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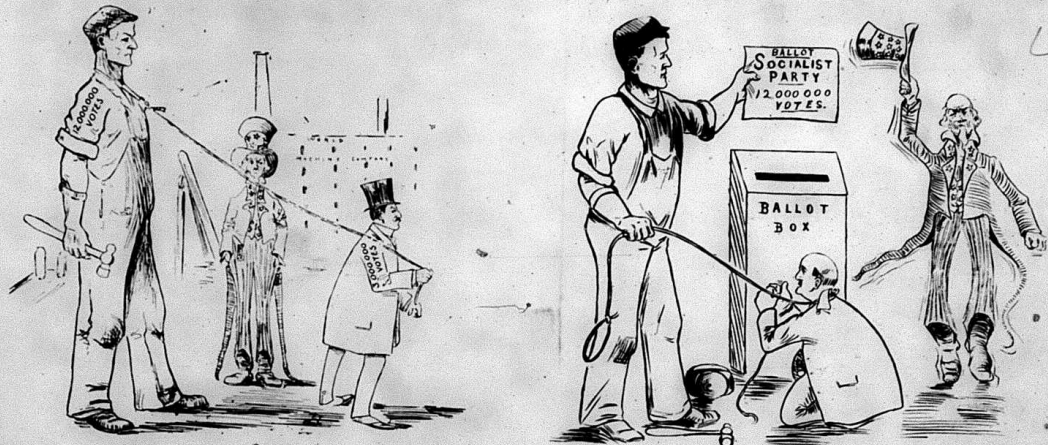
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NUMBER 49.

WORKINGCLASS GROWTH



WAKING UP!

WAKED UP!

WORKERS, UNITE!

Written expressly for The Socialist by James N. Boulton (Samuel King).
Workers! Comrades! Do not blunder. We can win if we unite. Tear the parchments old asunder in the cause of truth and right.
Repetition falls and crumbles Under science' searching eye; Falsehood totters now and stumbles—Party strife must also die.
Votes united make the leeches Tremble as no strikes can do; Wisdom's dagger always reaches Greater depths than meet the view.
Men of metal! Call together. All the weaklings round about; Clothe them in class-conscious leather. Teach them not to rave and shout.
But (and this is all important) In our universal fight, Men of metal! do your duty! Teach the workers to unite! Vancouver, B. C., June 6, 1901.

Moran had plenty of boilermakers and machinists at work in her insides under guard of eight Pinkertons with Winchester. The strike didn't affect the Moran Company a little bit. O no! The Garonne would be alone on time and sail on time. She would carry a big list of passengers and a big cargo of freight on July 12. Then all the world would see how much—little—the Morans cared for striking iron workers.
But the bluff is off. On July 1st the organ gravely announces in its news columns that the Garonne is completed, will be painted and go into summer quarters at West Seattle.
Repaired for summer quarters, the Garonne.

Workingmen, Read This Letter From Everett.

Everett Wash., July 8, 1901.
Editor Socialist: The need, the absolute necessity, of a workmen's party is more forcibly brought to mind by certain facts to be observed here in Everett. The conditions observed here are present with variations in other cities.

The machinists are striking here in Seattle and elsewhere. They are striking for shorter hours without a reduction in wages. Almost all working people are in sympathy with them in their demands. This is shown in a substantial way by financial aid. They thus, unconsciously, show a certain degree of class consciousness.

Here is where they show their short sightedness. Thomas B. Sumner, proprietor of the Sumner Iron Works, is also state senator from Snohomish county. His machinists are striking.

Doubtless over ninety per cent of the voters of Snohomish county are workingmen, so he must have been elected by workingmen's votes. Did these workingmen expect him to vote for laws in their interests? If they did it is about time they found out their mistake and remedied it. The treatment he has given his employes should open their eyes. He, as a capitalist, looks after his interests in business; it is to be expected that he will forget his interest as a capitalist when it comes to making laws? To show that he is capitalist class conscious it is only necessary to point out the fact that he voted against the law making ten hours a maximum number of hours for a day's work for a woman or girl. The girls have no vote to protect themselves from such men, shame on the

workingmen who will not protect them!

"But," a friend of mine tells me, "his opponent was just as bad; he was no friend of the workingmen and employed Chinamen years ago in Snohomish." Exactly! The workingman had a choice of two enemies.

