

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Vol. I SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1900. No. 20

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR NOTHING

Do You Want a Socialist Library? Here It Is, to be Had For Nothing--In Money. And It All Helps the Cause.

We make it possible from this date for any Socialist, however poor, to secure for himself what is indispensable for a Socialist, a good Socialist library. For one subscriber, for two subscribers, for three subscribers, and so on, you can secure the best books published on the subject of Socialism. What we need, all of us, especially those who have lately joined the S. D. P., is education. We must learn, so as not to be led astray ourselves, and so as to be able to teach others.

We make it our business to read all the Socialist books published. Some are not worth much. Others are good for a lifetime. We only carry those that will stand the test of the most critical. Those we offer here as prizes, you can depend upon.

List No. 1.

For one yearly, semi-yearly, or 5 10-weeks' subscriptions we will give you any 4 of the following books:

- Bellamy, Plutocracy or Nationalism, which?
- Brown, The Real Religion of To-day.
- DeLeon, Reform or Revolution.
- Harriman, Class War in Idaho.
- Herron, Why I am a Socialist.
- Kautsky, The Class Struggle.
- " The Capitalist Class.
- " The Proletariat.
- " Co-operative Commonwealth.
- Noyes, Evolution of the Class Struggle.
- May Wood Simons, Woman and the Social Problem.
- A. M. Simons, The Man Under the Machine.
- A. M. Simons, Socialism and Farmers
- Stone, The Attitude of Socialists towards the Trades Unions.
- Vail, The Mission of the Working Class.

List No. 2.

For one yearly, two semi-yearly, or 5

10-weeks' subscriptions we will give any two of the following books:

- Blatchford, Merrie England.
- Deville, Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism.
- Deville, Socialism and the State.
- Engels, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
- Lafargue, The Right to be Lazy.
- Liebknicht, Socialism, what it is and what it seeks to accomplish.
- Liebknicht, No Compromise, No Po-

tal," and much of that, is "Socialism applied to local conditions." That is what this paper will stand for, concrete Socialism, not abstract, theoretical, unearthly Socialism, but Socialism for the State of Washington, organized united, militant. Every Socialist will be interested in it, of course, and will subscribe, and every non-Socialist will want it, to know what is going on in this new party which claims the earth and is going to get it. Try the

20th Century Announcement

We have several things to announce to our friends.

First, The Socialist will combine Jan. 1 with The New Light, the only other independent Social Democratic paper in the northwest. Comrade E. E. Vail, the publisher of The New Light, will move to Seattle and will print The Socialist.

This union of forces will augment the power and insure the permanence of a Socialist paper in this section of the country.

Second, With the issue of Jan. 6, 1901, The Socialist will cease to be "Our Little Paper," and appear a full-grown member of the increasing family of Socialist newspapers in the United States. The size will be the same as "The Appeal," "Workers' Call," "Haverhill Social Democrat," and others. With No. 21, therefore, we shall become of age. Born Aug. 12; Enlarged Sept. 16; Full size, Jan. 6. A five months' record.

Third, With the new year we shall have a printing plant at 220 Union St. Comrade Vail will lease us his plant and a fund is now being raised to buy a small press for job work and whatever else is required. We do not propose to spend a cent beyond our income. No debts, if you please. We need \$200 for this fund. Comrade, will you help? Send at once whatever you can afford—from 10 cents to 10 Dollars. A few in Seattle and Tacoma have so far done nearly all the work. Now it is your chance, comrades of the rest of the state and elsewhere. It is not much for each one of you to make us—no, yourselves—such a Christmas present. Before the 20th Century is far advanced this paper you now help start will be a great Daily with vast influence for Socialism. Read our By-laws on page 4.

- Political Trading.
- Marx, Wage-Labor and Capital.

A house to house canvass is usually very successful. Remember Klamroth, the famous canvasser for "The Appeal," who got nearly 40,000 subs. simply by going from house to house. The Socialist in the state of Washington will take better than any other paper of the kind, because it will not only teach Socialism but Socialism as applied to local conditions. Nearly all Karl Marx's writings, outside "Capi-

house to house plan.

