

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Vol. I

SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1900.

No. 16

## JOHN CLOAK

### For Mayor of Fairhaven.

John Cloak was born in Gallon, Ohio, December 10th, 1860. Attended common school until fifteen. Worked at various occupations until twenty. Then entered the blacksmith shop under his father, and learned the trade, which he still follows. Joined the blacksmith's and machinist's assembly 4004, K. of L., and was elected representative to district assembly, No. 121, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1880. Remained with the order until it disbanded. Was also corresponding secretary of the Dayton Trades assembly.

The above organizations proved to him, a school, and taught him that, while labor was numerically stronger than capital, yet capital, with the powers of government, was able to defeat every move of organized labor.

Then turned to politics. Was nominated and elected as Independent Democrat for council, in Dayton, Ohio, in spring of '90. Elected Justice of the peace '91, which office he held for three years. Nominated State Senator by the People's Party, which, having fused with the Democratic party, lost the respect and confidence of the people. Then turned his attention to the study of Socialism, of which he became an ardent supporter. Removed from Ohio to Washington in June, 1898. Took up his residence at Fairhaven. An S. L. P. Section starting there, he joined the same. After three months the organization collapsed. He then joined the S. D. P., and became their first candidate for office of Mayor. With three candidates in the field. Oleslager received 113 Griffin 191; Clark, 141.

Was renominated Oct 15, 1900, on a platform demanding better sanitary laws governing tenement houses, water, etc., half fare tickets for all children on the street railroads, the cars to be heated, and made more comfortable and run on better time.

## Make Fairhaven the Pacific Coast Haverhill.

Why not? Haverhill, Mass., on the Atlantic coast, has the proud distinction of having elected the first Social Democratic mayor in the United States, John Chase.

Fairhaven gave John Cloak within 50 votes of an election a year ago. She can never distinguish herself so highly as by his election to the mayoralty on December 4.

In Haverhill the Social Democratic mayor, assisted by only two councilmen has given the city an administration marked by economy, honesty and the strictest regard for the interests of the workingmen.

Of course, it is impossible in the limited area of a single municipality to carry out the Socialist program for the abolition of wage slavery.

But a Socialist holding the powers of government in a city will be controlled in all his executive acts by the Socialist conception of society as a co-operative commonwealth.

He will regard himself as the servant of the people—not as their master. He will administer his office for their good—not for his own advancement.

Mayor Chase, of Haverhill, made so good a mayor that he was triumphantly re-elected in 1899, though both Democrats and Republicans combined to defeat him under the attractive name, Citizens' Ticket. But it did not work. The workingmen of that manufacturing city could not be misled. They voted for their own class interests and elected their fellow-workingman by a majority of 156.

Nothing has been said against Mayor Chase's administration except by the corporations and job politicians.

And Brockton also, following Haverhill's lead, chose a Social Democratic mayor in 1899 by a plurality of 1546.

Both Haverhill and Brockton are workingmen's towns, and no towns are better governed. They prove that workingmen know how to administer public office honestly, economically and with the utmost consideration of the people's welfare.

The "Haverhill experiment," as it has been called, bears witness to what Social Democracy will do when given power.

It has shown Socialism to be no destroyer but a conservator of popular rights.

If Fairhaven elect John Cloak and W. H. Daniels and the rest of the Social Democratic ticket, she will be richer in dollars, richer in fame and richer in that economic wisdom which will banish all our civic evils one of these days of this new century.

### CLALLAM COUNTY—5 1-10 Per Cent.

Republican electors	723
Democratic electors	407
Prohibition electors	5
Socialist Labor	10
Social Democratic	51

Editor Socialist: Our vote is larger than it was. Through a misunderstanding, several solid Socialist votes were thrown out.

Under the pressure brought to bear by money lavishly spent to bribe, we did far better than I expected.

