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The International Man



All the Capitalist Nations and Armies Cannot Bind Him

"BEEFING" ABOUT BEEF.

By William R. Fox.

Why "beef" about beef, Americans You hand out your land to those fellows, Who land their hands on your dinner cans, And jam out the wind from your bellows. If you hand 'em your land and hand 'em

your cash,

Vhy 'bey have a right to limit your hash. If you admit, what they cla'rn with effront-

That they have a right to oven your coun

And all its capital, all its tools.

And the cattle that stand on fo v feet,
Why we are but two-footed cattle a d fools; And it is (according to business "_les)
Only meet that they should mete out our

"Beef" no more about beef, but rise up and

It's swallow the trust, or trust swallow you! Take back the domain that is held by the And go into the business of raising your

eeves. an cattle we,hire men to butcher in

battle; Why can't we hire men to butcher brute

cattle? Then the uniformed hirelings of great Uncle

Sam ' Who water-cure heathen may sugar-cure

Ine fellows we hire to kill and destroy,
And to sentry the plunder of shirkers,
Let them do something useful! and let us

employ marshal our forces for peace and for

As soldiers no longer, but workers

The trust is a plague that is laid on the na

teach us this lesson: Co-operation

We may "beef" we may how!, but the screws will be turned, And the scourge will come down till the lesson is learned.

It takes longer for a workingman to become a capitalist than for the leaf of the mulberry to grow up to the size of Pike's Peak,—Lafargue.

SIDE-LIGHTS AND REFLEC-TIONS.

Capitalism is simply industrial can-Capitalism is simply industrial canibalism. But cannibalism in other lines of social life has been outgrown and discarded; the next stage in the progress of civilization, the next plane in the process of evolution, is the outgrowing and the discarding of capitalistic_cannibalism.

Political economy has been termed the "dismal science." Just one-half of this definition is true: the average cap-italist work on political economy is, indeed, dismal.

They tell us that Mr. Carnegic favors the exclusion of fiction from his libraries. If so, I wonder on what ground his new book, "The Empire of Business," will be admitted. It is simply fiction—more or less illuminated by imagination. By the way, it is interesting to note the progress of events as illustrated by Mr. Carnegie's progress from title to title; his early book is styled "Triumphant Democracy," his last one "The Empire of Business." Just about the time that book is syrice racy," his last one "The Empire of Business." Just about the time that the Republicans became triumphant, it went into the empire business. In the days to come "Triumphant, Democlays to come "Triumphant Democ-racy" will be classed as a more or less 'historical" novel of decadent capital-

"Mary had a little lamb"

For dinner one fine day—
And then she mortgaged house and lot
The Meat Trust for to pay."
—From Mother Morgan's Nursery

It is the historic function of the property-owning class to develop capitalism; it is the historic mission of the property-less class to develop Socialism. Now, let us not get these ideas ism. Now, let us not get these fields mixed. Government ownership of the railroads, for instance, is a part of the development of capitalism; it is very railroads, for instance, is a part of the development of capitalism; it is very common under capitalist governments; in fact, it IS capitalism under a change of name. Hence it is the historic mission of the working class

to change all forms of capitalism into Socialism. When? Not until the working class is so well organized that it seizes the entire machinery of gov-

In other words, government owner-ship, or public ownership, is simply a change of name, so far as effect is con-cerned; but Socialism is a fundamen-tal change in the fundamental facts. One alters slightly, the other abolish-es utterly.

The constructive capacity of the working class is not the essential factor in the development of Socialism; it is their RE-constructive power that will do the business. Hence we Socialists want—not a CONstructive platform but a RE-constructive platform. Now, before you can do any very effective reconstructing, you have to do some DE-structing. How is it that old Omar puts it?

"O love, could you and I with Fate conspire,

conspire,
To build anew this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits—and

then e-mould it nearer to the heart's de-

so there will probably have to be a good deal of "shattering" before we can re-mould society nearer to the heart's desire of the workers of the

In different countries they spell "capitalism" in different ways, but it's the same thing the world over. In Great Britain they spell it with seven letters, to-wit: E-n-g-l-a-n-d. For example, the following, which I take from an English journel: "These sons of Britain in the E-set

These sons of Britain in the East

"These sons of Britain in the East Fought not for praise or fame, They died for England and the least Made greater her great name." This verse was written by Lord Curzon of Kedleston (I think that's all of it). You remember he married a lot of the Leiter millions—made in Chicago by Levi Leiter; he ought to know a good deal about the "spell" of capital—and the "dope" of patriotism.

When you find a capitalist master or a working slave saying of any Socialist paper, in the words of Dooley. "Here take the tongs and turn this vile sheet into the fire 'pretty dee quick," you can guess that that paper must be something like the real thing. If you do guess that way, you may be very sure to find that "the boy guessed right the very first time."

"There are two nations," says Bebel, in the Reichstag: "the nation of the plunderers and the nation of the plundered." It is inevitable that these two nations should be at war with each other—even in Belgium for instance. It is also inevitable that the story of the progress of this war should get into the papers—even in this country, for instance. It is also inevitable that the papers should lie about it—even in Seattle, for instance.

His Imperialist Majestv has ordered the loquacious Funston to cease discussing public affairs in public. Funston ought to know better, anyway. Is it not a modern truism that nowadays public affairs are a private snapsacred from general circulation. Moreover, Teddy feels that he is the only soldier that should be allowed to pose as a statesman. Theodore is a great soldier among politicians, and a great politician among soldiers. Hence his envy of the spectacular General Miles.

