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THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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The Coming Flood

READ ARTICLES ON THIS PAGE



If you dam up the river of Progress—
At your peril and cost let it be!
That river must seawards despite you—
'Twill break down your dams and be free!

The Stars and Stripes

The following is a press dispatch, colored for American consumption. Who believes any Socialist ever advised "Black Flags" or "Killing Gov. Hunt?" But the one thing capitalist papers are now trying is to make the public believe Socialism stands for violence. Look out for such canards in all the dailies. Porto Rico is far enough away to lie about without much danger of contradiction.

By the way, if the American flag really flies over slavery and upholds slavery, is it treason to say so and denounce such use of the flag?

What we Socialists say about the flag is this, that it once stood for freedom, for rebellion against tyranny, and that today the Socialists are the only party left that stands for what that flag once stood for—for liberty and resistance to tyranny.

If the "Stars and Stripes" is used to enforce slavery and tyranny, so much the worse for the "Stars and Stripes." We Socialists fight to bring back this government and its flag to their best days and to prevent the debauching of the sentiments of patriotism in the interests of tyrants and robbers.—Ed.

INSULT THE FLAG.

Two Puerto Rican Socialists Receive Sentences.

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

Speak Disrespectfully of American Emblem and Threaten Life of Gov. Hunt.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 15.—Edouard Conde and Leonidas Gillot, two Socialists, who spoke in a recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor, were put on trial today for insulting the American flag and threatening the life of Gov. Hunt.

Their speeches teemed with abuse of the governor. One of the prisoners was accused of advising the workmen, upon the return of the governor on October 1 from the United States, to parade carrying black flags and then to make demands upon the government. If these demands were refused, the speaker added, the alternative of killing Governor Hunt remained.

The other orator was said to have declared that the American flag was a rag fit to cover rascals and criminals. The accused vehemently denied the charges. They were tried before Justice Kopel, convicted of anarchistic conduct and sentenced to six months in prison.

Justice Kopel said the flag is higher than the law and anarchists need never expect any mercy in his court. The case has established a precedent, as a Porto Rican official warning, that attacks on the flag and government must stop. The Americans and loyal

Porto Ricans are jubilant, while the Socialists are angry at today's decision. The convicted men will appeal from the judgment, declaring that Justice Kopel had no jurisdiction and there is no law covering the offense. The interest in the case is intense.

Checkmating Socialism

(From San Francisco "Call," May 11, 1903.)

According to reports from Berlin, the reichstag, whose term has just been completed, has been one of the most important in the history of the empire, and has enacted laws which carry Germany a long way on the road toward national Socialism. The work of the session in that direction is noted as the more significant because it was enacted not by Socialists, but by conservatives, who were induced to undertake it for the purpose of satisfying the people and checking the growth of the Socialist party.

The measures which are looked upon as tending toward Socialism are not all of them of a strictly Socialistic nature. Some of them were opposed by Socialists. They are divided into three classes—those which tend to increase the power of the central government at the expense of the States, those which tend to increase the power of the States at the expense of the individual, and those which are directly and frankly experiments in Socialism.

The policy of checkmating an opponent by getting ahead of him in the adoption of some policy supported by a large class of voters is a familiar one among politicians. It has been practiced in all governments where the party system exists. Disraeli described his action by saying: "He found the Whigs bathing and stole their clothes." Disraeli himself practiced it when he extended the suffrage for the purpose, as he frankly said, of "dishing" the Whigs. It has been tried in this country over and over again. No special blame, therefore, is to be visited upon the German conservatives who have tried to head off the Socialists by enacting Socialist legislation themselves. Nevertheless, it is quite probable that in the long run they will find it would have been much better for them to have faced the issue firmly at the start, for it is evident that sooner or later Socialism in Germany will have to be met and conquered, or else the empire will be hampered by a social system that will weaken the individual initiative of its people and seriously compromise its strength as a nation.