#### A Port Angeles Ticket.

The Socialists of this place met in mass-meeting on the 17th inst and put up a ticket for city officers to be voted for December 4. We are in this fight to a finish. No compromise. Socialism; nothing else. D. O'BRIEN, Chairman Clallam County Committee. Socialist Democrats Ahead of Democrats.

Edgewood precinct, in Clallam county, gave Cushman and Jones 8 votes,

Ronald and Robertson 4 votes and Hogan and Titus 5 votes, while Walker and Larsen got 1. So Edgewood comes within 2 votes of being a Socialist camp, having cast 33 per cent of the total vote.

But Norman, in Clallam county, did better yet, with its 40 per cent of Socialist votes. And Bellevue had no less than 22 per cent out of a total of 42.

#### HAVE YOU RENEWED?

"Please renew my subscription and keep at it."—Frank Weyrich, Bay View.

If this is not marked with blue pencil it is notice that your subscription has expired or is sure to expire, and an invitation to renew. That is, send us a letter just like the above of Comrade Weyrich's.

## W. H. DANIELS.



Candidate for Councilman-at-Large.

Born in Massachusetts in 1852, was milking five cows and doing a man's work on a farm, at the age of 12 years. Has been quite a rover, lived in a number of states and territories, and worked at many different kinds of labor, common and mechanical.

Came to Fairhaven in 1889 and lived there since.

It is up to the Fairhavenites now, whether they will elect a council that that will give away another 50-year franchise, or whether they will elect a council that will not give a franchise for any purpose, but see to it that all public utilities are kept for the public.

"I shall not, like many other nominees, go around among the saloons to solicit votes. I don't believe in that method. If the majority want me to serve, they will elect me."

WM. H. DANIELS

### WHITMAN COUNTY—3 4-10 Per Cent

Republican electors	2,306
Democratic electors	2,826
Prohibition electors	180
Socialist Labor electors	37
Social Democratic electors	159

Almota, Wash., Nov. 14.

Editor Socialist: In your issue of November 11 you asked for a "financial suggestion." Here's one—four bits for a year.

Almota precinct, 2 votes for Debs; total vote, 61.

The campaign for 1904 is opened in this precinct. "One more vote for Bryan" cost us hundreds of votes in this county. But they are repenting in sackcloth and ashes. We will carry old Whitman county in 1902. Watch us grow. Yours fraternally,

J. G. ELLIOTT.

The subscription blank sent with this paper is for use by our friends. Try for 50 cents, try hard for 25 cents, but take 10 cents anyhow.



# The Socialist

Issued every Sunday by

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL UNION

220 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

50 Cents a Year. 10 Weeks 10 Cents.



Single copies 2 cents each.  
Twenty or more, 1/2 cent each.

## SOCIALIST SNAP SHOTS.

The Social Democracy has everywhere put up a gallant, a most magnificent fight against the forces of oppression—"militant" Capitalism, and its machine politics. The answer of the State of Washington to this first great call to action, is enough to enthuse the coldest heart. The path is straight onward to victory now. Rally to the fight, ye brave and true!

"Our cry is the cry of the ages, our hope is the hope of the world."

A gentleman favors the writer with six close-written pages of criticism on the Social Democratic platform and propaganda. Especially does he deplore and object to the use of such terms as "class-consciousness," "class struggle," and he can't bear to hear such an expression as "wage and class slavery." Thinks that the appeal should be made to the love of humanity and from a higher standpoint generally. Though this gentleman's heart may be ever so good, and his intentions kind, yet it is quite obvious that in his understanding of Socialism he is "away off." It would no doubt fill him with surprise to learn that his letter and its tone throughout, is really insulting to Labor in general, and to the Socialist in particular. There is no higher standpoint to appeal from than that of eternal justice and right.