This seems to me to emphasize the great need of a workingmen's party in every town. As long as the workingmen have no party organization of their own they will keep on mechanically voting their choice between two parties, both bad, both against the interests of the workers.

"The time is ripe, and rotten ripe," then, for the workers in every city, town and village to organize a party of their own and elect men of their own class to make, to execute and to interpret the laws in the interest of the class, "the greatest in numbers," as my friend Mark Hanna says, the working class.

In short, let us organize and work for Socialism.

T. E. WALSH.

A Democratic or Republican workingman is a scab—though he may not know it yet.

A Word More With the Machinists.

So, so, Brother Machinist, you struck for nine hours and got eight! Well, that's certainly good. I have heard of an unconscious genius having honors thrust upon him, but I never before heard of a lot of working men having shorter hours than they struck for, thrust upon them. And wasn't it lucky for you, old boy, that there was a navy yard so handy nearby, so that you could just walk out of the dirty, work-dens you were working in in Seattle and step right into those large, well-lighted and ventilated buildings at Port Orchard! Ah, yes, lucky indeed.

And again, just to think of it you are getting more pay for eight hours than you ever had the gall to ask for nine. Lucky dogs, you are. And they do say, too, that you do not have to work as hard there as you did in Moran's, and no one is trying to beat down your wages, or lengthen your hours, or hurry you with your work. Now isn't that nice?

raised again. Oh, you have got a soft snip; soft snip!

But say, did you ever stop to analyze the principles underlying the radical difference there is between the work shops in Seattle and those at Bremerton? Did you ever notice that the work done at the latter place is done for the people as a whole and as the people as a whole are having the work done for their own use and as they intend to use it, they want it well done and are willing to pay for it. Those who are superintending the work are paid so much for their services and they would make nothing by hurrying you workers, or by cutting your wages and consequently they are not doing so. What is going on over there; is the public serving themselves instead of letting that service out to the Morans so that they may make a profit out of it. And brother machinists, that word "profit" explains the whole difference between Moran's shop and the shops at Bremerton. Moran is working under the profit

favorable to you than Moran's profit system? Well that is the beginning of the public ownership system, a system where the people do things directly for themselves without contracting it out—that is, where the "sweat shop" system has been abolished and the workers are working directly for the benefit of the whole people.

I say advisedly that this is but the beginning of that other and better system, for it is a long ways from what could be made when all you men come to understand it and use your intelligence and political power to perfect it as it can be perfected. And it seems to me, boys, that since you have got a taste of public employment, you would weep and howl at the prospects of going back to Moran's slave pen. Wouldn't it be fine if the battleship could be built there at Bremerton in the government works, with their fine workshops, short hours, good pay, etc.? Ah, indeed; why not?

And, too, why stop at building one ship? Why not build all ships that

EVERYBODY BUY A TICKET.

A GRAND BALL WILL BE GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IRON TRADES COUNCIL JULY 15, 1901, AT ARMORY HALL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, MOULDERS, PATTERN MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS AND ALL THEIR HELPERS IN THEIR FIGHT FOR A SHORTER WORK DAY. WAGNER'S BAND WILL FURNISH THE MUSIC.

J. F. CARTIN, SECRETARY.

system, or the system of hiring men for the least amount he can; bully, browbeat, defraud or starve the men into accepting and then charging just exactly as much for the output as ever he can cheat, swindle or lie his customers into paying. And all the difference between the infernally low wages he pays you, and the outrageous robbery prices he gets, can be summed up in that one word "Profits."

And looking at it in this light, how do you like the profit system, my brother?

Now you had been working in "profit" shops in Seattle, smoky, dirty, dark and foul; small pay; bad treatment, hurried to a dead strain, making it almost impossible to do good work; deceived, degraded and betrayed and all at once to burst into those fine, large brick-houses, clean, light, convenient, good treatment and good pay. Oh what a metamorphosis!

And what other system do they have at Bremerton, that is so much more
Capital lives by robbing labor.

DR. H. C. COGNE.

A SAMPLE LETTER.
Sanger, Cal. June 26, 1901.
Editor The Socialist.
Enclosed find twenty-five cents as subscription to start with.
Your cartoon "Hypnotized" is a masterpiece. There is in it for the least thoughtful a chapter of instruction. "The Dogs and the Bone" is also all the way "up-to-date." They are grand.
DR. H. C. COGNE.

