

Socialism
demands the public ownership of
All the means of Production and
Distribution.

Anything less is but middle-class
patchwork and WILL NOT
abolish wage slavery.

The Socialist

Please send us Socialist
Addresses Everywhere

This Paper is published for
Socialists FIRST and non-Socialists
SECOND.

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

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The International Man



All the Capitalist Nations and Armies Cannot Bind Him

"BEEFING" ABOUT BEEF.

SIDE-LIGHTS AND REFLECTIONS.

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,
Why they have a right to limit your hash.
If you admit, what they claim with effron-
tery,
That they have a right to own your coun-
try,
And all its capital, all its tools,
And the cattle that stand on its feet,
Why we are but two-footed cattle 'n' fools;
And it is (according to business "les")
Only meet that they should mete out our
meat!

"Beef" no more about beef, but rise up and
do!
It's swallow the trust, or trust swallow you!
Take back the domain that is held by the
thieves,
And go into the business of raising your
beef.
Human cattle we hire men to butcher in
battles;
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
ham.
We hire them to kill and destroy,
And to sentry the plunder of shirkers,
Let them do something useful; and let us
employ
And marshal our forces for peace and for
joy,
As soldiers no longer, but workers.

The trust is a plague that is laid on the na-
tion
To teach us this lesson: Co-operation.
We may "beef" we may howl, but the
screws will be turned,
And the scourge will come down till the
lesson is learned.

It takes longer for a workingman to be-
come a capitalist than for the head of the
mulberry to grow up to the size of Pike's
Peak.—Lafargue.

Capitalism is simply industrial can-
nibalism. 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 out-
growing and the discarding of capi-
talistic cannibalism.

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

They tell us that Mr. Carnegie 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 sim-
ply fiction—more or less illuminated
by imagination. By the way, it is in-
teresting to note the progress of
events as illustrated by Mr. Carnegie's
progress from title to title: his early
book is styled "Triumphant Democ-
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 Democ-
racy" will be classed as a more or less
"historical" novel of decadent capital-
ism.

"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
Rhymes.

It is the historic function of the
property-owning class to develop capi-
talism; it is the historic mission of the
property-less class to develop Socialism.
Now, let us not get these ideas
mixed. Government ownership of the
railroads, for instance, is a part of the
development of capitalism; it is very
common under capitalist govern-
ments; 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 govern-
ment.

In other words, government own-
ership, 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 abolishes
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 Social-
ists want—not a CON-structive
platform but a RE-constructive plat-
form. 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,
To blight anew this sorry scene of
things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits—and
then
Re-mould it nearer to the heart's de-
sire?"
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
world.

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 ex-
ample, the following, which I take
from an English journal:
"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 Letter 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 So-
cialist 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 gues-
sed right the very first time."

"There are two nations," says Be-
bel, 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 in-
stance. 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 Majesty has ordered
the loquacious Funston to cease dis-
cussing public affairs in public. Fun-
ston ought to know better, anyway. Is
it not a modern truism that nowadays
public affairs are a private snap-
solder from general circulation. More-
over, Teddy feels that he is the only
soldier they 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 capitalism
becomes overripe and declines toward
decay; here is where the working
class comes in and holds the center of
the stage. The second period is So-
cialism as the product of Socialism—
triumphant Socialism, as William
Morris has termed it; here is where
everybody comes in. Now if you try
to reverse these stages and let every-
body come into the first stage, perhaps
the working class will get barred out
of the second stage.

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-
creek 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."

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. Differ-
ences in opinions and insight are
not personal differences. A criticism
is not an attack. It seems preposterous
that anyone should ever have imag-
ined that free criticism and discus-
sion were forbidden among Socialists.

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 sen-
timent 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 carried at the head of its
first page since 1897.

Third Point.
The "Appeal" is not printed for So-
cialists and does not profess to do
more than "interest people in the sub-
ject 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 fin-
ger toward Socialism. It depicts the
beauties of the promised land, but says
little of the way to get there.

Fourth Point.
The "Appeal" has definitely com-
mitted itself not to support "Public
Ownership" if advocated by any other
party than the Socialist Party. The
question put by The Socialist month-
ago on this point still remains unan-
swered, but a similar question put by
a subscriber of The Socialist, whose
letter appears in another column, has
elicited a definite response. This po-
sition 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 to-
ward 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 sup-
port public ownership if advocated by
a capitalist party.

SOME POINTS NOT SETTLED.

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

First Question.
Is not the "Appeal" naturally mak-
ing 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 para-
dise, 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 So-
cialist ideas, will he not naturally sup-
port a Municipal Ownership Party in
his own city, no matter what it is cal-
led, Socialist or not?

Second Question.
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 Demo-
cratic or Republican party can be
made the instrument of advocating
the daybreak, why not give our in-
fluence in that direction? Lawrence
Gronlund expected the coming of So-
cialism 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 Question.
Is it not true that a large propor-
tion of those Socialists who have ar-
rived by the "Appeal" route are oppor-
tunists?

