

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION.

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# The Socialist

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Combined with "THE NEW LIGHT" January 1, 1901.

The Socialist Educational Union.

220 UNION ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1901.

VOL. V. NO. 25.

## THE NEW PRIMARY LAW

### BILL INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE JAN. 18---OUTLINE AND ANALYSIS---SOME CHANGE FOR THE BETTER---NOMINATIONS BY PETITION POSSIBLE---MONEY QUALIFICATIONS RETAINED---ALL CANDIDATES MUST PAY ONE PER CENT OF SALARY FOR ONE YEAR.

THE proposed new primary law was introduced by Jones of King County, and will undoubtedly pass, though nobody knows how much it may be changed in Committee or in the two Houses. Whether at the last the Governor may not veto it, is also problematical.

The public attention drawn by THE SOCIALIST to the iniquitous features of the Minneapolis law, has franchised the smaller parties, and the framers of the bill as introduced at Olympia to retain the petition method of nomination. This is an immense gain for us. It is not so liberal as the present law which is almost ideal in allowing free expression at the polls to any set of principles. It is a step backward in this respect, losing for our state a noble preeminence. But they have not dared attempt the revolutionary act of compelling all parties under 10 per cent to vote for dominant parties or not vote at all. This would be a little too "un-American" for even the capitalist parties at present. They will still allow us to vote for our principles, though we must go to the trouble and expense of getting up petitions.

But be on the lookout. They may at the last moment cut off this provision and leave us disfranchised after all. Nothing but the sharpest scrutiny will do till the bill has passed. Comrades, make it warm for the members from all your districts on this subject during the next two months.

#### OUTLINE OF LAW.

For the benefit of those who have not seen the daily papers, we give a brief outline of the entire bill, together with exact quotation of some features of special interest to us.

The idea of this law is to have nominations made under the supervision of the state just like a regular election. You go into a booth and mark a printed ballot which contains the names of all candidates of 10 per cent parties. This "Primary Election" occurs seven weeks before the regular election. All Ten Per Cent polit-

ical parties must employ this method.

Nobody knows for which party the elector votes. He is given pinned together the ballots of all the parties, he can mark any one he chooses and must put them all into the ballot box together.

There is no way to insure the identification of the electors as Republicans or Democrats or Socialists. Each decides for himself which ballot he will mark. Republicans may help nominate the Democratic candidates or Democrats may vote to nominate Socialist candidates.

All nominating conventions are forbidden by Section 24.

All nominees must put up Ten Dollars in order to be accepted as candidates for nomination and after nomination they must put up one per cent of one year's salary in order to appear on the official ballot for final election.

#### CHANGES WE DEMAND.

1. NO MONEY QUALIFICATION WHATSOEVER, TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR AMERICAN VOTERS.
2. A PROVISION MAKING IT CERTAIN THAT EACH PARTY SELECTS ITS OWN CANDIDATES---MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE, FOR INSTANCE, THAT DEMOCRATS NOMINATE THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE AS THEY DID IN MINNEAPOLIS LAST FALL.
3. A 3 PER CENT LIMIT INSTEAD OF THE UNHEARD-OF 10 PER CENT LIMIT. LET US BE AS DEMOCRATIC AS NEW YORK, MASS., ILLINOIS, AND CALIFORNIA.
4. PUT A CLINCH ON THE PETITION METHOD SO AS TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE IN PRACTICE.

The Bill is entitled AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION BY POPULAR VOTE AND RELATING TO ELECTIONS. APPLIES TO ALL ELECTIONS.

Section 1. No person shall be eligible to election to any elective office of the State of Washington or of any county, city or municipality within said State of Washington except he shall first be nominated as hereinafter provided, (special elections excepted).

Sec. 3. A political party within the meaning of this act is one which shall have cast at least 10

per cent of the total vote cast at the last preceding election for its leading candidate, or shall present to the County Auditor a petition asking for the right to have a primary election ticket as hereinafter provided for, such petition to contain at least 10 per cent of the qualified electors of the county in which the privilege is asked. Nominations of candidates for said offices shall be made by such political parties in accordance with the provisions of this act and not otherwise: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the nomination of candidates for such offices in accordance with the provisions of Section 1352 of Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington as hereinafter amended. (See below).

FURTHER CONDITIONS. Sec. 5. (Condensed). A candidate shall file an affidavit to the

#### CHANGES TO BE SOUGHT BY US.

First. Abolition of all money qualifications as undemocratic and unjust, a clear discrimination in favor of mere property and practically forbidding the candidacy of the propertiless. The plain result and therefore intent is to prohibit the proletariat from having a candidate to vote for.

Capitalists perceive the rising tide of Socialism and propose therefore to place a money qualification at the threshold of every official position. They know we have nothing. They have exploited us out of everything. And now they would make our poverty a bar to all public position.

Second. We arraign this bill as violating the fundamental principles of all parties, namely, that the party's candidates shall be selected by the party itself.

Why should a voter be given all party tickets and allowed to vote or any he may select in the privacy of the booth? Rather let him announce when he presents himself before the judges to what party he belongs and then let him be given the ballot for that party

#### SEEKS.

(This seems to apply without exception to all candidates whether nominated by the above method or by petition as provided below).