List No. 3.

For two yearly, four 6-months, or 10 10-weeks' subscriptions we will give any one of the following:

- Marx, The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.
- Marx, The Civil War in France.
- Rogers, Six Centuries of Work and Wages.
- Simons, and others, Socialist Campaign Book for 1900.

Vail, Principles of Scientific Socialism.

These last two books will be made the basis of "Lessons in Socialism," to be begun in The Socialist, No. 25, Feb. 3.

List No. 4.

For 4 yearly subscriptions, or any number amounting to \$2.00, we will give a copy of THE PEOPLE'S MARX. (The price of this book is 75 cents), or any 2 of the books in list No. 3.

List No. 5.

For 8 yearly, or subscriptions to \$4, we will give a beautiful cloth bound copy of The People's Marx (price \$1.50) or any four of list No. 3.

For 8 yearlies, or for any combination which makes Four Dollars, you can also get any of the books offered for the lower numbers. For example, you could select thirty-two books from List No. 1; or 16 from List No. 1 and 8 from List No. 2; or 8 from List No. 1, 4 from List No. 2, and 1 from List No. 4, etc., etc. The same way of combining can be made for four yearlies or \$2 worth. Our aim, besides getting subscribers for The Socialist, is to put our best literature into the hands of all Social Democrats in this state.

TWO FOR PRICE OF ONE.

For one dollar we will send The Socialist and The International Socialist Review for one year.

The International Socialist Review is a monthly magazine, published in Chicago, and the best of its kind in the English language. Its price alone is one dollar a year.

For 50 cents we will send the above two for 6 months.

John Downie, lately of Clear Lake, now of Seattle, applies for membership in the Seattle Educational Union. His application will be voted on Jan. 6, 1901. J. D. CURTIS, Secretary.

* * *

The S. E. U. will hold its regular monthly meeting at Socialist Headquarters, 220 Union street, Seattle, on Jan. 6, 1901, at 5 p. m.

J. D. CURTIS, Secretary.

The Socialist

Issued every Sunday by

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL UNION
220 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

50 Cents a Year. 10 Weeks 13 Cents.



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

A Few Words From Our Business Agent

The Socialist is the only paper in the State of Washington which advocates strictly scientific Socialism.

We polled 3 per cent of the total vote of the State. We elected two local officials. We came within 35 votes of electing the mayor in Fairhaven, and that against the combined Republican and Democratic vote, under the popular guise of Citizens' Ticket. One of the old party candidates withdrew night before election, or we would have won, hands down. We came within 129 votes of winning in Whatcom, against combined ticket also. The Seattle Local worked one night till 2 A. M. to send 2000 copies of the paper into Whatcom and 500 into Fairhaven. But our heaviest vote on the average was in the country districts. Wherever the paper went, its mark could be traced by the number of votes cast.

We started without a nickel, on the weekly donations of about fifteen people. From the Editor down, all the work is gratuitous. Now, this is the critical point of the paper's existence. We built up a subscription list of 1500 and circulation of 2000, in less than three months. Most of us feel that we cannot stop, even if the wives have to "take in sewing to keep things going." There is no reason why we should not increase our circulation to 5000 if we work in the right way.

One method is to have a bureau of Socialist literature from which to offer prizes. Another is to send out agents. Another is to get advertisements.

The State of Washington offers the best field for converts to Socialism, and if we can continue our propaganda work without any break, we will undoubtedly elect many of our candidates in 1904. We have a State organizer who will push the paper. We have engaged one agent for the country districts. We shall appoint city agents as fast as possible.

The Board of Trustees has also authorized the business agent to secure advertisements. This will be done upon a somewhat peculiar plan, to be announced later. If all Socialists in the State of Washington alone co-operate to sustain this paper, its success is assured.