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.
Would it not be well if the editor
of the "Appeal" were to employ his
fine facility for popular instruction in
making the class struggle familiar with
the facts of the class struggle in capi-
talist society? Would not such teach-
ing make staunch 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 by means of a
political party, strong and unconquer-
able, would it not be wise to incul-
cate its incoming members with the
simple fundamentals of Socialist
truth?

Sixth Question.
Does not the "Appeal" as well as
many others, fail to discriminate be-
tween the industrial evolution and the
political revolution? One proceeding
like a process of nature, as Marx ex-
plains, and the other being the culmi-
nation and climax of the evolution pro-
cess, like the bursting of the chrysalis
and the escape of the butterfly already
formed within? Capitalism is nearing
its end. Socialized production is al-
most 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, Com-
rade 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 in-
dustrial revolution of the last century,
instead of a violent anarchy which
will put the French revolution in the
shade. Let us forestall such a sad ev-
ent by the education of the proletarian
political party.

"NO ENVY."

To paraphrase Henry Clay, We would
rather be right than have 168,000 subscri-
bers. We are not going to connive at any
tendency to turn the forces of the Socialist
Party to the propaganda for State Capital-
ism, even though, as you intimate, we may
suffer financially by taking an uncompro-
mising stand. If we can't start the Daily
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 late 'midnight
conspiracies." It fights for Socialist prin-
ciple. If it happens that several other So-
cialist papers 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 Correspondent.

First Office Boy—Doe boss told me I should
save at least half what I earned!

Second Office Boy—What did you tell him?
First Office Boy—Told him what would be
at least four times me salary!—Puck.

Honor and sentiment are poison in busi-
ness.—Lafargue.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE

Socialist Members of Massachusetts Legislature Only Friends of Labor—Child Labor Bill of Carey's Rejected—Capitalist Labor Friends Stand by The Measure—Clear Exposition by Carey of Labor as a Commodity.

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" vote against a bill to restrict the employment in factories of children under sixteen years of age but they would have heard these labor representatives speak against it, also. They would have heard these men, trades unionists at that, put forward the specious plea that because their constituents had not made a special petition for this bill, then its passage was not necessary.

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 insisting upon the bill's passage, apparently because he had put them on the defensive in explaining their report. Mr. Callender, of Boston, who should be familiar to the readers of *The Workers* by this time, as a versatile representative of many conflicting ideas, seemed especially wrath, and directly charged Carey with injuring the people whom he (Carey) was trying to aid, and this simply because Carey did not accept the committee's report.

When the adverse report of the committee was reached, Carey made a subtle attack on the bill for the report. Very few members were present at the opening, again revealing the intense interest taken by labor's friends in bills of this kind. Carey called attention to this in opening his argument, saying that some bills during a session come to be known as "most important" in his opinion legislation that affected the welfare of the children of the people constituted the most important that could come before any legislature. The fact that members 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 people 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 age in which everything is reduced to the level of commodities. This age was supported by all races who all creeds, some one has 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 human beings are sacrificed daily in blind obedience to its desires.

This god profits 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 trusts 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 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 intervened.

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 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 and sold to the highest bidder. At present the chattel slave 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 recapture him out; now the average workman made a bloodhound to scent him out a job. There are 29,000 children at work in the mills of Massachusetts and the pressure of their competition upon the market sent the

wages of the workers in the mills downward. Machinery is being constantly introduced that can operate more easily and the owners of the machinery take advantage of the worker's condition by putting children to work, and thus throw men out in the streets, intensifying the competition 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 themselves. The manufacturers were not in favor of restricting child labor because they would assist the workers in getting more wages. The ability of the child to operate the machines made them valuable in the capitalist eyes and gave 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. Carey went on to describe the conditions prevailing in the mills and factories, and related how he had heard that a member of the labor committee, during the committee's recent tour of the factory districts, had to leave one of the mill ladders dodged the question.

Donahoe, of Fall River, next essayed to avoid becoming ill. And yet we allowed children to work in an atmosphere like that! Modern conditions in the mills make to the deterioration of the moral and physical 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 age. Physical misery results in moral deterioration, the continual sucking away of their vitality into everything produced unfit them for the duties of later years. Not a man present 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 supremacy 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 flies 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 cloth 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 sons and daughters those who had done the most for freedom, enlightenment and human elevation. This is what constituted true greatness.

What opportunity do you think the children who work in these mills have to develop and grow to their real stature of men and women? What chance have they to learn that which is best and greatest in the world? They are kept in a prison house and denied 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, enlightenment and the monotonous bench and walls of their prison. When 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 that one child should grow untrammelled into manhood than that Massachusetts should be a slave to the money power.

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 sooner 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? Mrs. Nightingale responded, "I am leaving children at home than having them in the mill. It was better for children to go into 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 mill he would have done it, but he simply opposed to taking the children who are 16 out of the mill. The solicitude of Mr. Nightingale for the mothers was quite touching. Mr. Underhill, 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 which children generally graduated from high school and 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 under present conditions. Mr. Cummings, of Orleans, made an almost 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.

