Join The Union of Your Craft

Charles Socialist

A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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Join The Party

This is No. 200

of Your Class

THE LADY OR THE THE WORKINGMAN IN COLORADO TIGER,—WHICH?

THE KEY WILL OPEN EITHER DOOR



MCSIGIFOW'S paign is the opportunity it affords for class struggle and deplore the appeal at once. Do not wait till tomorrow. to class interests so constantly made Drop a postal card to "The Social" organization and education must go by Socialists.

Porter, Wash., May 25, 1904. Comrade: Yours of 24th received and contents carefully noted. Will that Socialism was what I wanted (about two years ago), I have regarded it as a kind of sacred duty to assist in the spread of our doctrine as much as possible. Like Mason, of the "Ap peal." I at first regarded "The Social ist" as a chronic kicker and trouble maker; but for reasons I cannot exactly explain, I have come to regard it as the very best paper in the move ment, and I never let pass an oppor tunity to speak a good word for it.

we were discussing (informally) different methods of propaganda. I told them that each week I sent in a 6 months subscription to "The Social- too mysterious or too profound in ist." One of the Aherdeen comrades these laws for any worker to grasp. asked if I didn't think "The Socialist" was a pretty strong dose to give a beginner.

At a meeting in Montesano May 1st

I told him that whenever "The So cialist" made a convert we could be sure he was a genuine Socialist and not a mere dreamer like some of the "Appeal" converts (though I am an

Rest assured I shall at all times de what I can to help "The Socialist." I can't make any outlay of money Yours fraternally,

JOHN M'SLARROW

hand in hand. As we learn to work together in a political campaign we in the mists of popular thought. They must also learn to think together on talk like the ignorant capitalists. Even economic questions.

cause its membership was ignorant of and central character. Their teaching which control the development of society have been discovered by the Sosay that ever since I became convinced cialist economists, Marx and Engels, This knowledge of these laws constitutes the strength of the Socialist movement.

It is essential that this economic knowledge should be spread through the membership of the party, because the party is democratic in manage ment. The rank and file control the Socialist Party. If the rank and file are ignorant of Social Science then the whole party is liable to go wrong both in principles and tactics.

It is the mission of "The Socialist" to educate workingmen in the fun- thorize us to add your name to the damental laws of economics. It is list. not a difficult task. There is nothing It does not require a classical education, or even a common school edu- "nothing to lose but his chains." One cation, to understand them. They can thing he can do, he can "get busy be made as simple as A B C.

The difference between "The Socialist" and some other Socialist papers lies in the fact that every picture in join him in this work? this paper, every article, every joke, every last line published, has some bearing on the basic fact of the Class 26 new subscribers from each one of

for I am dead broke and out of a job latest-the platform of the Nebraska That would mean, from this paper full of talk about "the people," but the Socialist Party, not a hint of the radical division of You see what co-o We are entering on the National and modern society into two hostile classes, one will accomplish, comrades. Now State campaign for Socialism. The wage-workers and capitalists. Repub for the Campaign! Will you join with

Too many Socialist papers are still when they mention the class struggle The Populist party was destroyed be- they do not perceive its fundamental aws. The underlying laws is therefore misleading. Their rea ers are seldom clear in thought or decided and uncompromising in action

It is for this reason that we urge

"The Socialist." This paper has proved its ability to teach Socialism. Work ignmen almost always like it and eas ily understand it. Our guarantee is to make a Socialist of any wage worker who reads this paper for six months We ask every reader to join the Mc Slarrow Band and pledge himself to send in at least one 6 months sub scription to "The Socialist" every week from now to the November election. Please drop us a card and au

We do not know Comrade McSlarrow except by his letters. He says he is to the great proletarian army, with enough each week to get "The So cialist" into the hands of one fellow wage slave for 6 months. Will you

If each of our 10,000 readers will join the McSlarrow Band, if means them during the next six months, o Read, for example, Mr. Bryan's 260,000 subscribers by November next mocratic State Convention. It is alone, a quarter of a million votes for

You see what co-operation by each greatest good of the Socialist cam- licans and Democrats alike ignore this McSlarrow? If so, send in your name

to class interests so constantly made Drop a postal card to "The Social are inflicted upon the eastern part of facts and the enforcement of the whole power of government to sustain by Socialists." 116 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash. Washington. "There are more hobos order of the school board to salute a such ownership? Then why expect

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

From almost every slave camp come reports of a cut in wages. It our readers to push the circulation of is claimed that the slaves are becoming more and more servile, and the masters and the slave drivers are becoming more and more arrogant.

The army of the unemployed is constantly growing and all classes are ecoming restless. Discontent dark ens the face of almost every toiler you meet. Of course, there are, here and there, men without spirit enough to resent any humiliation, however degrading. The masterless siave is learning to despise all such and there is developing among all the toilers spirit of revolt-not open, violent revolt but a determined set purpose to use all legal and proper means for the overthrow of class rule.

Evidences of this are apparent on every hand, and it is this that accounts for the aggressive attitude and bearing of the capitalist class in Colorado and elsewhere. This ruling class is manifestly ignorant of the nature of the new force which is stirring modern society, and as a result this class seeks to stay progress by a resort to brutal force.

This failure to perceive the nature and extent of the new force, will hasten the downfall of the master class, and as a consequence the pres ent slave class must soon administe the affairs of the world. Prepare to come into possession of your own.

"The Seattle Daily Times" tells us

that a very large number of hobos tion. Well, you cannot hide these is sustained and do they not use the

ten years," says the Times. these men will not work. If this is downfall. so why should there be any more of them now than at any other time

them are working men who will work. and they do work at every good opportunity, and the silly attempts to prove otherwise disclose a brutal and bitter

"I am afraid that Socialism will destroy present institutions of socie ty," said the "solid man of business "The institution of woman and child labor for instance." I said.

The solid business man smiled a sickly smile and then disappeared in the passing throng.

Carroll D. Wright, the man of many salaries, has assumed the task of proving the slave to be better off than ever before, but Carroll D is entirely too boisterous and blustery. He ex cites the suspicion that he is seeking by noise to deceive us.

