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The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Eighth Year—No. 383

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, July 10, 1908

Price Five Cents

WASHINGTON SOCIALIST PLATFORM

An Education in Socialism. No Capitalist Paper Has Dared to Publish It. Afraid to Let Working Class Read It.

The Socialist Party of the State of Washington endorses the Principles of International Socialism and of the Socialist Party of the United States. For the campaign of 1908 we present to the voters of this state the following declarations of our principles and program:

1. The Socialist Party is primarily the party of the Proletariat.
2. We recognize the Class Struggle between the Proletarian Class and the Capitalist Class as the supreme fact of modern civilization.
3. We recognize this struggle as a struggle for the possession of the world's wealth and for all the benefits of human progress.
4. We recognize the historic mission of the Proletariat to be its own economic emancipation through its political victory over the Capitalist Class.

The growing solidarity of the Proletariat industrially in Labor Unions and politically in the Socialist Party is a sign of this ultimate victory.

The industrial crisis which this country is now experiencing, and of which a financial panic is the least significant feature, has in this state as well as all others reduced the dependent Proletariat to such desperate straits that it is inconceivable that they should tolerate their condition did they rightly comprehend the underlying causes. The exploiting of the Proletariat of a part of their labor product results in their inability to absorb the wealth they have created. This is known as the failure of markets and a so-called period of over-production is followed by a reaction of which the present industrial stagnation is an example. The improved methods of production which should logically result in shorter work-hours and better living wages for the workers actually results in a smaller number being employed. Thus there is a permanent unemployed problem which is intensified by the recurring periods of industrial reaction. As these crises result in acute misery to the Proletariat and are wholly the result of the capitalist mismanagement of industry, the enforced idleness of the workers must be relieved by immediate employment of jobless men on works of public utility.

This failure of the Capitalist Class in their conduct of the affairs of society, is a sign of approaching social dissolution.

5. We assert the victory of the Proletarian Class over the Capitalist Class will not only emancipate the victorious class but abolish all other classes as well.

Society will then be organized as one class, all enjoying together the splendid fruits of human invention.

7. We propose that the Proletariat shall conquer political power and use that power to take possession of all such wealth as is now used by the Capitalist Class to force the Proletariat to surrender the wealth it creates.

The ownership of the instruments of wealth production, such as factories, mines, railroads, machinery and land gives the Capitalist Class its power to amass all wealth in its own hands. The Socialist Party proposes to transfer that ownership from the Capitalist Class to the Proletarian Class and to use political power to that end.

This is the Proletarian Revolution.

8. We know that such a Revolution cannot be accomplished in any one state. We must win full political power in the entire nation. Executives, legislatures, courts and armies must all be captured by the Proletariat in order to effect its appropriation of all property used as capital.

9. But we propose to force from the Capitalist Class while it is still in power, such concessions as we can.

Whenever Socialist Party Candidates are elected to office, the Party guarantees they shall advocate every measure which will alleviate the poverty of the Proletariat and improve its conditions.

10. As such measures calculated to improve Proletarian conditions under Capitalist rule and to assist the Proletariat in achieving its complete triumph, we advocate and demand:

- (a) Immediate public employment of the unemployed at the State's expense at full union wages on such works as irrigation, reforestation and road building.
- (b) Preservation from capitalist destruction, of natural resources such

as mines and forests, in order that abundance may be preserved for social use after the Revolution.

(c) Abolition of Court Injunctions in Labor disputes.

(d) Abolition of all Oriental immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the Capitalist Class and all contract labor immigration.

(e) An eight hour day and a five and a half day week for all classes of labor and further reduction when that concession has been secured.

(f) Abolition of employment of children of school age.

(g) Reduction of residence qualifications necessary for the franchise in a state to two months.

(h) Absolute freedom of press and speech.

(i) Equal suffrage for men and women.

(j) Initiative and referendum in order to protect against continued Capitalist corruption of representative government.

11. We recognize that the class of small farmers is also a working and producing class, exploited, as well as the Proletariat, of all its product except a bare living.

We point out to the small farmer that his exploitation is due directly to the great capitalist combinations known as the Trusts.

We also point out to the small farmer that the Trusts derive their greatest income from exploitation of the Proletariat and will, therefore, continue to exist in full power so long as the Proletariat remains a subject and exploited class.

In a word, the small farmer can only secure his own emancipation by joining the Socialist Party and thus assisting in hastening the Proletarian Revolution.

12. The small capitalist is doomed. The Trusts by the laws of competition are destroying and proletarianizing the old-fashioned "Business Man." The wise among this class will recognize the facts, accept the inevitable and join forces with the Proletarian army in its march towards the World's Emancipation.

"Proletarians of all lands, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

IDAHO PARTY MEETS

Presidential electors—Mrs. Anna L. Monroe, Orefino; John T. Lough, Lookout; Mrs. Grace E. Workman, Boise.

Congressman—H. A. Barton, Coeur d'Alene.

Governor—Ernest Untermyer, Florence.

Lieutenant governor—John Chenoweth, Middleton.

Supreme Judge—Samuel H. Orr, Idaho Falls.

Secretary of State—H. H. Friedhelm, Twin Falls.

State Treasurer—Mrs. Florence E. Rigg, Rupert.

State auditor—Thomas J. Coonrod, Emmett.

Superintendent of public instruction—George W. Herrington, Kellogg.

Attorney general—Louis E. Workman, Boise.

State mining inspector—Wm. F. Bradley, Boise.

The above ticket was nominated at last session by the Idaho state Socialist convention, which completed its labors at eleven o'clock Saturday evening, July 4. The convention held morning, afternoon and evening sessions and the delegates present numbered thirty. In addition to these, the session was attended by a large number of members of the party. There was a small attendance from the southern counties due to the fact that the journey here is both a long and an expensive one.

The convention met at ten o'clock when committees were appointed and adjournment was taken till the afternoon of July 4. The reconvening of the state central committee, was made permanent chairman and George W. Herrington, of Kellogg, was elected secretary. The report of the credentials committee showed the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention, the local they represent also being given:

Wardner—G. W. Herrington.

Wallace—D. C. Coates. Peter C. Swenson.

Elmore—A. A. Anderson, Mathew Miller.

Peck—W. E. Ratcliffe.

Kippen—W. A. Harris.

Coeur d'Alene—Jay Rand Sanburn.

Russell—C. T. Monroe, Frank James.

Florence—J. G. Wanhope.

Stites—T. C. Percefull.

Moscow—Thomas Sullivan.

Kooskia—B. L. Doyle, Frank P. Turner.

Clearwater—C. W. Perry.

Shoshone—F. E. Swartz.

Leiston—M. T. Hartnett.

Orefino—Walter Tone, W. H. Gleason.