#### PETITION METHOD RETAINED.

Sec. 23. Section 1352 of Vol. I of Ballinger's Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1352. Candidates for public office may be nominated otherwise than by primary election in the manner following: A certificate of nomination containing the name of the candidate for the office to be filled, his residence, his business, his address and the office for which he is named, shall be signed by electors residing within the district or political division in and for which the officer or officers are to be elected, in the following numbers: The number of signatures shall not be less than one thousand, when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the electors of the entire state; and not less than three hundred when the election is for an office to be filled by the electors of a county, district or other division less than a state, and not less than twenty-five when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the electors of a township, precinct or ward: *provided* that the signatures need not all be appended to one paper. Each elector signing a certificate shall add to his signature his place of residence, his business and address. Such certificate may be filed, if the office for which the person is nominated is a state office, in the office of the Secretary of State, and if a county office with the County Auditor. Sec. 25. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

only. Then there will be some check upon false voting.

The Socialists have a registered Secretary of State and County Auditor to place nominations made for a candidate who is not on the roll. By the method of open the order of their filing. The declaration of party, we should be present form leaves this matter able to identify our membership and prevent our nominations being made by any parties who might choose to call themselves Socialists. All political parties are equally interested to see that this law contains some provision to guarantee that the party membership names its own nominees.

Third. If the 10 per cent limit is retained, we shall urge that the rendering the petition method.

Will the Worm Turn?



Yes--Some Day.



—By Warren Bro's., Socialist Cartoonists, Rich Hill, Mo.

## Sunday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.

### Does Your Local Meet Every Week? If Not, Why Not?

Are you too small? No, for you must have at least two members. Can't you find time? But Sunday is the workingman's day. Take Sunday afternoon or evening. Fix an hour. Fix a place. And then go.

The real reason is you lack energy, push, determination. Begin and see how easy it is.

We will furnish "Lessons In Socialism", beginning February 3, to form a basis for your meeting.

In the country, Sunday afternoon will probably be the best time. In the city, perhaps Sunday evening.

Never mind how many are present. Two are plenty. Study Socialism together. You will soon have three. It is association which warms you up. Try it. Arrange for it the very day you read this.

ALL YOU WANT IS THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. You can get it for nothing. Three yearly subscribers for THE SOCIALIST, or six for six months or fifteen for 10 weeks, or any number which amounts to \$1.50 will procure a copy.

Tell you what you do, right now. Go see another Comrade. Agree upon a place, your house, if convenient. Then agree upon a time, Sunday, February 3, 2 p. m. Then you two hustle for those subs. Enough to make the \$1.50. And the thing is done. On Sunday, February 3, you will meet at your house at 2 p. m. with a copy of SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM and THE SOCIALIST of the same date. The paper will tell you just what to do to make an interesting and profitable meeting. Then keep at it--every Sunday at 2 p. m.

# LABOR COLUMN

Conducted by CHAS. L. DE MOTTE.

**T**HE government has awarded Moran Bros. a contract to build a battle ship. The citizens of Seattle give Moran Bros. \$100,000 to enable them to secure the contract. Andrew Carnegie gives Seattle \$200,000 to build a library building and Moran Bros. give Carnegie four or five hundred thousand for Armour plate—great is the philanthropist.

The coal-miners of Pennsylvania will view with distrust and consternation the fact, that the New York Central is about to acquire through the J. P. Morgan syndicate, the Pennsylvania coal company's nineteen collieries at \$80,000,000; the Cross Creek Coal Company, the E. B. Cox estate, the Drifton Freehold and Derringer and Ellougwan properties, numbering nine collieries at \$11,500,000; the Geo. B. Markle properties, \$9,700,000; properties of the Parades at Hazelton, \$7,500,000; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s, eight collieries in the Panther Creek Valley, \$14,000,000, making a total of \$69,700,000. Thus the good-work goes on, and the chin is drawn another hole tighter and the miner, if he attempts to deviate from the course laid out by the trust, will get his flanks torn by the spurs of his gallant rider.

Did you hear about it? The carpenter-socialists are thriving in spite of the *Union Record*.

If the importance of the solidarity of the working class was inculcated as stubbornly into their composition as is the desire to gain a few extra cents by extending their hours of toil half a day each week, even the eight-hour day would soon be a matter of history.

Governor Hunt, of Idaho, has abolished the infamous permit system that has prevailed in the Cour d'Alenes since the so-called riots of April 29, 1899. This permit system was established by Gov. Steunenberg at the instigation of the mine operators for the sole purpose of disrupting the Miners' Union, so as to enable the millionaire owners to reduce the scale of wages. George T. Edmiston, the state deputy, is now out of a job, but as the mine owners have established a central bureau of their own, for the purpose of employing none but avowed scabs, Edmiston may become its manager.

The P.-I. in an editorial comment upon an abolition of the permit system that has prevailed in the Cour d'Alenes for nearly two years, practically infers that if the Miners' Union is again allowed to control work in that district, more chapters of labor troubles will follow. If it should transpire that honest labor again gets control of labor conditions in the Cour d'Alenes, it is to be hoped that a few chapters will be written by men who are honest enough to tell the truth, and that McDonald who conceived this das-tardly conspiracy against the Miners' Union, and his cowardly hirelings who executed it, may learn that organized labor cannot be outraged with impunity.

## VOTE FOR UNITY AT ONCE.

To all Socialists of the United States—Comrades: For your information I inform you that voting blanks on unity propositions have been sent to all locals of our party branches affiliated with the N. E. R. Sections of the P. and all neutral organizations of which I had addresses. A copy was also sent to the convention held last week in order to get the opinion of all Socialists on this question of union. I received all who have received copies of the above to bring back to the meeting of their respective organization and have same acted upon.