How to Spend \$5,000 a Year and Keep It

Consider for a moment on what production in our present society depends. Here is a man who has a hundred thousand dollars. We will not ask where he got it. Probably that would be a long tale of robbery, rent and profit. We will allow that our man with the hundred thousand is in possession of his own. Now, if our man lives at the rate of five thousand a year, and does no work by which he receives an income from any source, but each year he takes his five thousand dollars out of his original hundred thousand dollars at the end of twenty years he will be broke. Of course, that is not his liking. He wants to spend five thousand a year on his living, all right, but at the end of twenty years he wants to have his hundred thousand, or should he die, he wants his children to have it. In short and in long, HE WANTS TO SPEND HIS HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND KEEP IT. And our present society is so arranged and organized that HE CAN DO THAT VERY THING. How? Simply by turning his hundred thousand dollars in capital. By turning it into the means of production. For instance, by buying with it a shoe factory, machinery, etc. Having placed his hundred thousand dollars in the shoe industry, one thing yet remains to be done. The cutting machines will not run themselves; neither will the lasting, sewing, soling and trimming machines, nor will leather make itself into shoes. If his money, now turned into shoemaking materials and machinery, is let alone, it will be worse for him than if he had spent his five thousand a year out of his original hundred thousand, for idle machinery will eat itself up quicker than idle money. To accomplish this purpose of spending five thousand a year and still keeping his original hundred thousand, one more thing is necessary. Labor power must be applied to his shoemaking machines and materials. There are idle shoemakers in plenty. Our man has selected a superintendent of his shoe factory (or he may have bought it through a broker and never even have seen the factory or its superintendent), and told him to go ahead and "make money." Our Man himself has probably gone to Europe. The superintendent tells the shoemakers to go to work at a wage which leaves Our Man a profit on their labor. These shoe-

Experience With Cartoons

Editor "Socialist."

Your cartoons are excellent. My experience in using them for windows is that 50 people will stop and read when there are pictures to catch their eye and hold them, to ten who stop to read plain type matter. My wonder is that comrades do not seem to fully realize this great value for propaganda work.

Faithfully yours,

W. H. MARCON,

This is why we make our cartoons big and simple.—Ed.

Danger Ahead

(From Seattle "Republican.")

Socialism in its mild or early stages, in its simple way, may be a harmless thing, and while impracticable, as an economic principle, yet its teachings might not have a serious effect upon the public mind. But Socialism, as it is being taught in this country today, is only another name for anarchism. Under the name of Socialism, designing persons are propagating a doctrine that is striking at the very root of our government; and of all civil government. The government has wisely recognized the danger of anarchy and legislated against it. In the same manner they should recognize the evil implied in revolutionary Socialism, that is now openly taught, and extend the anti-anarchist laws to cover such teachings. As before stated, it is anarchy under another name, anarchy parading in a new cloak of borrowed finery. He who preaches revolution of the government preaches treason, as well as anarchy. Against both of these there is law; let it be enforced. We are not an alarmist, but there is danger ahead, and it should be looked after. This country is carrying a very heavy un-American load.

Try to suppress free discussion by repressive measures and see what will happen. Read next article and see what happened in Germany.

You are dead wrong. Anarchy opposes all government. Socialism opposes unjust government. If the United States government is unjust government, we shall show its injustice and not all the laws and guns that ever were or ever shall be, can prevent us.—Editor.

makers have no means of employing themselves. They are not the possessors of shoemaking materials and machinery. They MUST work or starve.

Therefore the lasters and cutters and stitchers and trimmers go to work and use and operate Our Man's hundred thousand dollar shoemaking plant, receiving for their labor a wage which leaves Our Man his five thousand dollars a year in profits. Our Man will tell you HE PAYS these workmen for their services. The workmen themselves will tell you that Our Man PAYS their wages. In reality nothing of the sort takes place. THE WORKERS PAY OUR MAN FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING. That's where he gets his five thousand a year. Their wages are simply a PART of the value OF THEIR OWN PRODUCTS. Those shoemakers go into the factory our Our Man and for the privilege of using his means of production they first make a pair of shoes for him, then they make a pair of shoes for the landlord, and last they make a pair of shoes for which they are paid. Every time they make three pairs of shoes they are paid only for the labor power which makes one pair. As with our shoemaker, so with the printer. First he sets a line for the employer, then he sets a line for the landlord, and for the labor of setting the third or fourth line he receives pay. Likewise with the cigarmaker: first he makes a cigar for the capitalist, then one for the landlord, and for making of the next cigar he is paid. Then he starts all over again—one for the boss, one for the landlord, one for himself, one for the boss, one for the landlord, one for himself. So on. And all you workmen are in the same boat. You work an hour for your boss, an hour for your landlord, and for the next hour's work you are paid—this if you are lucky enough to have a boss and a job.—

From Ben Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do."