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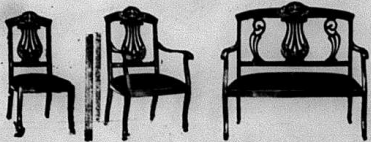
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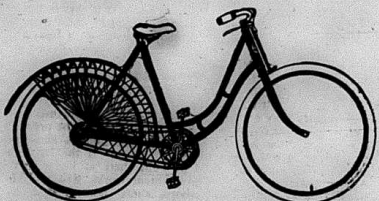


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INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one who knows the whereabouts of John N. Clark, who was a resident of Spokane, Wash., during 1888-90, would do a great favor by addressing to Peter Benjamin, Rochester, Montana. \$25 reward if found.

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WHAT SHOULD BE DONE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Answered by the Washington Committee.

J. D. CURTIS, Chairman, Seattle.

a good incentive to keep up a strong local.

Let us show the people of this country by the practical form of organization which we adopt at the coming convention, that Socialists not only have correct principles but at the same time are possessed of the ability to carry them out in a practical and business-like manner.

J. D. CURTIS

ALONZO G. SEIBERT, Organizer, Seattle.

Born 1852 in Indiana. An account of father's loss of property after panic of '57, led to leave school at 10 and earned his living since 11. Ran away and enlisted at 12, but was rejected at medical examination. Breakaway at 15. Member of Bricklayers' Union last 28 years, always active. Became "Single Taxer" in '82. Organized first "Club"—and was its first president. President Single Tax Club of Seattle in '92. Ran

should refuse to recognize them as party papers.

Our platform should be a clean out statement of our program, with all immediate demands left out, as they are out of date and belong more to a reform party than they do to a revolutionary party like the Socialist.

In conclusion one word as to the pitfalls we will meet on our road to victory. The capitalist class will use any power at their command to disrupt our party. One of the means they will use, to our undoing, if we do not safeguard our movement, will be to work into the locals smooth-tongued orators who will pretend to be in perfect accord with our principles and tactics, but when an opportune time comes will betray us by advocating fusion with some capitalist party, masquerading as a semi-Socialist party for the purpose of catching the votes of the unwary workman. Therefore our constitution should provide a safeguard for our party against such a contingency by providing that any member of the party who takes advantage of his position to advocate fusion with any other political party except it stands for the collective ownership of all the means of production and exchange, and who acknowledges that independent political action by the working class must be the basis of recognition of the class struggle between the exploiters and exploited, shall stand expelled from all rights and privileges as a member of the party, and it shall be mandatory on all locals to enforce this provision. Yours for unity

A. G. SEIBERT

JOSEPH GILBERT, Secretary-Treasurer, Seattle.

the national movement. Each state should bear the expense of its representative in the national committee.

Whoever there is a state or territory without an organization it should be the duty of the national committee to establish one.

The expenses of the national committee should be met by a tax levied upon each state, based upon the vote polled at each state election.

There should be a complete state autonomy, each state conducting its own affairs as seems to it best, and raising its revenue in the same way.

There should be no party press, except as individual states see fit to establish one, but even in such cases it should never be obligatory for any member of the party in such state to in any way support it.

In short, each state should be allowed the utmost freedom in the conduct of its own affairs and the national committee should only exist as a connective link between the states and have only such powers as is necessary for it to accomplish this.

JOSEPH GILBERT.

CHARLES S. WALLACE, Fairhaven.

Born in Newcastle, Penn., 1862. Educated in public schools and Powers Business College. Four years government bookkeeper and three years cashier of bank. Eight years involved in purchasing agent Aerebus Iron Works, Camp Falls, Washington, in 1894. Ran a wood dock at Richmond, King county, in fishing industry as Fairhaven had three sons, and is now purchasing agent and commissary of the Pacific American Fisheries Company. "W. S. Q." S. D. P. candidate for auditor, fall of 1900. Present member of Washington National Council, S. D. P.

What should be done at Indianapolis?

1st. Adopt the name Socialist Party without any prefix or suffix. The name Socialist needs no explanation as to its democracy or otherwise.

2nd. Do away with all demands in our platform except the unqualified collective ownership of all means of production and distribution. While not antagonizing any of the so called intermediate steps we do not consider them by so-called party members to have in the collective ownership of all means of livelihood and enjoyment, and while public ownership of certain utilities and the assumption of larger prerogatives by the government under the present system may not be a means towards the end, it does not mean collective ownership yet nothing but "The whole hog" should be allowed in our platform so comrades could not be misled by some of the public ownership parties under the plea they stood for socialism. "No compromise, no political trading" should be our watch word, and there should not be anything in our program that would lead any comrade into a temptation to vote for socialism.

