

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

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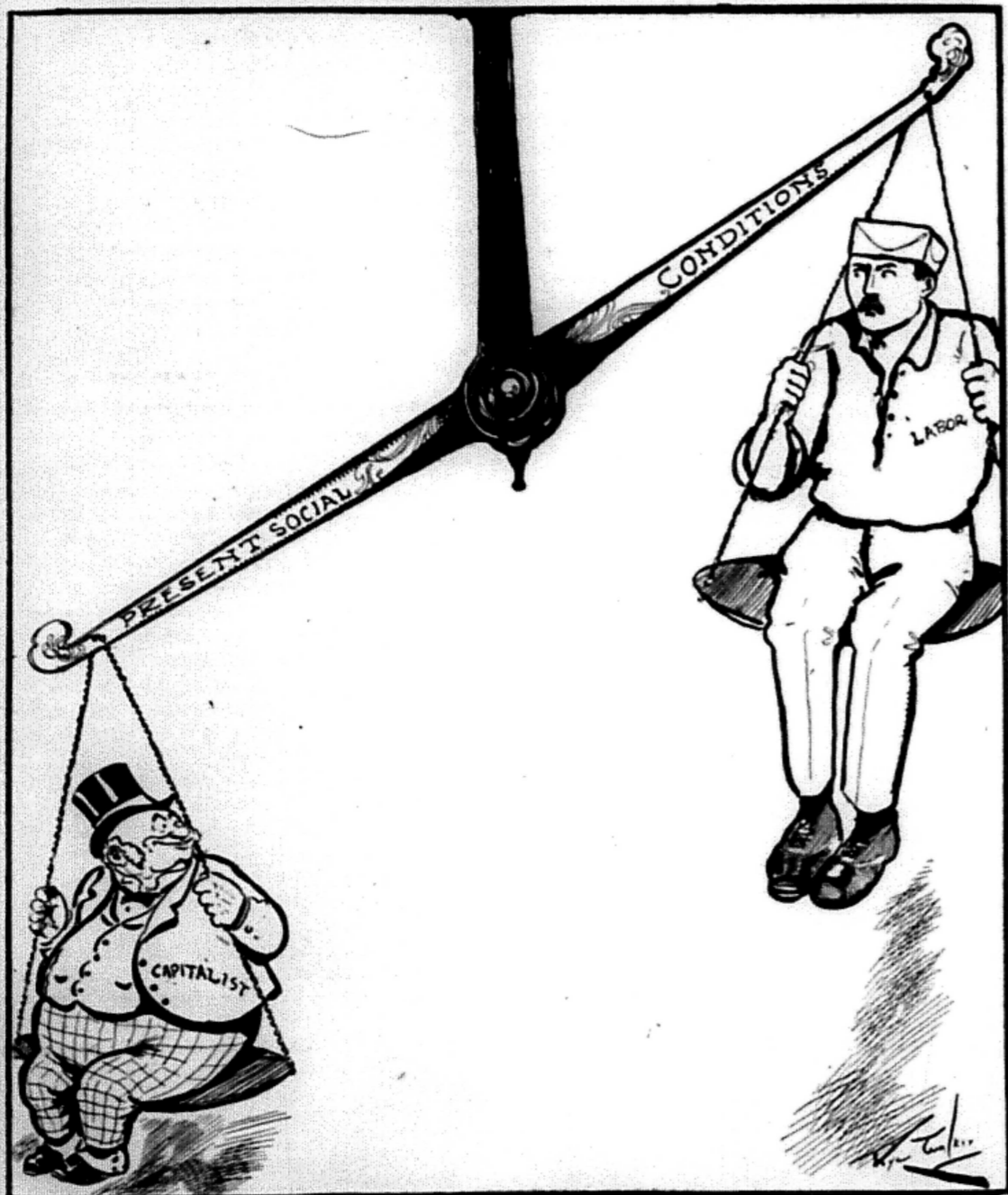
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No. 153

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THIS SCALE



and we the loser, inasmuch as we would give her our goods at cost production, while getting hers at the profit price?

Answer. This question is important because it brings out very important facts in the answer. Before you go any further, read again my answer to your first question.

Is it not absurd to suppose that the capitalist can fix the price of commodities in the open market? What, for instance, restrains him from doubling the price? On the contrary if he fixes anything, to use a slang expression, he "fixes" the laborer by giving him as little wages as possible and then pockets the difference between that and the cost. Of course we know that as a general proposition, even wages are determined by the cost of producing and supporting a laboring class, but this is a very elastic figure. The coolie wants a little rice and the good, industrious mechanic wants, perhaps, "a fair wage for a fair day's labor." The Socialist does not want wages at all, but wants all he produces. Under Socialism, then (in America and not in China), the only loss sustained in the transaction you mention would be by the Chinese coolies who produced the rice and who were foolish enough to donate a large part of what they produced to their employers.

Fifth Question. I claim that under present conditions the interests of the employer and employed are identical in spite of the fact that "the higher the wage the lower the profit," because if the workers in our factory don't turn out good work, and faster, our employers will lose the trade and have to close up business. Isn't it to his interest? Sure. And also ours, because we will otherwise be out of a job.

Answer. If I had not heard this question so many times before I would begin to think that you are a Socialist in disguise.

Imagine a slave, saying before the civil war: "I know that my master makes all he can out of me, but if I don't work fast and turn out good work he will fall and we will be out of a job. Our interests are surely identical." No. The black slave did not reason that way. On the contrary, as it was not in his power to change the system, he ran away the first chance he got.

I am not a pessimist, but there are conditions here in Seattle and everywhere else that absolutely sicken one. In God's name, must we perpetuate this system simply to allow a few to make a profit off their fellow men?

In one sense the interests of all are the same. With society rotting at the top and bottom, the preservation of the race demands that a saner system of production and distribution be adopted.

It is useless, however, to suppose that the exploiting class, as a class, will see this. There arises, then, the necessity of organizing the workers into a class conscious, political body to achieve their own emancipation and with that, the emancipation of the whole race.

Sixth Question. "What is the law of natural selection in biology?" **Answer.** The law of natural selection supposes that the present characteristics, etc., of plants and animals have been brought about by changes in environment, the "fittest" surviving and transmitting their characteristics to future generations. The "fittest," you will notice, does not mean the "best," but simply those that can stand the given conditions best.

Socialists, in applying this law to mankind, hold that the economic condition is, so to speak, the most influential environment. Hence all laws, customs, etc., including even religion (conventional or church religion), are but the reflex of economic conditions. The Socialist does not bank on "changing human nature" first. He would furnish healthier conditions and as under competition the exploiter is the "fittest" to survive, so under Socialism the just and kind hearted would be not only the fittest to survive, but would be most apt to attract mates, form families and perpetuate their characteristics.

Seventh Question. What is traveling in a cycle and what has it to do with Socialism? You will greatly oblige and enlighten me by answering these questions.

Answer. In general, a cycle is a certain time in which a number of events happen or something culminates and then the same or a similar series of events take place in about the same order over and over again in the same period of time. (See any good dictionary.)

Traveling in a cycle in history might be illustrated by the rise and fall in succession of different civilizations. In economics it might be applied to periodical panics or the abolition in succession of various forms of servitude such as slavery, serfdom and finally wage slavery.

When Socialism is adopted there will doubtless be other great questions arise which will have to be surmounted and this will continue always—at least we hope so.

When the present cycle is closed, every true Socialist, however, humble his station may have been, can look back with pride upon the part he performed.