Labor produces all the wealth in the world, and is robbed of it precisely as the bees are robbed of their honey. Until the workers shall become conscious as a class, of the real facts of the case, and take action as a class, looking to the readjustment of things, on a basis of equity, this state of things will continue and grow worse. This is the statement in a nutshell of the Socialist propaganda. That labor shall approach its oppressors, cap in hand, and "appeal" in the name of any sort of sentiment, for that which is rightfully its own, is a proposition not only absurd, but as I have said, insulting. Were this gentleman advised, in any matter relating to his rights as a man, to pursue this same course, he would repudiate it with scorn. He'd get tired, and might want to hit somebody.

The above paragraph may help to dispel from the minds of some who do not quite understand Socialism, a lingering prejudice against its attitude and necessary terminology. Under its banners alone can the working class assume a rightful, consistent and self-respecting attitude in deal-

ing with Capital. With Capitalism we have nothing to ask by way of favor, nothing to compromise, nothing to arbitrate! "The world for the world's workers," draws the line of battle, sharp and clear. Even men and women whose own class interest would seem to point the other way, are daily coming over and ranging themselves alongside of the toilers, in readiness for the great struggle that is coming.

It is to the honor and glory of the human race that there are so many of these, who clearly perceiving the wrongs that are perpetrated against the people, are driven by their own manhood and conscience, to denounce the Capitalist system, and refuse to be any longer accessory to its crimes. No, my friend, Socialism is not, nor can ever be a supplant at the throne of the oppressor. Rather, you will find it thundering at his doors in the name of Justice and Righteousness, and writing upon the crumbling walls of Capitalism its "mene, mene, tekel upharsin"—the sentence of an absolute doom.

ELEANOR SHELL.

Comrade Phipps, who now acts as our treasurer, has been confined to the house for a few days. So our financial report for this week is omitted. It may be said, however, that we have received this week some fifty dollars in subscriptions—most of them yearly. There is one week more for you, comrades and friends, to rush in your orders and make up that \$500 Thank-giving testimonial for The Socialist.

## SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL UNION.

### Treasurer's Report.

Seattle, Nov. 14, 1900.

#### Receipts.

Amount previously reported, ..	\$349.47
Nov. 10.	
A. F. Lindwall, 14-15 .....	1.00
N. Thorup, 11-14 .....	2.00
Nov. 11.	
A. V. Mudgett, 13-14 .....	1.00
Mrs. Ida W. Mudgett, 13-14 .....	1.00
H. F. Titus, 12-14 .....	1.50
Mrs. H. W. Titus, 12-14 .....	1.50
Geo. Vonderheid estate, Notice of Administrator, .....	5.00
Subscriptions, .....	10.38
Chas. De Motte, 5-6 .....	1.00
Nov. 12.	
H. Knust, from County Com. for King Co. Edition, .....	3.00
	<b>\$377.45</b>

#### Expenses.

Amount previously reported, ..	\$339.94
To 2500 copies of No. 13 .....	22.15
To 2000 Copies of No. 14, .....	20.25
	<b>\$382.34</b>
Deficiency balance, .....	4.89
D. W. PHIPPS, Treasurer.	

# Washington

## Socialist Vote.

3 Per Cent—3,000 Out of 100,000—Official Canvass.

	S. L. P.	S. D. P.
Electors .....	859	1975
Congressmen .....	892	1915
Judges .....	898	1975
Governor .....	843	1668
Lieut. Governor .....	941	1922
Sec. of State .....	1036	2014
Treasurer .....	928	1991
Auditor .....	1051	1987
Atty. General .....	945	1905
Supt. Pub. Instruction .....	962	1942
Com. Pub. Lands .....	967	1967