There are two stages in Socialism: first, there is the Socialism that is the product of capitalism; when cripitalism becomes overripe and declin's toward decay; here is where the working class comes in and holds the center of the stage. The second period is Socialism as the product of Socialism-triumphant Socialism, as William Moiris has termed it; here is where everybody comes in. Now if you try to reverse these stages and let everybody come into the first stage, perhaps the working class will get barred out of the second stage.

FORWARD MARCH.

FORWARD MARCH.

Some Points Settled.

The first skirmish with the "Appeal to Reason" may now be considered closed by the hauling down of the flag. With its issue of May 10, the battle-cry which it has carried for five years at the mast-head has disappeared. It no longer professes to be published "For Public Ownership of Monopolies."

lies."

This furnishes the occasion for a summary up to date. Two or three points have been made clear which should not be forgotten, but rather committed to memory.

First Point.

A discussion is not a quarrel. Dif-ferences in opinions and insight are not personal differences. A criticism is not an attack. It seems preposter-ous that anyone should ever have im-agined that free criticism and discuson were forbidden among Socialists.

Second Point

Second Point.

It is settled that "Public Ownership of Monopolies" is not Socialism. Without a single dissenting voice, the Socialist press, which may be assumed to represent pretty accurately the sentiment of the Socialist Party, has agreed on the point. The latest to speak is Wilshire's Magazine for May, which but echoes the chorus with the leading article on "The Fallacy of Public Ownership." It is in response to this universal and imperative sentiment that the "Appeal" has taken down that headline which it has persistently and consistently caried at the head of its first page since 1897.

Third Point.

Third Point.

Third Point.

The "Appeal" is not printed for Socialists and does not profess to do more than "interest people in the subject of Socialism." In other words, to learn what Socialism is, it is not enough to read the "Appeal." It aims to take advantage of the prevailing discontent and unrest and point a finger toward Socialism. It depicts the beauties of the promised land, but says little of the way to get there. little of the way to get there.

Fourth Point.

Fourth Point.

The "Appeal" has definitely committed itself not to support "Public Ownership" if advocated by any other party than the Socialist party. The question put by The Socialist months ago on this point still remains unanswered, but a similar question put by a subscriber of The Socialist, whose letter appears in another column, has clieted a definite response. This position is inconsistent with its explicit teaching as late as February 22, and its implicit teaching always, to-wit: that all public ownership is a step toward Socialism and should therefore be supported by the Socialists. But it is a great gain to have secured a flat-footed declaration that this paper, with its large circulation, will not support public ownership if advocated by a capitalist party.

SOME POINTS NOT SETTLED.

Before leaving this subject and while our minds are still alert as to the mission and influence of the "Ap-peal," let us ask ourselves a few ques-They can be answered at leisure in the course of our future obser-

First Question.

First Question.

Is not the "Appeal" naturally making votes for a mere Public Ownership Party, especially if that party should secure the name "Socialist Party" or "Social Democratic Party"? If a man is taught that New Zealand with its public ownership is an earthly paradise, will he not naturally vote for such a program when it is presented by a political party in America, no matter what that party is called? If a man reads constantly about instances of municipal ownership in this or that city as evidence of the progress of Socialist ideas, will he not naturally support a Municipal Ownership Party in his own city, no matter what it is called, Socialist or not?

Second Question.

Second Ouestion.

If Socialism is going to come, "like the coming of morn from night, by gentle degrees," ("Appeal," Sept. 26).

why should we be particular about its coming by means of a working-class party? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. If the Democratic or Republican party can be made the instrument of advocating the daybreak, why not give our influence in that direction? Lawrence Gronlund expected the coming of Socialism through the Republican party. Why not? Is it surprising that many "Appeal" readers, as every one knows, are readily led aside to the support of all sorts of palliative measures?

Third Ouestion.

Third Question.

Is it not true that a large proportion of those Socialists who have arrived by the "Appeal" route are opportunists"?

Fourth Question.

Is it not true that it is a difficult matter to show an "Appeal" Socialist the meaning of the class-struggle? If so, why?

Fifth Question.

Fifth Question.

Would it not be well if the editor of the "Appeal" were to employ his fine facility for popular instruction in making his readers familiar with the facts of the class struggle in capitalist society? Would not such teaching make staumenh members of a political party based on the Savior class of modern life. What does Comrade Wayland think about that? If we are to achieve results are to achieve results by means of a political party, strong and unconquerable, would it not be wise to inoculate its incoming members. incoming members with the fundamentals of Socialist

Sixth Question.

Does not the "Appeal" as well as many others, fail to descriminate between the industrial evolution and the political revolution? One proceding like a process of nature, as Marx explains, and the other being the culmination and climax of the evolution process, like the bursting of the chrysalis nation and climax of the evolution process, like the bursting of the chrysalis and the escape of the butterfly already formed within? Capitalism is nearing its end. Socialized production is almost completed. How shall we pass on to Socialized appropriation? It will be a catastrophic transformation. We expect it to be by the means of the political action of the working class. Why not teach that expectation, Comrade Wayland, and prepare men's minds for action? To assume that that transformation from capitalist to Social appropriation is going to come like the dawn, is certainly utopian. What we want is to secure a peaceful political revolution to complete the industrial evolution of the last century, instead of a volcanic cataclysm which will put the French revolution in the shade. Let us forestall such a sad event by the education of the proletarian political party. political party.

"NO ENVY."

"NO ENVY."