J. D. CURTIS.

Comrade G. Weston Wrigley of Victoria, B. C., sends us money for subscriptions enclosed in a "Coin Card" sent out by "The National Economic League, 13 Astor Place, New York." Wrigley says: "Guess this coin card will go better with you than with 'Comrade' Mattox of the N. E. L." We have already received several such cards. Mattox is supplying Socialist ammunition in various ways—Kellogg, for instance.

TO EVERY READER.

Have you done anything yet to celebrate the Third Anniversary of "The Socialist"? That is Aug. 12, this year—only one month away.

What can you do? Just a trifle for every one of you, but much for us.

There are many thousands of you. Some of you are working for that Prize Lot in Seattle. But it is now too late to enter that contest.

But you can send in at least one new subscriber, perhaps five or ten. You can if you will. It is easy if you take the trouble. Will you?

If you believe in the policy of "The Socialist," you will help us celebrate. The new subscriptions are now coming in by hundreds. Don't allow yourself to forget that YOU are also needed.

Make yourself an agent for "The Socialist" among your acquaintances.

You know the price. Use the blank at the foot of the last page of this paper. One year is 50 cents. Six months, 25 cents. Ten weeks, 10 cents. Begin immediately, before you forget. Cut out the blank and put it in your pocket to use on the first workingman you meet.

We want a thousand this week.

Comrade Josephus, of San Francisco, writes the boys there will push till "The Socialist" has a million subs. And that's the sort of push that will soon get a Million Subs. Next!

THE WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION

This was the Third Annual Convention of Washington Socialists.

The first was in Seattle just at the opening of the Presidential campaign in 1900. The party was so young then it did not know itself.

The second was also in Seattle, one year ago. Then a conflict was on between Working-class Socialism and Opportunism. The working-class won, but the organization was not well knit, and self-confident. The Whatcom Taxpayers' platform was repudiated, but the Spokane influence toward Fusion remained. This last has been settled by a Referendum during this year, and the convention of 1903, held July 4, at Tacoma, acted as one man to solidify the party in Washington along working-class lines.

It was feared there would be sharp discussion if not dissension. A group of Seattle men had planned an attack on "The Socialist" for its uncompromising exposure of all who stand for any middle-class tendencies. But the stern temper of the delegates from twenty other Locals made such a procedure impossible. One motion, aimed at "The Socialist" was tabled instantly and against the vote of its editor. It was only at the most urgent request of the editor of "The Socialist" that a motion endorsing its course was not presented.

It was a workingman's convention from first to last. A workingman presided. A workingman was the secretary. Workingmen were the chief speakers. Its delegates were almost solidly of the working class. Its resolutions and constitutional amendments were aimed to make the party more strongly a working-class party. It reaffirmed the class-struggle plank of the National platform. Out of nine members of the executive committee elected, seven are wage workers, one of the other two is a small farmer's wife noted for her advocacy of the working class basis of the party, and the other a man who lost his wage- (Continued on page 4.)

SEVEN INTELLIGENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Owing to a great amount of work on hand the editor has turned the following questions over to me. As I shall answer the questions seriatim, I first take the opportunity to say that if Mr. Neal will procure a copy of "Value, Price and Profit" (price 15c, Labor News Co., N. Y. City), and study it carefully he will not only have these questions answered, but will get an immense amount of light on similar questions. Every Socialist especially should master this book.

Mr. Neal's Letter.

"Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1903. Editor of "Socialist."

One day while on Arch street I was attracted by a sign inviting "all to come" to Socialist Reading Rooms. I went and spent several hours reading. Read several copies of your paper and got quite interested, but do not agree with some of the things and do not understand others. For instance:

First Question. You quote from Marx's "Value, Price and Profit" "What determines prices?—Wages? The prices of commodities are determined by wages or regulated by it," is an antiquated and exploded fallacy." (Value, Price and Profit, p. 25 C.)

I think you and Marx are wrong. Now I am a metal turner and whenever we have a new piece of work, the foreman lets us turn the new work for a day in order to see how much we can do, then sets our price (piece

work) and also sets price for sale to customers. Isn't this an example of wages determining prices?

Answer. No, it is not; but it is a fine illustration to prove the position of Marx, which is that apart from certain fluctuations and effects produced by a monopoly, the price of a commodity is determined by the amount of average social labor taken to produce it. You have your facts in the wrong order. The foreman first, as you say, experiments to determine the amount of labor it will take to produce the article. Then he judges (not sets) what price the market is likely to bear. Then he "sets" "your price," having a large margin of profit as you will stand.

Second Question. Please explain General Law. "The values of commodities are directly as the times of labor employed in their production and are inversely as the productive powers of the labor employed." (Marx, p. 37 C.) I can't make head or tail out of this.

Answer. It has both a head and tail nevertheless. This is simply a mathematical expression and means that the more time it takes to produce a commodity (average labor always being understood) the higher the value will be and vice versa; and the more productive (or efficient) labor is in production, the lower the price will be and vice versa.

For example: Barring certain dis-

turbing factors, and of course within reasonable limits, the more work it takes to produce a garment the higher the value will be and the more productive labor is in making garments (by means of machinery for example) the less the value will be.

Third Question. Suppose one hundred men work for a corporation and it falls and the goods are sold at a loss, or say below cost. Have the workers produced surplus value?

Answer. This is an ingenious question, but has nothing to do with Socialism, which deals with the profit system, which we all know would not stand a single day if the profit were taken out.

The answer all depends upon certain details which you have omitted. If the men received in wages less than the value of the goods produced (which is almost invariably the case) they produced surplus value and were exploited. The capitalist, who bought the goods sold below cost, made the profit or if it was in time of panic with rapidly falling prices (the fluctuations as before mentioned), then the profit would be made by these or other capitalists when there was a reaction towards high prices. We cannot have a down without an up.

Fourth Question. Now say we have Socialism in the United States and exchange one thousand dollars of manufactured goods with China for rice. Would not she be the gainer

SAN FRANCISCO FOLLOWS OMAHA

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Local San Francisco.

Secretary's Office: Odd Fellows' Building, Corner Market and Seventh Streets.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1st, 1903.

Dear Comrade:—

Local San Francisco passed a resolution last night adopting your paper as the official paper of this Local. The comrades here greatly admire your uncompromising stand on all matters pertaining to party affairs.

From now on we are going to push the "Seattle Socialist" to the best of our ability, in order to show our admiration for your courageous stand against the grafters and freaks that seek to use this movement for their personal ends.

I enclose sub. one year.

Other comrades will forward a dozen or so more that they have secured. With best wishes for yourself and all the comrades of the Local, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM COSTLEY, City Organizer.

WHAT THE MILITIA IS FOR



The American Farmer and the Socialist Party

A Running Debate Between Ernest Untermann, Associate Editor of "Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kansas, and Hermon F. Titus, Editor of "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash. Published in "The Socialist," Beginning May 3, 1903.

THE RURAL PROLETARIAT

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Synopsis of Argument.

- I. Introduction.
- II. Comrade Kautsky's Position.
- III. Where I stand.
 - A. The Economic Development of the American Rural Proletariat.
 - A. The Political History of the American Rural Proletariat.
- IV. Conclusion.

III—WHERE I STAND

A. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN RURAL PROLETARIAT.

THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN RURAL PROLETARIAT.