3rd. Do away with all individual dues. The essence of a comrade's good standing should and must be complete and unqualified support and willingness to at all times support and vote for the candidates of the party. To my mind it is as ridiculous to disfranchise a man by reason of his non-payment of dues as it is to put a non-property qualification as a right to vote. It is the right of the man, not the reason of his being a man, and not by reason of paying regularly a paltry to cents or 25 cents. This to me is so self-evident that I feel certain the convention will remove that stain from its constitution.

4th. We do not want any long constitution or platform; our demand should be a plain unqualified claim for a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

We should arraign the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Populist parties for the misery, suffering and poverty of the masses, pointing out the injustice of a society that produces annually 2,000 million dollars worth of stuff more than it can consume, and keep the child of the producer from school to work in its factories and mills. We should point to the present system in its true light and fire the public conscience until it realizes with Cain that it is its brother's keeper.

5th. Our national committee or governing board should be representative of the entire country and not of certain sections of the country. It is this means alone can we be free from jealousies, and have an equitable representation from all sections. The Illinois will not be jealous of Massachusetts, nor New York of Indiana.

6th. Do away with all red tape about charters for locals, branches or sections. Let us have the Socialist party free as the air we breathe, let each state be assessed sufficient to keep up the national organization, and the state assess the branch or local and

the local raise the money as seems best to its members. In this way no individual member can be disfranchised.

CHAS. S. WALLACE, Fairhaven.

JOHN M. CAMERON, Assistant Organizer, Seattle.



Born Ontario, 1856, of Highland Scotch parentage. Father, carpenter and contractor. Educated in common and high school. Learned trade in his father's plumbing mill. Worked at trade in Toronto and Rochester, N. Y., for six years, where he was always an active unionist. Secretary of local Knights of Labor at Toronto. Received severe injury in plumbing mill in 1891, disabling him for five years. Struggled again in his trade at Vancouver, B. C., and Port Moody, B. C., became Socialist in 1898. Organizer for Canadian Socialist League in British Columbia for two years, organizing branches at Port Moody, Sapperton, Victoria and other places. Came to Seattle in October, 1900, and soon joined Local Seattle S. D. P.

I have been requested to give my views as to what action should be taken at the Unity convention. The name is expressive as unity of action is the essential of any organized body which advances and progress and victory. Today there are thousands of earnest men and women who believe in the Socialist movement. It is the only hope, but who differ with a great many of our members in regard to details, and who are antagonized by the attitude of some of our members. Does it necessarily follow that they are wrong because they cannot agree with us in detail?

Now I would be in favor of extending to all Socialists a hearty invitation to unite under the great Socialist banner, providing they recognize that our present system is detrimental to the best interests of the great wealth producing class. Providing also they will never consent to have the old political parties and subscribe to the constitution and by-laws of the Socialist Party—which I hope will be the name of the party from now on.

It is still too much of the spirit of intolerance in our S. D. P.—a rock on which the S. L. P. was split. The class struggle has been held up by some of our speakers in a light that many who believe that mankind is not moved so much by their material interest as by their sense of justice and what is right are repelled from the movement. While it is doubtless true today that the great mass of mankind is moved by that alone, yet we should try to show that this movement is not only for better conditions, but to abolish classes, thus abolishing class hatred. As individuals we hate no one, but we hate a system that not only causes man to hate man but fosters that hatred and keeps the race in continual warfare. I would say Unite.

OFFICIAL.

Comrades: As the time for forwarding semi-annual reports is here I desire to call your attention to this matter with a request, that same be forwarded without fail to the national secretary before July 15th, so that same can be included in the report to the convention.

I also desire to call the attention of all secretaries and organizers to see that any indebtedness for literature, dues of camps, for assessment, due to the above date so that the same can be paid before the fifteenth of July.

State Committees are also requested to please close up their accounts and make remittances for balances before the above date so that the same can be included in report to the convention. All Locals and State committees are requested to forward to the national secretary the names and addresses of the delegates elected by them to attend the Indianapolis convention.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN M. CAMERON,
National Secretary.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Three of Vail's books for ten cents: "The Mission of the Socialist Party," "The Trust Question," "The Industrial Evolution."
For 35 cents, "Vail's Principles of Socialism."
For 25 cents, "Vail's Modern Socialism."