Union is the crying necessity of the times and the many resolutions I have received to that effect from locals all over the country demonstrate the desire and wish for it. At this time I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of all such communications in the party press, in order that any unaffiliated central or independent organization can have blanks by writing to me for them.

## Reimert for Unity Too

### AN ELOQUENT PLEA.

**EDITOR THE SOCIALIST, Seattle, Wash., Comrade—**Allow me to congratulate you on the appearance of *THE SOCIALIST*, and on the stand taken by it and by the State Committee from first to last. Both have stood uncompromisingly for the cause, and withal showed a true democratic spirit, as witness the by-laws of the Social Educational Union, which organizer in the field, the fact is laws maintain the majority rule, we must organize if we expect to

## ONE WOMAN'S DEED FOR SOCIALISM.

We are able this week to be a little more explicit concerning the offer made by one of our Socialist sisters for the benefit of this paper. Western Washington. She offers this to *The Socialist* for one-half price, the deed to be drawn any time during the next six months.

Our Business Agent has already partially investigated the proposition and believes it to be just what is inspired to a noble deed by her devotion to the cause of Socialism.

Just how this property shall be disposed of so as to bring the best results to this paper has not been decided.

Our Business Agent will complete her investigation this week, have all the papers signed, and then she shall be able to give fuller particulars. I already several comrades have indicated their desire to take shares for the disposition of the properties.

except in article 5, section 3, a departure from majority rule I cannot approve of as I can see no good reason for it.

Distrust of the people, fear of majority, and it may be some personal ambition, seems to me to be at the bottom of this unhappy discord in the Socialist ranks.

In contra distinction to some others, let me say that I hold it to be of the utmost importance that we get a united movement, a National Socialist Party, one and undivided; we have had factions long enough.

"Capitalist society is making progress, and unless we keep abreast of them we will not and ought not to get the people's support." Well said, Comrades of Whatcom, and this capitalist con-

longer have we time to waste in disputes about the Pope's heard. The forces of destruction are gathering themselves together. Shall we who carry the torch of truth, fail to oppose them in the only way in which they can be successfully opposed, viz: by a united front? In the name of the world's disinherited, Unity, Unity, Unity! This is the duty of the hour, and its achievement the best propaganda.

In conformity with my views I shall vote yes to all of the 10 questions up for Referendum, and St. Louis is my choice for the Convention which I trust shall take such action as shall make the world rejoice. Fraternally,  
E. S. REINERL  
Loon Lake, Wash., Jan. 13, '01.

## More on the Whatcom Resolutions.

**Organization Needed at Once—Must Prepare for Our Future Victory—Must Find the Fit Men and Keep Out Wily Politicians.**

**To THE SOCIALIST:**  
In reading over the Whatcom letter, the thought of our late State Convention came to mind and I remembered that some of the things that struck me forcibly was the scantiness of the material we had to select our candidates from. Now it seems to me that is where the whole question hinges. We must have material to select the future directors of our commonwealth from, and the only way to get the material is by organization. It is not a question of our ability to maintain an organizer in the field, the fact is laws maintain the majority rule, we must organize if we expect to

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have no conception of the proposition or the change involved. The only way that it is possible for us to know that a certain man is capable of filling a certain position, and understands the problems and their solution, is to meet him or her in comradeship and in the councils of the party.

The indications are that our present industrial system cannot long endure, and we as Socialists hold that the future depends on the intelligent leadership and the proper directing of the revolting elements of society. We want to show them that their misery does not come from the use of machinery or the importation of foreigners, but from the manipulation of those forces of production in the hands of the few, and that the remedy does not lie in the destruction of machinery, or the murder of foreign born laborers or individual capitalists but in the reorganization of industry on the cooperative plan. That is the great task of the Socialist in the near future. It is not to bring about a revolution as some think but rather to control and lead it when it does come. Our ability to do that depends on our thorough organization and knowledge of one another. Therefore I hope our Whatcom Comrades will reconsider their resolution. Though it is hard on us just now, it will be getting easier as we go along for new Comrades will be added to the party who will help to lighten the burden.

In less than two years there will be the state and county elections. Now if we go on making Socialists and neglecting to organize them, and an election comes on, and in the meantime industrial depression sets in, and it is found that the Socialist vote will be a factor in the election, the result would be there would be a great rush to organize. Wily politicians and tricksters seeing the unorganized state of the party would see every possible means to get themselves worked into it. New sections would be formed, not to fulfill the conditions of membership, but simply to put a ticket in the field. Such a result would be most serious if not disastrous to the party.

Let us keep our organizer in the field and build up our paper. Our ability to do it depends upon our will. Let us have the will and it shall be done. JOHN DOWNS.