I have established the fact that the majority of the American farmers are proletarians or on the way to become proletarians. I have still to establish my claim that those who join the Socialist party are the truest guardians of our movement, and that for this reason they may be called the backbone of our movement. In making my argument to prove this, I shall not, of course, take up the question of the present number of farmers in the Socialist Party or of farmers voting for Socialism. I am perfectly willing to grant, Comrade Titus, that at present there are more wage workers voting for Socialism than farmers. In making my claim I have not had in mind the number, not the quantity, but the quality of the farmers and their historical evolution. On this ground, then, shall I endeavor to establish my claim and leave it to the events of the next years to prove or disprove the correctness of my analysis.

If great bodies of small farmers do not join the Socialist party before the next presidential election and during the four years following it, then I am willing to admit that I have been mistaken in relying on the historical qualities of the rural proletariat of this country. In the meantime, Comrade Titus will have to bring forth evidence showing the errors of my economic and political analysis, or if he cannot do so, he must assist in giving the Socialist farmers their due and in eliminating the prejudice in our ranks against them. And I also wish to plainly state at this juncture, that wherever I have quoted the European Socialist authors, I have not done so to defend myself behind ramparts built by them, but merely to point out, how far their analysis applies to American conditions now, and to suggest a reflection, how far their definitions ever applied to the United States. I have often said, and repeat now, that if the "Communist Manifesto" and "Capital" had been written in the United States, instead of England, many passages relating to agriculture would have been worded differently. And if some of the modern revisionists, Bernstein for instance, had lived in this country, instead of passing their lives under the influence of the English liberal and middle class foginess, they would have revised their position toward a more revolutionary Socialism rather than away from it. Such a Socialist work as that written on the agrarian question by Comrade David could never have been written by anyone familiar with agricultural economics and farmers' history in the United States.

In order to clearly grasp the significance of the advent of the small American farmers into the Socialist movement, one must not only realize that they form the bulk of the rural proletariat, together with the less numerous farm laborers, but also that they have peculiarities developed by historical causes that make them more truly revolutionary than the American city proletariat. Once we understand that the history of the American farmer has been entirely different from that of his European colleague, it is easy to see that the farmers' question which the American Socialists are called upon to discuss is a widely different proposition from that to be met in Europe.

The European farmers evolved out of feudalism, and are living to this day in an environment impregnated with memories and survivals of the feudal past. Their task has ever been to till the same soil which others had tilled over and over centuries before them. So little has their environment changed in the course of the development since the thirty years' war, that even now we find many of them living under practically the same conditions as their forefathers lived then. And their ideas differ as little from those of their ancestors as their environment does. They are by nature, breeding, and heredity a conservative and slow-going people, accustomed to obedience and submission, looking for guidance and inspiration to their "natural superiors," the nobility, the authorities, the clergy, and the politicians.

But the American farmers, up to the last decade, were in the great majority pioneers who escaped from a capitalist environment and who fought capitalism, in one form or another, all their lives. They were indeed the most independent class in the United States; independent, not in an economic sense, but in character. Economically, the price which they paid for their so-called independence, and which they still pay for the privilege of farm "ownership," was and is from three to five hours of work more than the dependent city wage worker does, isolation from all social intercourse, a home devoid of modern comforts, and the drudgery of wives and children. But in character they are indeed one of the most independent classes of people in the world. They have always had a certain instinctive contempt for capitalist authority, perhaps because they were made to feel that this authority did not take sides with them. And they have always been quick to resent oppression and interference with their liberties.

Their environment, since the early days of the colonies up to within less than a generation ago, has been a new country, which they had to open, cultivate and maintain in the face of the elements, the animals of the wilderness, the Indians, and hostile interference from their own and from foreign society. Many farmers are still living today, who started out as proletarian pioneers, rose to middle class affluence, and were again overtaken by capitalism and reduced to a proletarian condition.

As their economic life, so has their political life been one of constant struggles. Long before there were any labor unions in the land, did the farmers exert a strong influence on the politics of the American nation. It is well known that the colonial farmers were the element that carried the American Revolution to a successful issue. But for them, American liberty would have been bled to death. And it was again the old indomitable farmers' spirit that broke out in Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts and in the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. When the alien and sedition acts were passed by the federalists, in violation of the constitution on which the ink had hardly dried, the first protests came from agricultural states. The Kentucky and the Virginia resolutions were the first wedge that finally split the federalist power, in spite of the federalist endorsements coming

from the industrial states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont. And whenever during the succeeding years the question of privilege or no privilege came to an issue, the farmers as a class were always found on the side of the popular liberties. It is more than an accidental coincidence that the most democratic of all presidents—Abraham Lincoln—came from a pioneer environment.

The story of the winning of the West has been told in words so stirring and vivid that I need only mention it in passing. Whoever has read those accounts, knows what heroic qualities the American pioneer has displayed. And these qualities are still typical of the present pioneer and his descendants. The Kentucky moonshiner and the Western cowboy are only picturesque types of a character that forms the main obstacle to all encroachments of the ruling class and that will prove the rock on which capitalist torism will be shattered when all legal and rational methods should prove ineffective.

The union labor party which carried the class struggle into politics under the leadership of Horace Greeley, for the first time in American history, was in a large measure supported by the men, who later continued the fight against capitalism in the greenbacker, people's party and populist movement, after the city wage workers had abandoned the struggle and gone back to the capitalist parties. The Grange and the Farmers' Alliance were the only economic attempts of the farmers to meet the capitalist class. And whoever reads the people's party platform of 1892, must admit that farmers were then a great deal more advanced politically than most of the wage workers. For in that platform we read: "Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical." And among the supplementary resolutions adopted was the following: "Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized working men to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law."

The American Federation of Labor has not yet reached the political maturity which the people's party had acquired in 1892. And most of the old populist guard have progressed since that time. Men that were so close to the demands of revolutionary Socialism more than ten years ago, have not a long step to make in order to understand the necessity of adopting the Socialist program. The men who have been through a lifetime of economic and political battles against capitalism, are certainly not likely to forsake their past traditions when they enter our ranks. Being proletarians in fact and revolutionary to the core, they are surely less doubtful Socialists than many of the opportunist city wage workers who have not yet outgrown the immediate demand skin.

The greatest danger to the political success of the Socialist Party is clearly the tendency to fuse with a union labor party, and thus in the last analysis, with the Democratic Party. And what better means could the Democratic Party use as a lever to repeat the tragedy of 1896 than the immediate demands of the Socialist platform? We have only to remember the recent events in St. Louis and in California, in order to understand, where the elements are to be found that would lend themselves to such a policy. But fusion will no longer be a means of catching the farmer. Does any one believe that the attempt to turn the Socialist Party into a labor union party would have been made by a national quorum composed of populist farmers? The answer is plain. There is nothing in our immediate demands that appeals to the farmer, hence there is no longer any incentive for the farmer to seek the assistance of any capitalist party that uses these demands as a bait. On the contrary, if any one realizes that the greatest obstacle to our political success is the creation of elements that maintain the political strength of the Democratic Party, it is the farmer who has become a Socialist. Am I not right, then, in claiming that the Socialist farmers are the truest guardians of our movement and the backbone of the revolutionary proletariat?