THREE MILLION SOCIALISTS

By G. Monroe Royce in "Outing"

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

We reproduce this article from "Outing," as the best and most suggestive statement from an outsider that we have seen. He understates the Socialist program, of course. We all know it goes much further than mere municipalization. But altogether, this is an admirable account of the "Coming Flood in Europe."—Ed.

The elections which have just taken place throughout the German empire have created, or rather revealed, a political situation which, if not critical, is at least exceedingly interesting. Out of a total of about seven million and a half votes, nearly one-half were cast by the Social Democrats. But this means more than the mere figures indicate; for, taken together with the other parties that are known to be unfriendly to the government, it proves beyond doubt that a large majority of the German people are resolutely opposed to the present regime of officialism, militarism and tariff. This it certainly does mean, if nothing more. There is, in fact, scarcely any government party left in the reichstag—the Conservatives being the only party the government can call its own, and this is a small and a constantly diminishing body. Other parties, such as the Centrum, or Clericals, and the Agrarians, frequently support the ministry when it suits their convenience; but always for reasons of their own and interests of their own, and never for pure love of the government. The emperor and his ministers fully appreciate their strange and somewhat precarious position and rely almost wholly upon the hope that they may be able in the future, as they have been in the past, to play off the Clericals, the Agrarians, and most of the other parties—which number about a dozen—against the solid front and menacing attitude of the Social Democrats. But we shall see what we shall see—as the French say. This, then, is the situation, and there is nothing like it in any country in Europe or America, and I doubt if there ever was. Such a condition of things would be quite impossible in England, France or Italy or any other country where there is any semblance of a popular form of government. And yet in some respects, or at least in one respect, the German is the most popular of all forms of national government, for it comes nearer to universal suffrage even than England, and the members of the Imperial Diet or Parliament are the direct representatives of the expressed will of the people. But, in the past, to play off the chosen members of the nation's congress, are unable to make or unmake governments. They can have nothing whatever to say as to who shall or who shall not belong to the governing body—that is, the Imperial Cabinet.

In England, France or Italy the defeat of a government measure of first importance means a change at once in the personnel of the government to harmonize with the will of the nation's chosen representatives. Not so in Germany. Here the government may be beaten on every one of its cherished measures and still remain in office. So that while the Imperial Diet represents the people, the government represents, and represents only, the emperor. The emperor alone appoints and dismisses the ministers, and they are responsible to him and to him only. There exists, therefore, in Germany the strange anomaly of a wholly popular national legislative body on the one hand, and a wholly autocratic imperial government on the other; and now that these two forces confront each other in hostile array, it looks as though something interesting might happen. At any rate, it seems very like a critical moment in the political and economic German world, and I feel sure that a brief account of the circumstances that have led up to this apparent crisis will be found interesting to English and American readers.

I write from Germany, where I have resided for nearly five years, and where I have been a somewhat close student of the trend of things, political and social, so far as my imperfect knowledge of the language would permit. I have not, however, depended entirely upon my own observations, as I have had kind friends among the knowing ones on all sides who have kept me informed, and with whom I have discussed from time to time the progress of events—the chief feature being the amazing growth of the Social Democratic party.

The history of this party thus far is compassed within the life of a single man—Her Ferdinand Augustus Bebel. Herr Bebel was born near Cologne in 1840, and educated as a turner. He became a Socialist under the leadership of Liebknecht, and was the main influence in bringing together the followers of Marx and Lassalle, out of which he formed the Social Democratic party, and has been from the first