# The Best Socialist Books for Nothing!

- M. M. Simons, The Man Under the Machine.** LIST NO. 4. For 3 yearly, 6 six-months or fifteen ten-weekly subscriptions, we will give one copy of Vail's Principles of Scientific Socialism, the best all around manual of Socialism obtainable in England.
- A. M. Simons, Socialism and Farmers' Stone.** The Attitude of Socialists to various Trades Unions. LIST NO. 5. For 3 yearly, 6 six-months or fifteen ten-weekly subscriptions we will give one of the following books: Blatchford, Merrie England. The Socialists. Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. Deville, Socialism and the State. Engels, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Lafargue, The Right to be Lazy. Liebknecht, Socialism, what it is and what it seeks to accomplish. Liebknecht, No Compromise, No Political Trading. Marx, Wage-Labor and Capital.
- M. M. Simons, The Mission of the Working Class.** LIST NO. 2. For one yearly, two semi-yearly, or five ten-weekly subscriptions we will give any two of the following books: Blatchford, Merrie England. The Socialists. Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. Deville, Socialism and the State. Engels, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Lafargue, The Right to be Lazy. Liebknecht, Socialism, what it is and what it seeks to accomplish. Liebknecht, No Compromise, No Political Trading. Marx, Wage-Labor and Capital.
- M. M. Simons, The Mission of the Working Class.** LIST NO. 3. For two yearly, four 6-months, or ten ten-weekly 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.
- THE PEOPLE'S MARK.** LIST NO. 6. For 3 yearly, 6 six-months or fifteen ten-weekly subscriptions, we will give a beautiful full bound copy of The People's Mark, (price \$1.50) or any four of list No. 3. For 8 yearly, or for any combination which makes Four Dollars, you can also get any of the books offered for the lower numbers. For example \$1.00 will select thirty-two books from List No. 1, \$1.25 from List No. 2, \$1.50 from List No. 3, and 1 from List No. 4, etc., etc. The same way of combining can be made for four yearly 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.

**And Still It Comes!**  
Lyden increases her donation to Special Fund to \$47.50.  
Who will equal it?  
Who will beat it?  
How about Seattle?  
Look out, Seattle will speak before long and she'll have something to say!

**Our "Label" to be Voted On.**

Our application for the union label has been referred by the Allied Printing Trades Council to the three union Typographical, Pressmen's and Bookbinders, for a vote on the same. We understand "our" label was registered against granting our office the label on the ground that *The Socialist* exposed the dishonesty of some union men.

It is so that no office no matter how "fair" it may be—will be granted the label if it ventures to print anything about a dishonest union man.

We hardly think the unions will allow the union label—with all its honorable history—to be used to suppress the right of free speech.

This paper has stood by the unions most loyally. The Social Democratic Platform expressly says: "We feel our duty to stand by the unions in all their struggles."

We were the first to support the telephone girls in their great strike, and we have consistently with our platform, stood by the unions in all their struggles. Our fight with the Socialist Labor Party is almost solely on the ground that they oppose the unions and they fight us most bitterly because we sustain the unions.

But we do not propose to sustain a dishonest man because he is a union man—especially if he is a leader and his dishonesty disgraces the unions.

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**AN APPEAL TO THE COURT OF PROGRESS.**

Ever since the man was told "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread" the race between man and man for that bread started—started with all the ferocity of wild beasts, and as time grew older the race has become more fiercer and fiercer. Over the globe, through distress and agony, the race went on, never pausing for a moment. Mountains of human flesh, oceans of human blood, were left behind, and still the race went on. And that great speechless observer, humanity, and awaiting the reason and cause of watching the horrible scenes of destruction and annihilation, she repudiated the cursed anarchy and the selfishness of the race.

It is because the fliers of mankind have so deeply sapped in the marrow the moral and physical strength of the race, that it has become a chronic and incurable disease. It is because superstition, false concepts and idiotic interpretations have made it out that struggle in anthropological life is just as inevitable as the struggle of brutality from the past. Or is it because the fliers of modern society are so ignorant that they cannot conceive the danger of their own avarice, so hopelessly deaf that they cannot hear the thundering chords of the onward march of those who are close on the trail of the usurper of human happiness, or are they too bold to confess that they are burglarizing the heritage of mind and the bequest of nature, and by that confession to foster the forgiveness of mankind for the past and the clemency for the future?

M. LEITNER.



# Karl Marx in His Lecture Room.

## No Capital Without Wage Labor--No Wage Labor Without Capital--The Whole Question of Wages Elucidated--Real Wages, Nominal Wages, Relative Wages--Relative Wages the Important Thing.

are giving "Wage Labor and Capital" first in full for two reasons. First, it is hard to abridge, there is no repetition in it and every paragraph contains some important observation. Second, this volume marks a critical period in Marx' thought. Given his lectures and then written two years later as contributions to his *New Rhenish Gazette*, it is evident that Marx himself considered it of such value as to be worth saying twice.

Besides, "The Manifesto" was written between the first and second preparation of "Wage Labor and Capital." These years of '47, '48, and '49, were climax years of Marx' intellectual progress. He was then 30 years old. For six years his life had been a conflict with the governmental authorities from Berlin to Paris while his mind was being driven onward to understand the workingman's relation to modern society. He was arrested and tried twice. His paper was suppressed. On June 19, 1849, the last issue of the *New Rhenish Gazette* appeared, printed in red ink.

These were the conditions in which "Wage Labor and Capital" was written. The Red Ink Edition contained the last words of this book which we shall print next week.

In these chapters Marx anticipates pretty nearly all he afterwards elaborated in "Das Kapital."

That we do not overestimate its value is shown by the fact that Engels 42 years later, in 1891, thought it wise to edit and publish it, making only the fewest changes and explaining, "This is a pamphlet as Marx might have written in 1891."

We have inserted subheadings to help both the reader's eye and understanding. We believe these subheadings are always in exact accord with the text they aim to interpret.

A careful study of these first principles of the Socialist doctrine will be of immense advantage in these coming years when so many superficial "principles" will be put forward by the ignorant and well-meaning, and when with some sure guide, the people will be led astray and many precious years wasted.