Nez Perce—C. S. Newkirk.

Twin Falls—A. L. Hillbrunner.

Tahoe—E. D. Scott.

Harrison—W. L. Sommers.

Athol—Joe Napier.

Liberty, (Russell Ridge)—John Senter.

Melrose—J. T. Lough.

The committees on credentials and resolutions were as follows:

Committee on credentials—J. T. Lough, C. D. Scott, John Senter.

Resolutions and platform—D. C. Coates, John Wanhope, Z. C. Scott, B. L. Doyle, M. T. Hartnett, W. L. Bradley, C. T. Monroe.

Secretary Coonrod made a report to the convention relative to the condition of the party throughout the state. He stated in response to inquiry that he believed the membership of the party had doubled during the past six months. A statement of the finances showed the state central committee had about \$75 on hand with all debts paid.

The convention passed a resolution thanking Mr. Coonrod for efficient service rendered as secretary and for the manner in which he has conducted the office.

The convention then took a recess until 4:30 to await the report of the resolutions committee, and during this recess G. W. Beloit, of Summit, delivered an address, entertaining the delegates for thirty minutes.

The convention again convened at five o'clock, and the resolutions committee reported, recommending the national platform for the state platform. This report was adopted, it including also a resolution inviting the women to exercise the right of franchise, granted them in Idaho and join in the work of the Socialist party.

A recess was then taken to 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

The evening session of the convention was devoted to the work of nominating the ticket, after which a vote of thanks was extended to the local members of the party for the arrangements made for the convention.

Among the matters considered by the convention was a proposal to have the party organizations of this state, Oregon and Washington, act in concert, "The Socialist," a paper devoted to Socialism and published in Seattle. The subject was presented to the convention here by Manager Ault of the paper, and was referred to the state executive committee.—E. B. A.

Take this talk about a sea wall for Seattle, not alone to protect against the plague by cleaning out rats' nests under old wharves, but for purposes of commerce and transhipment, and in order to make of Seattle an unequalled Pacific port. It was the Socialist Party which proposed this improvement throughout the city campaign, advocating it from every soap box, mainly in order to give employment to the thousands of jobless men.

Sometimes the Wage Workers of Seattle will learn that the Socialist Party stands for everything which makes for human progress. Capitalism is retrogressive. Socialism is progressive.

CONVENTION NOTES

The picnic was a hummer. Considering the limited advertising, it was immense. The grounds were beautiful with untouched nature. The speakers' stand beneath the arching maples, the hundreds of people sitting on the grass, the encircling swift river, the distant music of the dance, the happy children of all ages, made a scene we will all remember with pleasure.

Inside the pavilion, the Socialist songs—above all, that "Red Flag Drill" of the young people and children, to the music of the Marseillaise, were an inspiring education. The Swedish dance in costume was a beautiful novelty, highly appreciated by the audience.

The picnic came as a rest and diversion between the first and third days of the Convention. It was really a reception to the delegates, and took the place of the usual banquets and committees. Those in charge deserve the utmost credit. This first Socialist picnic of the S. P. of Washington will certainly not be the last.

As always, the first day of the Convention was occupied with routine work, credentials, organization, election of committees and getting used to one another. To many, the first day always seems wasted. But it is not. It is essential to a body of people that their differences become adjusted, and their strangeness to each other wear off, before they can do good work unitedly.

By Sunday morning the preliminaries were all completed, the committees were ready to report, and all day Sunday things went flying. From 8 a. m. to 11:30 p. m., with only an hour for lunch and 45 minutes for supper, the delegates hammered away at business. The constitution had been nearly completed at the Saturday night session, patiently and thoroughly considered section by section.

On Sunday Resolutions and Platform Committees reported. Then at last all dullness disappeared. There was nothing cut and dried. Every subject was sharply debated. The three-minute rule was adopted, thus giving everybody a chance, but no chance whatever for flowery talk. It was live discussion by live men on live subjects. One delegate was heard to say afterward, "I would not have missed this convention for anything. It has been an education in Socialism for me."

Yet there was no dissension; that is, none of the mean, personal sort. Even the "grievances" which Burgess presented against Krueger did not develop any bitterness. The delegates labored the whole thing and both men went on to work together like comrades. Sparks flew several times, but no personal insinuations were heard and no rancor left behind.

It is three years since the editor of "The Socialist" has attended a Socialist convention in Washington. Therefore the personnel of the attendance was almost wholly strange to him. A few old faces, like Downie, Moore, Burgess, Boomer, Herman and Morris, but most of them later arrivals. The cause constantly attracts new recruits. Most of the new comrades were in middle life, well seasoned, mature young faces, fewer "franks," more sense of responsibility and more unity of spirit.

We are printing the Platform conspicuously. It is the first American Socialist platform to take an absolutely unequivocal stand on the proletarian basis of the political organization. A motion was made to strike out that section relating to the Farmers, but after vigorous debate, it was voted to retain it. Some comrades expressed surprise that the editor of "The Socialist" should advocate a "Farmers' plank" in a Socialist platform. But not those who have read this paper carefully. The Idaho Plat-

form of 1906 was written by him and it explicitly proved to the farmer he had no chance except with the Socialist Party.

It has been suggested that at least 200,000 of these platforms should be circulated in this state before election as an education in economics.

Certain it is the Capitalist papers of Seattle refused to publish this platform, even after they had requested and been furnished copies for publication. It must be pretty good when they are afraid to let their readers have it.

There was little opportunity for enthusiasm and none for fireworks. Too much business to attend to. But after adjournment Sunday night, the tired delegates waked the echoes with cheers for Debs and Hanford, cheers for Socialism and the stirring notes of the "Marseillaise" and "Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll Bring the Jubilee!" It was plain to be seen then that these serious men and women were fired with that intense zeal and consecration which a great cause always awakens and will burn away all opposition.

Owing to the pressure of convention matter, the Critique of the Finnish Socialist Movement, announced last week must be deferred to next week, when it will certainly appear.

Walter Thomas Mills arrives in Seattle occasionally. His last arrival was immediately followed by the organization of the "Social-Democratic Party" in Seattle and the publication of a "Bulletin" of big claims. He was in town again yesterday. The "Social-Democrats" may prove his easy dupes once more. We suggest him as their candidate for governor at \$5 a day and expenses.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is learning there is another committee, superior to itself. The National Committee, on motion of Schwartz, of Pa., is calling down this minority executive for its unconstitutional presentation of the Convention Referendum as well as for its rankly partisan and opportunist selection of Porter to reorganize Nebraska.

We are credibly informed that Walter Hart, of "Socialist Shadow" luridly, has returned or been returned from his position as editorial writer on the New York Socialist Daily, "The Evening Call." So much the better for the "Call" and Socialism.