He reminds us of the old darkey in thunder storm. The lightning flashed and the thunders rolled, great ly confusing Sambo. Dismayed by a sudden and loud report he cried out "Oh! Lord, a little more light and less noise if you please." So we say to Carroll D. Wright.

The Woman's Relief Corps has placed the flag in all the Bellinghan schools for the purpose of teaching patriotism. It is to be saluted ever norning by the pupils.-Star. 5-24-04. Salute the symbol that represents

order of the school board to salute a in sight than at any time for the last hated symbol can only result in disgust and abhorrence. The masters The Times also says that most of always prepare the way for their

The republicans and the democrats The simple truth is that most of good men. Their very indifferent success in this endless exploration for good men among their adherents would be very discouraging to the working class.

> world happen to find what they call a party of the state of Washington. good man, he usually proves to be an enemy to our class and the more of paper. If any working man or workan enemy he is to our class, provided ing woman can see any danger to his he can delude our class into thinking or her interests in this platform we that he is a real friend, the better man cannot and we do not expect the suphe is in the estimation of the masters. Beware of the masters' good men!

I observe that two of our leading papers are indulging in the elevating and refining practice of hurling epithets at one another. One of them calls the other a grandmother. ,It seems to me that almost any grandmother has a just cause of action at law on the grounds of libel. But these great (?) dailies are willing tools of the master class and so long as they serve their masters they will be permitted to do almost anything, how-ever degrading it may be.

We are often told that the courts galleries. are the bulwarks of our liberties, but have smashed that fairy story.

party? If so, can you tell why you will of the "dear people." entertain any such hope? Don't both ownership of the means by which life ticians are branded.

anything from either of them?

An exchange says that Germany has too many doctors. Why not let the surplus doctors practice on the surplus working class population? It might be as well to kill the slaves tha way as to shoot them.

Under the caption "The Danger of Socialism", the "Oregen Mist" pub-And then when these masters of the lishes the platform of the Socialist could not ask more of any opposition port of such an one.

> "Yes, my good man, I will give you a dime if you will promise not to spend it for beer," said the wealthy philanthropist.

"Tanks," was the reply, "I will open an account with the First National Bank and buy me champaign wid the interest as you people do."

"GET IN LINE WITH McBRIDE."

Yep! Get in line with McBride, because he has proven that all his talk about the dangers of the railroad lobby was simply and caly a play to the

He favored a railroad commission the military authorities in Colorado and said repeatedly that such commission was essential to the protection of the dear people, but now he Do you still hope for relief from the sjoins in with the clique who by tricks Republican party, or the Democratic and schemes defeated the manifest

McBride seems to be tarred with these old parties believe in private the same stick with which all poli-

DISCUSSION OF NEW PLATFORM

By JAMES ONEAL, of the National Office

The opposition to the platform adopted at the Chicago Convention has led the writer to compare it with the Indianapolis platform, to which there was little or no objection aside from the question of immediate demands. At the first reading I did not like the style and felt sure that something essential had been omitted, but a more critical reading convinced me that it omitted nothing contained in the old platform, but on the contrary contained some things it had ignored and was a superior document in every respect.

The one thing missing and which every delegate who heard it read instinctively felt, was the old formula along whose lines we have always written our platforms, city, state and national. The custom has been to follow a rigid form patterned after the German text books and adapting it as best we could to carry its meaning to American wage workers. That was what we missed and which made some feel that something was lacking.

Thus far I have failed to find any discussion from the minority who oppose the platform as to just what principles it is at variance with. are merely told that it is a "middle-class," "reform" or "Hearstite" document, but with a single exception, so far as I have seen, none of those who have criticised it have stated just what principles of Socialism were omitted, misstated or ignored.

Comrade Taft in a recent issue of the "Erie People" (the exception referred to), asserts that the first statement of our platform is so worded that it may be construed to mean a defense of the eighteenth century philosophy of "natural rights," on which the rising bourgeoisie rode into power, and thus far this is the only attempt to point out where our platform departs from scientific Socialism. The writer believes that the clause criticised is so worded as to be open to that construction by some, but that the authors desired to convey that meaning I do not believe, nor do I believe that interpretation of it would occur to the average reader.

Ignoring the charge of "middle class" for the moment, let us compare the two platforms:

The greater part of the first section of the new platform beginning with the words, "our American institutions," is a more complete, clear and elaborate statement of class rule than the old one, and it is doubtful if a better statement of it exists in any of our English writers on Socialism. It is much superior to the statement in our old platform, which tersely proclaims the capitalist class to be in "control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools." No Socialist can compare the two without conceding the superiority in both clearness and power of the Chicago platform with regard to this statement.

Following and completing this statement is a vivid statement of the sham of capitalist individualism which is so dear to the heart of the exploiter and his intellectual hirelings. This is a decided improvement over the old platform, which ignored it entirely.

The entire second section is devoted to a statement that is essential to a Socialist platform for, aside from its basis in the class war, it is a fundamental difference between our party and all others. The international class solidarity of the workers of the world and its economic basis is clearly stated by affirming the world character of the class struggle. No worker can read it without being impressed with not only the class character of the Socialist Party, but of the universality of the class antagonism as well. The old platform was silent on this although it is mentioned in most of the Socialist platforms of Europe.

The third section is a more extended and just as clear a statement of economic evolution and the class war as the old platform was, and it fairly bristles with the uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party.

The first part of the fourth section also contains a clear and scientific statement of the useless character of the ruling class, and this was also omitted in the old platform. The latter part of the same section is a more comprehensive statement of the final mission of the working class than the old platform contained, and its meaning is more easily understood. One has but to read both to concede this.

The fifth and last section, outlining the activity of the working class prior to complete conquest of the public powers and frankly stating the limitations of that activity, is the bone of contention between the "programmists" and the alleged "revolutionists." Ignoring for the moment the differences between these, it is certain that the measures enumerated in this section are stated in as guarded a manner and with the view of impressing the stamp of the working class upon them, as it is possible for the English language to express it. Not only that, but their limitations are also frankly admitted as well as making known the fact that measures of a like character in the hands of capitalist parties, can and are used in the interests of the capitalist class as they use all other

One statement in particular is denounced as a "middle-class appeal." The new platform, after appealing to the workers, continues with the same appeal directed to all who will "lend their lives to the service of the workers," and yet the same appeal, with only a slight change in phraseology, exists in the old platform and no protest has come from the ranks of the opposition and no referendum was called for to have it repealed. If the opposition to the appeal as it now reads is sincere in the claim that it is a "middle-class" appeal, then "revolution" must have been asleep for four years.