Marx is not out of date. His social analysis of society is just as true today as it was in the forties. It is the law of gravitation discovered by Newton centuries ago remains forever true. A fact is a fact, and a law of nature is a law of nature in 1849 or 1899 or 1909.

Again we urge, master this work of Marx which we are now publishing in easy installments, so that you may have a key with which to unlock all economic questions, a compass by which to sail through all political storms, a canoe by which to weigh all theories of society, a rock beneath your feet on which to walk firmly toward the Co-operative Commonwealth.

(Continued from last week.)  
No Capital Without Wage Labor. No Wage Labor Without Capital.

LET us take an example. A farmer gives his day-laborer two shillings a day. For this two shillings the latter works throughout the day on the farmer's field, and so secures him a return of four shillings. The farmer does not merely receive back the value which he had advanced to the day laborer; he doubles it. He has spent or consumed the two shillings which he gave to the day-laborer in a fruitful and productive fashion. He has bought for two shillings just that labor and force of the day-laborer which produces fruits of the earth of twice the value, and turns two shillings into four. The day-laborer, on the other hand, receives in place of his productive force, whose effects he has just bargained away to the farmer, two shillings; and these he exchanges for means of subsistence; which means of subsistence he proceeds with more or less speed to consume. The two shillings have thus been consumed in double fashion; productively for capital, since they have been exchanged for the labor force which produced the four shillings; unproductively for the laborer, since they have been exchanged for means of subsistence which have disappeared for ever, and whose value he can only recover by repeating the same bargain with the farmer. *This capital pre-supposes wage-labor and wage-labor pre-supposes capital*; one is a necessary condition to the existence of the other; they mutually call each other into existence.

Does an operator in a cotton factory produce merely cotton goods? No. He produces capital. He produces values which give fresh command over his labor, and which, by means of such command, create fresh values.

**Capital Feeds on Wage-Labor.**

Capital can only increase when it is exchanged for labor--when it calls wage-labor into existence. Wage-labor can only be exchanged for capital by augmenting capital and strengthening the power whose slave it is. *An increase of capital is therefore an increase of the proletariat, that is, of the laboring class.*

The interests of the capitalist and the laborer are therefore identical, assert the bourgeoisie and their economists. And, in fact, so they are! The laborer perishes if capital does not exploit labor, and in order to exploit it, it must buy it. The faster the capital devoted to production--the productive capital--increases, and the more successfully the industry is carried on, the richer do the bourgeoisie become, the better does business go, the more laborers does the capitalist require, and the dearer does the laborer sell himself.

Thus the indispensable condition of the laborer's securing a tolerable position is the *speediest possible growth of productive capital.*

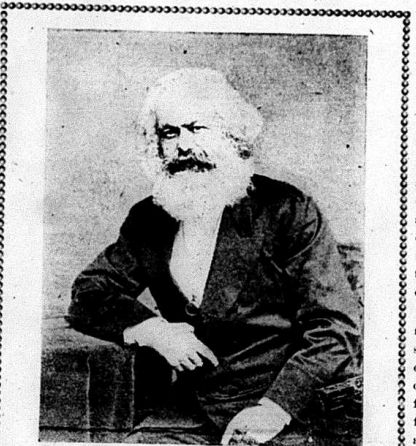
Capital Grows by Wage-Labor and Labor Dependent on Capital.

But what is the meaning of the increase of productive capital? The increase of the power of stored-up labor over living labor. The increase of the dominion of the bourgeoisie over the laboring class. As fast as wage-labor creates its own antagonist and its own master in the dominating power of capital, the means of employment, that is, of subsistence, flow back to it from its antagonist; but only on condition that it convert itself anew into a portion of capital, and thus becomes the lever whereby the increase of capital may be again hugely accelerated.

Thus, the statement that the interests of capital and labor are identical comes to mean merely this: capital and wage-labor are the two sides of one and the same relation. The one conditions the wants, and the other, just in the same way that

houses are equally small, it satisfies all social requirements of a dwelling place. But let a palace arise by the side of this small house, and it shrinks from a house into a hut. The smallness of the house now indicates that its occupant is permitted to have either very few claims or none at all; and however high it may shoot up with the progress of civilization, if the neighboring palace shoots up also in the same or in greater proportion, the occupant of the comparatively small house will always find himself more uncomfortable than his four walls.

A notable advance in the amount paid as wages pre-supposes a rapid increase of productive capital. The rapid increase of productive capital calls forth just as rapid an increase in wealth, luxury, social comfort, and social comforts. Therefore, although the comforts



KARL MARX, Scientific Prophet.

*Marx was one of those profound thinkers and tireless workers who write for thinkers and patient investigators rather than for the multitude. To him men of strong intellectual grasp have come as philosophers during the last 2500 years have gone. In Plato, nor have they gone every unattained. We are only beginning faintly to realize the influence that Marx is even thus early wielding upon civilization.--Arena, Dec., 1900.*

the usurer and the borrower condition each other mutually.

**How Their Interests Are Common.**

So long as the wage-laborer remains a wage-laborer, his lot in life is dependent upon capital. That is the exact meaning of the famous community of interests between capital and labor.

The increase of capital is attended by an increase in the amount of wage-labor and in the number of wage-laborers; or, in other words, the dominion of capital is spread over a larger number of individuals. And, to assume even the most favorable case, with the increase of productive capital there is an increase in the demand for labor. And thus wages, the price of labor, will rise.