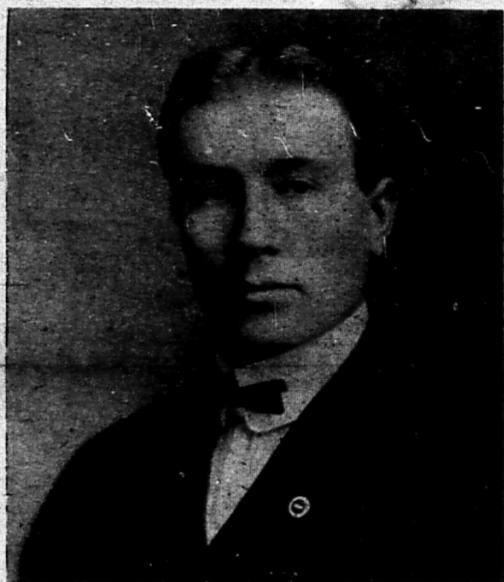
And that W. J. Ghent has taken Hurt's place with Algon Lee as editor-in-chief.

Undoubtedly a great gain all round.

In all matters which concern the public health and morals the Socialist Party leads. It is the only party which disregards expense.

Take the question of playgrounds and rooms for children. For eight years the Socialist Party in Seattle has advocated this improvement. Now tardily comes the Supt. of Schools and others urging in the summer of 1908 what the Socialists would have instituted in 1900, if given the chance.

Same with medical inspection which was introduced this year. We urged not only medical inspection but free medical attendance every year for eight years past. If the bubonic plague gets a foothold in Seattle, the money saving policy of the capitalist taxpayer will be to blame. The Socialist, representing the Wage Class, would spend the taxpayers' money without stint for the public health, physical and moral, knowing that all this taxpayer's money was exploited out of the wage earners originally and its payment cannot lessen their wages in any event.



This is a picture of John McInnes, member of the British Columbia Parliament. He was elected as candidate of the Socialist Party of Canada in 1906. He was President of the Phoenix Miners' Union, W. F. M. He was, when elected, the youngest man in any house in Canada, Dominion or Provincial. He is a powerful six-footer, and has worked underground some nine years.

He served with distinction in the Provincial house at Victoria, always championing Labor's cause. He introduced a general eight-hour bill, which was defeated, of course, as the Socialists had only three members out of 40. His other bills were one to forbid questioning and recording of wage-workers for the purposes of the Blacklist, and one to secure inspection of bunkhouses by competent inspectors three times a year.

The other two Socialist members are Hawthornthwaite and Williams, both from Vancouver Island. McInnes is the only member from Eastern British Columbia, though there will be at least one more next election.

The majority of voters in British Columbia are proletarians, and only need to get together to win hands down.

The Washington State Committee

Aside from the changes in the constitution the most important vote of the State Party Referendum is that securing of an efficient State Committee, especially those five who must act as the State Executive, on whom the active work of the campaign and of the entire organization will fall.

Thirty nominees were selected by the convention from whom fifteen are to be elected, by the membership. Five of these, one from the Headquarters and the four others who reside nearest the place selected as State Headquarters, will constitute the Executive. Tacoma and Seattle are the two cities nominated as Headquarters. The Executive Five will be different according to the Headquarters selected. It is a haphazard sort of method for choosing an Executive Committee. The fact is, no candidate living within 100 miles of either Seattle or Tacoma should be voted for unless he would make a good member of the Executive Committee. That is the only safe and sure way to get an efficient Executive. Then, whether Tacoma or Seattle wins out no one will be chosen on the State Committee who is not qualified to act on the Executive Committee.

The following are the nominees on the West Side, with approximate air line distances from Seattle and Tacoma. Only one can be chosen from any one city: Mrs. J. H. Steele and Emil Hendricksen, both of Seattle, 33 miles from Tacoma; L. E. Aller and H. Barth, both of Tacoma, 28 miles from Seattle; W. W. Smith, Everett, 30 miles from Seattle and 50 miles from Tacoma; C. C. Hale, Puyallup, 25 miles from Seattle, 5 miles from Tacoma; E. E. Martin, Bangor, 18 miles from Seattle, 39 from Tacoma; Cook, of Edmonds, 18 miles from Seattle and 40 from Tacoma; C. W. Longmire, of Yelm, 50 miles from Seattle and 25 from Tacoma; Albert Roeder, Granite Falls, 40 miles from Seattle, 80 from Tacoma; M. Gran, Buckley, 35 miles from Seattle, 25 from Tacoma; John Russell, Wilkeson, 40 miles from Seattle, 25 from Tacoma; C. L. Whitting, Snohomish, 25 miles from Seattle, 50 from Tacoma; G. W. Morris, Arlington, 40 miles from Seattle, 65 from Tacoma; J. B. Strausbaugh, Clipper, 70 miles from Seattle, 100 miles from Tacoma; Bostrom, of Bellingham, 70 and 190; W. W. McNeal, of Big Lake, 55 and 85.

Here are 17 names, some 5 of whom will be the Executive Committee. The nearest you can come to predicting is this: If Seattle is chosen, either Mrs. Steele or Emil Hendricksen will be chosen and if Tacoma becomes Headquarters either Barth or Aller will be on the Executive Committee. Not another prophesy can be made with certainty. You might claim if Tacoma wins, then Strausbaugh and Bostrom, a hundred miles away, could not possibly get on; yet all the others nearer might be defeated altogether and not be elected on the State Committee at all.

As we said at the outset, it is a bungling method and the only absolutely sure and safe way is to vote for no one on the State Committee who we do not think would make a proper member of the Executive Committee.

The remaining nominees for the State Committee are Jonas, Aberdeen; Lindstrom, South Bend; Thompson, Ronald; Reinert, Oroville; Hørsfeldt, Roslyn; Elliott, Colfax; Warren, Spokane; Barber, Spokane; Rood, Riverside; Harkness, Northport; Ferris, M. A. L.; Smith, Aberdeen; Ada Gatchell, North Yakima.

Both Washington and Idaho in convention assembled, declared in favor of a proposed plan for Party Ownership of "The Socialist." The question will be submitted to Referendum. The plan is entirely new and it is believed will solve the practical difficulties which have heretofore characterized all plans in the United States and which have led our party to forbid constitutionally all "official organs," designated by Executive Committees.

Party Ownership Is Endorsed

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Good Things Next Week

FIRST: Maxim Gorky's "Man," translated by Edmond Peluso from the Italian. Never before appeared in English. A remarkable parable.

SECOND: "Colorado Breezes," by Edward Morgan, of Denver. Very breezy, indeed.