Archbishops Against The Tides

The Chicago Times-Herald has an interview with Mark Hanna in which occurs the following:

"When I was in New York," says Mr. Hanna, just after election, "a thoughtful man said to me:-

"Well, we've saved the country again, but I tremble for the future. Sooner or later we're going to have a tremendous struggle in this country between the forces of conservatism on one side and Socialism on the other, and I am afraid Socialism may carry the day."

"I am not a bit afraid of that," replied Mr. Hanna, "and I'll tell you why. There are two things that will prevent it. One is the American school system and the other is the Roman Catholic church. That great church is just as much against Socialism as the Protestant churches, as I happen to know, and in the last campaign appeals to class hatred were frowned upon by the highest dignitar-

les and most influential men of the Catholic organization. As long as this restraining force continues to operate you need have no fear of Socialism dominating America."

Mr. Hanna does not know that economic forces are mightier than church dignitaries. The reason church dignitaries support Republicanism is that they derive their support from Republican capitalists. But the common membership of the churches do not. They are exploited and kept at a subsistence wage by these same Republican capitalists. All we have to do is to show these common members how they are exploited, and they will vote for their own interests, archbishop or no archbishop. If the Pope's encyclical teaches a man to vote himself hungry, so much the worse for the Pope's encyclical.

Here in Seattle church members vote for a "wide open town" because they think it means dollars in their pockets—notwithstanding fiery fulminations from their pulpits.

So when the church members get it into their heads that capitalism keeps them poor, they will bid capitalism be gone. Even the public schools—that Lord Hanna counts on to stem the tide of Socialism—will make the poor Christians intelligent enough to understand the economics of Socialism—and that is all we want.

The Coming Referendum

Locals Seattle, Renton, Tacoma, Buckley and Orchards in this state, Local No. 1 in Nashville, Tenn., and we presume Local Erie in Pennsylvania, have adopted the Seattle resolution calling for a referendum vote of the S. D. P. on this question:

"Shall the National Executive Committee be authorized to arrange a joint convention of the Social Democrats who recognize the N. E. C. at Springfield and those who recognize the N. E. B. at Chicago, to formulate a plan for permanent unity to be submitted to a referendum vote of each?"

The disposition of the N. E. C. is evinced in the following letter from the National Secretary:

"Springfield, Mass., Dec. 10.
"H. H. Holtkamp, Secretary. Seattle, Wash.:

"Dear Comrade: I am in receipt of resolutions passed by Local Seattle, and will state that as soon as I hear from four other Locals in two other

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF KING, SS.

Hattie W. Titus, being first duly sworn, on oath, says: that she is the financial secretary and acting business manager of the Socialist, a weekly paper published in the City of Seattle, County of King, and State of Washington, and that in such capacity she is familiar with the circulation of said paper, and that said circulation of said paper is twenty-two hundred weekly, and has been for the three months last past. The same being a bona fide circulation.

HATTIE W. TITUS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1900.

ROBERT F. BOOTH,

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

states I shall immediately refer the matter to the N. E. C. and request permission to submit it to a referendum vote. I am pleased to see progressive Washington again come to the front and be the first to send in resolutions on union. The N. E. C. is as much for union now as it ever was, and is willing to do anything honorable to perfect union. Yours fraternally,

"WM. BUTSCHER,

"National Secretary."

We take pleasure in printing the following letter also:

"Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12.

"H. H. Holtkamp, Secretary, Seattle, Wash.:

"Dear Comrade: At the regular meeting of Local Branch No. 1, S. D. P. of Nashville, last night, the resolutions in regard to unity of Socialist forces passed by the Seattle Branch, of which you are secretary, on Nov. 19, 1900, were adopted verbatim, and I am instructed to transmit a copy to the National Secretary, Wm. Butscher, and to notify you of our action. Trusting that we have thus been enabled to initiate the beginning of Socialist harmony in the United States, I remain yours for Socialism,

"B. H. ENLOE."

Answers to correspondents are delayed for a time. But they will be forthcoming.

Rich Man's Primary Law

Mr. George F. Cotterill, late Democratic candidate for mayor of Seattle, acknowledges the injustice of the proposed new primary law in its relation to the Socialist parties.