**If Wages Increase Capital Increases Faster.**

A house may be large or small, but as long as the surrounding

houses are equally small, it satisfies all social requirements of a dwelling place. But let a palace arise by the side of this small house, and it shrinks from a house into a hut.

In the sixteenth century the gold and silver in circulation in Europe was augmented in consequence of the discovery in America of mines which were relatively rich and could easily be worked. The value of gold and silver fell, therefore, in proportion to other commodities. The laborer received for their labor the same amount of silver coin as before. The money price of their labor remained the same, and yet their wages had fallen, for in exchange for the same sum of silver they obtained a smaller quantity of other commodities. This was one of the circumstances which furthered the increase of capital and the rise of the bourgeoisie in the sixteenth century.

Let us take another case. In the winter of 1847, in consequence of a failure of the crops, there was a notable increase in the price of the indispensable means of subsistence, as corn, meat, butter, cheese, and so on. We will suppose that the laborers still received the same sum of money for their labor-power as before. Had not their wages fallen then? Of course they had. For the same amount of money they received in exchange less bread, meat, etc.; and their wages had fallen, not because the value of silver had diminished, but because the value of the means of subsistence had increased.

Let us finally suppose that the money price of labor remains the same, while in consequence of the employment of new machinery, or on account of a good season, or for some similar reason, there is a fall in the price of all agricultural and manufactured goods. For the same amount of money the laborer can now buy more commodities of all kinds. Their wages have therefore risen, just because their money-value has not changed.

The money price of labor, the nominal amount of wages, does not therefore coincide with the real wages, that is, with the amount of commodities that may practically be obtained in exchange for the wages. Thus, if we speak of the rise and fall of wages, the money price of labor, or the nominal wage, is not the only thing which we must keep in view.

But neither the nominal wages, that is, the amount of money for which the laborer sells himself to the employer, nor yet the real wages, that is, the amount of commodities which he can buy for this money, exhaust the relations which are comprehended in the term of wages.

**Relative Wages.**

But wages are above all determined by their relation to the gain or profit of the capitalist. It is in this connection that we speak of relative wages.

The real wage expresses the price of labor in relation to the price of other commodities; the relative wage, on the contrary ex-

presses the proportionate share which living labor gets of the new values created by it as compared to that which is appropriated by stored-up labor, capital. We said above, "Wages are not the worker's share of the commodities, which he has produced. Wages are the share of commodities previously produced with which the employer purchases a certain amount of productive labor-power." But the amount of these wages the capitalist has to take out from the price, which he realizes for the product created by the workman, and as a rule, there remains yet for him a profit that is an excess over and above the cost of production, advanced by him. For the capitalist then the selling price of the commodity, produced by the workman, becomes divided into three parts: the 1st, to make up for the price of the advanced raw material and also for the wear and tear of the tools, machinery and other instruments of labor also advanced by him; the 2d, to make up for the wages advanced by him; the 3d, the excess over and above these two parts, constitutes the profit of the capitalist. Whereas the first part merely replaces values, which had a previous existence, that part, which goes to replace wages as well as the excess, which constitutes profits, are, as a rule, clearly taken out of the new value, created by the labor of the workman, and added to the raw material. And in this sense, we may regard both wages and profits for the sake of comparison as shares of the product of the workman.

Real Wages High, Relative Wages Low.

Real wages may remain the same, or they may even rise, and yet the relative wages may none the less have fallen. Let us assume, for example, that the price of all the means of subsistence has fallen by two-thirds, while a day's wages have only fallen one-third, as for instance, from three shillings to two. Although the laborer has a larger amount of commodities at his disposal for two shillings than he had before for three, yet his wage is nevertheless diminished in proportion to the capitalist's gain. The capitalist's profit--the manufacturer's, for instance--has been augmented by a shilling, since for the smaller sum of exchange-values which he pays to the laborer, the laborer has to produce a larger sum of exchange-values than he did before. The share of capital is raised in proportion to the share of labor. The division of social wealth between capital and labor has become more disproportionate. The capitalist commands a larger amount of labor with the same amount of capital. The power of the capitalist class over the laboring class is increased; the social position of the laborer has deteriorated, and is depressed another degree below that of the capitalist.

# SOCIALISM IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

## List of Locals and Secretaries.

### S. D. P. Locals of Washington.

- With Names of Secretaries.
- Abercrombie, Mary Millette.
  - Hay View, J. R. Lester.
  - Beach, W. R. Payne.
  - Buckley, W. N. Voils.
  - Clear Lake, J. A. Isaacson.
  - Colfax, C. A. Ross.
  - Equality, Walter Griggs.
  - Elma, C. A. Damitto.
  - Everett, F. J. Cole.
  - Fairhaven, C. S. Wallace.
  - Ganavea Belle C. Hatt.
  - Granite Falls, August Stehr.
  - Hoquiam, G. R. Minshall.
  - Lyman, Emil Herman.
  - La Center, A. H. Axelson.
  - Northwood Mills, Henry Egley.
  - Olympia, Alfred Taylor.
  - Orchards, C. H. Leach.
  - Pt. Angeles, Herman Culver.
  - Prosser, W. H. Brownlow.
  - Puyallup, O. P. Darr.
  - Palouse, F. M. Martin.
  - Renton, Frank Davis.
  - Rosburg, L. Hansen.
  - Redmond, Emil Seidel.
  - Roy, H. C. Mahan.
  - Seattle, W. B. Randolph.
  - Spokane, R. C. White.
  - St. John, F. E. Gast.
  - Tacoma, J. V. Mudgett.
  - Tumwater, E. W. McNeal.
  - Whitcomb, E. Lux.

a report of the Party's finances, lists of local names and addresses of the corresponding secretaries.