To sum up, there is practically nothing of importance omitted in the platform, while it not only contains several statements of importance omitted in the old one, but states them in better and more comprehensive language. It is certainly a departure from the rigid formula of the past,

but nothing of scientific accuracy or of a working-class character has been lost in translating our principles into American forms of speech. On the contrary, we have gained in making them more possible of being understood.

The absence of any critical analysis of the new platform by those who oppose it at least suggests that the opposition is really based on the old question as to whether we are to have some form of guidance or instruction for those whom we elect, or nothing more than a revolutionary declaration. This question has been decided in favor of a program twice, and at the last convention by a larger vote than the former one. Had no such measures or instructions been included in our platform the opposition would have welcomed it as a victory for their position. But it is this program or immediate measures weaved into the body of the platform that excites the ire of the defeated minority, for, aside from the exception mentioned, the only argument thus far heard against it is the bare statement that it is a middle-class document and the immediate measures are pointed to when making the charge.

As an example, the only paper that has voiced the opposition, "The Referendum," in its issues of May 7, 14 and 21, reiterates this statement and speaks of those who voted for the platform as "revisionists," "reformers" and "trimmers." The editor is profuse in his laudation of himself and others as revolutionists. The Socialist movement is in a sorry plight indeed if the jungles of Minnesota have evolved out of a former middle-class reformer the scientific guardian of its principles.

First the writer desires to present a phase of this question of immediate activity that has thus far been ignored in the discussion.

The alleged "revolutionists," insist that all that is necessary for elected Socialists is a simple declaration that what favors the workers shall be voted for and what does not shall be voted against. As a Socialist believing in the solidarity of the working class I decline to submit to the individual interpretation of any elected Socialist as to what is in the interest of my class and insist on our party organization instructing him as to what that interest is and especially on those measures that are subject to dispute, and which we know will come up sooner or later. No man is good enough or well enough informed, no matter who he may be, to interpret for us the interests of the workers. That instruction can only take the form of a program and will cover the general field of city and state activity, while remote measures or those not of a common character, alone will be left to individual interpretation for the reason that it cannot be avoided.

The movement that claims to be organized, controlled and repre sented by a class and then places its entire responsibility and integrity on an individual instead of retaining it as far as possible, is a movement containing a fundamental contradiction and is anything else than a So cialist movement. I care not how well informed a comrade may be he is not qualified to assume a function that belongs to the rank and file except on those matters on which no action in advance can be taken by them. In this case individual judgment must be trusted, not because we desire it, but because we cannot help it. If the rank and file is to speak in the city councils and state legislatures, or in other words, if the working class are to be truly represented, it cannot do so by leaving its wishes or interests subject to the judgment of an elected Socialist. however "revolutionary" he may be. If the rank and file, that is the struggling to its destruction. It is no class, is to be heard at all it can only be through definite instructions on those questions that always come up and then should the representative violate them he can be held to account for it. But if we elect men under conditions where their own sweet will is relied on to determine the interests of the working class, it will mean that we evade our responsibility and then should he fail to give satisfaction on a certain measure, we then assume that responsibility only long enough to expell so-called trust in but a sign and form him and make him a sacrifice for our cowardly evasion. Not only that, but the elected comrade would be at the mercy of those seeking petty revenge, or a clique could harass him for not belonging to their school of tactics.

For example, a Socialist standing on a "revolutionary" declaration alone and no program on which to stand, might vote a franchise to a gang of city exploiters, being prompted by the belief that the more exploitation the more misery, and the sooner will the workers revolt. There are some who believe in this "philosophy of misery." A Socialist in that situation would be the victim of those who held contrary views, and hewever much he may protest his "revolutionary" belief, he also would them. be a sacrifice to the policy of evasion. Mayor Born, of Sheboygan, in the absence of any program or definite instructions on the question of franchise, could not have been expelled by the Socialist party, and could have vindicated his "revolutionary" position with a dessertation on this same "philosophy of misery."

In short, those who stand for instruction of representatives through a program, place the responsibility and integrity of the movement where it belongs, with the rank and file; while those who take the other course place it where it does not belong, with the individual. When the rank and file speak it is more liable to be revolutionary Socialism than when the individual does.

Revolutionary Socialism does not consist in assuming a fierce attitude and showing one's teeth, but in doing the work of class-conscious workers and assisting in strengthening their powers of resistance until the ruling class is dislodged and the workers rule the world.

JAMES ONEAL,

and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as-

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men-sometimes separated by seas or continents-working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the pres ent division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there car be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruc tion. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The Socialist program is not a the ory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the in terpretation of what is, sooner or later inevitable. Capitalism is already longer competent to organize or ad minister the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapid ly socializing forces of industry. The of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and de liberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end: that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all

To the end that the workers may eize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of govern ment, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against acci dent sickness and lack of employ ment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public own ership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children and ment owes its their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settle ment of strikes; for the free admin istration of justice; for popular gov

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icipal home rule and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY. State of Washington. James McGreagor, Plaintiff, vs. Ella McGreagor, Plaintiff, vs. Ella McGreagor, Moshington to said Ella McGreagor, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the is for the workers' most immediate

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may hereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their lightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as he party of the working class, to use the party of the working class to the party of the working class to use the party of the working class to the party of the working class to the party of the working class to use the party of the working class to the party of the working the publication of this summons, to the with in sixty days after the date of the first publication of the suffing the publication of the with the suffing the publication of the suffing the publication of the with insty days after the date of the with within sixty days after the defendant of the above entitled action in the above entitled actio remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

Comrade John Spargo has withdrawn from "The Comrade," which he has edited with such conspicuous ability. We understand he will go on the useful, important service by securing platform and enter the lecture field.

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RICHARD WINSOR and
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Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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First publication May 8, 1904.