In a letter to the P.-I. he says innocently:

"I do not believe there is any disposition on the part of anyone to make the direct primary a barrier to any minority party, and in the framing of the details of the law I am confident that no injustice will be done in this respect."

He advocates that "the law should provide for nominations by delegates or mass conventions in the case of any party organization under the 10 per cent limit."

But has Mr. Cotterill heard of any Republican proposing such a modification of the Minnesota law as he suggests? The P.-I. did not lisp a syllable of approval of his suggestion. The law in Minnesota has no such limitation.

Why, then, does Mr. Cotterill so innocently "believe there is no disposition on the part of anyone," etc?

Let him find a Republican member-elect of the legislature to declare in public over his own signature that he will vote against such an infamous attempt to stifle the organization of any new political party and to disfranchise a vigorous party already formed!

If there is no disposition to do any such thing, why is Mr. Cotterill, a Prohib-Pop-Democrat, who ought to be a Socialist, the only voice raised to disclaim the alleged intent?

The Socialist is read in every newspaper office in Seattle, and not an editorial word has been printed to deny the charge as published in our last two issues—a charge which is believed by at least 3,000 voters in the state of Washington.

There are a number of legislators elected from this city where Mr. Cotterill resides. Let him ascertain and publish their "disposition" on this subject.

Read Comrade Burgess' letter in another column. If he is right in assuming that the rank and file of those who recognize Chicago are "opposed to us," his argument has force. But it seems to us that they are not "opposed to us," but eager to unite with us, if only their leaders would allow them to vote. Anyhow, all we ask is a referendum of our party on the question. Then we shall know whether union is desired or not.

If we are correctly informed, there is a strong desire on the part of Oregon and Iowa and Kansas to set aside all formalities and bickerings and unite. We shall find a way, Comrade Burgess. What is united in spirit cannot be kept asunder in form.

If you know of any ads. of reliable firms in any part of the state, let us know. Our sworn circulation appears on this page.

CORRESPONDENCE

Alki, Wash., Dec. 15.

Editor Socialist: The Socialist has been a weekly visitor for some time, and I do not know whether anyone has paid for it or not, and for fear they have not I will send my subscription, so as not to be a beggar in a cause so dear to my heart.

I have been an ardent worker in the cause of reform for some time. Went through the conventions of 1896 and the legislature of 1897 as a Middle-of-the-Road Populist, and in the disgusting scenes and conditions surrounding them I lost confidence in men to such an extent that I have not done much since.

Socialism is my gospel, and I am satisfied that it is the only thing by which the mass of the people can get justice.

I see that Brother Kegley wants the Socialists of Whitman county to get together and organize. Now, is it possible to form an organization that can be kept free from the skilled politician or those that want to fuse with some other party for the sake of electing someone to office? Fusion has killed every party that ever tried it. Historical evidence was brought to bear on the Populists, but to no avail. The ones that were the strongest in their desires to fuse are on top, and all those who stood by their principles are down, and the Populist party is a thing of the past. In the last election some of the men that destroyed the Populist party received the largest vote, and in districts where the Populists were the strongest at that.

Now, I know that in organization and at the ballot is the only just and right way to bring about the desired result. But in my mind there has got to be something done to keep that class of human ghouls from forging to the front in this movement, or it will meet with the same fate as did its predecessors.

The capitalist party is on top, and they have the power to stay there. I am just as anxious as Brother Kegley or any one else to do my part in the cause, and I am ready to make the start.

I think the best way to do is to call a meeting of the Socialists at Colfax and lay plans for propaganda work for the coming elections. The Socialist party has got to be built from men who study and investigate the conditions under which they live, instead of bombastic enthusiasm so common in our campaigns. Your well wisher.

CLEVELAND SMITH.

New Whatcom, Wash., Dec. 17.

Editor Socialist: I want unity of Socialists which shall give strength, solidity, power. I fear we shall not get such unity by a formal attempt at union.