Remember, furthermore, that we must have the farmers, if we want to get Socialism in our time. It is no longer a question of who is a proletarian and who is not. Neither is it a question of making the Socialist Party a farmers' party with a wage working tail. Not at all. The question of the supremacy of the one or the other proletarian class cannot be discussed, for we are all proletarians and all working toward the same aim, the abolition of the capitalist system. Neither is it a question of attracting the farmer by any special farmers' plank in our platform. The question is simply: Shall the American working class, agricultural, industrial, and intellectual, unite in the Socialist Party and abolish agriculturalism? If not, then what, is the mission of the Socialist Party? If yes, what difference is it, which one of these three classes exerts the greatest influence in the Socialist Party? But if the question of choice is to be raised, then I do not hesitate to state that under the present political circumstances, I would rather see the party managed by our rural comrades than by city opportunists.

However, no matter what may be the effect of this discussion on the city comrades, the farmers are not in doubt as to the next step which they must take, after the defeat of the populist movement. They are forming Socialists locals in all populist states, and preparing for a vigorous presidential campaign against capitalism.

Whether we admit it or not, the farmers will adopt the Socialist platform and work for an early abolition of the capitalist system. And if another fusion danger should arise in our path, it will be met and vanquished, not by the city opportunist, but by the revolutionary farmers.

REPLY BY THE EDITOR OF "THE SOCIALIST"

In his article Comrade Untermann first makes a very modest contention, to-wit: That sometime during the next five years the American Small Farmer will prove himself the truest guardian of the American Socialist movement and the backbone thereof. Next, he goes a step further and claims that even the few such farmers now in our movement are more trustworthy than the many wage-workers. Then, warming to his subject, he announces, if he has to choose, he would rather see the Socialist Party managed by the Farmers than by the Wage-Workers.

A Wholly New Proposition.

As a matter of Socialist tactics, that proposition is sufficiently new and revolutionary to suit anyone. In one word, Untermann's position is Trust the Farmers rather than the wage-workers. That is a complete overturn of all previous Socialist teaching, from Marx to Kautsky. Even Simons, the special champion of the American Farmer, explicitly disagrees with this extreme contention, as he wrote in "The Socialist" of June 15: "I have no sympathy whatever with the idea that the farmers will ever form the

major portion or the basis of the Socialist movement." "The Socialist movement is fundamentally a revolt of the wage-working proletariat." Comrade Untermann is thus seen to be advocating an absolutely new departure in Socialist tactics. Hence the burden of proof lies wholly with him.

What Has He Shown?

All that he has proved is that the American Small Farmer is as bad off economically as the wage worker. The farmer is poor. The Wage-Worker is poor. Hence, he concludes, the farmer is as much a proletarian as the Wage-Worker.

Not a Proletarian.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, according to the best definitions, proletarian means wage-worker and by no right can the term be used as synonymous with the poor or the propertyless. Proletariat is, once more, in the classic words of Engels, "the class of modern wage laborers, who, having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labor power in order to live."

Therefore, the farmer, though poor, is not a proletarian.

Marx spent his life in defining this word once for all, and a thousand Unterermanns must not be allowed to undo his work. The Proletariat is the especial and typical product of the modern capitalist system. It is the class on which the whole Socialist science of politics is built. Whatever may be said of the class of farmers, no one will contend that it is the especial and typical product of capitalism. Capital is built on wage labor, not on farm labor. To abolish capital, you must abolish wage labor. You cannot abolish capital by abolishing farm labor.

I use capital in the Marxian definition. It seems to me there is no other use of it possible to the scientific man. Marx wrote his great work in vain if capital does not mean what he said, namely: The machinery of production as used in modern times, advanced to exploit wage-labor. The proletarian class is the class who are thus exploited, robbed, held up, in the capitalistic process.

The increase of capital is accompanied by the increase of the proletarian class, in the very nature of things. The farmer class, especially the small farmer class, is a relic of old times. The country is being depopulated into the cities, that is the truest statistical statement. That means that the wage-working class is increasing and the farming class relatively decreasing. In one word, the wage-working class is the one class toward which all other classes tend. It is the class of the future, as well as of the present. It alone is the legitimate product of this system.

How Long Will Capital Exist?

Further. Capital will exist as long as wages exist, for capital is created by means of wages. This is the lesson for the farmer to learn. It is harder for him to learn it than for the wage laborer to learn it. It is more humiliating for him to learn it, since he must go to another and "inferior" class for his own salvation. There is no question most farmers look down upon the common laborer as belonging to an inferior class. -But to that class he must go for his salvation and apart from that class there is no hope for the farmer class.

Haró for the Farmer.

What Untermann says of the independence and high spirit of the farmer is entirely true. But therein lies his danger just now. He will not be easily persuaded that he cannot yet fight down obstacles and re-establish his freedom, just as his forefathers, "the embattled farmers of New England, stood and fired the shot heard around the world."

For, remember, it is not an impossibility to check the trusts. If the farmer and the small manufacturer and the small trader can unite, especially if they can persuade the wage-worker to unite with them, into one grand Party of the People, they can bring back the old days in a measure.

We Socialists are splendid optimists, so much so, that sometimes we overlook some very stubborn and towering facts, such as, for instance, the Fourteen Million votes cast for the two old parties, largely made up of middle class people, as the big capitalists are few in number.

Whatever these vast numbers of voters make up their minds to do, they will do. Now multitudes of them believe the trusts to be a monstrous and tyrannical evil. If the exactions of these Giant Extortioners were stopped, the most of these middle people, including the farmer, would really be relieved. As pointed out in my last article, the Farmer will get relief from his robberies by Public Ownership of the Land and Railways and by the Abolition of Monopolies.

All his independent inheritance, all his habits of conquering pioneer difficulties make him furious and conf-

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"THE SOCIALIST" SUCCEEDS "THE LIBERATOR"

Statement from Publishers of "The Liberator."
"The Socialist" has taken upon itself the obligation of filling out the unexpired subscription list of "The Liberator."

Financial distress, unfulfilled expectations, "incompatibility of temperament" between the subscribers and its editors, and the other causes which brought about the demise of "The Liberator" are no longer of consequence.

A large number of readers, several hundred of them but lately introduced to the Socialist movement, have paid subscriptions to "The Liberator." "The Socialist" steps to the front and saves the Socialist workers here and elsewhere from the necessity of making explanations.

Now this is all very well, but business is business, even if we are class-conscious proletarians, and "The Socialist" is, in common with other papers which adhere strictly to the organized movement, often in financial straits. "The Liberator" list will be an added expense, and Socialists who are able to see the class character of the movement should make it their business to give financial support to "The Socialist," and aid in carrying this additional burden.

"The Socialist" fills a unique position in the movement. Day by day the need of such a paper becomes more and more apparent. It may be that only one such paper is needed, and we may hold opinion that certain modifications in the method of "The Socialist" might prove beneficial. The fact remains, however, that in "The Socialist" the party has a fearless and outspoken champion of the working-class program, ably edited, an organ that does not place its financial success first, and its editorial policy second, but a paper that adheres to the conclusions reached by scientific investigators.

Without making a fervid and eloquent appeal for funds, we simply say this: The movement needs "The Socialist," and "The Socialist" in turn needs not only our resolutions, but money. Let us support a paper that supports the organized movement.

THE PUBLISHERS OF "THE LIBERATOR."

Portland, Ore., July 4, 1903.

dent against these modern giants, called the Trusts.

If the Socialist Party can be made to stand for this sturdy program, just enough of Public Ownership to relieve the small farmer, he will support it. So will the Small Trader and the Small Manufacturer. Their interests are common.