its unchallenged leader. Herr Bebel's leadership has been justified by events, and he made no vain and empty boast when he declared the day after the election, in his paper, the "Vorwarts," that "Berlin is the capital and Germany the empire of the Social Democratic party." Berlin returns six members to the reichstag, five of whom were chosen by the Social Democrats on the first ballot; and the sixth requires a second ballot, with the probabilities strongly in favor of the Socialist candidate. Thus it appears that the whole delegation to the reichstag from the capital city of the empire will be members of the Social Democratic party. In the kingdom of Saxony—where Herr Bebel gained his first seat in the reichstag—the Social Democrats have captured eighteen out of twenty-three seats on the first ballot, and all the other seats require a second vote. Out of these five contested seats the Socialists will surely secure three, so that we have, as one writer puts it, a whole kingdom, bag and baggage, going over into the Social Democratic camp. Whatever may be the result of the second ballot in Saxony, we know already that the Social Democrats have just doubled their vote within five years in this kingdom. This enormous increase is accounted for in a great measure by the reactionary methods of the Saxon government, which has abolished universal suffrage within its own domain so far as it was able to do so. We have here in Saxony the curious political spectacle of a local parliament from which all Social Democrats are excluded; and yet this kingdom sends to the Imperial Parliament a solid body of Social Democratic representatives. In Essen, where the emperor made his famous speech over the grave of Herr Krupp, denouncing the Social Democrats as slanders and "murderers," this party has increased its vote since 1898 from 4,400 to 22,000. "This is the way the people answer the emperor's libels," said one of the German papers last week. Munich is the capital of the second State in the German empire in point of inhabitants and territory. The city has a population of about 500,000, of which only 50,000 are Protestants. And yet the Social Democrats have gained in this strong Roman Catholic city more than 20,000 votes since the last election, and now outnumber the Clericals (the Roman Catholic party) by more than two to one. This is ample proof, if further proof were needed, that the church and religion play but a very small part in this great German social upheaval. These elections settle all doubt concerning the cities and industrial centers. Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, and the three free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, are all solidly in line for the cause of Social Democracy. Cologne, the stronghold of the Clerical party, is the only important city that still holds out; but with diminished force. "The country, that is to say, the purely agricultural districts, are the only enemies of the Socialists that have anything left that is worth fighting for," said a German to me yesterday. "They make up the agrarian party, which is the most stupidly selfish party in Germany." But even this party is showing signs of disintegration—if there is any truth in the saying that straws tell which way the wind blows. On this point I venture to give for what it is worth a case that has come under my own personal observation.

The little village of Grunwald in Bavaria, where I have had a summer residence for four years, is a purely agricultural community, and there is but one Protestant, so far as I know, in the whole district represented by this village. Farming, of one kind or another, but always in a very small way, is the only industry. The priest and the schoolmaster act together, and are the authorities on all religious and educational matters. There has never been, during my residence here, a public meeting held to advocate the principles of Social Democracy; and I had supposed that this was practically a unanimous Clerical constituency with Agrarian proclivities. But here is how these Roman Catholic peasant farmers have just voted: The total vote cast was 65. Out of this the Clericals polled 34, or barely a majority; the Agrarians 12, the Social Democrats 12, and the Liberals 6. The Social Democrats increased their vote in this little village since last election from three to thirteen. There was not one Conservative, i. e., government, vote cast. It appears from this that it may not be long before the village also capitulates to the Social Democrats. It indeed seems true that wherever the Social Democrats get a hearing they get the votes. There are many striking details of these elections, all pointing to something resembling a universal conversion of the industrial classes to Social Democracy. The peasants are scattered over a wide area, and are always the last to be reached by any propaganda. But all German voters under the age of

fifty can read and write, and the daily paper is now the most effective means of carrying on an agitation of any sort.

Of course the quidnuncs offer all sorts of explanations that do not explain; one of which is that the people will support any party that offers the most uncompromising opposition to the government. This is a political philosophy as frankly pessimistic as anything could well be, and there may be a grain of truth in it. But no merely negative principle can go a great way in accounting for so positive a revolution—a revolution which is not merely or principally political, but industrial, economic and social in the very widest sense. You cannot educate a whole nation of people, as the Germans are educated, and then expect them to be silent while their industrial and social interests are either wholly neglected or foully betrayed. The Social Democratic party in Germany is not so much a political as an industrial and social party. It does not take political preferment except as a means for industrial and social improvement; and this is perfectly well understood, and it is this that is winning for it the favor of the people. The signs of this popular favor are everywhere felt, if not always seen. It was thought for a time that none but laborers and artisans could be attracted by this Socialist program. But we know better now. This election has shown that the small merchant and trader, the small banker and builder, the doctor, the teacher, the professor, all have come to see and to know that the Social Democratic program has many things to offer that they desire.