I feel sure that those who are opposed to us are honest; we are also honest. For two such bodies to for-

mally unite will involve the necessity of compromises. A union upon any such basis will result in multiplied causes for continued bickering, crimination and recrimination. I oppose such union. I feel sure that the surest way to build up a united, symmetrical Socialist body is to push the work of propaganda. The body which displays the greatest vitality and the most efficient methods for attracting and assimilating the toilers will attract all other Socialists to it.

This will give us a strong, symmetrical, effective political engine for executing the will of the disinherited.

Let us have such union. Respectfully
D. BURGESS.

Resolutions for Unity Adopted At

MASS CONVENTION, CHICAGO.

Enthusiastic Meeting Addressed by
Wise, Wilson, Herron and
Others.

Whereas, The developing economic conditions now precipitate the whole proposition of Socialism as the paramount national issue; and,

Whereas, The present political parties have proved themselves utterly incapable of meeting the economic situation, as shown on the one hand by the utter prostitution of the Republican party to plutocracy, and upon the other hand by the utter lack of historic and economic insight on the part of the Democratic party; therefore, be it

Resolved:

1. That it is the profound conviction of this mass meeting that the Socialist forces of America, irrespective of previous affiliations, should rise to the political occasion which these conditions demand.

2. That these political and economic conditions demand a complete and enthusiastic union of all the Socialist forces of America as the only body presenting a program adequate to the serious problems thrust upon us by capitalism and plutocracy.

That it is the sense of this mass meeting that a national convention of all Socialists should be called not later than the first day of May, 1901, to arrange for a complete unification of all the Socialist forces of this country; and we would respectfully suggest that it be a condition of the call for such national convention that all the bodies represented bring with them their official records and roll of membership and branch organizations, and deposit the same with a committee to be appointed at the beginning of the session, to be transferred to such national officers as may be appointed by the convention subject to a referendum vote.

SAMPLE BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS, LOCAL SEATTLE,
State of Washington.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as Local Seattle, Social Democratic Party.

Sec. 2. This Local shall hold business meetings Friday night of each week, at 7:30 p. m., at such place as Local may designate.

ARTICLE II.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Local shall consist of an Organizer, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and three Trustees; who shall be elected at the last business meeting in December and June of each year, and assume their respective duties on the following meeting night.

ARTICLE III.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The Organizer shall have supervision over organization and agitation, call all business meetings to order, and make weekly reports of progress of Local, and shall be ex-officio member of all Committees, having voice but no vote in same.

Sec. 2. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of all business meetings; in the absence of Organizer call meetings to order and carry on such correspondence as Local may require.

Sec. 3. The Financial Secretary shall receive all moneys in behalf of Local, issue membership cards, receive dues and receipt for same, keep accurate account and turn over all moneys to treasurer at each business meeting, taking Treasurer's receipt for same.

Sec. 4. Treasurer shall take charge of all funds, cash all warrants properly drawn and presented to him for payment.

Sec. 5. Librarian shall have charge of all literature, the purchase and sale of same, as may be directed by Local, or make requisitions for same. All moneys accruing from such sales shall be turned over to the Financial Secretary, at each business meeting of Local.

Sec. 6. Trustees shall have general supervision of all property, purchase all supplies as the Local may direct, excepting as otherwise specified, and O. K. all bills; they shall on the expiration of their term of office, submit to the Local an inventory of all property of said Local.

Sec. 8. Each officer shall make weekly report in writing, at regular business meeting of Local.

Sec. 8. All Committees shall be elected by the Local.

Sec. 9. No member shall hold more than one office during the same period of time.

Sec. 10. Auditing Committee shall audit the books of all officers and submit the report quarterly at regular

business meeting of Local.

ARTICLE IV.

Warrants.

Section 1. All warrants on Treasurer must be signed by Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which they are drawn.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. Any person may become a member of this Local by subscribing to the platform and principles of this Party, and being vouched for by two members in good standing, and receiving a majority vote at a regular business meeting, excepting as otherwise provided for by National Constitution.

Dues.

Sec. 2. Dues shall be 25 cents per month, receipted for on card, with Stamp by Financial Secretary. On application sick or unemployed members may be excused from payment of dues.