### VOTE BY COUNTIES.

#### For Electors.

	S. L. P.	S. D. P.
Adams .....	3	10
Asotin .....	2	4
Chelan .....	5	12
Chehalis .....	32	109
Clallam .....	10	51
Clarke .....	20	90
Columbia .....	2	10
Cowlitz .....	9	17
Douglas (not reported).		
Ferry (not reported).		
Franklin .....	3	
Garfield .....	4	19
Island .....	7	14
Jefferson .....	9	5
King .....	229	269
Kitsap .....	16	48
Kittitas .....	9	22
Klickitat (not reported).		
Lewis .....	17	43
Lincoln .....	17	31
Mason .....	7	13
Okanogan (not reported).		
Pacific .....	7	16
Pierce .....	118	296
San Juan .....	7	6
Skagit .....	29	115
Skamania .....	2	4
Snohomish .....	27	74
Spokane .....	38	88
Stevens .....	9	28
Thurston .....	17	53
Wahkiakum .....	8	20
Walla Walla .....	9	23
Whatcom .....	135	282
Whitman .....	37	159
Yakima .....	12	65

As between the S. D. P. and S. L. P. there is no doubt that many votes were cast for the S. L. P. because it had on the official ballot the word "Socialist." Most of these votes would have been naturally cast for the S. D. P. Our correspondents have written us that in many instances the voters informed them afterward that they made this mistake, supposing when they saw the name "Socialist" on the ballot that it was our ticket. Anyhow, the vote stands counted for Socialism.

The state of Washington has given a Socialist percentage much above the average in the United States, the equal of Massachusetts, twice that of New York, and probably excelling that of California.

Comrades, shake!

## YAKIMA COUNTY—2 9-10 Per Cent.

Enclosed find Socialist vote of our county. In 1902 we promise to give a good account of ourselves. Already five men who voted for Bryan in our precinct have declared themselves for Socialism.

Your paper of the 18th demonstrated that the campaign of 1902 was already on. Your call to arms could not but enthuse even the camp-followers. And I predict that Washington will be in the vanguard in 1902, and I say to all Socialists, Line up now. For a good vote in 1902 will eliminate the Demo-

Comrade: I think it essential to the movement in this state to have a medium of intelligence, not alone for propaganda, but we must know "where we are at."

The Socialist fills the bill, and I want to do my share toward building up a subscription list. Find three names, and please let me know if you have any of the postal cards now generally used; if so, I will send for \$5 worth of them. Fraternally,  
WILLARD HYDE.

## SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

### Granite Falls—6 Per Cent.

Total vote .....

S. D. P. ....	12
S. L. P. ....	1

One Socialist vote was thrown out because it was marked for both Socialist parties.

I have talked to some of our comrades here about keeping the Little Fighter going, and they are all in favor of it. Our local will meet the last Sunday of this month, and I can say that we will do our best to keep our little Socialist in the field. Yours fraternally,  
HENRY MENZEL.

## WILSHIRE.

Comrade Wilshire writes: I cannot tell exact date when I will be in Seattle. Expect to be in Portland in week or 10 days, and from there run over to Seattle.

Will give The Socialist week's notice anyhow.

Probably no amount of advertising will bring more than 75 people to a hall to hear a lecture on Socialism. That is certainly true of any city I know anything about except when there is an election on hand.

The De Ls polled about 60 votes in Los Angeles to our 900 and my own 2,200.



# Murder Will Out.

THAT 15 CENTS PER CAPITA TAX.

Read at the Carpenters' Union, Seattle, Nov. 20, 1900, by W. C. B. Randolph, Recording Secretary.

The investigation by the Carpenters' Union discovered that nearly every one who patronized the Labor Day program, did so believing that they were paying their money to the unions.

There is scarcely a merchant in town, that would have paid \$10.00 an inch for space in the program, if they had known that ninety per cent. of it went into private pockets, and this enormous price of \$10 an inch represents the good will and liberality the advertisers have for the unions and the Labor temple.

There is no conceivable reason why the Union Printing Co. should set the price of their space to the enormous sum of \$10 an inch, except that they intended to take advantage of this willingness of advertisers to help the unions and rake it into their own pockets!

Had they gone about the Labor Day program in the usual way, letting the people know that it was a private enterprise, for personal profit, and charging \$10 an inch for space, they would have been given the horse laugh by nine-tenths of the advertisers in the city. It seems, in the light of what has transpired, that the members of the Union Printing Company must have figured on the fact that merchants and others knew that the labor unions had been soliciting money to build a home, and consequently that this Labor Day program was but another way to swell the funds for the Labor Temple.