To paraphrase Henry Clay, We would rather be right than have 168,000 subscribers. We are not going to confuse at any tendency to turn the forces of the Socialist Party to the propaganda for State Capitalim, even though, as you intimate, we may suffer financially by taking an uncompromising stand. If we end't start 'to Daily on a sound moral basis it would do no good to start it on a sound financial basis—As on a sound moral basis it would do no good to start it on a sound financial basis.—As for your 'inference that there is a concerted move to cripple the 'Appeal," that is all moonshine. 'You have found a mare's nest. The Worker doesn't enter into 'midnight conspiracies." It fights for Socialist principle. If it happens that several other Socialist naners are now fighting on the same ciple. If it happens that several other So-ciality tappers are now fighting on the same clinkty tappers are now fighting on the same line, that simply indicates that they all have a pretty correct idea of Socialistic prin-ciples.—Don't deceive yourself. We don't envy the "Appeal" its big circulation. Not a bit. So far from wishing its influence to be reduced in quantity, we only wish to be improved in quality.— "The Worker," Answers to Corresponders. Answers to Corerspondent.

First Office Boy—De boss told me I should ave at least half what I earned! Second Office Boy—What did you tell him? First Office Boy—Told him dat would be

at least four times me salary!-Puck.

Honor and sentiment are poison in busi-

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE

ocianist members of Massachusettis Legisla-ture 'Only Friends of Labor—Child Labor Bill of Carey's Rejected—Capitalist Labor Friends Stand by Their Masters—Clear Exposition by Carey of Labor as a Com-modity.

If, through the agency of some power, the working people of Massachusetts who really care about such things had seen what transpired in the lower house last Thursday afternoon, they would have witnessed a strange sight. They would not only have seen members who claim to represent especially the "labor interests" yote against a bill to restrict the emilbornent in factorieth estimates. a bill to restrict the employment in factories a bill to restrict the employment in factories of children under sixteen years of age but they would have heard these labor repre-sentatives speak against it also. They would have heard these men, trades unionists at that, put forward the specious plea that be-cause their constituents had not made a special petition for this bill, then its pass-are was not necessary. age was not necessary.

The discussion upon the bill could not be The discussion upon the bill could not be dignified by the name of debate. The replies to Carey's argument for the bill were more in the nature of apologies for the adverse report of the labor committee, rather than arguments against the bill itself. Incidentally some of the labor committee members scolded Carey upon institut upon the bill's passage, apparently because he had put them on the defensive in explaining their record. Mr. Callender, of Boston who should be familiar to the readers of these should be familiar to the readers of these letters by this time, as a versatile represen-tative of many conflicting ideas, seemed es-pecially wroth, and directly charged Carey with injuring the people whom he (Carey was trying to aid, and this simply beared Carey did not accept the committee's report. When the adverse report of the commit-

When the adverse report of the commit-tee was reached, Carey moved to substitute this bill for the report. Very few members were present at the opening, again reveal-ing the intense interest taken by labor's friends in bills of this kind. Carey called friends in bills of this kind. Carey called attention to this in opening his argument, saying that some bills during a session came to be known as "most important." In his opinion legislation that affected the welfare of the children of the people con-stituted the most important that could come before any legislature. The fact that mem-bers did not interest themselves sufficiently bers did not interest themselves sufficiently in the bill to be present did not concern the bill. Any matter that affected the fathers and mothers of the future was of fundamental importance and demanded the most earnest consideration. In order that the importance of this measure can be grasped we must realize that we are living in a commercial zero in which

we are living in a commercial age in which everything is reduced to the level of commoeverything is reduced to the level of commo-dities. This age was supported by all races and all creeds. Some one had said that this age was a godless one, but this was not true. The present age has a god and all races and all creeds worship it—and that god is profit. In order to satisfy that god the lives and happiness of millions of hu-man beings are sacrificed daily in blind obel-sance to its desires.

This god Profit had its existence from the This god Profit had its existence from the present system and its reign depended upon the reduction of all things to commodities and consequently human labor is a commodity also, like beef or a ton of old junk. The price of beef is regulated by the cost of production, and the trasts recognize this by regulating the cost of production and then gaining a monopoly price by adding to the cost of production. Under free competition the sample and demand resultated the tion the supply and demand regulated the price of commodities, but under the trust system combinations regulated prices. The only commodity subject to free competition was labor, except where labor organizations

The price of a day's labor is the cost of subsistence of the laborer for that day, what the workers in a given trade in a given trade in a given country choose to accept. The effect of a constantly increasing supply of labor upon the market without corresponding demand results in beating down the price of labor. The introduction of labor saving machinery into industry throws men out of employment, ever increases the supply, and reduces the price of labor. In former times the chattel slave was put upon the block the chattel slave was put upon the block and sold to the highest bidder. At present the wage slave was put in competition with and sold to the highest bidder. At present the wages layer was put in competition with his fellows and sold to the lowest bidder. Formerly when a chattel slave escaped, blood hounds were put on his trail to scent him out; now the average workingman needed a bloodhound to scent him out a job. There are 29,000 children work in the mills of Massachusetts and the pressure of their competition was the same training to the put of the pro-

mills of Massachusetts and the pressure of their competition upon the market sent the

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OF NEW YORK RICHARD A. McCurdy President

wages o fthe workers in the mills down-ward. Machinery is being constantly intro-duced that can be operated more easily and the owners of the machinery take advantage of the worker's condition by putting chil-dren to work, and thus throw men out in the streets, intensifying the competition among the workers. We know that those among the workers. We know that those whose interests are at stake object to any restriction in labor; these are the people who believe that competition is a good thing for the workers, but a bad thing for them-selves. The manufacturers were not in fa-vor of restricting child labor because that would assist the workers in settling more would assist the workers in getting more wages. The ability of the child to operate the machines made them valuable in the

the machines made them valuable in the capitalists' eyes and gare the employers more power to control the price of labor, while also increasing profits.