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THE NEW PLATFORM ITSELF

tion assembled, make our appeal to the American people; as the defender and was born: as the only political movement standing for the program and

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equalpower to maintain and profit by an in- voice of protest against the passing dustrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overment and degradation of labor. Our American institutions came in-

to the world in the name of freedom They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from being used as the destroyers of that among the people. Our state and individual property upon which all libappointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have

We, the Socialist Party, in conven. these to betray and conquer foreign human beings ever to become possesand weaker peoples, in order to estab sors of private property in the means lish new markets for the surplus goods of life. preserver of the idea of liberty and which the people make, but are too Capitalism is the enemy and de selfgovernment, in which the nation poor to buy. They are gradually so stroyer of essential private property. invading and restricting the right of its development is through the legalsuffrage as to take unawares the right ized confiscation of all that the labor principles by which the liberty of the of the worker to vote or voice in public the working class produces, above individual may become a fact; as the lic affairs. By enacting new and mis- its subsistence wage. The private only political organization that is dem. interpreting old laws, they are preparocratic, and that has for its purpose ing to attack the liberty of the individthe democratizing of the whole of ual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good. By controlling all the sources of

social revenue, the possessing class is dustry and society that every indily false. They alike struggle for able to silence what might be the vidual shall be secure in that private of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university throw of such liberties as we already and public school, the pulpit and the the people from the fast increasing have, and by the still further enslave- press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

national legislatures have become the erty and opportunity depend. The pro- action of the Socialists of all nations. mere agencies of great propertied in mise of economic independence to In the industrial development alread; each man was one of the faiths in accomplished, the interests of the which our institutions were founded. world's workers are separated by no But under the guise of defending pri- national boundaries. The condition of come into what is practically a private come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and political institutions to make it imworkers, in the most remote places of duces nothing possesses labor's fruits,

forces of government. They are using possible for the vast majority of the earth, inevitably tends to drag

ownership of the means of employ ment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize in which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we

down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make men. labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet un exploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit. The Socialist movement therefore is

world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations and, in so standing, it makes for the full free dom of all humanity.

Ш. The Socialist move birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that proSpecial Notice to All!

During the third week of June, 1904, Socialists in all parts of the United States are expected to donate one half Day's pay to the National Campaign Fund. This amount will be divided so as to give one third to the local, one third to the state and one third to the National Or-

If this call receives response from all Socialists the sum realized will be sufficient to start off the national campaign in splendid shape. Subscription lists have been sent out by the National Secretary to all the state secretaries in the organized states. These lists will be numbered and countersigned by each state secretary and forwarded to each local secretary. The National Secretary has a record of the lists sent to state secretaries and the latter will keep record of the lists forwarded to the local secretaries. Locals in unorganized states receive lists direct from the national secretary.

ALL LISTS MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR TO THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS NOT LATER THAN AUGUST 1, 1904. Secretaries therefore should prepare to fill and return lists promptly so that this amount raised through this medium can be received and put to use immediately. As the local, state and national organizations all get the benefit from this plan, it is to every body's interest to push it along.

Socialists residing in states where no state or local organizations exist can be supplied with contribution lists upon direct application to the National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

The following list of state secretaries in organized states is given for the benefit of Socialists residing where there are no locals in these states. These Socialists can secure lists by writing direct to the secretaries, whose addresses appear herewith. Contributions received from such Socialists will be divided equally between the state and national organizations.

Alabama, F. X. Waldhorst, 1016 S. 23rd St., Birmingham. Arkansas, E. W. Perrin, 304 Scott St., Little Rock. Arizona, Albert Ryan, Jerome.

California, Edgar B. Helfenstein, 822 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles. Colorado, J. W. Martin, 420 Charles Bldg., Denver. Connecticut, W. E. White, 229 Exchange St., New Haven.

Florida, Wm. C. Green, Orlando. Illinois, Jas. S. Smith, 42 River St., Chicago. Indiana, Wm. Bowlen, 134 East Wash., St., Indianapolis. Idaho, L. E. Workman, Boise.

lowa, J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 12th St., Des Moines. Kansas, Thos. E. Will, Sedgwick Bldg., Wichita. Kentucky, Walter Lanferseek, 506 Washington Ave., Newport. Louisiana, P. A. Molyneaux, 372 Walnut St., New Orleans.

Maine, W. E. Pelsey, Lewiston. Massachusetts, Fred E. Irish, 699 Washington St., Boston. Michigan, J. A. C. Menton, 1323 St Saginaw St., Flint. Minnesota, J. E. Nash, 45 S. 9th St., Minneapolis. Missouri, T. E. Palmer, Rookery Bldg., Kansas City. Montana, Wm. H. Pierce, 708 S. Main St., Butte. Nebraska, J. P. Roe, 519 N. 16th St.; Omaha. New Hampshire, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson St., Dover. New Jersey, W. B. Killingbeck, 270 Main St., Orange. New York, Henry L. Slobodin, 64 E. 4th St., New York City. North Dakota, T. R. C. Crowells, Fargo. Ohio, Edward Gardner, 318 Chappell St., Dayton. Oklahoma, D. S. Landis, Stillwater. Oregon, A. H. Axelson, 1070 Union Ave., N., Portland. Pennsylvania, F. H. Slick, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia. South Dakota, Samuel Lovett, Aberdeen.

West Virginia, Ward B. Jeffers, McMechen. Wisconsin, Miss E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. REMEMBER, ONE HALF DAY'S PAY DURING THE THIRD WEEK IN JUNE IS TO BE GIVEN TO THE GREAT SOCIALIST

Texas, E. B. Latham, Box 126, Gainesville.

Vermont, John Anderson, 106 Sumner St., Barre.

Washington, E. E. Martin, 1016 Stewart St., Seattle.

269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, III.

CAN PAIGN OF 1904.

LOCAL SEATTLE NOTES.

Local Seattle holds regular propaganda meetings every Sunday evening in Carpenter Hall on 4th Ave., near Pike Street.

Central Branch meets every Wed-nesday evening at 509 3d ave.

Regular propaganda meetings are held every Sunday 3 p. m. in Labor Hall, at the corner of 2nd Ave. and Pike Street under the auspices of Pike Street Branch; business meetings immediately following.

Womans Branch meets every Tues-day evening at 509 3d ave.