Born at Fort Brule, S. D., July 23, 1862. Spent the early part of his life on the farm and at the age of 15 taught country school. After alternately teaching and going to the Wilona (Minn.) Normal School in 1885. His teaching experience covers three years in country schools, five years as principal of schools at Fountain City, Wis., and eight years as teacher of mathematics in the Seattle High School. Has been successively Republican, Democrat, Populist, Single Taxer, Socialist, member of Socialist Labor Party and Social Democrat. Believes that each change was a step in advance, and that he is now in the party which most truly represents the correct principles of the class struggle, but with the working class most to good judgment, but with those tactics which commend themselves to the correct foundation for a political party, and that a union of forces should be speedily effected.

Nearly everyone is of the opinion that Socialists at the coming Unity convention should lay aside past differences, adopt a short and concise platform and form a strong union independent of the only name appropriate to ourselves and clear to outsiders, viz: "The Socialist Party."

The real question of interest, therefore, in this discussion is what form of organization is best adapted to insure a harmonious movement, and at the same time secure the most effective work in the spreading of Socialist principles and perfecting the organization by which they will ultimately be put into practice. At the outset we should remember that while Socialists have discovered and intend to apply new principles which will revolutionize modern industry and government, there are certain ways of doing things, which, being the result of long experience of mankind, we cannot afford to ignore. The consideration of the most successful political parties of this country leads us irresistibly to this principle, viz: Adopt that form of organization for which each party puts into the hands of each state the affairs which belong to it, giving to the national board or committee only those things which are national in their character.

Thus the duties of the national committee would be to call national conventions, serve as a means of communication with socialist parties of other countries, act as a Socialist lecture bureau for the whole country and co-operate with national campaign committees which may be elected. The party in any particular state through its proper officer would issue charters for local parties, conduct its campaigns, adopt its own by-laws, in short, conduct its own affairs in every way so long as it conformed to Socialist principles.

The nature of the government of the United States makes such a plan as this necessary. While it may seem as if the different states were acting together, in national campaigns for instance, they are really absolutely separate and are only acting as the same time. Of course it will be necessary to capture the national government before we fully succeed, but even this, if it comes about peacefully, as we all hope, must be done by each state acting by itself.

On the other hand, what has been the result of strongly centralized national Socialist parties in this country? Without desiring to revive bitter memories, it must be evident to the most superficial observer that they have resulted in confusion and dissension. I have purposely left the due question to the last and this question is more vital than many suppose. If it were possible to run our party on voluntary contributions, I would gladly see that way adopted. If we must have dues, the method recommended by the Washington state committee seems far superior to the one now used. Under this method, dues are collected from locals (according to their size, perhaps), letting the local raise the money any way it pleases and deal with its own individual members. Dues should be low. Locals having less than twenty members might pay more than twenty might pay two dollars per month. This would furnish

for legislature on Populist ticket for Forty-first district. Voted for Bryan '96. Two months after met Job Harriman in Los Angeles and was influenced by him to Socialism. Is widely read in Socialism and one of the best exponents of the subject. Member of state organization, May 1900. S. D. P. chosen member and chairman of first regular state committee July 4, 1900, resigning from same in fall. Candidate for Presidential elector on Debs and Harriman ticket.

I take it for granted that all Socialists understand the purpose for which this convention has been called. It follows then that the first act of the convention should be to adopt a name and constitution for the new party; second, adopt a platform; third, elect officers.

Born London, England, in 1865, of English and Spanish parentage. Educated in common and high school at 14. Indentured for seven years to learn textile design. During three years managed by great effort to secure release from indenture. Was clerk of works for two years in 1884 and served in every capacity in carpet mills of Philadelphia and New York. Served in Philadelphia bar in 1890. Head admitted to Philadelphia bar in 1891. After passing a rigid examination, in which only five passed out of eighteen applicants. Came to Seattle in beginning of 1900. Supported Bryan in 1900, soon thereafter becoming a Socialist and joining Local Seattle S. D. P.

Assuming that the foremost end in view at the Unity convention is the securing of harmony among the Socialist forces, there should be no exhibition whatever of factional feeling, but the aim should be to secure and promote party unity. Whatever will best do this, should willingly be adopted, all theories or personal opinions giving way before what is considered to be the most practical plan of action.