Comrade Morgan formerly contributed "Nebraska Breezes" to "The Socialist." For the last five years Morgan has been in retirement. Now he reappears as a National Lecturer for the Socialist Party. He will tour the East during the campaign, and will send in his brilliant criticisms and reports to "The Socialist." The other readers of this paper will remember and welcome Morgan.

THIRD: Tom Sladden's latest, entitled "Injunction," a reply to an editorial in the "Oregonian."

FOURTH: A fourth installment of Langerock's "Blanket Stiff."

FIFTH: Criticisms of the Bryan Platform.

All these are just the thing for propaganda.

The Best Ever

Opening entertainment of Local Seattle in their new hall will occur Saturday evening, July 18th. A splendid musical programme consisting of vocal solos, violin and violoncello solos will be given by some of the best talent in Seattle.

Miss Muriel Window, the marvel of the Pacific Coast, will sing some of her best numbers. Miss Window is about to leave for New York and Europe. This will be her last appearance for the Local.

Miss Sargent a noted singer recently from New York will also assist. Mr. Richard Gregory, one of Seattle's best tenors will sing a solo and will also appear in a duet with Miss Window.

A dance will follow the entertainment. Good music and one of the best dance floors in the city.

Work for this. Proceeds to apply on expense of new hall.

Washington Socialist Ticket

- Presidential Electors.
- G. W. Morris.....Arlington
 - J. G. Elliott.....Colfax
 - J. E. James.....Buckley
 - C. L. Whitting.....Snohomish
 - W. H. Harris.....Centralia
- Governor.
- Geo. E. Boomer.....Prosser
 - W. E. Tibbets.....Everett
- Lieutenant Governor.
- W. E. Richardson.....Spokane
 - E. J. Brown.....Seattle
- Congressmen.
- D. Burgess.....Seattle, No. Dist.
 - Emil Herman.....Tacoma, So. Dist.
 - R. F. Warren.....Spokane, East Dist.
- Secretary of State.
- E. E. Martin.....Bangor
- State Auditor.
- C. S. Rood.....Riverside
- State Treasurer.
- W. H. Hetzer.....Vancouver
- Attorney General.
- A. B. Callahan.....Seattle
- Superintendent Public Instruction.
- (To be Filled.)
- Land Commissioner.
- Derringer.....Buckley

Opening of New Hall

The Seattle Socialists have at last secured a Hall, and with a five years' lease.

First propaganda meeting next Sunday night, July 12.

Dr. Titus speaks on "Taft, Bryan and Debs."

Muriel Window will sing. The Marxian Orchestra will play. Bring your friends.

Third floor "Silver Building." Elevator service till midnight.

FOOT OF CHERRY STREET.

First propaganda meeting next Sunday night, July 12.

Dr. Titus speaks on "Taft, Bryan and Debs."

Muriel Window will sing. The Marxian Orchestra will play. Bring your friends.

Third floor "Silver Building." Elevator service till midnight.

THE BLANKET STIFF

No. 3 -- In Camp

Now the stiff has found a job. It means three regular meals a day and a bunk in the bunkhouse where he can spread his bedding, so he says in his vernacular, he proceeds to "roll out." Meals in camps are now everywhere 25 cents straight. They reached that figure last year when common labor came up to \$2.50 a day. This was the result of an increase which took place together with the increase in wages and the recovery of the price of labor power from the low figures of the preceding panic. The commissioner of labor of the state of Washington is authority for the statement that during the whole of this period the price of the necessities of life rose faster than the price of labor power.

But the high price of board corresponding to the average daily wage of \$2.50 for common labor has remained stationary since the start of this panic and the men are still paying 25 cents a meal straight, now that the average price of common labor per day has dwindled to \$1.75. Why are we now paying boom prices and getting panic wages? The low prices of flour and farm produce which were general during the depression of 1893

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did not reappear with the slump in wages of the actual crisis. Why?

This is explained by the change which took place in the mode of distribution. Competition has killed itself and produced the monopoly of the trust and the retail trade is as a matter of imitation ruled today by agreements. But where industrial concentration has in a certain measure more efficiently organized production, saved general expenses, eliminated waste and given us the embryo of the social mode of production of tomorrow, the agreements of the retailers resulting in the high prices of today have not in the slightest degree improved our antiquated and stupid system of distribution.

As a result we all feel the high prices today, but the blanket stiff in camp is made to feel them most of all. For not only does he pay illegitimate profit to the retailers' combine, but he has also to pay a profit to his employer for boarding him.

Under the capitalistic system every activity is carried on for profit and the more so when the man who carries on a business can, as an employer, oblige his employee to become a customer to his side-line-boarding-house-bus in order to obtain work.

All over Europe laws have been enacted prohibiting employers from paying wages in stores or saloons owned by them, hiring men in same, keeping stores, lodging or boarding houses in connection with their plants. The enforcement of these laws is very lax everywhere and too much has been expected from them. If they have in a few cases made the working man a little more independent, they have not done away with the fact that the blanket stiff has got to pay a profit to the man that feeds him, be it his employer or some middle class boarding master.

I have heard the fact that the employer makes a profit on the boarding of his men denied by a few subcontractors. They were generally would-be capitalists made to feel that they had no capital by the head contractor who on the strength of the credit wanted by the sub, compelled him to order his groceries through him. For this socially useless interference in the distribution of food stuffs the head contractor claims a commission which often does away with the boarding profits of the petty sub-contractor.

Boarding their men for profit, it becomes the purpose of the railroad, contractor or manufacturer to give the men the least amount possible for their money. Hence the disgraceful condition of our camps, their lack of drainage and ventilation, their filth and vermin, their foul smells and breeding of infectious germs. Has not the Pacific Construction Company recognized that the average yearly mortality of its railroad camps is 25 per 1,000? How could it be otherwise in the absence of any kind of sanitary measures. Sanitation costs money. The man who sweeps the bunkhouse does not labor in the cut and he has got to be paid anyhow. The same is true for the man who would be kept busy burning rags, kitchen refuse and other kinds of garbage. What would become of profits? Are they not the primary aim of any industrial enterprise?

The health of the workmen and profits are incompatible. For profit the working class is poisoned by unwholesome food and the blanket stiff made to eat grub that causes a permanent epidemic of diarrhea. Since the start of the panic conditions have become worse, the unemployed market is well supplied, for every man who quits the camp as a matter of protest two others are applying for his job. So the profit mill is run at full speed, the food has become worse or scarcer, the kitchen staff has been reduced below the conventional number of one assistant for every 25 boarders. The overworked kitchen crews reduce the amount of food put on the tables and empty dishes are not refilled. I witnessed a typical scene in this line. There was one set of dishes for twelve men in a camp. Not half of them had helped themselves when all dishes were empty. There was one waiter for fifty men, so that more than half the people had not made a start with their meal, when the other half were practically through. Then a refilled bread plate came back and before the waiter had time to put it down on the table so many hands had grabbed a slice that it was empty.