Mr. Middleton said in the Western Central that "we," meaning the unions, could not go before the merchants and solicit contributions, as on former occasions, because they had already done so much for the Labor Temple. But if "we" could not go before them, "he" could, and did, using every means to cause the advertisers to believe that it was the unions doing it, and consequently reaping the benefit of it.

Now, let's look at this matter a little closer: If the unions had gone to the merchants soliciting money and prizes, as they have done heretofore, then naturally the merchants would have considered that they had done their full share in aiding the labor temple, and would, therefore, have looked upon the Labor Day program, especially if they knew that it was a purely, or rather impurely, private matter, merely as an advertising proposition, and had they taken any space at all, they would only have paid what they considered such an advertising medium worth, say a dollar or thereabouts, an inch. Mr. Middleton must

have foreseen this, and reserved this rich plum for himself, but not allowing the unions to "go before the merchants," as it were, beating the unions back by this false show of fairness, and then "going before" (and aft of) them himself, diverting to his own purse what he knew could and should have been secured to the unions.

Had Mr. Middleton let the people know that he was the principal owner in the printing company that was to get the benefit of the Labor Day program, little criticism would have been engendered. True, it might have been hinted that it did not look very well for "W. H. Middleton, Secretary of the Western Central Labor Union," and "W. H. Middleton, Chairman of the Labor Day Committee," to let the contract to W. H. Middleton, President of the Union Printing Co., or to put it shorter, it would naturally have aroused suspicion that Middleton was a party to letting the contract to himself. But beyond some unfavorable comment, probably nothing would have come of it. But when he deliberately uses his official title on all private matter sent out in advance of the solicitors, the advertisers were inevitably led into the trap, and paid into the coffers of a private party what they had generously intended for organized labor. This is the worst feature in the whole miserable affair. That the solicitors lied, is vouched for by at least four men who thoroughly probed this putrid matter to the bottom, three of whom were acting officially for the Carpenters' Union, and a fourth was one of Mr. Middleton's personal friends, who was, at his solicitation, accorded the courtesy of accompanying the committee in its work. I repeat, we have the declaration, by these four gentlemen, that the solicitors lied in a most shameful and criminal manner, to extort money from the advertisers, but they, in the very nature of the case, must have been under the supervision of the Union Printing Company. And it passes comprehension that the latter could have been entirely ignorant of the methods of their solicitors. But whatever meanness the solicitors were guilty of, they must have been entirely innocent of the deception practiced by members of the Union Printing Co., in so devising the character of their circulars, contracts and other printed matter, as to have the Western Central Labor Union appear, emblazoned in shining letters, a the doer of it all, and studiously and successfully conceal from their patrons the name and identity of the Union Printing Co. as the receiver of the stolen goods. We can adequately characterize the solicitors as liars, but who can suggest a fitting term for this act of the members of the Union Printing Co.

Well, here you have the facts. Now, what is the Carpenters' Union going to do about it.

W. H. Middleton and his cohorts pocket their ill-gotten dollars and then

insolently "assess" every union man and woman in Seattle 15 cents a head to make up an unnecessary deficit on Labor Day expenses!

We say that the legitimate proceeds of Labor Day were sufficient to pay all expenses and then leave a handsome surplus to apply to the labor temple fund, and instead of submitting to the paying of this so-called "deficit" by means of this 15 cents per capita, we demand of the Union Printing Company to pay over to the Western Central Labor Union, the profits that they have wrongfully obtained from the merchants of Seattle! **There is no deficit!** There was money enough made to pay all bills, and now let Middleton and his partners disgorge, and the per capita tax is unnecessary.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH.

## FIELD NOTES.

At a Socialist meeting held recently in this vicinity a gentleman took the floor and announced that he once owned several "niggers;" that he took the stump in support of chattel slavery. "I am ashamed of that," said he, "but I have done worse. I advocated, defended and supported wage slavery, a more damnable form of oppression." And he was applauded, not once, but several times.