These are the economic reasons why this bill should become a law, but there were other reasons which were greater in some people's eyes—ethical, moral and physical reasons. sical reasons. Carey went on to describ the conditions prevailing in the mills and factories, and related how he had heard that a member of the labor committee, dur-

that a member of the labor committee, dur-ing the committees' recent four of the fac-tory districts, had to leave one of the mill lender dodged the question. •

Donahoe, of Fall River, next essayed to to avoid becoming iii. And yet we allow children to work in an atmosphere like that! Modern conditions in the mells make to the deterioration of the moral and physical standard of the child.

standard of the child.

Children at 14 years of age have not matured, and it is torture to compel them to
perform such labor at that âge. Physial
misery results. in moral deterioration,
the continual sucking away of their vitality into everything produced unfits them for the duties of later years. Not a man present would put his children into the mill-not

would put his children into the mill—not because the workers were bad, but because the conditions in the factory do not accrue to the fullest development of the child.

The argument would be made that to take these children out of the mills would interfere with the commercial supremed of Massachusetts. He would ask why did men suffer and die to establish this government? Was it to ensure its commercial supremacy. The man who says that files in the face. Was it to ensure its commercial supremary? The man who says that files in the face of history and denies the sublimest theory of human progress. Our highest ideal should rise above the desire to produce a yard of tolch cheaper than a Chinaman. If this commonwealth is great it is not because of its commercial advantages, but because it has led in the fight for progress and liberty, and because it numbers among its eners see that the commercial advantages. and because it numbers among its sons and daughters those who had done the most for om, enlightenment and human eleva This is what constituted true great

What opportunity do you think the chil-dren who work in these mills have to devel-op and grow to their real stature of men and women? What chance have they to learn what is best and greatest in the world? They are kept in a prison house and denied a glimpse of what makes the world sweetest a glimpse of what makes the world sweetest and worth living in. For them instead of the glitter of the sun upon the stream there is only the sheen of the revolving machinery, for the cries of nature the roar and din of the factory; instead of beautiful scenes the dust grimed windows and the monotonous beach and walls of their prison. "When Massachursta is likely." Massachusetts is called upon to choose be

Massachusetts is called upon to choose between its children and commercialism there should be no hesitation. Massachusetts should stand first for humanity. It is better should stand first for humanity. It is better that one child should grow untrammeled into manhood than that Massachusetts should stand first for humanity. At the conclusion of Carey's speech Nightingale, of Fall River, was recognized and said as he was raised in a mill he believed it his duty to defend the committee. Then he proceeded to make the astonishing argument that as men and women have to work in a mill it is better that they go in early, as it was impossible to be a skilled spinner unless they went into the mill young. The soomer the better, and 14 was not too young. Then soomer the better, and 14 was not too young. Then to enact Carey's bill would compel the mother to go into the mill until the children were 16. And then again would it be right to leave the children at home without someone at home to take care of them? More immorality resulted from leaving children at home than having them in the mill. It was better for children to fine the mill. It was better for children to fine to the mill than have their mothers ground down to keep up the home and the children in Idleness. If Mr. Carey would introduce a bill prohibiting women who had become mothers from going into the mills. The solicitude of Mr. Nightinggie for the mothers was quite touching. Mr. Undershill, of Somerville, offered an amendment

that the age in the bill be changed to 15 instead of 16. He said he offered the amendment in good faith, as 15 was the age at ment in good faith, as 15 was the age at which children generally graduated from high school and it would be better for them to go to work than to be in the streets. It would not entail much hardship for parents to wait another year and it would also help labor by diminishing the quantity of labor on the market. He asked every father present to take the question home to himself and consider whether he would care for his children to work make year recent conditions.

and consider whether he would care for his children to work under present conditions. Mr. Cummings, of Orleans, made an al-most unintelligible speech from which one could gather that he knew that children were not obliged to go to work at 14, and it was unfair for Carey to say there were 29,000 children in the mills that would have to come out if the bill was passed, as all these children were not compelled to go to the mills. to the mills.

McNary, of Boston, said it was a highly improper thing to have children of 14 work in the factories and proceeded to make an extended argument for the bill on moral and physiological grounds. He said that mothers would not have to go into mills under a proper industrial system. He said it was the greed of the parents and the greed of the capitalists that was to blame.

Schofield, of Ipswich, opposed the bill because it would bring serious results to the working people. The present law was not efforced and it would be time to talk about this bill when that was done. Mr. Schofield didn't explain why the present law was not enforced. McNary, of Boston, said it was a highly

seld didn't explain why the present law was not enforced.

At this point Callender, of Roston, took a hand. He directed his remarks mostly at Carey, whom he blamed for trying to force the bill through. The "gentleman from Havehill" had injured the cause of the working people instead of helping it. The committee on labor this year was the best in 30 years, and he (Callender) had gone on it in order to get a favorable report on itabor bills. The committee was a patriotic one and had thrown aside personal feelings in order to do something for labor. The committee had united on several bills and thrown aside others to get these through. Mr. Callender repeated this six times by actual count, seeming to believe this sufficiently convincing to exonerate the committee. He proceeded to throw a boquet at the labor committee, and with some feeling resented what he called Carey's attack on the committee. Carey saked him when a criticism of a committee's report constituted an attack on the committee. Ross, of New Bedford, another "labor representative" and a trades unionist to boot, prominent in the textile workers' unions, also spoke against the bill. He said he did so for the children's sake for they would be the chief sufferers. He made the brilliant plea that compelling the children to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages, and as there were men with families that only recived \$1 and \$8 a week, it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages, and as there were men with families that only recived \$1 and \$8 a week, it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to less their wages and as there were men with families that only recived \$1 and \$8 a week, it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages and as there were men with families that only recived \$1 an At this point Callender, of Boston, took

be over 12 years of age.