It should be well born in mind that as a rule the simplest method is generally the best to accomplish results in any field of action, and care should be taken to avoid any unwieldy or cumbersome method, or tempting to express too much in a platform.

A brief, clear and concise statement of principles would be best, thus avoiding the danger of being confounded with various reform parties. This would also apply to the name, which should simply be "The Socialist Party." With regard to organization, it would be well to have a national committee composed of one member elected from each state or territory, each member to have one vote. In case of a contest from any state, the national committee should pass upon the credentials of the contesting parties and the judge of which is the duly elected member. Upon no consideration should there be any recognition of factions or separate Socialist parties at this convention. The national committee should elect its own officers and only one regular or paid officer, who should be Secretary-Treasurer; it should have permanently located headquarters, call national conventions, fix basis of representation and exercise general supervision over

the national movement. Each state should bear the expense of its representative in the national committee. Whoever there is a state or territory without an organization it should be the duty of the national committee to establish one. The expenses of the national committee should be met by a tax levied upon each state, based upon the vote polled at each state election. There should be a complete state autonomy, each state conducting its own affairs as seems to it best, and raising its revenue in the same way. There should be no party press, except as individual states see fit to establish one, but even in such cases it should never be obligatory for any member of the party in such state to in any way support it. In short, each state should be allowed the utmost freedom in the conduct of its own affairs and the national committee should only exist as a connective link between the states and have only such powers as is necessary for it to accomplish this.

JOSEPH GILBERT, Secretary-Treasurer, Seattle.

LOLA.

A Story of Mexican Wage Slavery.
IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

MOISES came in out of the dripping rain, slipped his worn and faded poncho over his head, and flung it on the bench which ran along the wall, and sat down with the air of a man prepared for the worst.

"How are you now, chiquita?—any better?"

"I think I'm worse, Moises. Oh, I must have the doctor and some medicine; perhaps then I can get well!"

The child-wife began to cry—a weak, helpless sobbing, which was almost noiseless, but shook the frail figure in a way which wrung Moises' tender heart.

"Don't cry, little one; don't cry, chiquita. I asked El Señor Médico to come to see you; but he said without a peso, he came not. And I had not the peso, and so—and so—he is not here."

A wall from Lola was the only reply. Moises sat in the poor little room, moodily watching the water drip from his ragged trousers, and puddling it into the clay on the floor with his bare brown toes. It was very hard. His six months' wife was very ill,—so ill that she must be tended and fed and nursed like a little child. Neither of them had a relative who could be summoned to take care of her. So he had given up his position in Don Eloy Zembrano's brick yard, where he earned five reals every day, excepting los Domingos las fiestas,—the festivals being if anything more numerous than the Sundays,—and came home to nurse his wife for a few days until she recovered.

But the few days had dragged into weeks and months; Lola was no better; the slender savings which had been carefully tied up in an old rag and hidden in the sack of rice were exhausted now; so was the rice; and Don Eloy had another man in the brick yard who was—so said his employer—a better brickmaker than Moises, because he had no wife. Moises did not quite appreciate the logic of this statement; but Don Eloy did; and, after all, that was the main point. At first the village barber tried his curing skill on Lola. But one day he came with two full bottles and an empty one in his alforjas. The empty bottle had been full when he left the village; now it was the barber who was full. The light was not very good in the house, and he left with Moises the bottle which had been filled with a prescription for Don Eloy's cow. Lola managed to survive this exchange of remedies; so did the cow; but there resulted a coolness between Moises and the barber, and the latter came no more.

Then Dona Juliana took the case. She had a great reputation in the community, for had she not raised five children? That each had died before it reached the age of three years was deplorable, but did not necessarily detract from the value of the Dona's healing art. Her chief reliance was on stimulants. Moises bought "mata-burro"—a distillate of sugar cane so named because it is credited with ability to kill a donkey under favorable circumstances,—Moises bought mataburro with a lavish hand, marveling the while that a frail young girl could consume so much and yet resist the potent influence. But one day he came home with a load of firewood and found his wife in a spasm of fright on the bed and Dona Juliana in a drunken stupor on the floor. The latter was forcibly

ejected and spent the night in a convenient hollow by the roadside. The next day she said hard things of Moises. And now a real doctor, Médico from Cuenca had come to the village, who undoubtedly could help Lola if he would; but without a fee he would not. Moises no longer had the fee. It was very hard!