"Are you fellows going to take our farms from us?" shouted an interested listener at one of our meetings. "Oh, no," was the response, "we shall take you from the farms and make it possible for you to live decent human lives," and a shout went up.

"Will you destroy religion?" asked a churchman. "No, we shall only make it possible for all to be genuinely religious."

One of the most polished Republican speakers that appeared in our city during the campaign said: "There are no classes in this country; there can be none. The man who appeals to class hatred is an enemy of this country. The Republican party, while fostering capital, always protects labor."

There are no classes, but the Republican party fosters capital (meaning capitalists) and protects labor (meaning laborers). Can the laborer always be thus fooled?

Since the election several Republicans have approached the writer, saying: "I am sorry that I did not vote your ticket. I see I have made a mistake."

Does this mean anything?

Recently a company of loggers became interested in Socialism in a desultory sort of way. One of the number had asked a number of questions more or less appropriate, and ended by saying: "Well, it's all right, but you can't get it."

Instantly an elderly man said:

"If it's good there's a way to get it, and don't you forget it."

In one of the Socialist meetings, the management of large industries was the topic, and the speaker was trying to show the uselessness of much of the labor required under capitalist regime, and he referred to the useless function of many of the high officials. A hearer exclaimed: "The president and superintendent are necessary to the proper conduct of the roads." An agent of large experience on some of the best roads was present, and was asked to give his opinion respecting the need of the services of railroad presidents and superintendents. He replied:

"Their services are of no value whatever in the conduct of the roads."

"Then what are they paid such princely salaries for?" shouted one in the audience.

"To see that we who do the work get no pay and that the public get the least possible service."

Rev. Jones—Well, Bro. Smith, I notice that you seldom appear in church of late. What is the reason you do not attend services?

Bro. Smith—Well, I have observed that you people are partners in crime with the saloon men, gamblers and prostitutes.

Rev. Jones—Why, Bro. Smith, you shock and offend me.

Bro. Jones—Well, yes, the truth does sometimes shock people, but don't you and all other church people go to the polls and vote to support a system of which saloons, gamblers and prostitutes are an integral part?

D. BURGESS.

## "MY MITE."

Brush Prairie, Wash., Nov. 16.

The Socialist, Seattle: Please find inclosed money order for \$1 for one year's subscription for me as above; also one year to a relative in Iowa.

I am well pleased with the appearance of the paper. I hope you can keep it clean as you have started and free from the indecency you lay to the S. L. P. in Seattle, which I believe is the main reason many good people will not indorse Socialism. So many of its advocates are so indecent and abusive in speech. The above remittance is my mite toward The Socialist's success for the present. Yours for the cause, A. M. ROBERTS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for King County.

In the matter of the estate of George Vonderheld, deceased.—No. 3363. Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of George Vonderheld, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, together with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to said administrator, at room 310 Bailey Building, said building being situate on the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Cherry Street, in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

HERMON F. TITUS,  
Administrator.

ROBT. F. BOOTH,

Atty. for Administrator.  
Date of first publication, Nov. 4, 1900.



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION Of the Socialist Educational Union.

This agreement, made this 16th day of September, 1900, witnesses: That the subscribers hereto associate themselves for the purpose of forming a corporation under the provisions of Chapter 193 of the Revised Statutes and Code of the State of Washington, entitled, "Incorporation of Social, Charitable and Other Associations."

The name of said corporation shall be The Socialist Educational Union.

The purposes for which this organization is formed are: To diffuse information in economics, and especially to promote the practical application of Socialist economics in government and society.

As a means to this end, said corporation proposes to print and publish a newspaper, the name thereof to be stated in the by-laws of said association; also such books and other publications as may be decided upon; also to promote lectures, institute reading-rooms and libraries, and by such other means as the association may lawfully choose further the objects of said association; also to own, lease or otherwise hold real estate and personal property.