Street propaganda meetings are being held several evenings a week at the corner of Washington St. and Occidental Ave. and Union St. and 2nd ave. Great interest is manifested by the people who stop to listen to the speakers at these meetings.

Comrade J. B. Osborne of Colorado has been in Seattle lecturing to the Labor Unions for the last two weeks. So far he has addressed 17 Trade Unions. The average attendance was 89. He was well received everywhere and received a number of requests for a second visit, which he will likely accept when he returns from British Columbia about the 1st of July.

EMIL HERMAN,

Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1904.
Campaign Fund.
The following contributions have been made to the campaign fund since last report: John Killeen, Yonkers, N. Y.....\$ 1.00 Victor W. Sterling, Commerce,

Texas, 1.00
John Sailer, McLouth, Kansas, 25
Stephen O'Shannessy, St. Andrews, N. B., 1.00

Fraternally, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Local Cheyenne, Wyo.,.... 1.00 Total to noon May 28,...\$ 4.25

Previously reported 50.78 Total,.....\$55.03

National Organizing Fund.

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

Fund since last report:

J. H. B., St. Louis......\$ 1.00

Previously reported....3,260.96

Total,.....\$3,261.96

Comrade George D. Herron's article Womans Branch meets every Tuesday evening at 509 3d ave.

German Branch was reorganized with 10 members, at 509 3d ave, last Thursday evening, May 26th. Another meeting of this Branch will be held at the same place Thursday evening the same place the purpose of electing the same place the purpose of electing the same place the purpose of electing the same place th June 2nd for the purpose of electing sate to the National Campaign Fund.
officers; all Germans not allready The price of the pamphlet is ten cents
members of the party are invited to
join this branch.

Street propaganda meetings are

Street propaganda meetings are

> Local Secretaries everywhere she see that they receive from their state see that they receive from their state secretaries contribution lists for the half day's pay donation during the third week of June to the National Campaign Fund. Locals in unorgan-ized states are supplied direct from the National Headquarters.

> The circular letter from the National Secretary to Local Secretaries relative to books for officials, Socialist plate matter, the National Campaign Fund and the printed report of the conven-tion proceedings should receive prompt and careful attention.

EMIL HERMAN,
Address all communications for Local Seattle to Alfred Wagenknecht, Sec'y, 1510 2nd Ave.

Saturday, June 4th, Labor Hall, 1510 2nd Ave., corner of Pike St. Music by violin and piano. Everybody always welcome and made to feel at home, therefore all who come always enjoy themselves. Ladies free. Gents 25 cents.

By Entertainment Committee.
Pike St. Branch, S. P.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.
Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1904.
Campaign Fund.

The following contributions have

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins will spend the next two months in West Virginia and Maryland, getting those states in shape for the national

National organizer Geo. H. Goebei enters Arizona early in June and after

a months' work there will go through California to the Pacific Coast.

Robert Saltiel, German Organizer completed his work in Pennsylvania May 22nd and after filling ten dates in New York, entered Massachusetts June 2d for about two week's engage-June 2d for about two week's engagements. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., where the movement has been inactive owing to fision. Saltiel organized a local of 15 members, all of them entirely new material. At Bethlehem, a former stronghold of the S. L. P., 32 members owning a fine labor lyceum free from debt, joined the party in a body. Comrade Saltiel w.il return West through Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Arrangements are being made for a Southern trip for Harry M. McKee, under the direction of the National Secretary. McKee covers South and North Carolina on the trip.

THE BLIND SOCIALIST ORATOR.

J. B. Osborn, of Colorado, Coming-The Local Quorum have arranged for a month's meetings for Comrade Osborn, the blind orator, during the entire month of July, i. e., if the Lo-cals desire his services, and respond quickly for dates. In addition to the \$2 per day salary, and not to exceed \$2 per day expenses. Comrade Agborn is compelled to have a guide (his wife) whose actual expenses will have to be arranged for in addition. which will probably make the total \$6.00, or at most \$7.00 per meeting. Those at the State Convention who

had the privilege of hearing this gift-ed yet unfortunate Comrade will need no further recommendation as to his ability to expound the fundamental rinciples of Socialism.

Owing to the increased expense it is probable that Comrade Osborn cannot be sent to Eastern Washing on, or far off the Sound country. He has the confidence and esteem of the State Committee and will do you good. Locals who desire his services will

Locals who desire his services will please notify this office at once that dates may be arranged. He will reach Washington from Vancouver, B. .., and first dates should be in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island or San Juan counties. He will spend at least five days in Seattle, and possibly in other cities. Your Local will make no mistake in taking a date. Let's hear from you. E. E. M.

The May financial report is a Hummer," crowded out of this issue on account of its length; \$271.96 receipts, and \$55.55 Balance "to the despite extraordinary expenses

good," despite extraordinary expenses. Do better this month, Comrades! Don't forget to get a money order for amount, or register the Coin Cards.

Dues were sent to the National Secretary for 1382 members for May. We're growing.

Get ready for the Referendum, Comrades. It is probable that both State and National Platforms, Constitutions, etc., will be put out and be returnable at the same time. Study them thoroughly and vote for the best interests of the great movement we interests of the great movement w love, in every particular. To Socia ism belongs the future. E. E. M.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Oakland is bestirring itself to secure the state convention in September. S s Tulare. Thursday June 9 I shall reply to

the pope's letter on Socialism, in Turk St. Temple. Program for Carmens Hall meeting

310 O'Farrel Sunday 12th, not yet Mother Jones' mass meeting a suc

cess, collection \$115.44. At Oakland meeting last night, May 28th, \$28.00 She expécts to speak in Sacramento on her way back.

Never probably in the history of journalism did any newspaper so completely degrade itself to the level of the stinking sewer, as did the "Chro-

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nicle" in report of Mother Jones' meet ing. The rest said nothing. Mother ones' health is improving, and she is uneasy to be back in the fight.

We notice that Comrade Spargo of The Comrade" is slated for the coast.