I am not one of those who believe the Democratic or Individualist Party is dead. Nor will it die without titanic combat. Wilshire and Untermann and many others among us, have certainly overlooked the persistence of the conservative forces of society. We Socialists, seeing so clearly the present trend and the inevitable end of the capitalist system, take too little account of time, as did Marx himself. We forget that "the mills of the gods grind slow," even in swift America.

Working class Socialism is a new thing in this country and economic ignorance is widespread and profound.

We must not forget that Americans are almost as conservative as Englishmen and the great mass of the American people have the middle class instincts of individualism in their very blood and marrow.

The Opposite Conclusion.

Hence, when Untermann argues the inherited independence of the Farmer will drive him to the Socialist Party. I argue on the contrary, this very independence will lead him to make one last battle for his departing privilege, one final middle class fight to retain his independence.

Now, I shall leave till the last a consideration, which, it seems to me, can be made to the Farmer with irresistible force.

It is possible for us to show him on scientific economic grounds, that his interests are bound up with the interests of the wage working class. We can show the intelligent farmer, not as Untermann says in happy generality, that we will "abolish the capitalist system," which means little or nothing definite to him, but that, so long as wage robbery continues, the permanent source of economic inequality and subservience, remains; hence, wage robbery is the thing to be abolished, the tap root of the whole iniquitous system.

In a word, we should try to show to the farmer that the wage worker's emancipation is the only complete emancipation for the farmer also.

This I reserve for the final paper.

KELLOGG AT REDMOND.

Redmond, Wash., July 7th 1903.

To the "Socialist."

There will be a debate in the Redmond School House on Sunday, July 12th, at 2 p. m. (sharp) between Rev. Dr. W. M. Kellogg and Rev. Irene Smith. Subject: "Socialism vs. Civilization."

The boats and ferry leave Madison street for Kirkland every hour from 7 a. m. till 12 m.; thence the best county road in King county, four miles to Redmond. All are invited.

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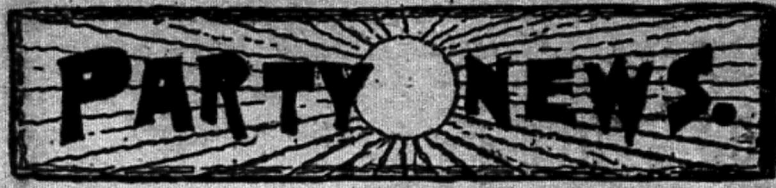
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NEWS AND NOTES.

The white workmen of the Transvaal, South Africa, are making strenuous efforts to shut all Asiatic laborers out of that country.

Some two or three months ago this paper called attention to the fact that the National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party consisting of seven members, belong to and are elected by Section New York City.

There can be no liberty without economic liberty. If a few men own the earth, they own the people who live on the earth.

From the Miners' Magazine we learn that all the indictments found by the grand jury against members of the Western Federation of Miners of Telluride, Colo., have been quashed by Judge Theron Stevens.

The "Appeal to Reason" says that the presidential boom for William Randolph Hearst "died a bornin'."

A resolution was adopted by the Virginia State Federation of Labor, declaring itself not opposed to wealth acquired by "honest, legal, and legitimate means."

In the city of Berlin, 12.8 per cent. of the school children were entirely excluded from school after careful medical examination, and only 44 per cent. of all the children of that city were found to be in a healthy physical condition.

"The Alliance of the Rockies" of Denver, Colo., which calls itself a Socialist paper, still carries on its first page the emblem of the Farmers' Alliance.

A short time since, Bishop Matz, the Catholic Bishop of Denver, Colo., made a vicious attack upon the Western Federation of Miners' American Labor Union, and Socialism generally.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins opened his work in Washington, at Seattle, June 28th, speaking under the auspices of the local there.

ing Socialism it should be very careful as to its agents, its methods and its statements. The time has gone by when the mere statement of priest or preacher is accepted without question.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

The fund is low this week, owing to having to close a day early on account of the Fourth. But the comrades will doubtless make up for the deficiency in the next few weeks.

The publishers of the "Coming Nation" announce they will turn over to the Special Organizing Fund ten per cent. gross receipts on all literature, books, pamphlets and leaflets ordered during the month of July.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, when the members of the working-class find it difficult to meet for the purpose of organization, the National Office has received requests during the week for organizing materials from Vermont, Washington, Kansas, Tennessee, Iowa, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada and Louisiana.

Comrade W. E. Clark, assistant to the National Secretary, filled two dates upon short notice at Madison and Aberdeen, S. D., during the week under the auspices of the Madison Chatauqua and Aberdeen Industrial Encampment.

It was intended that National Lecturer John C. Chase should spend a week in Southeastern Ohio on his return trip home to Massachusetts, but State Secretary Critchlow could not arrange dates, so Chase was ordered to Philadelphia, where he will spend two days assisting the local comrades in their agitation among the striking textile workers.

National Organizer John W. Brown had a hard time in Vermont, where it rained almost continually after he entered the state. Nevertheless he addressed eight meetings and organized a local at Bellows Falls with eight members. Brown will spend two weeks in Maine for the state committee.

National Organizer John M. Ray is in the Birmingham district of Alabama, where 13,000 miners suspended work on July 1st, pending a settlement of the wage scale question with the operators for another year.

Comrade John Spargo of New York will give a week of his best energies to the service of the Philadelphia comrades in their agitation among the 10,000 striking textile workers of that city, at the expense of the National Headquarters. He will work from July 5th to 12th. Spargo is a good man for such a situation.

Arrangements are being made to have Comrade Ben Hanford of New York make a western lecture tour under the direction of the National Party Headquarters, beginning toward the latter part of August. Hanford is one of the most eloquent and logical proletarian speakers in America and his tour should be productive of much good to the organized movement.

State Secretary Irish of Maine writes enthusiastically about Comrade Dan A. White's work in that state, where eighteen meetings were addressed. Two new locals were formed with 30 members and two re-organized and put into good shape.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins opened his work in Washington, at Seattle, June 28th, speaking under the auspices of the local there.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Montana will meet at Butte on July 12th, to elect officers for

the coming year. The headquarters will hereafter be in Butte.

There is a strike of street railway employes on in Richmond, Va., and the customary tactics used by the capitalist government officials are being employed. The military is out and Comrade John Catrell says little boys are being arrested and fined for calling a scab a scab.

Inasmuch as the National Office has to pay cash for supplies, it will be necessary for cash to accompany all orders for the new Party Buttons. Samples will be sent to local secretaries on request.

The National Quorum, consisting of the National Committee Work of Iowa, Berlyn of Illinois, Berger of Wisconsin, Reynolds of Indiana, and Dobbs of Kentucky, met at National Headquarters on Sunday, July 5th, at 10 a. m. to consider matters of organization and other details of importance to the National Organization.

Beginning July 1 the National Headquarters will send out from time to time for the use of the Socialist and Labor press a bulletin reporting items of interest concerning the Socialist movement in other countries.

Secretary Serwy of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, requests that the Socialists of America make a strong protest against the crimes against humanity committed at Kishineff, Russia, which were instigated for the purpose of crushing the revolutionary Socialist propaganda.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, is preparing the articles on Trade Unionism and Socialism for the New International Encyclopedia, and requests the National Secretary to make mention of this in the party bulletin for a special purpose.