Jackson, of Fall River, still another "labor representative" and trades unionist, also spoke against the bill and defended the committee which he compilmented for its fair-

Stearns, of Lowell, opposed the bill, which upon a rising vote was defeated by 71 to 28. Carey demanded a roll call, but only 19 responded, 30 being necessary. The com-

is responded, 30 being necessary. The committee's report was then accepted.

Immediately after Carey's bill to raise the school age from 14 to 16 came up and was defeated by a vote of 46 to 27.

Summed up, the following were the arguments for the committee's report: The committee had decided to kill the bill to make room for either late. committee had decided to kill the bill to make room for other labor measures, not one of them as important as this one, a fact well known to the committee and those who defeated it, the labor men most of all; the present law was not enforced, a con-fession of the guilt on the part of the ad-ministration; the parents would miss the children's wages, an acknowledgment of the powerty of the textile workers; tin chillchildren's wages, an acknowledgement of the poverty of the textile workers; the chil-drap had not asked for the passays of the bill; and the sooner the childran went to work in the mills the quicker they would become skilled wo;kers, and thus displace the cheer workers who could not keep up

The real reason was not mentioned-be The real reason was not mentioned—hereause it would interfere with capitalist profit making facilities. It would not do state that, of course, but everybody knows that it is the reason why all such measures are defeated. But what an old story it is to be sure! WILLIAM MAILLY,

Boston, Mass., April 26, 1902

We regret that our contemplated announcement of a voting contest on Socialist books is delayed still another week. The selection of the books to be voted on takes considerable time.

M. LEITES

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*************** AN EASY OUESTION

Seattle Socialist .- Dear Comrade: I en-Seattle Socialist.—Dear Comrade: I en-close one dollar. Please send to F. Taylor, 732 Scott street, the Seattle Socialist for six months, also send the enclosed list of names sample copy of your valuable paper of the number (91). These are all step at a time Socialists, and have been reading nothing but the Appeal. I submitted the following to the Appeal: What is the matter with the Socialists includes the seatest send to the seatest send to the Appeal: What is the matter with the out the Appeal: What is the matter with the Socialists joining the municipal ownership party here or any other party that advocates the "public" ownership of monopolies? Please answer the above in your paper as a vast number of your subscribers are anxious to have an expression from you on this subject. I wish we could get the Socialist press together, it does not do Socialism any good to be wranging. I am not in sympathy with the Appeal, but I must say there is where I first saw light, and of course I have evolved from it to something there is mobile. The greatest trouble is The Appeal is egotistical and thinks it is "it." Hoping that some day we may have harmony in all branches, I remain, fraternally, FRED P. YOUNG.

REPLY.

REPLY.

Public ownership by the capitalist class, such as any other party represents, will simply give them more power than at present. Just as in Germany, the government runs the rallroads for profit to reduce the taxes and support the army and keep the wage class in subjection.

The post office in this country does not benefit you wage workers. You get no more of your product than you would if it was of your product than you would if it was conducted by a private express company. You are not a whit richer because the government carriers your letters for you. You sell your laboring power in competition with other laborers, Just as cheap for all the post-office.

And so do the letter carriers. Municipal And so do the letter carriers. Municipal or public ownership of railroads or telegraphs would benefit you just as little. If fares went down your wages would go down too. In competition with the vast army of the unemployed, you will always have to work for a bare subsistence.

Nothing will do any good but taking t.e.

Nothing will do any good but taking t.e.
means of wealth production into the hands of the producers for their own benefit so long as you leave them in the hands of your masters they will use thera for their benefit.—Ed.

The capitalist is the law. Lawgivers grind out laws according to his needs; philosophers fit morals to his habits; whateven the does is just and good; every act that injures his interests is a crime and must be punished.—Latarague.

Empire Laundry

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington. William Le Kelly, pilaintiff, vs. Hainche L. Kelly, de-fendant, No. 35,071. Summons for Publication. State of Washington to the said Blanche L. Kelly, defendant:

State of Washington to the said Blanche L. Kelly, defendant:

You are breeby summoned to appear to the summon to the summen to the summon to the summen to

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING SEATTLE, WASH 有自我自我自我自我自我自我自我自我自我自我自然自然自然自然自我自我自然自然自然自然自然自然

Largest in

Manager Pacific Northwest, Oregon, Wash, and B. C.

SHERWOOD GILLESPY,

Oldest in the U.S.

When you lay yourself down to sleep, it is better to be able to say: "I have done good business' than "I have done a good deed."—Lafargue.

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PARTY NEWS

eptually.—Cleveland Citizen.
etty of Wallace, Idaho, in the
the Coeur d'Alene mining diseremant of the camp followartial law and the Judas goverunenberg nominated a "Law
et" ticket at the municipal eitith a banker for mayor. The
people put up a ticket, headed
Connors, a railroad brakeman,
ug majority. This "lahor mayug majority. This "lahor mayness is becoming a mighty sersettion to the politicians.—Cleveizen.

control the politicians.—Greve bea.