No wonder the blanket stiff hates the camp where his stomach is robbed and his health endangered. No wonder despair makes him a tramp. Privacy as well as social intercourse are necessities in human life. In camp the blanket stiff has no privacy. He has no place where he can after his day's work be himself again and out of which he can emerge stronger and better prepared for the intercourse with other individuals. He is worse off than the tramp, for the vagrant can go in the deep silence of the woods, think, read and tell himself stories, lie on his back and look at the sky and not be disturbed. A stay in camp kills individuality.

But I can hear the philanthropist

protesting. There are mills with clean hotels, decent accommodations, private rooms. If they did really exist, I should have to oppose and condemn them, because the economic authority of the master on the wage-worker is today extensive enough not to strengthen it by making my employer into a combination landlord, grocer and boarding master.

But there are no philanthropic employers. Whenever they provide a superior accommodation, they want profit on their investment and a second reward because they offer something better than the general run.

In a few saw mills there are one man shacks providing a little privacy, but for this slight advantage the blanket stiff has in the shape of rents paid since the day these shacks were built several hundred times the price is cost to build them.

Who cannot, around the sound, point to a mill or more where board and accommodations are a little better and wages 25 cents a day lower than the going rate.

So far independently from the common fate of all wage-workers of being robbed of surplus value, we have seen the blanket stiff grafted upon by the employment agents and exploited by his employer acting as his boarding master. It is enough to get sick of the whole capitalistic system. But the blanket stiff cannot be sick, neither can he remain healthy without a new species of graft picking him out for a victim.

But of the hospital graft I shall speak in my next article.
H. LANGEROCK.

WOMAN AND THE CHURCH

By Bessy Fisat.
What does the active church worker gain by giving her energies and her money to the church? (I say her because, as a rule, men have sense enough to keep out of it!) There is only one thing she could possibly gain and that is a little bit of middle class "social prestige" that she probably would not have in any other way, and what she wants with that is more than I can tell.

As an institution the church stands and always has stood, against the advancement of women and if ever there is a division to be made favorable to one side or the other you can rest assured the church will decide in favor of the men every time. And yet today the churches are kept going by the energies of the women!

I believe women dearly love to be hoodwinked and when they are being hoodwinked by some five thousand dollar, long haired, smoothed tongued species, their happiness is complete!

Thinking women (for there must be some thinking women in the churches—it can't be that they are all intellectual nonentities) why hang on to a sinking ship—for pity's sake use your senses and look around you and get your bearings.

Take a week off from helping support some able bodied man who stands up every Sunday and tells you the same old thing week after week: the same old thing that you know isn't true, that he knows isn't true and everybody else knows isn't true! There is no one more generally useful to a community than a doctor and yet do you run your legs off giving fairs and things to insure him a comfortable living? Do you build him a home and keep it in repair?

No, a physician is at it day and night to keep his own roof over his family and usually has to wait longer than any one else for his money.

On the other hand, these prayer spouters—these hard shiners—these middle hypocrites—bear the Lord calling them to another field, when their duties are not forthcoming. So all I ask is for you to take a week off, you women, who feel that the Lord needs you in His work, look around and then come back and face the proposition squarely and see if there is anything "in it!"

Can't you see that up here—just one short scramble up—is a wide place where all can meet and work—and hope—and long for the betterment of all—where there is no race and no creed—where there is no "I am better than thou," but where each takes up his and her share and joyfully joins in the great work, that has no aim short of absolute freedom for all!

How can you keep out of it? How can you keep on working for an institution that at the end of two thousand years has to acknowledge itself a dismal failure—if it tells the truth?

If you cannot enter our work and movement for yourself, come into it for your girls and boys. At least stand for something that gives your boys and girls a fair show, that holds out some chance of development for every life itself! The time is coming, oh, so quickly, when you will be forced to decide one way or the other, so why not begin to use the brains you have had given you, before they become entirely atrophied and at least enquire "What is this Socialism?"

"The society women of Honolulu will never attend a ball at which they are expected to dance with the sailors," said Geo. W. Smith. "It would be better to give a ball to the officers."

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The dinner was cooked in tin cans; we ate standing, and held our food in our fingers after the fashion of the "men of the cave." These men have been mocked with the claim that there is work for all who desire to work, and they are taunted with the cry that none but incompetents are forced down into this abyss. As a result, these men have become resentful, and well they should be resentful.

At this dinner there were thirty assembled for the occasion and I have sat at table with more of display but less of real intelligence. I am not acquainted with thirty men in the middle class that have as high a degree of intelligence.

Every one of this dinner company is strong, vigorous, capable. They are but one of the numerous divisions of that vast army that has been turned out upon the highways because the capitalist class does not know how to

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Finishing: Velvet Collars, from \$1.00 up; Sleeve Lining, from \$1.00 up; Coat Lining, from \$2.50 up; Coat or Vest Buttons, 25c up; Coat and Vest Binding, \$3.00 up.

Ladies and Gent's Dry Cleaning a Specialty: Waist, \$1.00; Jacket and Skirts Cleaned, 75c up; Skirts, Jackets, Dyed, \$1.25 up; Skirts Cleaned and Rebound, \$1.50 up; Blankets, 1.00 up; Lace Curtains, 50c up.

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is where you get best goods for lowest prices. We will give you BARGAINS and thank you for your trade. Household Goods bought and exchanged. Reasonable Rates on Storage. Phones: Main 2595, Ind. 785.

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INTERMANN REPLIES

Scores Wagenknecht and Osborne

Florence, Idaho County, Idaho.
 June 23, 1908.

Dear Titus:
 "The Socialist" of June 12th has just reached me, with its interesting account of the personal impressions received by some of the Western delegates at the national convention. Some of these personal impressions refer, also, to me, among other comrades. They refer to me in such a way that the reader may overlook the trifling circumstance, that these references are merely personal impressions, not actual statements of fact. What I really am, and what some individual comrades think I am, are two vastly different things. The reference of Comrade Wagenknecht and Osborne to my personality and my qualifications are mere personal assumptions based upon nothing but their own individual impressions of me after a few hasty glimpses of me, and yet they judge me in a way that tends to create the impression as though their personal ideas of me were undeniable and true statements of fact. Permit me to take exception to this hasty and misleading manner of scattering false statements concerning me broadcast among the comrades who read "The Socialist."

In comrade Wagenknecht's account, I take exception to the following passage, with which he begins his article: "The Washington comrades would have smiled much, had they had the chance to watch the work of the Credentials Committee in considering the Washington contest. The hidden attempt of some of the committee to play into the hands of Hutchison. Then the cowardly argument that both sides were right and both wrong. Intermann proved that his place in the Socialist movement was not with the organization work, for he showed utter ignorance in system and regularity. He surely has not received the drilling in local work that the average member should."