The second order of 10,000 of the new party buttons supplied by National Headquarters is going out already. Orders are increasing daily. Locals in organized states should order from their state secretaries and locals in unorganized states can send direct to the National Secretary, 10 Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb. Prices, one cent apiece up to 500; 500, \$3.25; 1,000, \$6.00.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT. Omaha, Neb., July 1st, 1903. Received—National dues from State Committees:

Table listing dues from state committees: Alabama 1.40, Arkansas 10.30, California 49.20, Colorado 30.00, Connecticut 15.00, Florida 10.00, Idaho 5.00, Illinois 30.00, Indiana 30.00, Iowa 20.20, Massachusetts 50.00, Michigan 10.00, Minnesota 23.90, Missouri 25.00, New Jersey 100.00, New York 50.00, Oregon 10.60, Pennsylvania 50.00, Texas 5.00, Vermont 2.15, Washington 20.00, Wyoming 1.20.

Financial summary: Washington, D. C. 4.00, Members at Large 1.90, Total for dues \$598.45, Total for supplies 62.96, Special Org. Fund 193.29, Miscellaneous .76.

EXPENDED: Exchange 5.75, Expense 13.63, Express 17.31, Office Equipment 35.00, Office help 99.50, Postage 32.13, Printing 46.50, Stationery 17.40, Telegrams 28.90, Salaries—William Mailly 83.00, W. E. Clark 60.00, On acct. Chicago, N. E. B. Theodore Debs 40.00, A. S. Edwards 40.00, On acct. Springfield, N. E. C. C. H. Vall 40.00, Geo. J. Speyer 40.00, M. Hillquit 27.90, Expenses of Nat. Com. meeting 10.00, Expenses of Quorum meeting June 21st 87.50, Whitehead & Hoag for buttons 101.63, Organizing Expenses—John C. Chase 40.00, M. W. Wilkins 50.00, John M. Ray 50.00, John W. Brown 45.28, J. W. Slayton 10.00, D. A. White 5.05, Miscellaneous expenses 26.85.

RECAPITULATION: Total expenses \$1,078.44, Receipts for month \$856.46, June 1st, balance 659.31, Total receipts \$1,514.77, Total expended 1,078.44, Balance \$436.33, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

OMAHA LOCAL NEWS.

(Delayed in Mail.) A special mass meeting was called by the Omaha Local to take action on the coming of Father Hagerty to lecture under the auspices of the "so-called Socialist Propaganda Club."

The National Local Quorum who met in Omaha, Sunday, June 21st, to take an official count upon the late referendum transacted their business, and Comrades Untermyer of Kansas and Turner of Missouri favored us with their presence in the evening at the mass meeting.

Prisoners Paupers Prostitutes and Parasites. A deluge of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic system.

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"No." Owing to lack of time, Comrade Turner refrained from speaking, as he had to depart to take the train. A collection of \$9.50 was taken up to defray the expenses of the late campaign (municipal). The \$2,900 (two thousand dollars) announced in last week's "Local News" was evidently a typographical error.

A regular mass meeting was held on Wednesday evening, June 24th. The reply of Father Hagerty to the Local Quorum was discussed. The Local Quorum sent the following telegram to Father Hagerty at Birmingham, Ala.: "Father Hagerty, Socialist Lecturer: Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club is composed of men expelled from organization for trading with Republican Party. Cancel engagement. Answer. By order Nebraska State Local Quorum. J. P. Roe, acting state secretary."

The following letter was read in reply to the above telegram: "Birmingham, Ala., June 21, 1903. J. P. Roe, Secretary Nebraska Local Quorum, Omaha, Neb. 'My Dear Comrades:—Your somewhat imperative telegram ordering me to cancel the engagement to lecture under the auspices of the 'Socialist Propaganda Club' is received. While desirous of keeping strictly aloof from local trouble in Omaha, I cannot conscientiously forego the opportunity of explaining class conscious Socialism whenever and wherever I can get an audience. I don't care a fig how the audience is secured, whether by a patent medicine show or by a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of the United States, so long as I can get a chance to deliver the message of economic freedom to the working class, I shall always and everywhere urge membership in and support of the regular Socialist Party organization. The Omaha Socialists' determination to 'entertain only lecturers sent out by the National Lecture Bureau,' cannot, I take it, be construed to mean that all other lecturers are incapable of explaining the philosophy of Socialism."

"I am hampered by no fine-spun scruples about the method of reaching the workers. I come from the working class myself and have worked for wages, and I have the right, which a knowledge of the truth gives me, to speak for Socialism under the circumstances as long as the slightest vestige of freedom of speech lingers on American soil. 'Wishing you abundant health and happiness, I am, 'Fraternally yours, 'THOS. J. HAGERTY.' (It is not 'freedom of speech' but freedom to disrupt the Socialist organization which Father Hagerty contends for. It is to his credit that he did not speak, after all.—Ed. 'The Socialist'.")

The committee on arrangements for picnic reported owing to present indebtedness and the attendant expense of providing refreshments that the sale of tickets be advocated to raise funds to insure its success. A good sized audience assembled at the Creighton Orpheum Theater to listen to Father Hagerty Wednesday night, but for some unaccountable reason Father Hagerty did not show up, although he was in the city all night. Fraternally, J. J. CONDON, Secy.

NOTICE. The following persons have made application for membership in the Socialist Educational Union: U. G. Moore, Seattle; E. W. McNeal, Tumwater; E. B. Ault, Lewiston, Idaho; Geo. E. Boomer, Prosser; Dr. Lee Gansen, Lynden; J. G. Brown, Hoquiam, and M. W. Wilkins, Oakland, Calif. J. D. CURTIS, Sec. S. E. U.

An Alleged Socialist who has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and Scientific is a good deal like a alleged Christian who has never read the gospel. His intentions may be all right, but the chances are that he goes not know what he is talking about. We mail these two great books in paper cover for ten cents each. For \$1 we will mail the two books in substantial cloth binding and also send the International Socialist Review one year to any one who has never been a subscriber. Address CHARLES H. REE & COMPANY, 58 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

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THE WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

worker's place because he was a Socialist.

It was a militant convention. It was composed of men who could not be trifled with. There were no duds among them. Every man there knew there was a class struggle on, and they were suffering by it. It was the Fourth of July, grown meaningless to most Americans, but on the faces of these men was written a new Declaration of Independence. If any fool thinks the working-class incapable of its own emancipation, he should face a body like that gathered in Foresters' Hall, Tacoma, last Saturday, and feel their iron determination to fight their own fight. It was evident in this convention that the Socialists of Washington begin to feel their power as a fighting force. Class-consciousness is the word to describe this rising sense of power. It is like that which thrills through a well drilled army—such an army as cannot be defeated.

There was no leadership in this convention. It was self-led. There was absolutely no plan beforehand. The only one that was thought of, disappeared like snow before a Chinook. There was no "hot air" either. The speeches were short and pithy, not one was over three minutes long. There was not a trace of "oratory." Everything was deed, not word. The votes came quick, divisions were called for, men stood up to be counted, no hesitation or fear anywhere—those men knew what they wanted and got it. Any "leader" who had ventured to get in the way of the class-conscious will of this body of workmen, would have been kicked out like a "yaller dawg."

Some carping critics said, "Why hold a convention this off year, when there are no nominations to be made?" If for no other reason, this is sufficient, as voiced by Comrade Nora Maurer, of Arlington: "I am glad I came. We sometimes get to think the movement is dead, there are so few of us in the country places. But now I feel myself a part of this new restless power that shall sweep away oppression and its laws." Yes, the most hopeful and significant event in the state of Washington on the "Glorious Fourth" was that assembling of two hundred comrades in the "City of Destiny" on Puget Sound. Not all the parades and all the Bands of Music and all the speeches and all the noise, will be thought of next year, but this convention of political workmen united in the Socialist Party, marks a step toward the world's emancipation.

OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS

Third Annual State Convention of Washington Socialist Party, held in Foresters' Hall, Tacoma, July 4, 1903, 10 a. m.

A. G. Selbert of Seattle, temporary chairman; U. G. Moore, Seattle, Temporary Secretary.

Delegates as follows:

Arlington—Wm. De Lilly, Eleanor Maurer, J. W. Morris (absent).

Ballard—J. C. Robbins, J. J. Hawkins, E. Sigmund Roeder, Albert Roeder, Edmunds—A. M. Yost, Fred Hill, Elma—Robt. Logan, C. S. Peckerts, L. P. Bendize.

Fairhaven—John Getty, John Cloak, Chas. S. Wallace.

Granite Falls—Gustav Krutiger, William Menzel.

Hogiam—J. G. Brown, Geo. Croston, Ben Rolfsen.

Lynn—Emil Herman, Jas. Bonney.

Marysville—D. B. Clark.

Montesano—W. H. Lawrence.

Olympia—J. E. Grant, E. B. Martin.

Puyallup—F. J. Pierson, E. C. Johnson, Foulke—C. A. Johnson.

Seattle—J. S. Hayes, Selbert, H. N. Baumann, Wm. McDevitt, W. Emmett Hanbury, Wm. F. Hanbury, Thos. C. Wiswell, A. Hutchison, W. Scott, G. Freeman, E. King, D. D. Whedon, Thos. A. Hickey, Chas. Lampe, H. P. Titus, P. O. Olson.

Tacoma—Wm. McClain, J. W. Smith, Irwin Smith.

Port Angeles—Herman Culver.

Henton—Frank Davis.

President—Geo. E. Boomer.

Committee on Order of Business—Titus, McDevitt, W. F. Hanbury, Robbins, DeLilly.

Adjourned to 1 p. m. to receive report on Order of Business.

During the intermission, the ladies of Tacoma Local provided a lunch for officers and committees and the delegates improved the opportunity for acquaintances and discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of Committee on Order of Business adopted.

1. Roberts' Rules of Order to be standard reference.

2. Election itself to decide on all disputed points of order.

3. Convention of Permanent Officers.

4. Election of Committee on Resolutions.

5. Election of Committee on Constitution.

6. Communications.

a. Report of State Committee.

b. Reports of National Committees.

c. Reports of Regular Committees.

7. Election of State Committee.

8. Nomination of National Committeeman to be elected by Referendum of Party.

9. Other Business.

10. Adjournment.

Adopted permanent chairman: Martin; Olympia secretary: Wm. McDevitt, assistant secretary.

Committee on Resolutions elected—Hickey, De Lilly, Titus, Cloak, Wiswell.

Committee on Revision of Constitution elected by ballot—Brown, Boomer, Wallace, Croston, Scott.

Recess of 30 minutes taken for committees to prepare reports.

At 3:15 the following resolutions were adopted.

ON SALARIES.

Resolved, That salary of regular organizers and speakers engaged by state committee be limited to three dollars a day and two dollars a day expenses.

ON CLASS STRUGGLE.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles embodied in our National Platform, especially that part which says:

"The Workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes."

ON SPEAKERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Resolved, That we condemn any comrade of our party who makes or keeps any appointment to speak under auspices disapproved by the Local in that vicinity.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The following amendments to State Constitution were adopted, subject like all other acts of the convention, to Referendum of the entire Party.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 2. (New Parts in Italics.)

"The National Committeeman shall be elected for the term of one year."

ARTICLE III, SECTION 2. (Officers not Members of Committee.)

The State Committee shall elect a chair-

man, Secretary-Treasurer, Organizer and other officers or assistants necessary to carry on the work, but the Secretary and Organizer shall not be members of the State Committee but employed by them.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. (Local Officers' Reports.)

This changed to read at the end: "Local Secretaries shall keep the State Secretary fully informed as to the names and addresses of local officers and shall report to the State Committee the general condition of the Local on the 15th of each month on blanks provided for that purpose."

ARTICLE V, SECTION 1. (Capitalist Officers.)

No member shall accept or retain any office or position, elective or appointive, at the hands of any other than the Socialist Party; except such as may be secured through competitive, civil service examinations.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 2. (On Fusion.)

"Any member advocating fusion with any party or faction not representing revolutionary Socialism shall, upon sufficient evidence being presented to the entire State Committee, be expelled by a majority vote of said body."

ARTICLE V, SECTION 3. (Resignation of Nominees.)

"The appeal from this decision must be for a Referendum vote, to secure which a member must receive a majority of the Local of which he is a member, or two members of the State Committee."

ARTICLE V, SECTION 5. (Resignation of Nominees.)

"Any member accepting nomination for any office, shall be required to sign and deposit his bona fide resignation, with the state, county or district party organization from which he receives his nomination, said resignation to become effective immediately upon its presentation."

ARTICLE V, SECTION 6. (Nominees.)

No member of the Socialist Party shall be nominated for any political office, unless said person has been a member of the party for at least one year, provided that said restriction shall not apply to Locals less than a year old.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 7. (Only One Office.)

No member shall be eligible to hold two or more offices within the Socialist Party at one and the same time.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 8. (Probation.)

All applicants for membership in this party shall be put on probation for three months.

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. (Basis of Representation.)

"This representation (for delegates to state convention) shall be based on the average number of members in good standing for a period of at least three months prior to the date of said convention."

ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 2. (Referendum.)

"All acts of this Convention shall be properly arranged paragraph by paragraph by the State Secretary and submitted within ten days from adjournment of said convention for a Referendum vote of the entire party membership, who shall vote 'No' or 'Yes' on each paragraph of said acts."

HEADQUARTERS.

Seattle was selected for State Headquarters.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Local Quorum was belated for separately from the following nominees: Curtis, 22; Hanbury, 2; McDevitt, 25; Moore, 30; Scott, 15; Selbert, 49.

The other seven members were balloted for as follows:

Angus, 19; Burgess, 22; Cloak, 22; Croston, 29; De Lilly, 27; Ada Gatchell, 43; Hawkins, 12; Herman, 26; McClain, 32; Martin, 28; Shafer, 12; Boomer, 2; McDevitt, 2.

Entire Committee is: Selbert, McClain, Croston, Martin, De Lilly—all subject to Referendum.

Nominations for National Committeeman: Boomer, McDevitt.

Voted, That old state committee hold office till Referendum is submitted to Party.

Voted, That State Committee arrange for Socialist Picnic.

Voted, That we reaffirm our State Platform as a whole.

Convention adjourned and sang "The Marseillaise" with great enthusiasm, closing with three lifting cheers for "The Socialist Party" and for "The Class-Struggle."

BASKET SOCIAL.

The Local Branch at Hillman Station will hold a Basket Social at their hall Monday evening, July 13th. Good time assured. Every one invited.