Tord. delitor of "The Referente so Socialist paper of Fari-socialist paper of Fari-1100 and costs or go to jail 1100 and is now in jail, and, he not is now in jail, and, he this fellow prisoners to So-"The Referendum" will be with the help of his wife cal comrades, the conditions 1100 and is now in jail and is now 1100 and is now in jail and is now 1100 and is now in jail and is now 1100 and is now in jail and is now 1100 and is now in jail and is now 1100 and is now in jail and is now in jail and is now 1100 and is now in jail and is now

dia, Wash., April 16, 1902. Dear Comrade: En six names and \$1. money I send is all my

see and read for themwill add no more this time.

JASPER ROUNDTREE.

We are getting advertiser see. Let them see you see.

FOREIGN NOTES

FOREIGN NOTES.

BELGIUM.

On April 15, the discussion began as whether there about be a revision of the many and a suffrage. The debate lasted till the parliamentary way in which it was possible to raise the question of universal cannade are learing the valued the principal Socialist speakers being sent out for the U. grand entertainment and being the property of list sones as a means of propase it cheeks are being sent out for the U. grand entertainment and sent to grand the artists secured for the part of the sent to grand the artists secured for the list. This is the fourth given hall. This is the fourth given hall the give

train
The generations lead thee to thy
throne,
Forget not the forgotten and unknown.

FRANCE

I regret to state that Dalon, the eminent sculptor, is dead. He was appointed by the commune one of the official of the commune one of the official of the commune one of the official of the commune of the official of the commune the sea of leave France. He came to England and supported himseif by teaching, but he returned to France at the amnesty. All through his life he was a good him to be a sea of the commune of

HOLLAND.

The eighth congress of the Socialist party has been held at Groningen. The proceedings opened by a speech of Troelstra on the triumph of labor. The chairman was H. Polak, who spoke on the progress of Socialism in Holland. In 1857 only 13,000 votes were given in 187 only 13,000 votes were given there were 40,000.

Troelstra was appointed editor of the Socialist newspaper Het Volk.

The Milanese Socialist party has jus. obtained control of a Republican daily paper published there called II Tempi (the Times.) This makes a total of two daily Socialist papers in Italy.—Jacques Bonhomme in London Justice.

We are getting advertisers, you

GOOD WORDS FOR BURGESS.

Editor Socialist.—One of the control of t GOOD WORDS FOR BURGESS

MADDEN HEARS ANOTHER.
Yelm, Wash, May 12, 1992.
Editor of The Socialist. Dear Comrade: I received a letter from the third assistant postmaster general Edwin C.
Madden, dated May the 3, 1902. The purpose of the letter was asking me if I am a paying subscriber to "The Solitation of the subscriber of the Solitation of t

C:
I am a paying subscriber to the Socialist, pub-ished at Seattle, Wash, and
the money that we got to pay for the
Socialist was made by cutting shingle
bolts, and I intend to be a subscriber
as long as the paper is published, and
as long as I will have money to pay for
It. Yours respectfully,
L. W. LONGMIRE.

SKAGIT CO CONFERENCE

The following fetter was unfortunately mislaid, but we hope it is not too late no have made and the mislaid of the mislaid of

J. C. MARTIN, Lyman, Skagit county, Wash.

A THOUGHTFUL STATEMENT.

ly submit the following for the perusal of the comrades:

The class struggle did not originate in anarchy, nor did it originate with an anarchy, nor did it originate with a submit of the comparison of the comparison of the struggle has been the visible starting point of all the advance movements in all societies that have ever existed. The efforts of one class to overthrow the rolling class of that particular perthemselves has been a necessary part of the progress of mankind and the history of these class struggles forms the major part of our written history. The mode of production and exhibitory of these class struggles forms the foundation upon which was built up, and from which alone can be explained the arrangement of the different social classes of that epoch. We will be considered the submit of the classes which lived in the former society, and necessitated a change more or less in the relations of the classes which lived in the former society.

more or less in the relations of the classes which lived in the former society. In the earliest historical times production was carried on by slaves under the direction of a master. As people in mixed with the people of other nations, and knowledge increased and the mode of production (though not materially changed) became more efforts of the control of the contro

of death.

The social position of the serf, then, is no higher than that of the slave, as is no higher than that of the slave, as the series of the serf denotes an improvement in the mode of production, and a higher form of civilization, the advantages of the social 'progress of that period were usurped and monopolized by the feud-al lords. We will not dwell upon the concentration of the series of the production of the series of the

constantly revolutionizes the mode of production. in all the former societies there were numerous classes, enpitalism again shows its revolutionary character by ruthlessly stamping out classes. It has taken away the halo of glory which hung around the providence of the state of the converted that the state of the converted the converted that the convert

PRESS BULLETIN

PRESS BULLETIN
National headquarters, St. Louis,
Mo., May 10, 1902.
John C. Chase has addressed trade
unionists this week at St. Louis, Mo.;
Troy and Debanon, Ilis.
The control of the monthly report book for use of financial secretaries of the party locals. It is now in
use in all the unorganized states, and
in twelve of the organized states.
A state charter has been granted to
the comrades of Montan.
The Socialist party in St. Paul,

LOCAL YAKIMA.

Yakima Local, Socialist Party, meetcry Thursday evening at 11½ South
ond street. Regular propaganda meeevery Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Odd Fellait, alever peatofiles. Good speakers
of the property of the property invited.

A-Hatfield, Secretary.