A FATAL OBJECTION. Editor Socialist:

Although I have not yet closely compared the new constitution proposed by Comrade Cline with the old one as amended, there is one very serious objection to the Cline constitution which would in my opinion more than outweigh any reason urged in its

The Cline constitution provides for a totally new way of electing a state committee, viz., one by each organized county. Suppose that this constitution should be adopted, then we would have the following result:

We now have a state committee of nine members who will hold office till about July 15, when the returns from the referendum are all in. This referendum will undoubtedly elect the new state committee of nine members who will then take their office. Now, if the Cline constitution is adopted, containing as it does, a plan for a new kind of state committee, this new committee of nine will immediately have to pro-BROWN DENTAL CO. ceed to reorganize the state and call for a referendum for another state committee to take their place. This will take in all probability at least to the middle of September. Thus between NO PAIN. Lew prices for good work are possible to us. We do so much of it. the convention of May 29 and the fall election we will have three separate Silver Fillings Gold Fillings, pure ... Gold Crowns, 22 K ... Full Set Teeth Bridge Work state committees, viz., the one now existing from May 29 to July 15, second, the one elected by the present referendum vote, from July 15 to about September 15 and third, the one planned for by the Cline constitution from September 15 to the November election and after.

Then instead of prosecuting a vigorous compaign we will expend our best energies in patching up our party machinery. Could anything be more unfortunate than such a procedure? That this had not occurred to Comrade Cline was evident when I mentioned it to him at the convention.

One of his most important points was that he had spent two weeks on tne question. I spent three weeks on the original draft of our first state constitution and the state committee of that time took several sessions to revise and correct it. Since that time it has been improved by the best thought of several conventions.

It is not yet perfect and after next fall's election, when we have more time, we can make any changes that may seem advisable; but it would be the height of folly to get ourselves into such a tangle during a presidential campaign.

J. D. CURTIS.

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Everett, Whatcom, New
Westminster, Recipert
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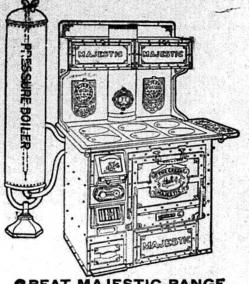
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Socialism in the State of Washington

THE WORKINGMAN'S PLATFORM

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON.

We, the members of the working class, who are organized politically into the Socialist Party of the State of Washington, call upon every member of our class to join with us for the purpose of capturing the powers of government, that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but only when their operation will make profits for the owning class. Ownership of the machines, mines, factories and railroads gives to the capitalist class control over the lives of the members of the working class through the wage

The owning class can give or withhold employment at will. As a result of this absolute power the workers, who perform all useful labor, must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of a class that performs no useful labor. If this permission to work is withheld they and their families must starve.

The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers. while it gives to the capitalists palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for their food, the finest raiment, culture, education, travel, and all that makes life worth living.

Society is thus divided into two hostile classes, capitalists and wage workers. This condition has brought into birth the Socialist party, the political expression of the struggle of the working class for power. This party owes allegiance to, and is a part, of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

With a system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for existence would be shifted from the individual to societý as a whole.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this class control of the Legislatures, the courts and all executive offices. Republican, Democrat and Reform parties are financed by the capitalists, and are, therefore, their servants, thus in effect making government the executive committee of the capitalists

This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is, therefore, the porty of the working class.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: WILL THIS LEGISLATION ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND AID THE WORKERS IN THEIR CLASS STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM? IF IT DOES, THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS FOR IT; IF IT DOES NOT, THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS ABSO-LUTELY OPPOSED TO IT.

In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this State in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

In conclusion, we appeal to all working men to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-Operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of

TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR! "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS! ! YOU HAVE A WORLD TO

OUR TICKET

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS-

O. Lund, Hotel Keeper, Spokane. D. M. Angus, Physician and Surgeon, Prosser. DeForest Sanford, Wood Worker, Everett. P. R. Pratt. Farmer, Custer.

D. G. Crow, Carpenter, Station H, Seattle.

FOR CONGRESS-Thomas C. Wiswell, Minister, Seattle.

H. D. Jorey, Farmer, Sunnyside. George Croston, Laborer, Hoguiam. FOR SUPREME JUDGES-

Wm. McDevitt. Salesman, Seattle. D. W. Phipps, Lodging House Keeper, Seattle.

(Both these Comrades have been admitted to the Bar.)

FOR GOVERNOR-D. Burgess, Laborer, Tacoma.

FOR STATE TREASURER-

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR-

William DeLilly, Laborer, Arlington. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE-

George E. Boomer, Editor, Prosser.

Bernard Goerkes, Farmer, Echo. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL-

O. C. Whitney, Laborer, Hoquiam.

FOR STATE AUDITOR-

A. F. Payne, Carpenter, Bellingham,

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION-

Miss Frances C. Sylvester, Teacher, Olympia. FOR STATE LAND COMMISSIONER-

J. F. LaClerc, Farmer, Ellensburg.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON STATE Herman, Hawkins, Martin and Seiber

The State Convention of The Socialist Party of Washington was pre-ceded by a meeting of the full State Committee. Three Locals were chart-ered, viz: Belma, Yakima county; ered, viz: Belma, Yakima county; Bruce Creek, Stevens county and York iness. State Committeeman Burgess, Croston, Curtis, DeLilly, Lund and Sei-

bert were present.

The convention proper was called to bert were present.

The convention proper was called to order by State Secretary-Treasurer E. E. Martin at 10:10 a. m. Chas. E. Cline, Organizer of Whatcom county, was chosen temporary chairman. Geo. Croston, of Hoquiam, D. D. Wheedon, of Seattle and E. E. Martin were placed in nomination for temporary secretary. Upon ballot E. E. Martin was declared elected.

Comrades Geo. Croston, of Hoquian, I. Ganson, cf Lynden, J. J. Hawkins, of Ballard, A. G. Seibert, of Seattle, H. M. Lull, of Caflin, J. M. Martin, of Sunnydale, Gus. E. Hagen, of South Tacoma, Emil Herman and A. Hutcheson of Seattle, were nominated for committee on credentials; Croston,

The committee then retired with the secretary, compiled and presented the following delegates and alternates present and eligible to seats in the convention.

Local Aberdeen, Max Gradl, N. Voor-

Arlington, J. W. Morris, Eleonors

. Maurer. Ballard, J. C. Robbins, J. J. Haw kins, A. N. Anderson.

Bellingham, C. Martens, J. Nicholis.

