling on the platform. Insistent calls of "Collection" and "Pass the hat," from an audience which had paid an admission fee and against the wishes of the speaker, were followed by a spontaneous contribution of over Fifty Dollars, which touched the heart of the Editor of "The Socialist" as few things have



done in years. He knew then that the Comrade spirit of the proletarians who constitute the heart and soul of the Socialist movement will never be appealed to in vain.

At Sacramento, at San Jose, and at Oakland, the Comrades displayed the same spirit. They only needed to be made acquainted with our difficulties to make quick response. In all these centers the Socialist Party is becoming more and more a party of wage workers. The body of the manufacturing wage workers of California is found within one hundred miles of San Francisco. They are learning that the Socialist Party stands for them, and the Socialist Party is learning to stand for them. There is a developing consciousness of solidarity and power. For instance, a brakeman on one of the Southern Pacific lines running into San Francisco said in confidence that he voted the Socialist ticket at the last city election in Oakland, all except the head of the ticket, which he scratched for a Union Labor man, a friend of his. "But," he added, "I will never do that again. I propose from now on to vote the Socialist ticket straight from top to bottom. It's the only way out for the working class, and I know a hundred more railroad men just like me."

This man was not a member of the party and there are thousands like him not members of the party. Here is a lesson for the party itself.

In San Francisco especially there is a feeling of antagonism on the part of many Union men toward the Socialist Party organization there. This is due in part to the existence of a bastard Union Labor Party which is really a Republican sideshow. The Socialists in their campaigns have been obliged to show up the fact that the Schmitz Labor Party is really sheltered under a Republican roof ("Abe Ruef," a shrewd Republican lawyer-politician, is Mayor Schmitz's chief advisor).

But there is other occasion for the Union men's feeling of repugnance to the Socialist Party of San Francisco. Too many of our Comrades abuse and vilify the Unions. Instead of taking the party position, as expressed in our party resolutions on the subject, namely, that it is the duty of Socialists to join the Unions and to assist in building up and unifying the Unions, they promulgate the doctrine that the Unions are allies of the capitalist class organized to divide the working class and as such ought to be abolished. The chief official street speaker of the Socialist Party in San Francisco during the last month has been Kauffman, the man who was one of a body of strike breakers brought from San Francisco to Seattle to scab in the Hotel Butler. This man is violently anti-Union in his principles and practice—the very opposite of the Socialist Party principle. It is because a few of the Socialist Party members in San Francisco sustain such tactics that hun-

dreds of proletarians in that city refuse to join the party.

But the great body of the party is not of this disposition. That spirit of holler-than-thou proletarianism, that pharisaic and cant Socialism, which adopts the phrases of working class Socialism while denying in practice its spirit of comradeship, that bitter and sectarian leadership which has isolated Local San Francisco and made it impossible for this greatest proletarian center on the Pacific Coast to assume its true part of real leadership in California, that un-Socialist spirit is now passing away. The rank and file will not tolerate it. We anticipate for San Francisco a true and sane proletarian activity, which shall repudiate alike the former proclivities of a Richardson and the uncomradely proletarianism of a Bersford.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to meet the necessary demand for "The Socialist" in California and to make it more truly representative of that state, we have to announce the selection of special California correspondents and agents. Many San Francisco Comrades have argued that this paper should be moved to that city as more central to the Pacific Coast and a larger proletarian center. But there seems to be no sufficient reason for such a step. The mailing facilities and railroad connections of Seattle by which to reach the Eastern states are better than those of San Francisco. While the name of this paper is "The Socialist" and not "The Seattle Socialist," as the Comrades in other states persist in calling it, still it has grown up and is rooted in this soil. The members of the S. E. U. who have labored these four years to sustain it live in the State of Washington for the most part. Furthermore, we do not know of any corps of workers who can be found elsewhere able or willing to live as cheap as we do here. So "The Socialist" cannot be transplanted very easily.

But we can do the next best thing, that is, have a California agency. Two Comrades well known in that state have accepted the appointment to act as the California representatives of "The Socialist." They will gather and report news of the Socialist movement there, will secure subscriptions and advertisements, and will conduct a "California Department" in the columns of this paper.

We believe every Comrade in California will recognize the eminent fitness of these associated Comrades when we name them. Arthur Lewis and Lena Morrow were each able and devoted Socialist workers before they met each other. But Arthur and Lena Morrow Lewis, as husband and wife, are both able and more devoted Socialist workers because of their alliance. The Socialists in California and our readers everywhere will, we believe, have occasion to congratulate themselves on our new departure by which the services of these two earn-

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During the Christmas rush we disposed of a large amount of our stock, and the entire balance will be pushed out now, at startlingly low prices, because the lines are reduced in many instances to broken lots, hence for tomorrow and this week, you may buy

BROKEN LOTS OF DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST.
BROKEN LOTS OF NOTIONS AT LESS THAN COST.
BROKEN LOTS OF RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES AT LESS THAN COST.
BROKEN LOTS OF DRAPERIES AND CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.
BROKEN LOTS OF WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR AT LESS THAN COST.
BROKEN LOTS OF CORSETS AT LESS THAN COST.
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