THE FAIR	THE FAIR	THE FAIR	THE FAIR	THE FAIR	THE FAIR
Lochinvar Mochas 34 inches wide in stripes and in solid colors, regular price 17½c. Special the Yard 12c	Velours for Couch Covers Or Sofa Cushions, regular price 75c, special, the yard 50c	Tapestry Table Covers One and one-half yards square, fringed all around, in a good assortment of colors, regular price \$1.50, sale price— 98c	Etamine All Wool Etamine, in cream only, a splendid 75c quality, the yard— 59c	36-inch Fancy Denims the regular 15c and 18c ones the yard— 10c	AT A CLIPPER RATE. Clipper, Wash., July 1, 1903. Editor Socialist.
MONTE CARLOS 1/3 OFF Regularly \$8 to \$22.50 Sale to include our entire line of Silk Monte Carlos an absolute reduction of one-third from the regular marked price tickets. The lot is not large and those who choose early will get big bargains and excellent picking. \$8.00 MONTE CARLOS TO GO AT \$5.33 AND ALL THE OTHERS AT THE SAME DISCOUNT—ONE-THIRD					
SAMPLE LINE PARASOLS Children's and Women's At 25c each Regular values from 50c to \$1.50 Most remarkable bargain offered in year. A line of sample Parasols worth from 50c up to \$1.50, some a trifle soiled, will be sold tomorrow, while the lot lasts, at, choice, 25c. None to dealers; quantity to customers limited.					
Spool Cotton 200 yards on the spool of good machine thread— Price the Spool 1c					
Dress Gingham In stripes and solid colors that you pay 10c and 12½c for, the yard— 7c					
34-inch Cretonnes All new designs, the yard— 7c					
Men's Shirts Negligee Shirts made of good quality percale, some with cuffs, others with two collars, none worth less than 75c; all one price— 50c					
36-inch Curtain Swiss either dots or stripes, the yard— 10c					

Dear Comrades—We organized a Local at this place on June 7th. Since then we have built a hall 22x36 feet, which is the property of the comrades at this place. We intend giving a grand opening on July 18th with a dance. Will you please give us space for this announcement, stating that all comrades in Whatcom county are cordially invited to be present and enjoy the occasion with us; also that we will have Comrade Wilkins with us in the near future. This through the "Socialist" will familiarize the comrades of this county who take the "Socialist" with our efforts and give them an opportunity to be with us if they wish.

Very truly yours,
J. B. STRAUBAUGH,
Secretary.

Toledo (Ohio) comrades report that they are arranging for a circuit of street meetings in their city with local talent as speakers.

Everything seems to be taking on a lively aspect throughout Ohio and Socialist propaganda work is being pushed more than ever before.

Isaac Cowen of Cleveland, nominee for Governor of Ohio, has been reported as doing good agitation work for the textile workers who are now on strike in Philadelphia.

The Socialists of Dayton, as well as the State organization, desire it distinctly understood that they have nothing to do with the proposed "Magg City" which is being heralded as a short cut to Socialism. It is a real estate proposition pure and simple and comrades should not be misled into believing that it is endorsed by the Socialists.

Fairhaven Business Directory

We are ready for your Winter purchases in **DRY GOODS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS**

The new stock is the best yet, and we want to sell you early. Try us first; you'll find it here.

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Dealer in Furniture, Carpets Oil Cloth and Linoleum
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We expect your trade not merely because this advertisement appears here, but because we attend to your wants promptly and thoroughly.
DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES AT REASONABLE PRICES
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Estimates Furnished
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The cheapest laundry is not always the lowest priced.
The caustic soda, quick lime and acid methods are "cheap" methods.

WE USE PURE SOAP AND WATER ONLY WE MAKE OUR OWN SOAP

Using pure, clean tallow. No oil or slaughter house refuse. We employ only skilled Union help.
Your clothes sent to us last longer, wear better, look dressier than if done by cheap methods or unskilled cheap help. We serve you promptly, courteously and at a reasonable price.

The Majestic Laundry
It is not in the Trust. Our only TRUST is in CLEAN, HONEST competent work.
Give us a Trial.
Phones Red 2221 and Independent 1687
We mix our own Flexible Starch.
No More Broken Collars or Cuffs

IS SACRIFICE POSSIBLE?
Seattle, July 6th, 1903.
To Editor "Socialist."
It was stated Sunday night that a Socialist had nothing whatever to sacrifice.
That statement in my eyes looks tremendously nonsensical. What about Karl Marx, the greatest writer on economics that ever lived? Did he not sacrifice time, money and comfort for the cause of Socialism? Yet he well knew that Socialism was utterly impossible in his time, he knew well that the trust had to come, he knew well that the working class had to be educated, and he knew well that he would never see the Socialist Republic, yet he toiled on and on, never tiring, in fact sacrificed his whole life to serve humanity.
And in my mind there is no doubt at all that a good many more like Karl Marx have sacrificed everything without ever expecting any reward in this or any other world for their brave and unceasing work for the workers who even now seem to be quite indifferent.
I have no malignant feeling whatever for any of the comrades of the party, but I certainly like everyone who calls himself a Socialist to be fair and open. I hate to see underground work, which is bad policy. I hope to very soon see all comrades of this Local join hands and work in harmony against the common foe—"Capitalism."
JACK KEMP.

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GO TO **WALLIN & NORDSTROM**, 318 Pike Street

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The Best \$3.50 Shoe Made
FAMILY SHOES A SPECIALTY

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CHAS. E. CUMMINGS, M. D., Third Ave. and Pike, Heavy Bldg. Res. Phone 114.
DR. ARTHUR DEVOR, 227 Queen Anne Avenue Telephone.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE
TOM H. BROWN
TEL. IND. 1792 236 BURKE BLDG.

NOTICE.
My wife, Lucy, having left my bed and board without good cause or provocation, I will not be responsible for any bills hereafter of her contracting. Dated Seattle, June 30th, 1903.
WILLIAM O. FRAKES.

ANOTHER COMPETENT CRITIC SPEAKS HIS MIND

Robert Saltiel, the editor of "The Volksblatt," the German Socialist paper in that Socialist city, Sheboygan, Wis., sends us the following words of good cheer:

Dear Comrade Titus:

The debate between you and Comrade Untermann in the "Seattle Socialist" should be published in book-form, as I know of no better way of clearing up misconceptions as to the real mission of the Socialist movement. In our day, where Socialism is rushing the breastworks in its onward march to triumph, the gravest danger confronts us, namely: "To lose sight of the one burning issue: the abolition of WAGE slavery."

The American mind is of a practical turn, which in itself is all right, but tends too much to look for immediate results, for quick success.

As the oppression of the masses becomes more and more unendurable, many malcontents are joining the Socialist Party, who, although in sympathy with Socialism, are not acquainted with its far-reaching revolutionary teachings, who cannot realize as yet the entire truth, that there can be no peace, no real improvement without a change of the system from top to bottom.

The scientific Socialist may be a poor politician, he may not understand how to get sympathy-votes, but the salvation of the party its integrity as a working-class movement, destined to make short work of the capitalistic system of exploitation, depends upon the scientific Socialist just the same. We need watch-dogs and thanks to Providence, we have them. I am glad to state, that I consider the Seattle "Socialist" one of those faithful watch-dogs.

It is true, the gospel of Socialism must be brought to the people and inasmuch as we cannot give them all of our knowledge at once, it becomes necessary to teach the A B C, and we should certainly not go to extremes about tactics—how to reach the masses. We even may differ in degree among ourselves, but let us ever be conscious of the one eternal truth: "Whoever joins the Socialist Party is joining a revolutionary, pure working-class movement" with but one aim: "The emancipation of mankind from the criminal wage-slavery and the inauguration of the Co-operate Commonwealth."

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT SALTIEL.

Sheboygan, Wis., June 16, 1903.

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