By this time the puddle was so deep that Moises' toes were quite hidden in it,—a fit type of the slough of despond in which the man's soul was sunk. Was there anything he could do? Suddenly he jumped to his feet and caught up the wet poncho.

"Where do you go?" asked Lola.

"To bring the Médico, even if I must needs kill him first."

"Oh, no!" wailed Lola. "He will be for me but a poor Médico if he is dead!" But Moises was already gone.

"Senor, I would borrow eighty pesos. Will you do me the favor to lend them?"

Moises tried to speak with the assurance of one who often negotiates a small temporary accommodation, but his voice shook in spite of himself, and he turned his old sombrero nervously in his hands.

"Eighty pesos!" snorted old Don Miguel, the Cruzes of the neighborhood. "Eighty pesos! Would you not make it a thousand, my son?" This last was said with an irony which might have crushed a weaker man. But Moises held his ground.

"No, Senor; muchas gracias! Eighty will be quite enough."

Old Miguel gasped and then swore. "Maria Santisima! If your security equalled your assurance you might borrow ten thousand!"

"My security is good for eighty," said Moises stoutly. "I am worth it, and I will be your peon until I pay."

Bravely as he spoke, Moises' heart was heavy. He knew full well that peonage is but another name for slavery,—a bond which is often loosed by death; that by liquidation of the debt. But Don Miguel was not slow to grasp a good bargain. So they went before the Alcalde and when they emerged Moises was a slave. He must work for his padron as the latter commanded; he would receive a few cast of garments to cover his nakedness and a daily allowance of two reals—twenty cents in silver—with which to buy food for his wife and himself. Yes, he was a slave, but he had eighty pesos in his pocket, the Cuenca Doctor was still in town.

Three weeks later Moises and Lola stood at their cottage door saying grateful farewells to Doctor Cuenca.

"Yes," said that ponderous gentleman, as he carefully tightened the cinch of his saddle, while his mule arched her back and grunted reproachfully; "yes, I go to-morrow to Cuenca. But you don't need me any longer, Senora; you are stronger and fatter than Moises. So, hasta otra vista!"

"Adios, Señor Doctor!" they cried; and in her gratitude Lola added, "Que vayas con Dios, mi amo God go with you!"

Poor Moises watched the portly doctor's departure in silence. It grieved his thirteenth soul to think how many of his hardly bought pesos had gone to increase the monetary circulation of Cuenca. He turned at last to his wife with half a sigh, and yet with a smile in his dark eyes.

"Doctors are very expensive, querida; but what does it matter, so long as you are well?"

"Yes, it is true. There was no other way to get the Señor Doctor, little one. Don't cry, Lola! I shall soon be free."

But Lola was not to be comforted. "Oh Dios mio!" she sobbed. "I wish the doctor had never come. I wish I were dead!"

(Concluded next week.)

CAPITALIST PAPERS AND PULPITS.

Another Instance of Dead Silence—Whatcom and Fairhaven Papers Join in the Procession.—Refuse to Print Notices of the Vail Meetings Unless Paid for It—And the Pulpits Refuse to Read Notices Too. The comrades in Whatcom and Fairhaven sent written notices of the Vail meetings to every minister and clergyman in the two cities, with personal request to read in their pulpits and invitations to attend. Of all these, none read the notices, and only one preacher with regular congregation accepted the invitation to attend.

The preachers sided with the masters in the old days of African slavery, that is, the preachers who held their jobs and remained orthodox.

But heretics like Beecher then and Herron or Vail now are found to fight for the cause of the enslaved.

The papers down Sound all had to be paid to publish notices of the national organizer's meetings. And none of them had a single notice of the meeting after occurred. No, there was one exception—the Fairhaven Herald. But not a word in the notice of what Vail said—that was too dangerous to let its readers see.

Moral: To find the news about Socialism or the truth about the Labor Party of America, don't read the capitalist press.

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We have already received names of a number of contestants. Somebody will surely get the Bicycle. Why not you? EVERYBODY sending in \$5 worth of names will receive a prize, and the amount will also be credited to person's name toward getting the big prize. You need not wait till you get all the names. We will send you a receipt for every name received by us.

SEND FOR BUNDLE OF SAMPLES.— Show your friends the paper. Tell them you want a Bicycle or Kodak, or Opera Glasses, and you'll succeed. The people who don't succeed are those who don't try—and anybody who tries at us does—remember that.