LOCAL ARLINGTON

meets every Sunday evening at Socialist Hall on 11th st. Regular business at 7:30. At 8 o'clock, extracts from prominent So-cialist educators will be read, after which 5 minute talks and questions.

feudal system, but must pass it by with a few remarks. The feudal system was based upon the theory that the mode of production remains constant, that it never changed to any system work as the feudal system work as the few remarks. The feudal system work as the few remarks are then and could only last one stant, that it never changed to any system work as spot. The few results are the few results are the few results are the few results and the few results are th Lamps, Tinware, Etc.

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Local Ferndale Socialist Party meets
the first Sunday of each month at 2
p. m. on the second floor of A. E.
Rowe's building material establishment. Everybody welcome.
L. J. ROWE.
Socretary.

LOCAL GRANITE FALLS meet every second Sunday of each the at Union Hall, Grantte Falls, at 12 ock sharp: Everybody invited. HENRY MENZEL, Sec.

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Towing and jobbing a specialty, s for rent. Telephone Main 91. First ave. South and Jackson st.

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nd game in season.

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2500 New Subscribers for Madden

Special Madden Effort, May, 1902

Madden still hesitates. This will convince him.

10 Weeks 10 Cents Aggressive, Unique, Scientific Che Socialist Six Months 25 Cents Illustrated Unlike any other Socialist publication Fifty Cents a Year Amt.

To all Lovers of Liberty:

Sent in by

Mr. | Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, threatens to deprive THE SOCIALIST o post office rights. Last November he required us to put in a new application for 2d class privileges. He has not decided to grant it, but is investigating us now for the third time, the only paper out of sixty in Seattle that he is disturbing. We already have the largest list of subscribers of any weekly in this state. The Post Office is plainly seeking a present to suppress this paper. But it cannot be in this state. The Post Office is plainly seeking a present to suppress this paper. But it cannot be found. We are regular in every particular. And we shall continue to send our paper even if we have to move to Canada. Now we want to force Manden's hand by affording him fresh evidence of the way the public want The Socialist by a Special Gift and Madden Memorial of 2500 New Subscrib-Will you help? If so, please make use of the above blank. If you can get only a single—even for 10 cents, don't fail. But if you make a determined effort, you can fill all the five If you can get only a single Cut it out and send in by May 31.

A New Socialist Party.

With respect to British Columbia, from the best information obtainable, we are convinced that the workingmen of that province are all ready for a revoof that province are allready for a revolutionary Socialist movement, but that
Ernest Burns, the secretary of the
"Socialist Party of B. C.," does not
represent such a movement, is well
known. He had a letter in The Socialist a few months ago regarding the
"revolutionary jargon" of some Socialists, and the platform of the party
is composed of "General Demands"
is composed of "General Demands"
and "Provincial Demands," the strongest of which is this: "The public ownership of all industries controlled by
monopolies, trusts and combines, and
ultimately of all the means of production, distribution and exchange."

In contrast with this step-at-a-time
platform, we print the following which
we hope signifies the foundation of a
real Socialist Party in Canada. Nanaimocomrades are nearly all miners and
have heretofore been in touch with the
"Socialist Party of B. C." Nanaimo
is the home of Ralph Smith, the Gompers of Canada, and is a fitting starting point for a genuine working-class lutionary Socialist movement, but that

Germania Hall, May 31,

creasing measure of misery and degradation. The capitalist system is based on the one fundamental proposition of "Capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production for pro-

Stripped of all sham and hypocrisy, Stripped of all sham and hypocrisy, this is the political and economic program of all political parties except of the revolutionary working class. The interest of the workers lies in the direction of setting themselves free from capitalist exploitation, by the abolition of the wage system.

To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property, in the means of wealth production, into collective or working class property.

we therefore call upon all wage earners, and other decent citizens to organize under the banners of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the public powers, for the purpose of setting up, and enforcing the economic program of the working class, as follows:

as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (na-tural resources, factories, mills, rail-

Master Norman Margeson and Miss Linnie Love,

said by competent critics to be the best performers in Prof. Wil-on's famous juvenile show, will give thirty

minut sof character songs, dancing and dialogue Miss Florence Huebner, an 11 year old gul, will give a piano solo. Mis-Huebner's playing is remarkable and she has been called a -cond Pal ma. Comrade P J. Cow-

ley, who was a member of the famous "Loui-man Tigers," and Field Music Instructor in the Confederate

Army, will with fife and drum recall some of the stir-ring events of the old war sime.

Dancing will begin promptly at 9:3) p. m. Music by Leuben's

Orchesta.

ery is uncompromising political war-fare against the capitalist class, with no quarter and no surrender. For further information address C. KILBY, Sec. R. S. P. of C., Nanaimo, B. C.

CRIPPLE CREEK SPEAKS.

Victor, Colo., April 9, 1902. The following is an exact copy found in the "Daily Press" of April 8, 1902:

Whereas, We find in the "Daily Press" at the "Women's Club of Victor" have tried to influence the city council not to

tried to influence the city council not to assist the Union Library until Carnegie is Resolved, by the Gripple Creek District Trade and Labor Assembly, That we consider Andrew Carnegie's money as blood oney, coined from the sweat and blood of our fellow-workmen, and therefore consider such a proposition an insult to organized labor, and refuse to patronize any library or reading room established or maintained in whole or in part with Carnegie's money. By authority of the Cripple Creek District Trade and Labor Assembly,

R. E. CROSKEY, Secretary.

The following is the exact copy of a reso-

The following is the exact copy of a reso-tion found in the "Daily Press" of April 8:

lution found in the "Daily Press" of April 8:
Whereas, a decision has come to us from
the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri
to the effect that laboring people are justified in the use of the boycott, the Supreme
Court of Missouri holding that if Labor
Unions are not permitted to tell their
wrongs by word of mouth, or with pen and
print, and to endeavor to get other persons
to aid them by all possible means in securing redress of such wrongs, then there is
no free speech and free press; therefore,
be it.