Comrade Wagenknecht here makes two assertions, for which he has no proof and can never furnish any proof. In his first assertion he charges me with secretly trying to play into the hands of Comrade Hutchison. In his second assertion he makes an off-hand statement concerning my training in organization work, for which he cannot bring any other proof but his own unsupported opinion.

His first assertion, namely, that I was secretly in league with Hutchison is a growing out of the fact that I happen to have a different opinion of the merits of both sides to the Washington contest than Comrade Wagenknecht has. Only this, and nothing more. In Comrade Wagenknecht's superficial mind a man who differs with him is secretly in league with his opponents. The simple fact is, indeed, that I did not immediately champion Wagenknecht's side, without having heard both sides to the controversy. And because I had the incredible temerity to listen impartially to both sides and question both sides without any preconceived notion as to who was in the right, therefore Wagenknecht quickly arrives at the stupid conclusion that I secretly tried to help Hutchison, and as quickly and unthinkingly he spreads his shallow and false conclusion through the public press.

I came into the Credentials committee without the least bias on either side. I tried honestly to bring out by my questions all the information from both sides, which should enable me to understand the situation thoroughly. I was not satisfied merely to base my conclusions upon a constitution made by one side and often amended without the help of the other side, a document, which, however important as a basis of party work, is nevertheless not the only basis of party organization, but also tried to find out what both sides knew about the principles of Socialism, and whether only one side or both sides were actually bona fide and sincere Socialists.

I am not in the habit of doing any secret or underhand work, or palming off my individual assumptions and animosities on the comrades as though they were actual facts outside of my own imagination. I am willing to leave that sort of procedure to Wagenknecht, who is an adept at it, as his article shows. If I had cared to champion the side of the Hutchison wing, I should have done so openly. If I had thought that they were right, I should certainly have done so. However, the work of the Credentials Committee was done under great difficulties, since there was no time given us to discuss the question as it should have been discussed, and to probe as fully into the merits of all claims made by either side as should have been done to decide the thing right. There was much interruption, it was impossible to cross-question systematically, because other members of the committee were eager to get the floor and bystanders talked freely. I did not have my mind made up when the committee finally adjourned, and for this reason I insisted that both sides should have a show to be heard. I am not yet convinced that I have seen or heard enough evidence, even after listening to the arguments in the National Executive Committee. The cross-examination in that committee dealt almost exclusively with the mere organization and constitutional side of the question, and while this may find the admiration and approval of Wagenknecht, it does not satisfy me.

However, the question is now temporarily placed on definite ground, and we can well afford to let matters take their course upon this ground. I do not think that hundreds of sincere and convinced Socialists in the State of Washington can be permanently kept out of the party organization, and after the personal aversions which played such an obvious part in this contest, shall have been modified by time and ripper thought, a better settlement will inevitably be reached. Contrary to Comrade Wagenknecht's unwarranted assertion of my affiliations, I will content myself to state that I told both Hutchison and Tamblin, immediately after the convention had voted on the Washington contest, that I could not under any circumstances work with their wing, but should stand by the regularly accredited party in Washington.

About my training in organization work, Comrade Wagenknecht knows only too well that I have never attempted to discredit me personally, because I have done my work in a way that probed deeply into the claims of both sides, instead of taking his own self-interested point of view for the truth. I leave it to the judgment of the readers of "The Socialist" whether Wagenknecht does not need some

NEWS NOTES

The way in which the Washington State convention received and acted upon the resolution sent in by the women of Local Seattle was more than gratifying!

Owing to the lukewarm attitude toward one woman's auxiliary on the part of some of the men comrades with whom we had come in contact, we had reason to suppose that, upon presenting our claims to the convention, and asking for their co-operation, many of the delegates present would view it with disfavour. Instead of that the sentiment of the great majority was enthusiastically for the forwarding of women's propaganda throughout the State and, acting upon our suggestion, gave us a committee of five women to work under the supervision of the State Executive Committee.

The names and addresses of that committee are given below, and we earnestly ask all comrades, either men or women, who are interested in starting a local agitation among women, to communicate with the member nearest them. It will probably be some little time before the committee is in perfect working order, but we already have plans of organization and there is no reason why activities should not begin at once in every locality where there are three or more women to start on.

Committee on Women's Work in State of Washington:
 Mrs. Grace Lewis, 1311 No. 11th St., Tacoma.
 Mrs. Fred Moore, care W. E. Barber, 1906 E. Sprague St., Spokane.
 Mrs. Roeder, care W. E. Tibbitts, general delivery, Everett.
 Mrs. Emil Herman, Centralia.
 Mrs. Beasy Fliset, 1918 42nd Ave. S. W., Seattle.

The active workers in the Women's Socialist Educational Club were invited to attend a meeting of the committee having in charge the active suffrage campaign of the Equal Suffrage Association.

This campaign started this week, and for the next three weeks a house-to-house canvass will be made, in which they hope to reach every house in Seattle. Owing to party work, the Socialist women were unable to attend that meeting, so just what all their plans of campaign are I don't know. However, this much is true: there will be put forth every effort on the part of the suffragists to secure equal suffrage in the State of Washington, and it certainly behooves us Socialists—both men and women—to acquaint as many women as we possibly can, with the principles of revolutionary Socialism.

The majority of women know nothing of Scientific Socialism, taking it for granted—as I did once—that Socialism means reform, and it doesn't really make much difference how you vote—as long as you vote for the men that stand for the greatest amount of reform.

But, however that may be, the fact is that great strides will be made for equal suffrage in this State during the next year, and when we think of how few active women workers we have, and how lamentably lacking our movement has been, and even is, in regard to organized propaganda for women, we are keenly aware that there is an immense amount of hard work ahead.

Apropos of the suffrage movement, the National Equal Suffrage Association is to have its convention in Seattle during the summer of 1909, and our old friend (?) Senator Borah is to be one of the "features."

The Young People's Socialist League put on its best bib and tucker and went on parade for the benefit of its friends at the Fourth of July picnic, and I can tell you we were all proud of them! Just wait until the next State convention!

Red flags, did you say? Well, I guess you, and by that time they will sing all around any one who tries to compete with them, and will fairly take the roof off any hall going.

Every one I think about that League I feel like shouting: "Three cheers for the Young Socialists!"

THE PICNIC

The First Annual Picnic of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington has passed into history.

There were, as the advertisements said, three Socialist Song Clubs on the ground, but as for the five thousand Socialists—well, there may have been one two many eiphers. Still, in every other way, the first social "function" of Washington Socialists, was really a very great success.