VAIL BETTER THAN BRYAN, OF COURSE.

Edgecomb, Wash., July 5, 1901. Editor Socialist, Seattle. Dear Comrade: Comrade Vail delivered an address here at Arlington yesterday. Considering the many difficulties we had to contend with it was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. Vail arrived here at 11 a. m., when the comrades received and welcomed them. After coming home from the convention I found the boys had posted up 100 bills and put a notice in the local paper. We could get no hall, but at 1:20 p. m. we got some benches from the L. O. O. F. hall, which together with some dry goods boxes, we put under a shade tree, got the brass band started up, got the crowd together and waded in. Comrade Loren Toles then introduced the speaker. Comrade Vail spoke for about 45 minutes to a very attentive audience. The other 4th of July speaker having failed to arrive, we had things pretty well our own way. It is estimated that about 500 people were within the radius of the speaker's voice, and from present indications some good work was done. One of my friends declared his speech to be better than one of W. J. Bryan's. We distributed about 90 Socialists and about 400 pamphlets, so the seed is in the ground and the future will show what the harvest will be. Credit is due to all the comrades of Arlington for the way in which they put their shoulders to the wheel and overcame all difficulties and made a success of the affair. We have twenty-one members but no siders. The comrades of Arlington extend their thanks and heartfelt wishes for the happiness and success of Comrade Vail and his charming wife, and hope that lasting good will result from their untiring efforts in behalf of the cause of uplifting, the welfare of humanity.

With best hopes for the future, we remain, fraternally yours, THE COMRADES OF ARLINGTON.

Per WM. DE LILLY, Sec. Arlington Local S. D. P.

Why does any workman hate Socialism? Because he is a Democrat or because he's a fool—or both.

VANCOUVER (B. C.) JOYTING.

Ministers' Association Engaged in Child's Play Reform.

The Ministerial Association of Vancouver, B. C., called a meeting recently to discuss an ordinance granting a liquor license to a music hall, which has been placed before the electors for their verdict. Doct of divinity and other professional moralists made long, winded tirades upon music halls, as dens of iniquity, and centers of moral contamination from which the seeds of prostitution, drunkenness and crime were bred. The roadstead.

A few wicked Socialists, who were present, pointed out that some form of amusement was necessary for the workers, and that owing to our class system of legislation the masses were denied the necessary leisure and education to appreciate high class art, music or literature, and while the entertainment supplied might appear very low and vulgar to cultured clerical eyes, yet it was the only one which the stunted intellects of development of many toilers would allow them to appreciate. As prostitution, drunkenness and crime, these were the inevitable results of the corrupt social anarchy under which we live and the closing down of music halls could in no way abolish these evils.

Finally a resolution was passed before the meeting stating, that the main reason why existing music halls were of so demoralizing a character was due to the fact that they were run for the purpose of making a profit (and it paid to pander to the most depraved taste), and the only solution of this problem lay in the municipality owning and operating a public music hall in the best interest of the community.

This did these clerical humbugs, the capitalist guardians of conventional morals, escape the danger of putting themselves on record as favoring any reform of a practical, rational nature.

Capital is a parasite on labor. THE SUPERIOR CANDY AND CRACKER COMPANY'S NEW PLANT IS NOW IN OPERATION. Ask for their product and get the Best. They are not in any trust. 115 to 119 Marion Street.

"INCLUDING CARPENTERS."

The morning Moran organ, which initials are P-L, announces daily that the Moran Bros. Co. is not at all troubled by the strike, has plenty of men at work, etc. Other firms, like the Vulcan Iron Works and Washington Iron Works may be crippled, but Moran has at least 200 men at work, including carpenters. "Including carpenters," O, yes! But excluding carpenters, how many, that's the question. Carpenters are not on strike, but iron workers. How many iron workers are at work, till that? Never mind about just wood workers.

But that's just what Moran and their P-L are not telling.

Socialism is the only hope of the worker.

Next Sunday evening Local Seattle takes a larger hall for their propaganda meetings. The lower Germania Hall has been selected and the boys purpose to hustle and fill it every Sunday night through the summer.

The first meeting of the new place will be addressed by Dr. Titus on the subject, "Man and Machine." Questions and five-minute speeches by every one are always invited. Good music.

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A workingman in a capitalist party is a sheep among wolves.

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