(1) The National Executive Committee may make its own order of business.

(2) The National Executive Committee may compensate its officers according to the labors performed by them, from the treasury of the Party.

(3) The National Executive Committee shall issue application cards to State committees, or in the absence of such, to the Locals, bearing a plain exposition of the principles of the Social Democratic Party, and also of the duties required from the applicant for membership.

(4) All vacancies on the N. E. C. how ever occurring, shall be filled from the remaining nominees made by the National Council, who have received the next highest vote cast by the Party membership.

(5) The expenses of the members of the N. E. C. shall be borne by the Party. The expenses of the members of the National Council shall be borne by their respective States.

(6) The National Secretary shall be elected by the referendum vote from among the candidates nominated by the N. E. C. No member of the N. E. C. shall hold office of National Secretary.

(7) The National Secretary may be recalled by the N. E. C. subject to a referendum.

Each Local shall be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof. Two or more Locals may continue to send a delegate.

Each Local shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Delegates must be members of the Local or of one of the Locals electing them.

Each delegate shall have only one vote.

The expenses of delegates shall be borne by the Locals sending them. The expenses of the National Convention shall be paid by the Party.

The National Convention shall frame the national platform, decide the form of organization, investigate and decide all difficulties within the Party, and provide a mode of election of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary.

All acts of the Convention shall be submitted to the Locals for general vote.

The Locals shall adopt by laws to govern their actions, but such laws shall not be in conflict with the National Constitution.

Every Local shall elect from its members such officers as it deems proper.

No action shall be taken against the admission to a Local of any applicant for membership, a two-thirds vote by a referendum of the members of the Local shall be necessary to admit him or her.

Locals shall have jurisdiction over their own members.

Any person violating the laws and principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the Local of which he is a member, provided that no charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the National Executive Committee.

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Latest from Organizer Sp...  
From Colfax, under date Jan. 10, 1900, writes: "I am very much pleased with the Socialist, both in size and content, and hope you will continue necessary support to continue the idea of printing a synopsis of the work is an excellent one. I suggest that you look into the primary law and show it up as a Socialist's standpoint."  
"I organized at Milan, with a township of 12, and Oakesdale, membership of 11."  
"We have increased the membership of Spokane Local some 20 members to add 20 more before the first of this section of the state."  
"I shall return to Seattle in a few days."  
F. J. SPRING

\*Contribute to state organization, but not yet connected with it.

## Constitution of S. D. P.

Adopted by Referendum of Both Parties in Spring of 1900.

The Social Democratic Party of the United States and the Socialist Labor Party of the United States hereby cease their separate existence and consolidate and merge into one party.

### I.—NAME.

This Party shall be known as the Social Democratic Party.

### II.—ORGANIZATION.

The affairs of the Party are conducted by the National Council, the National Executive Committee, the State Committees, the Locals, the National Conventions and by the general vote.

### III.—NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The National Council is composed of members elected from the various States, each State electing one member, such election to take place in the month of January each year.

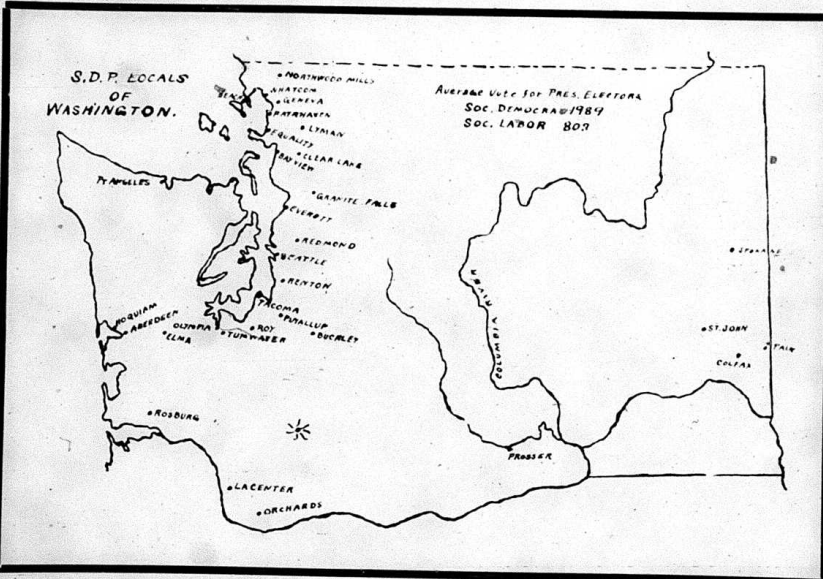
2. The National Council shall nominate from the membership of the party residing in three States within the vicinity of the Party's headquarters, not less than fifteen members, seven of whom receiving the highest number of votes cast by the Party membership shall constitute the Executive Committee of said Council, to be known as the National Executive Committee.

3. The National Council shall meet at least once a year.

4. Members of the N. E. C. may be recalled by the general vote of the Party and members of the National Council may be recalled by the respective States electing them.