There were perhaps, too many things going on at once, the delegates were inclined to take the convention altogether too seriously, and therefore left too early. Some of the Seattle comrades have not cultivated the bourgeois habit of shaking hands very much, for all these the picnic gave general satisfaction.

In the afternoon Emil Herman, John McIlarrow, James Osborne and Dr. Titus each spoke for a few minutes. Comrade Draper's Band Played, the young people of the Socialist League executed a flag drill which provoked much enthusiasm, revolutionary songs by the Finns and the Americans and the youngest revolutionists, a solo by Clarence Parks, a little one by Evadne de Crane, and everybody sang the Marsellaise. The particular feature of the program was the dancing of Swedish National dances.

In the Athletic contests John William Gehrke won the men's race, Lorene Loder won the woman's race, Mrs. Rule Monick won the nail driving contest, Henry Korthagen won the sack race.

The fat Socialist's race was won by Jaynes of Buckley. H. F. Titus butted into this contest, thus furnishing the first tangible proof that he is crooked.

Young couples danced all afternoon and evening in the pavilion, and the festivities continued until midnight.

A. B. C.

EXPLOITATION

Bliss, Ida, July 10, 1908.

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.
 Dear Comrades:
 Enclosed find P. O. order for one dollar to renew, from No. 372.

It is too blankety bad that Comrade Titus couldn't go to Chicago. Had I received my "Socialist" sooner I should have offered financial aid, as I was desirous especially in having the Doctor in the convention.

But he should have gone and made these facts known later or any time, and there is no question but that plenty of us would have chipped in to more than cover all expenses.

The Republican mayor of your city seems to appreciate the work the Socialists did in the municipal election. Of course the Socialists will "play fair" and the educational work will go on smoothly and effectually.

The only question before civilization today is: Shall exploitation cease? Until it is decided in the affirmative the innumerable other so-called questions cannot be settled; for exploitation is the lifeblood—the vital breath of capitalism. Exterminate the power to eat bread in the sweat of another's face and the devils will go to hell and stay there! Then the clergy may employ themselves differently, and let us hope more profitably to the masses, than at present.

You speak of the two factions in convention. None but Socialists should vote the ticket; but I find that the adherents of other parties differ only upon the degree or kind of exploitation. And I can usually have such admit its truth in a five minutes' talk. Of course, some think they are smart enough to do more exploiting than they must submit to, but it is easy to show such that about all they "make" is the result of socially created worth that inures to the benefit of one, like the rise in the value of lots in a thriving town.

I really think this matter of exploitation should be exploited more than it is. Now Socialists know little or nothing about it; and it is the power that governs the contents of the pocketbook, it can easily be made a very interesting subject.

I am not writing for publication, but it furnishes a text for you to expatiate upon, you may say the word of better, or your right arm—or do you think with your left arm—to the destruction of exploitation in all its innumerable and diabolical ramifications.

Yours for the elimination of exploitation,
 B. R. SHIMP.

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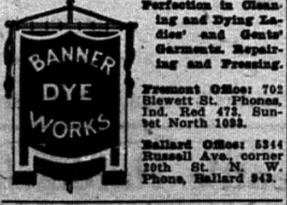
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ANARCHISM

By GUSTAV BANG
Translated from the Danish in "Social-Demokraten"
by Arthur Jensen

4. THE PROPAGANDA BY THE DEED.

Conclusion.

In the preceding articles we have endeavored to gain a general knowledge of the Anarchist doctrines and their historical development. "The propaganda by the deed," however, has contributed far more than any doctrine towards the great and sad renown of Anarchism.

Although this method of propaganda is employed by but very few Anarchists, and although a great many within the Anarchist movement strongly disapprove of it, it is nevertheless a natural outcome of all Anarchist teachings.

For when the state, with all other existing social institutions, is the absolute evil, the devil in the paradise of humanity, so to speak, is it not just to attack it in every way and by every means, thus causing it all the trouble within one's power? And when the highest and only law is the unlimited liberty of the individual to act as he pleases, is the individual not justified in displaying his hatred and wrath against the injustice of society in any way he sees fit? And when he acts with the avowed purpose of combating the existing social order, in order to assist in its destruction and thereby in the providing of the new society with its absolute happiness and justice, is not every such act a beautiful and praiseworthy deed, regardless of how many innocent human lives it may cost and of how much unhappiness and suffering it may cause? If death on the gallows or in prison is awaiting the perpetrator, is this not the death of a martyr for a good cause?

ARGUMENT FOR THE "DEED."

The doctrine of the isolated individual's act of revolt against society was first formulated in 1869 by Netshajef, a Russian, and one of Bakunin's agents, who was traversing Russia to secure followers for the Anarchist wing of the "International."

He rejected the thought of mass insurrection, in which the Anarchists hitherto had seen the universal means of overthrowing existing social conditions; the state, controlling the army, the police and the courts, would as a rule be in a position to suppress a rebellion without any difficulty and quell it in torrents of blood, and a doubly fearful tyranny would be the result. The rulers on the other hand would not be able to defend themselves against the scattered attempts of the single individuals. True, every man might get caught and made harmless after having performed his task, but his example would bring new fighters to the battlefield; unsuspected and unanticipated they would come forth in ever increasing numbers, armed with poison, dagger and fire, emerging from the darkness, spreading terror about them—fright and despair would seize the ranks of the rulers, they would vacillate, become irresolute and despondent and ultimately, in the general panic, society's walls would crumble and fall.

All thoughts of the Anarchist must be directed towards this goal, his whole life must be consecrated to the guerrilla warfare against society, he must sacrifice his own self, renounce all personal joy, all enjoyment, all family life and only think about the revolution. The revolution was his religion and he worshiped it with as blind a fanaticism as the one animating the oriental self-tormentor.

GROWTH OF TERRORISM.

In the beginning this horrible doctrine gained but a small following amongst the Anarchists in Europe. It did not found a school until 1880, and it was in the beginning of the nineties, that the great period characterized by individual acts of revolt began. It was a natural outgrowth of the development taking place in the different Capitalist countries. About that time the Anarchist

movement was fast retrograding; workingmen in increasing numbers turned away from Anarchism and went over to Socialism. A general uprising was unthinkable with the small mutilated groups that were left; the general strike, the old, ever-present thought of the Anarchists, changed in the hands of the Social-Democracy into a demonstration for the acquisition of certain political and civil rights, which to the mind of the Anarchist was mere trumpery. The isolated assassinations thus became the only means whereby Anarchism could manifest itself.