Beilingham, C. Martens, J. Nicholls, A. F. Payne. Breidablik, Max Vetter, John Ryan. Buckley, John B. Frost. Catlin, H. M. Lull. Clipper, J. B. Stansbaugh, E. W.

Edmonds, W. H. Cook

Ellensburg, Will J. Boyd. Elma, L. P. Bendixen, C. C. Rasmus

Everett, DeForest and Ethel San Granite Falls, J. W. Blankley, Geo Hoquiam, Geo. Croston, O. C. Whit

Humphrey, H. W. Detriot, Lake, O. S. Galloway, Long Lake, D. Cyphert.

Jorden, H. Lund. LaConner, Mich Classen. Lynden, C. F. Cline, L. Ganson. opez Island, Harry Towell. Montesano, E. H. Luark, W. H. Law

Mountain View, J. W. E. Miller. Northwood, Henry Egley. North Yakima, C. F. Bowman. Olympia, H. Myer, J. W. Batcheller.

R. Grant.
Outlook, E. B. Kellogg.
Pleasant Valley, P. R. Pratt, Miss
Frances C. Sylvester.
Poulsbo, C. A. Johnson, H. O. Mes-

Prosser, Geo. E. Boomer, D. M. An-

Port Angeles, J. Krajewski. Puyallup, J. H. Hause, Mattie Alli-

son.
Puget Island, Olof Arness.
Renton, Frank Davis.
Seattle, H. N. Bauman, W. H. Beebe,
H. Brown, H. Fuhrberg. Emil Herman, Wm. Humphrey, A. Hutcheson,
Syd King, E. E. Martin, J. A. McCorkle, N. Parsons, G. W. Scott, A. G.
Seibert, D. D. Wheedon, Thos. C. Wis-

Sedro-Woolley, Miles Sanders. South Bay, F. A. Warner, Mrs. E

ith Bend, Walter Lohrentz, J. S.

Spokane, O. Lund, A. E. Harder. Sunnyside, J. M. Martin, H. D. Jory

T. E. Allen.
Tacoma, J. V. Mudgett, J. W. Smith,
F. A. Purdy, Gus. E. Hagen, Gus.

Washougal, Chas. Hart. Wiser, W. H. Dorr. Yelm, W. Stafford, L. W. Longmire,

J. S. Hayes.
York, D. G. Crow, Geo. C. Stevens.
Thus it will be seen that while less
than half the Locals of the state were

represented in this convention there were one hundred delegates present. Our people are wage slaves and do not ride on railroad passes, etc., which was the prolific cause of the abridged attendance.

endance. The temporary organization was The following committees were

son, Morris, Nicholls, John bins, Seibert and Wiswell. Morris, Nicholls, Johnson, Rob-Order of Business .- DeF. Sanford, J.

M. Martin, Humphrey.

Constitution.—Croston, Cline, Herman, Anderson, Parsons, McCorkle, Smith. Scott. Mudgett.

Smith, Scott, Mudgett.

Resolutions.—Ganson, Brown, Miller, Cook and Crow.

Wm. McDevitt was elected Sergeant at Arms, and did meritorious service.

Pending reports of committees the convention took a recess till 2 p. m.

Upon reassembling the Platform committee presented the following platform for the consideration of the convention. (See other columns of

convention. (See other columns of his issue for platform and candi-The rallying cry of the Communist Manifesto was added to the platform

upon amendment offered by E. E. Marin. The regular order of business was

then suspended and the work of nomi-nating a full state ticket, subject to a Referendum of the party, proceeded with, resulting as follows:

(The nominees are given in another

A recess was taken till 8 p. m. Upon reassembling, pending the report of the Committee on Resolu-tions, Comrade H. F. Titus, Delegate to the National Convention, addressed the convention on the construction and adoption of the National Platform.

olutions recommending, among other things that the Local Quorum be in-creased from three to five members was tabled, and Committee discharged. Committee on Constitution submit-

ted their report recommending several amendments to the present State Constitution.

Comrade Wiswell was called to the

of the party membership.

Seattle was chosen for State Head-quarters for ensuing year. A new Local Quorum was selected. composed of Comrades Hawkins, Her-

resignation as State Chairman, on account of a two months' absence in the East, and upon ballot G. W. Scott chosen as successor.

The remaining six members of the

State Committee were then elected as C. E. Cline, of Lynden, O. Lund, of

Spokane: J. V. Mudgett, of Tacoma; DeForrest Sanford, of Everett; J. M. Smith, of Tacoma, and Max Vetter, of Breidablic; a single member only be-

Carried that the majority report of the Committee on Constitution be submitted side by side with the minor ty report to a party referendum. Wm. McDevitt was selected by

rising vote as National Committeeman. It was afterwards carried that the vote by which Comrade McDevitt was elected be reconsidered, and that the names of Comrades Wm. McDevitt and Geo. E. Boomer be together submitted to a referendum of the party. Comrade O. Lund moved that the

Comrade O. Lund moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the chairman and secretary for their efficient services, after which the convention adjourned at 12:15 a. m., May 30, 1904.

A meeting was subsequently called of the entire State Committee by the

State Secy-Treas. for the purpose of organization, owing to the resignation of Chairman J. D. Curtis. There were present Comrades Burgess, Crostonfi DeLilly, Lund and Scott.

tonfi DeLilly, Lund and Scott.

On Lund's nomination Comrade
Geo. W. Scott was elected as chairman.
Carried that the present Secy.-Treas.
act till the result of the referendum
be known, and that the same be gotten
out as expeditiously as possible.

made in its tired hours, but happily corrected, was to elect our member of the National Committee. Two no minations were made. McDevitt and Boomer, and then, to save time, the customary ballot was omitted and the vote taken by rising. The first candidate to be voted for was declared elected, and thus the most important office in the gift of the party in this state was bestowed in the last weary hour before midnight by less than two thirds of the Convention and without thirds of the Convention and without even the opportunity of a deliberate ballot. But at the last minute it was discovered that the National Constitution requires that this official be elected by Referendum of the membership and the two names will go before the party for its decision. We hereby invite the two comrades, Boomer and McDevitt, to state to the membership, through these columns, just what they ballot. But at the last minute it was discovered that the National Constitution requires that this official be election by Referendum of the membership and the two names will go before the party for its decision. We hereby in vite the two comrades, Boomer and McDevitt, to state to the membership, through these columns, just what they stand for in respect to national affairs, in order that we may know which represents us best. Under the new National Constitution the National Constitution and a least once in three members of the National Constitution constitution the National Constitut chair, and Comrade Cline, as a mem-ber of the Committee on Constitution, presented an entirely new draft of a State Constitution, on condition that same be read without comment.