Resolved, by the Crimple Court Platet.

esolved, by the Cripple Creek District Trade and Labor Assembly, That we extend trace and Labor Assembly, That we extend our sincere thanks to the Supreme Court of Missouri for the noble stand that court has taken for organized labor; also that resolution be sent to the Supreme Court Judges in Missouri and the labor press of the country.

MADDEN MADE HIM

Renton, Wash., May 8, 1902.

Renton, Wash., May 8, 1902.
Seattle Socialist, Seattle, Wash.,
Dear Sir—Please find inclosed 25 cents
for which please send me the Socialist for
six months. I had decided to pay arreaages and have it stopped, but I had a letter
from Mr. Madden, and that decided me to
renew. I don't agree with you in all you
say, but it is hard to find two men who do
agree on all questions. Respectfully,
M. H. ALLEN.

Of the numerous corrupt elections held it. this city, the one Tuesday was the worst. The Steey forces had the strongest financial backing and won out. Votes were bought as openly as cattle and hogs would be bought. Steeg's fund came from the coras openly as cattle and nogs would be bought. Steeg's fund came from the cor-porations enjoying public franchises, the scab street car company donating liberally, even going so far as to assess its scabs to swell the fund. Some day the workingman will realize the fact that their masters are in polities for the purpose of holding their slaves in submission. Then the workingmen will unite on the political field and tell the boes that they can get along without him.

—The Toiler, Terre Haute.

SEE US!

If in want of a piano, our assortment is the best in town. Old and reliable makes which you run no risk in buying, Knabe, Hardman, Fischer, Hamilton Cable and the old and reliable Estey Organs. Easy terms if desired.

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Socialist Party Literature

ued by National Committee. Will be ent prepaid at prices specified. Na-sonal Platform, Constitution, and Reso-citions on Negro and Trade Union qua-tons, adopted in sational Convention Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

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Teeth extracted without pain and no charge when plates are ordered Full sect feeth, 32 00 15 15 10 00 Gold Crown. \$2.50 15 10 00 Gold Crown. \$2.50 15 10 00 Gold Willings. \$1.00 Silver Fillings. 30 All roots and \$1.00 Silver Fillings. \$1.00

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The Fair, Whatcom, Washington

A Little Requiem.

By George D. Herron

When I sleep the unwaking sleep, To mingle with the dreams and flowers, Let my love and the comrades sing Brave songs that come with morning hours

Let none take up the solemn chant, Nor mourning hues of night put on; Let all tell each and each tell all How soon the comrade-day will dawn

Let there be neither mound nor stone As sign of loss or grief for me; Lay me beneath the meadow grass. Under some singing hickory tree.

Then when my love soon joins me there A wild rose plant above our sleep; And birds that know, and thoughtful stars, A bridal watch for us will keep.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., May 7, 1902. Popiar Billi, Mo., May 7, 1902.

The Socialist.—Comrade: See by a copy of your paper that you are not in favor of state Socialism, therefore I subscribe for your paper for two years in advance. I intend to give up all papers which are advocating Yours

C. KNECHT, Box 614.

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The Socialist is the strongest abortising medium in Seattle.—[l'ike street merchant.

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Fruits, Candies, Etc. | Proprieter.

J. D. GURTIS, REAL ESTATE

220 Columbia S., Rear of Oysten's News Stand.

What are Science, Labor and Virtue with out Capital? Only vanity and a wearings of the flesh.—Lafargue.

Philanthropy means to steal wholesale, and give away retail.—Lafargue.

Virtue has two faces: the virtue of the capitalist is enjoyment; the virtue working class is privation.—Lafargue.

Platform of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Canada.

ist Party of Canada.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party of Canada in convention assembled affirms allegiance to, and support of the principles and program of the International revolutionary proletariat.

The irrepressible conflict of interest between the capitalists and wage earners is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the reins of government.

The capitalists now hold possession and are thus able to maintain their

The capitalists now hold possession and are thus able to maintain their economic dominion over the workers. The workers are about to take possession for the purpose of enforcing their economic program by becoming masters of the wealth they produce. To continue the capitalist class in rossession of the legislative and executive powers of government, means to but prolong the wage slave system with its terrible consequences to the workers.

The capitalist system with its pro-fits for masters and wages for slaves, can give to the latter only an ever in-

ways, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.
2. Thorough the democratic organization and management of industry

ization and management of munsary by the workers.

3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use in lieu of production for profit.

4. Candidates for public office, up-

4. Candidates for public office, upon the ticket of the Revolutionary
Socialist Party, shall, by the acceptance of said nominations, stand pledgeed to the unqualified support of the
principles and program herein set
forth. They shall, in 'case of election,
use every legitimate means within
their power, to further such principles
and program, and contest and prevent

their power, to further such principles and program, and contest, and prevent if possible, the adoption of any measure in contravention thereto.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party of Canada proclaims itself the political exponent of working class interests. It will deviate neither to the right nor the left of the line laid down in its palestory. It will entitle on the right nor the left of the line laid down in its palestory. It will entitle on the left of the line laid down in the palestory. It will entitle on the left of the line laid down in the palestory of the line laid down. in its platform. It will neither endorse nor accept endorsement. It has no compromise to make.

The pathway leading to our emancipation from the chains of wage slav-