"The propaganda by the deed" reached the height of its flowering during the earlier half of the nineties in Paris—after some Anarchist journals, supported by the treasury of the police department, had excited the minds of their followers; for here as everywhere was a close connection between the police and extreme reaction on one side, and the Anarchist camp on the other. In 1892 Ravachol's bomb exploded in a private house, the following year Valliant threw his bomb in the chamber of deputies, the year after Henry committed the same deed in a very popular and much frequented cafe and at about the same time a great number of either wholly or partly unsuccessful attempts were made. In 1894, the propaganda by the deed commenced to take another direction. Instead of throwing bombs at random, planlessly, the weapons were being directed against royal personalities and prominent statesmen. In 1894 President Carnot of France was killed, in 1897 the Spanish statesman Canovas del Castillo, in 1898 the Austrian empress Elizabeth, in 1900 the Italian king Umberto and in 1901 the American president McKinley.

DECLINE OF TERRORISM.

Since then the individual acts of revolt have become less frequent—the complete fruitlessness of their efforts has gradually cooled the blood of most of the Anarchists and besides their ranks are in a state of fast advancing decay. Anarchist clubs are still found here and there, advocating the propaganda by the deed as the only means of regenerating humanity, and glorifying in every attack on existing legal conditions, as the just course by the individual against society; theft, fraud, and forgery are nothing but the isolated expropriations of a part of the riches which in fact belong to society, a forerunner of the great social expropriation. The professional criminal and the Anarchist thus coalesce in a remarkable manner through this insane logic.

CAUSE OF DECLINE.

The cause of the fast waning power of Anarchism lies in social evolution.

The Anarchist teachings germinate only where large remnants of pre-capitalist conditions still prevail, where a numerous and impoverished petty bourgeoisie forms the predominant stratum of the population and where the working class, about to be developed, has not yet evolved into the modern proletariat, but is still living in the traditions of the stage of handicraft.

That is the reason for the considerable growth of Anarchism in such countries as France, Spain, Italy, Austria and Russia—these are countries, which only recently have entered on the stage of Capitalism. That is also the reason that Anarchism has exercised so great an influence in a city like Paris; it is a city of the petty bourgeoisie, as but few other large cities, and it contains besides an extensive "Bohemia" of writers and artists, people who by birth and education belong to the bourgeoisie, and to whom the moral views of the proletariat are strange and unintelligible, but who in their biased existence need strong stimulants to keep up their spirits—Salon-Anarchism is as much a natural outgrowth of the degeneracy of the bourgeoisie as spiritualism, as satanism, as mysticism, as all the other spiritual distortions which in our days thrive so well within Capitalist circles.

SOCIALISM DISPLACES ANARCHISM.

But gradually, as the development of Capitalism advances, as organized industry and modern machinery of production gain territory, Anarchism more and more loses its significance. The workers become conscious of their position in society and turn their backs on all middle class propositions, in short, become Socialists. Anarchist doctrines no longer thrive in the working class.

Countries like Italy and Austria are typical of this transformation. About ten years ago the Social-Democracy was weak in both of these countries while the Anarchist philosophy dominated the great majority of the workers who at all occupied their minds with the social problem. Also in France, Holland and Russia is Anarchism strongly on the wane; only in the most backward countries, such as in Spain, can it still exercise any considerable influence.

ANARCHISM AS A FAD.

Only within circles belonging to the bourgeoisie is Anarchism enjoying an increasing growth, especially as a fad among persons of literary and artistic pursuits.

The very utopian character of Anarchism, which in the long run deprives it of all foothold within the proletariat, is instrumental in giving it access into the bourgeoisie. For this as well as any other class which sees its own dissolution before it, is apt to be inclined towards utopian dreaming. To clearly acknowledge the social evolution in which it is itself a factor, would be to acknowledge its coming ruin and it has not the courage to do this. Instead it creates ideas that to a certain extent will soothe its diseased mind and pacify its excited nerves.

While the proletariat is building its conception of the future society on the iron laws of historical evolution, the bourgeoisie and its retainers fumble with "human nature" as a basis on which to construct the ideal form of society.

Just as the active industrial Capitalist uses the frailty of human nature in defending the existing social form, which permits him to live on the exploitation of the labor power of others—"man is of nature lazy and extravagant, and were it not for the lash of hunger, were it not for the deep chasm between rich and poor, and did not the Capitalist ownership of the means of production stand before the worker as an awe-inspiring power, the entire society would perish in penury and barbarism"—in the same manner the idealists who through environment either wholly or partly belong to the Capitalist and middle classes, but who nevertheless have seen the deformities of the present social order, in the same manner they utilize the absolute perfection of human nature as a weapon against society, and as the basis on which future social life will adjust itself, and explain their action in about this manner: "Man is of nature equipped with none but good characteristics; it is oppression and tyranny alone which breeds base instincts and vulgar conduct; the entire present social life is pure idocy; just give human nature complete freedom of action and all injustice, all misery and all vice will disappear as by magic and the fullest possible measure of happiness and culture will at once enter."

REAL HUMAN NATURE.

Both of these conceptions of the absolute human nature and both of the diametrically opposed consequences drawn from them, are equally false. Man is of nature neither a wretch nor an angel, he is, on the average, what social surroundings make him. Capitalist society has developed certain characteristics, Socialist society will develop other characteristics, nobler and higher characteristics, as truly as the Socialist form of society marks a higher stage in social evolution.

Ideal characteristics of human nature will not create an Anarchist society but a Socialist society will create a higher and more ideal human nature.

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FULL REPORTS NEXT WEEK.
The entire official proceedings of the Washington Socialist Convention will be published in "The Socialist" next week. Secretary Moore was unable to complete them in due form in time for the present issue.
We give the new Platform and some "Notes" in this paper.
Many comrades have ordered special bundles of the convention report. This delay of one week will enable others to get in their orders in time. It was an historic session and every member in the state should read its proceedings with care.
The Idaho Convention at Lewiston was attended by Managing Editor Ault and his report will also appear next week. Ault is almost as much identified with the Idaho party as the Washington and his observations will be written from thorough insight. From this time on, the Idaho movement is expected to develop more rapidly and solidly than ever before.

ADVANCE IN ORGANIZATION.

The Washington Convention took another memorable step in advance. It put the party's finances on a permanent basis and a democratic basis as well. It was like the decision of the Washington Party several years ago, when it set apart a "Delegate Expense Fund" to bear the expenses of the delegates to the Party Convention. It was a bold move and met with considerable conservative opposition. But it went through. Then the National Party adopted

the same plan and now everyone recognizes its wisdom. We get well attended conventions and the poorest can attend as well as the best off. So in this new proposition, 10 cents monthly dues is added for purposes of organization. By this means the party will ensure a fund sufficient to do the business of organizing in an effective manner. All it adds to our dues is one-third of a cent per day and any member of the party who is unwilling to meet that cannot think much of the cause we profess to fight for.

"To Organize the Masses of Capitalists, You Must Organize the Workers!"
The Washington Party—See Dates in Every Month, City Code

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