Carried that the minority report be submitted by sections to a referendum

National Constitution the National

Convertion by occupation. There were convertions a convertion by occupation there were convertions as and fourteen engaged in business or profession. Those who reported them selves "farmers" did not look as it they were bonanza farmers. They looked very much like workingmen. The nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees maintain nearly the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and correspondent of continued to the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and correspondent of continued to the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and the number of meetings held, Locals of the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and the proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and the proportions of the number of meetings held, Locals of the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and the proportions of the number of meetings held, Locals of the same proportions, eleven wage workers, the nominees and the proportions of the number of meetings held, Locals of the continued of the number of meetings held,

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to the seco world is enormous, that they create it, but are robbed of it. Let the ruling robbers beware. The army of the workers is organizing on the political field. This campaign is preliminary practice. That is what this Con-

vention of the workingmen means! Two Proposed Constitutions

THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.

National Constitution the National Committee elects the National Secre. 3ry and the Executive Committee who together have complete charge of the affairs of the national organization. It is of the utmost consequence, therefore, that the members of the National Committee be in full sympathy with the workingclass principles and tactics of the Socialist Party.

It was interesting to classify the Convention by occupation. There were forty-five wageworkers, thirty farmers and fourteen engaged in husiness or secutive regular meetings of said Louis and Louis principles and the Journey of the State Secretary to call be declared vacant, and it shall be declared vacant, and it shall be declared vacant and it shall be declared vacant, and it shall be declared

gates to be divided among the several branches, according to their membership.

Article VIII—Amendments and Initiative and Zeferendum.

Section I. Any question involving a change in this constitution, a question of party tactics, the official act of any state, county or municipal official of the Socialist Party, or his removal from office, the calling of special state conventions, or any other party matter, shall be submitted to a party vote if called for by five Locals or by two members of the State Committee.

Sec. 2. All questions calling for a referendum vote shall be submitted by the State Committee without comment. Sec. 2. All acts of state conventions shall be properly arranged paragraph by paragraph by the State Secretary and submitted within ten days from adjournment of said convention to a referendum vote of the entire party membership, who shall vote "No" or "Yes" on each paragraph of said acts.

THE CLINE DRAFT.

positions excepted) shall not be eligible to membership in the Socialist Party.

ART. III—MANAGEMENT.
Section I. The affairs of the Socialist Party in this state shall be administered as follows: For municipalities and the minor political subdivisions by Locals, their officers. conventions and the general vote of the party therein: for counties, by County Locals, county conventions and the referendum vote of the party therein; for the state, by the state committee, the executive committee, the state convention and the referendum vote.

ART. IV—LOCALS.

state convention and the referendum vote.

ART. IV-LOCALS.

Section 1. A Local shall consist of five or more persons believing in the principles of Revolutionary Socialism, holding a charter from the State Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The officers of a Local shall be as follows: 1. Chairman; 2. Recording Secretary; 3. Financial Secretary; 4. Organizer; 5. Literature Agent.

Sec. 3. The officers shall be elected at the first meeting in January and July of each year, to serve for the ensuing half year, with the exception of Chairman, who shall be chosen at the opening of each meeting. Officers elected to fill vacancles shall only serve until the next regular election.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside over the deliberations of the Local fairly and impartially, abstaining from debate while in the chair.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a

in a separate found and devoted strictly to proraganda work in unorganized counties.

ART VII—STATE COMMITTEE.
Section 1. There shall be a State Committee, to consist of not less than 9 and not more than 38 members.
Sec. 2. Each organized county shall see. 2. Each organized county shall see. 3. There shall be elected by a refreitle, to be chosen by referendum vote in the County Local.
Sec. 3. There shall be elected by a refreidum vote by and from the party members of the State Committee.
Sec. 4. The terms of office of the state committee on the state, three members of the State Committee shall be one year.
Sec. 5. The State Committee shall meet once a year or oftener if three-founts of its members or a referent of the state control of

sec 2. The Executive Committee shall meet during campaign years at least once each month, and at least once each month, and at least once in three months during other years.

It shall supervise and direct the work of the State Secretary, organize Locals and County Locals in unorganize Locals and County Locals in unorganized territory, receive monthly reports from the Locals, receive and pass upon the reports of the State Secretary, and transact all business for the party in the state (subject to review by the State Committee or by referendum), except such as are specially reserved to others by this constitution.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this constitution or the rules of the State Committee.

Sec. 4. It shall transmit copies of the minutes of its meetings to all members of the State Committee, and all its actions shall be subject to revision by the State Committee its business shall be transacted by correspondence.

ART. IX—STATE SECRETARY.

Section 1. The State Secretary shall be elected by the State Committee. His term of office shall be one year.

The State Secretary shall receive arcompensation the sum of \$600 per year.

Sec. 2. The State Secretary shall

be elected by the State Committee. His term of office shall be one year.

The State Secretary shall receive arcompensation the sum of \$560 per year.

Sec. 2. The State Secretary shall have charge of all affairs of the state office, subject to the direction of the Executive and State Committees. He Executive and State Committees. He shall receive the reports of the founty Locals and Locals generally. He shall very the state of the

Locals and Locals generally. He shall tupervise the accounts of the store office and the work of the speakers unfer state supervision and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the State Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. (New National constitution.)

Sec. 4. (New National constitution.)

IF 5000 MORE WOULD ONLY! St. Petersburg, Fla.,

enewal beginning with No. 200. Also money order of 25cts, which you may apply toward paying the indebtedness of the S. E. U.

Dear Comrades:-Enclosed find my

S. W. BAKER. Comrade N. Vorhies, of Aberdeen, Wash, a youth of 70, came in this week and left \$5 for the same purpose. If all who believe in the work of "The Socialist" will do their part right away, you will lift a great burden from