No capital stock is to be issued.

It is understood that this association is not to be operated as a business for the financial benefit of its members, but that all profits accruing from the publication of any book or paper, or from any other activity of said association, shall, after payment of all necessary expenses, be donated to the continuance and extension of the above named work of said association.

It is also understood that the working capital is to be derived from such voluntary contributions as may be made and from such dues and fees as may be established, and from any profits that may accrue from the operations of the association.

The principal place of business of said association shall be Seattle, Wash.

Signed—David W. Phipps, J. V. Mudgett, Ida W. Mudgett, H. G. Wright, J. J. Fraser, H. H. House, E. F. Rotscheck, Thaddeus Hill, J. D. Curtis, H. H. Holtkamp, Niels P. Thorup, G. H. Peters, A. F. Lindwall, W. C. B. Randolph, Hermon F. Titus, D. M. Angus, Hattie W. Titus, Howard Sweeney, Charles L. De Motte.

### BY-LAWS

#### Of the Socialist Educational Union.

##### ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The name of this association shall be the Socialist Educational Union.

##### ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of five members, all of whom shall be members of the Union and who shall hold their office for the term of six months or until their successors are elected, unless sooner removed by the Union. The Board of Trustees shall elect from their number by ballot a President, Secretary and Treasurer. Three shall constitute a quorum to do business. They shall if possible, hold a meeting as often as

every two weeks, and at regular intervals. Special meetings may be called by the President and Secretary.

Sec. 2. Not more than two members of the Board of Trustees may be members of the staff of the paper published by the Union.

Sec. 3. The Board of Trustees shall at all times be subject to the Union and shall at any meeting allow with reasonable limits the privilege of the floor to any member of the Union.

Sec. 4. The editor shall be elected by ballot by the Union for the term of six months, unless sooner removed by the Union. Important questions of policy of the paper shall be decided by the Board of Trustees and the Editor, subject, however, to reversal by the Union.

Sec. 5. All other officers of the staff and of the Union shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 6. Members of the Board of Trustees may be removed by a majority vote of those voting on said question, such vote being called by at least one-fourth of the members of the Union. The editor may be removed by a majority vote of those voting on said question, such vote being called by one-fourth of the members of the Union or by a majority of the Board of Trustees. Other officers of the Union may be removed by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees at a special meeting called for that purpose, notice of which has been given to all concerned, or by the entire Union by the method by which trustees are removed.

##### ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Union shall hold regular meetings on the first Sunday in November, January, March, May, July and September. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called, the purpose being stated in the call, by a majority of the Board of Trustees or by one-fourth of the members of the Union. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting which was not given specifically in the call, except to propose new business to be acted upon at a later meeting. Voting by mail shall be allowed on all questions except expelling members or removing them from office.

##### ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. It is understood that all money or property turned over to this Union by its members is to be regarded as a gift for which no claim shall ever be made, unless a special statement to the contrary is made in writing by the Treasurer of the Union. It is understood that any profit made by this Union shall not be subject to any claim by any member thereof, but shall be regarded as the absolute property of the Union to be used as it sees fit in building up the paper, spreading Socialist literature and furthering Socialist educational work. It is understood that all services rendered in any way to the Union by the members thereof shall be considered to be entirely gratuitous, unless specifically stated to the contrary in writing.

##### ARTICLE V.

Section 1. All members of this Union shall pay weekly dues averag-

ing at least 25 cents per week or give what is considered equivalent in services to the Union. Any weekly payment or payments above the average weekly dues required by the Union shall not be considered to apply on future payments, unless it is so stated at the time.

Sec. 2. Each member of the Union shall be required to subscribe to the following statement of principles: I, . . . . ., believing that the working class are exploited by the capitalist class, and fully recognizing the class struggle arising from the opposing interests of the two classes, agree, to the utmost of my ability, to support the Socialist Educational Union in its efforts to educate the people in economics, to the end that rent interest and profit as exemplified by the wage system be abolished, and the co-operative commonwealth be established. (Signed) . . . . .