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 enough 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.

At this point Callender, of Boston, took a hand. He directed his remarks mostly at Carey, whom he blamed for trying to force the bill through. The "gentleman from Haverhill" 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 labor bills. The committee was a patriotic one and had thrown aside personal feelings in order to do something for labor. The committee had drafted on several bills and thrown aside others to get those 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. He asked him when a criticism of a committee 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 spoke for the children's sake for they would be 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 received \$7 and \$8 a week, it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to enter into Ross' philosophy that it was partly because the children were in the factories that the parents' wages were so low.

Haberg, of Worcester, said he did not pretend to be a special friend of labor but he opposed this bill because the present law was not enforced. In Lawrence he saw children at work that could not possibly 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 complimented for its fairness.

Stearns, of Lowell, opposed the bill, upon a rising vote was defeated by 71 to 28. Carey demanded a roll call, but only 19 responded, 26 being necessary. The committee's report was then accepted. The school law raised 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 other labor measures, not one of them as important as this one, a fact well known to the committee and those who defeat it, the labor men most of all; the present law was not enforced, a confession of the guilt on the part of the administration; the parents would miss the children's wages, an acknowledgment of the poverty of the textile workers; the children had not asked for the passage of the bill; and the sooner the children went to work in the mills the quicker they would become skilled workers, and thus displace the other workers who could not keep up the pace.

The real reason was not mentioned—because it would interfere with capitalists' profit making facilities. It would not do that, 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.

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

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AN EASY QUESTION.
Seattle Socialist--Dear Comrade: I enclose 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 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 wrangling. 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 higher and nobler. 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.**

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13 6 Second Ave.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington, William L. Kelly, Plaintiff, vs. Blanche L. Kelly, Defendant. No. 35,071. Summons for Plaintiff.
You are hereby summoned to appear within thirty days from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within ten days after the 6th day of April, 1902, and defend the above entitled cause in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff at his office below stated, and in case of your failure to do so judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the Clerk of said court.
The object of this action is to obtain a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the plaintiff may have awarded to him the custody of the minor children of the plaintiff and defendant, and that the plaintiff may have awarded to him all property, real and personal, belonging to him, unincumbered by any rights or interest of the defendant, inasmuch as said property may be situated.
WILLIAM L. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Postoffice and Address: 78 Millivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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PARTY NEWS

LOCAL NOTES

Comrade P. J. Cowley is to speak at the... Social Sing preceding Sunday night... The tickets are being sent out for the...

NEWS AND NOTES

Socialist party elected the mayor at... Puerto Rico has been granted a... Eugene V. Debs was the orator at...

Several city firemen were discharged... Twelve officers were won by the... Several city firemen were discharged...

Comrade F. J. Spring, formerly or... Walter Vrooman is inaugurating a... August Kenner, organizing in Penna...

Imperial Future! when in countless... The generations lead thee to thy... Forget not the forgotten and unknown...

FRANCE... I regret to state that Dalon, the... The eight congress of the Socialist... ITALY... The Milanese Socialist party has...

FOREIGN NEWS

On April 16, the discussion began... whether there should be a revision... The debate lasted till the 18th...

Once convince the people of Spokane... that Socialist teachers and agitators... are sincere, are not 'working to beat...

There has been some bloodshed in... Louvain, where the guard civile fired... on the people, and several citizens...

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CORRESPONDENCE

GOOD WORDS FOR BURGESS... Editor Socialist—Two much cannot... be said in commendation of the work...

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feudal system, but must pass it by... with a few remarks. The feudal sys... tem was based upon the theory that...

One thing which distinguishes the... Bourgeois period from all others, is... its revolutionary character. The old...

Thus it can readily be seen that... capitalism as it marches to victory... brings the ruling classes to their...

When he emancipates themselves they... must at the same time, and once for... all, emancipate all humanity...

Donations to propaganda fund... received as follows:... J. J. PHILLIPS... Successor to LEVY & PHILLIPS...

LOCAL GRANITE FALLS... Will meet second Sunday of each... month at Union Hall, Granite Falls...

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GERMANIA REAL ESTATE OFFICE HENRY KNUST AND ANDREAS WILLEMS

J. J. PHILLIPS Successor to LEVY & PHILLIPS. Corner 7th and University Sts.

LOCAL FERNDALE Local Ferndale Socialist Party meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 P.M.

PHOENIX STAMP WORKS Stencils, Badges, Haggage and Key Chains, Red Rubber Stamps, Notary and Corporate Seals.

DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 201 1/2 Star-Boyd Bldg., Pioneer Sq. Res. Rainier. W.M. MEYER, TAILOR, 228 1st Ave., Seattle. CHAS. E. CUMMINGS, M.D. Third Ave. and Pike Sts. Res. Phone 114. EDW. RD. HOLTON JAMES, Lawyer, 302 Mutual Life Bldg.