5. It shall be the duty of the National Executive Committee:

- (a) To receive and submit to a general vote, without change or comment, propositions sent from any Local, if endorsed by at least five votes located in at least three different States.
- (b) To canvass all general votes and publish the results within a week, in tabulated form, indicating Locals' and votes cast in each.
- (c) To be represented at the National Convention by one of its members, who shall have no vote, but merely an advisory voice in the proceedings, and shall bear no other credentials.
- (d) To carry out the resolutions of the National Convention and those adopted by general vote.
- (e) To supervise the agitation throughout the country.
- (f) To establish proper relations and communication with the Socialist parties of other countries.
- (g) To make all necessary preparations for the National Convention, and make a full report to such convention on all Party matters.
- (h) To issue in the Local semi-annually and to the State Committees upon application, and in a sufficient number of copies, a



### IV.—THE STATE COMMITTEE.

1. Whenever there are five Locals in any one State, they shall form a State committee to be known as the State committee, which shall be governed in accordance with the laws of that State.

2. The State Committee shall send regular semi-annual reports to the National Executive Committee and submit monthly a financial report showing receipts and expenditures.

3. The State organizations shall have power to make regulations governing their form of organization in accordance with the laws of their respective States, provided such regulations do not conflict with the Party's national constitution and platform.

4. The State Committee shall receive and pass upon all applications for charters from locals and submit same to the National Executive Committee. Only the National Executive Committee has the right to issue charters.

### V.—LOCALS.

1. The Local shall be the unit of organization.

2. Any number of persons may form a Local provided they subscribe to the Platform and principles of the Social Democratic Party and belong to no other political party.

3. They shall report their organization as a Local, giving a list of members, and send the dues for the current month to the State Committee, or in the absence of such, to the National Executive Committee.

4. Each Local shall send every six months a report of its numerical and financial condition, also its progress and prospects, and shall report the names and addresses of members in good standing and otherwise to the State Committee, or in the absence of such, to the National Executive Committee. The National Executive Committee shall send out every six months printed blanks calling for information desired.

5. Locals shall adopt by laws to govern their actions, but such laws shall not be in conflict with the National Constitution.

6. Every Local shall elect from its members such officers as it deems proper.

7. Should a protest be entered against the admission to a Local of any applicant for membership, a two-thirds vote by a referendum of the members of the Local shall be necessary to admit him or her.

8. Locals shall have jurisdiction over their own members.

9. Any person violating the laws and principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the Local of which he is a member, provided that no charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the National Executive Committee.

### VI.—CONVENTIONS.

1. A National Convention of the Party shall be held every two years, but if five Locals in three different States so demand, a general vote shall be taken as to holding a special convention. A general vote shall decide as to the place, but the date of a convention shall be fixed by the National Executive Committee.

2. The Local shall be the basis of representation.

### VII.—PARTY PRESS.

1. Members may select one of the following papers which they may receive in consideration of the quarterly dues provided for in Article VII, Sec. 3: "The People," "The Social Democratic Herald," "The Advance," "The Workers Call," "Haverhill Social Democrat," "The Public Ownership." The National Council may from time to time alter the above list.

### IX.—MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

1. This Constitution may be amended by the National Convention or by a general vote. Within five weeks after the issuance of a call for a general vote, no amendments to the constitution, amendments may be proposed, by any Local, any proposition so laid before the Party, and such amendments shall then also be submitted to be voted on together by the National Executive Committee, within ten weeks after the first call was issued.

2. The National Executive Committee

### STATE COMMITTEE.

Jan. 20, 1901.

On account of no quorum no meeting was held Jan. 6.

Present Jan. 20—H. F. Titus, Mrs. Ida W. Mudgett and J. D. Curtis.

Bills allowed:

J. D. Curtis, postage and mimeograph supplies, \$2.70.

H. F. Titus, telephone messages during campaign, \$4.00.

Moved and carried that the treasurer demand from the national secretary our quota of due stamps.

Application of Oakesdale for charter approved.

Moved and carried that the treasurer write to Locals and explain delay in sending due stamps.

The question of continuing present arrangement with F. J. Spring, state organizer, was then taken up. Secretary reported result of referendum as follows:

Yes	No
Orchards	11
Seattle	11
Spokane	16
Fairhaven	4

Fairhaven was in favor of continuing present arrangement if dues were received sufficient to pay expenses.

The secretary reported temporarily disarrangement would be temporarily discontinued until the present indebtedness was paid and sufficient funds were on hand to warrant sending him out again.

It was the sense of the Committee that the organizer take the field again as soon as possible.

Meeting adjourned.

J. D. CURTIS, Sec.

### PAID.

Traveling expenses treasurer	
P. O. May	
Typewriting paper	
P. O. Butcher	
Stamps	
Bill P. O. Curtis and papers	
Anchor Printing Co.	
Typewriting paper	
Bill to Seattle Local librarian	
Stamps	
Envelopes	
PA on Organizer's salary	
P. O. P. O. order, Butcher, Holt	
kamp, Curtis	
PA on H. Holtkamp for Socialist Benefit Fund	
PA party papers	
PA to headquarters for due stamps	

Hal in treasury

### IDA W. MUDGETT, T.

### S. E. U. TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts previously reported.

Subscriptions

Expenses previously reported.

G. Carroll, com. on subs.

Printer, on account

3 625 postal cards

4 Books and subs to Int. Review

Balance on hand

### PLANT FUND.

Receipts previously reported.

J. J. Fraser

Expenses previously reported.

Tacoma, Act. expenses to Equality

Expenses on chases

Printing supplies

Balance on hand