Sec. 3. No one may become a member of the Union unless he be a member of the Social Democratic Party and his application has been published in the paper at least two weeks previous to a regular meeting of the Union and accepted at that meeting by a nine-tenths vote of those voting.

##### ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Members of the Union may be expelled by a three-fourths vote of those voting, at any regular meeting of the Union, but at least two weeks' notice shall be given of the intended action to all parties concerned. Publication in the Union paper shall be deemed sufficient notice. The Secretary shall give such notice when requested to by one-fourth of the members of the Union.

Sec. 2. Members in arrears for dues for two months shall be considered as withdrawn.

##### ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the Union. An amendment may be proposed by one-fifth of the members of the Union or by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. All amendments shall be adopted at regular meetings. If over one-fifth of those voting vote against an amendment it shall be held over till the next meeting, when a majority vote shall decide the question.

##### S. E. U. TRUSTEES MEET.

On Sunday, Nov. 11, a meeting of the Board of Trustees S. E. U., and the staff of The Socialist was held at 220 Union street.

Minutes read and approved.

Resignation of D. W. Phipps as chief of Subscription Department, was received and accepted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Comrade Phipps for the work he has done in this department.

It was finally arranged that H. H. Holtkamp and D. W. Phipps should exchange places, Phipps taking the work of Treasurer, and Holtkamp the work of the Subscription Department.

The question of advertising was then taken up, but the sentiment seemed to be somewhat against it at this time.

Comrade Boomer, of Tacoma, then made a proposition to the Board to take complete charge of the editing and printing the paper, subject to the Union. After considerable discussion, the proposition was not accepted, but it was decided that if a plant could be secured, to give him the first chance in the printing department.

Moved and carried, that a committee of three be appointed to make an appeal for funds. J. D. Curtis, H. F. Titus, and V. Mudgett were appointed.

Moved and carried, that the articles of incorporation and the By-Laws of the Union be printed in The Socialist.

Moved and carried, that we proceed to incorporate under the laws of this State.

Meeting adjourned.

J. D. CURTIS, Secretary.

##### STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Nov. 11, 1900.

Present, D. W. Phipps, H. F. Titus, and J. D. Curtis. Minutes read and approved. An application from Colfax, for a charter, was presented and approved.

The Secretary read letter from Lynden, containing contribution of \$3.50, to State Campaign Fund.

The Organizer reported organizing at Everett.

Bill of J. H. May, of \$1.25, for trip to Redmond and Buckley, to assist in organization at those places; allowed.

The Committee then discussed the question of engaging F. J. Spring as State Organizer, at a salary of fifty dollars per month. Comrade A. G. Seibert appeared before the Committee, and pledged himself to raise at least fifteen dollars per month from Local Seattle.

After considerable discussion the Committee adjourned until the following evening, in order to secure the presence of Mrs. Mudgett, and decide the question at that time.

Monday, Nov. 13.

Present, H. F. Titus, Mrs. Ida W. Mudgett, D. W. Phipps and J. D. Curtis.

After some discussion in regard to State Organizer, Comrade Titus presented his resignation from that office, with a view of engaging Comrade F. J. Spring in his place. Resignation was accepted, and upon motion, Comrade Spring was elected Organizer.

Bill of H. F. Titus, of \$3.00, for expenses in organizing at Everett, was allowed.

Moved and carried, that the appointment of J. H. May as assistant organizer, be withdrawn.

Moved and carried, that between now and the next meeting, the State Committee consider the question of forming a State Constitution, to be submitted to a referendum vote.

Meeting adjourned to Dec. 2, 1 p. m.

J. D. CURTIS, Secretary.

The People, Social Democratic paper of New York, estimates our vote in the United States at 200,000. If this proves accurate, none but Socialists voted for Debs and Harriman—whereof we are glad.