ARTICLE VI.

Propaganda Meetings.

Section 1. At least one Propaganda meeting shall be held each week, Chairman of such meeting to be elected at the previous business meeting of Local.

Branches.

Sec. 2. A Branch may be organized in any ward on petition of not less than 10 members of this Local residing in said ward, the same to be governed according to (Art. 5, Sec. II.), of the National Constitution.

Order of Business.

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Reading Minutes of previous meeting.
3. Application for membership.
4. Report of Officers.
5. Report of Committees.
6. Communications and Bills.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

Adjournment.

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of members present at any regular business meeting, provided such amendment is submitted in writing at a previous business meeting of Local.

Assuming that a convention of all Socialists in the immediate future be impossible or impracticable, or repudiated by a faction, there could be adopted a system of state autonomy under which organizations would be chartered by the various state committees, the membership paying dues to such state executive committees and recognizing no national head. The withdrawal of the means of subsistence in this manner from the would-be bosses would quickly bring the "leaders" to a sense of realization of the absurdity of their position.

We do not now recommend this course, nor do we say that it has not our approval. We insist upon a union of Socialist forces.—Public Ownership.

No Private Profits—All for Socialism.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Of the Socialist Educational Union.

This agreement, made this 16th day of September, 1906, 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. Thorub, 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 the 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 averaging at least 25 cents per week or give what is considered equivalent in service 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.

COULD A SOCIALIST TO PARTICIPATE IN A CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT?

Millerand, a French Socialist, is a member of the present French Cabinet. His acceptance of the place has occasioned a hot fight among French Socialists. Liebknecht wrote his pamphlet, "No Compromise," with special reference to the French situation.

The whole matter was fiercely discussed in the International Socialist Congress, held in Paris this fall, and a resolution introduced by Karl Kautsky, was finally passed.

London Justice, the English organ of Social Democracy, has the following editorial comment:

The article in last week's Neue Zeit by our comrade Karl Kautsky, may be heartily recommended to those of our friends who read German, as the best statement of what we venture to call the true Socialist attitude on the general question of Socialists taking part in bourgeois Governments, and in particular the Millerand question. Kautsky contends that his resolution as adopted by Congress, does not in any way justify Millerand in entering the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, and still less in continuing there at the present time. According to our comrade, the entry of Millerand into the Ministry was by no means for the advantage even of the Ministry itself, which would have been better supported by the working class of France (so far as it went) without his presence therein than with it. Then, again, Millerand entered the Ministry without consulting any of the accredited Socialist bodies of France, even the Socialist fraction in the Chamber. Thus Kautsky considers neither of the conditions postulated in his resolution to have been fulfilled by Millerand—the safety of the Republic was not ensured by Millerand's assumption of the portfolio, nor did the Socialist Minister take office with the sanction of the bulk of the French Socialists behind him. But even supposing his friends are right in assuming the safety of the Republic to have been at stake and the crisis last year so urgent as to have justified his taking office without a mandate from his party—even then there can be no excuse for his remaining in the Ministry after the crisis is past, and where his so remaining is simply a cause of division and dissension in the party itself.

S. E. U. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Dec. 14—Previously reported...	516.08
Dec. 14—Sale of Literature to	
Local, Granite Falls	4.00
Dec. 16—J. J. Fraser, Pub. fund	1.25
Dec. 18—Subscriptions	12.30
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	\$533.63

Expenses.

Dec. 14—Previously reported...	488.64
Dec. 14—Postage & Money Order	.10
Dec. 14—Pigott & French, 2,500	
Copies No. 18	23.50
Dec. 14—Local Seattle, literature	1.12
Dec. 14—Kerr Pub. Co.	1.30
Dec. 14—Postage on Books30
Dec. 16—Local Seattle, literature	.10
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	\$515.06
Bal. on hand	18.57
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	533.63

Comrade Spring, state organizer, has spent the last week in Skagit county. He reports "things very slow in this section." He promises a full report next week.