And now just what program does the Social Democratic party in Germany offer? But it is better perhaps first to say what it does not offer. It does not offer State Socialism, as so many outsiders suppose. Except in a very limited sense, State Socialism is, or rather was, an Imperial measure, introduced by Bismarck to neutralize the effect of Social Democracy. His famous saying that every man has the right to work, and that the State should allow no man to go hungry, was State Socialism; and Bismarck was not afraid of the word Socialism, but used it on many occasions and in the frankest possible manner. There was, indeed, a period in Bismarck's career when he seemed to have been an honest convert to Socialism, in a very true sense. This was the time of his admiration and warm friendship for the brilliant Socialist Lassalle. His plans for State insurance and old-age pensions were Socialistic plans; but they were plans that centered in and gave strength to the Imperial government. Germany has many such Socialistic features, which the Social Democrat accepts, such as State railways, telegraphs, telephones, etc. But there is nothing democratic in any of these State monopolies, as at present conducted; for they are all centralized in the most intense way, are administered by an officialism which is often as insolent and arbitrary as a pure military government.

Bismarck, seeing that Socialism was inevitable in some form or other, hoped to emasculate it, or in some way destroy its dangerous tendencies, by placing it under Imperial supervision; and when he found that he could not succeed in doing this, he tried to swamp it out by repressive measures of the most thoroughgoing sort. The pretext for this energetic course he found in two attempts which were made upon the life of William I. The Social Democratic party was in no way implicated, directly or indirectly, with these attempts, at assassination, but Bismarck contended that it was, and really succeeded in persuading the public that it was; and the Social Democrats all over Germany were hunted like criminals from house to house. Their public meetings were interrupted and disbanded by the police in the most arbitrary manner and on the slightest pretext. These high-handed methods by the Iron Chancellor seemed for a time to succeed, and Social Democracy ran down to a very low ebb. Bebel, Liebknecht, Vollmar and other leaders were frequently imprisoned, and for long periods. But, whether in prison or out of prison, these Socialists were always returned to the reichstag. On the accession of the present emperor and the dismissal of Bismarck from the post of Imperial Chancellor, the Social Democratic party again became an outward political power, and has grown rapidly in public favor ever since. That it is not anarchistic is shown by the fact that early in its history it first broke with Bakunin and afterwards with Kropotkin. It also excluded John Most from its body and forced him to leave Germany. It has never advocated or been responsible for any act of murderous violence, for it knows only too well that industrial amelioration can be brought about only by peaceful means. Social Democracy is

(Continued on page 4.)

WHAT THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

Geo. H. Goebel reports his work in Virginia as follows:—

Opened at Norfolk, Aug. 21, with open air meeting and good audience. On Sunday went to Ocean View, with thought of reaching the large crowd of people who visit there Sundays, but the trolley company, being thoroughly class conscious, declined to permit any meeting.

Monday spoke to a good sized and much interested open air audience at Newport News, and on Tuesday at Portsmouth to fair crowd and good attention shown. Next day at noon spoke to employees at navy yard, getting fine reception for my message.

At night spoke in Norfolk again and despite rain had a fair audience. After meeting a well-educated man asked a question, which led to more questions, a new crowd gradually gathered, until we had a larger number than before, which led to more questions, which really meant two meetings for the night.

Next two nights were at Newport News, one open air and one indoors, several new members being obtained. From there went to Richmond, which I found to be ripe for Socialist agitation, because of the car strike which was just coming to a close with the men defeated.

Spoke Saturday night in hall. Sunday afternoon went to a public park intending to speak. Was told by the police that only religious speaking was permitted there, and the moment I attempted anything else I would be hauled down. I said, "All right, I guess I know how to make a religious address."

Had a fine audience and wonderful attention. One old lady remarked at close it was the finest religion she ever listened to, and I guess she was right, for it was as good Socialism as I had to offer. Spoke again at night in hall.

On Monday went to Petersburg and found the only active Socialist in the town packing his grip to go to New York, because of being unacknowledged for his trade unionism and all-around cussedness from the capitalist standpoint. This left me nothing to work on, but by calling on a number of union men I finally got hold of some that seemed interested and arranged for meeting on Wednesday night. In the meantime I returned to Richmond to speak there in the open air on Tuesday night. Had a permit but was given the information that it would be the last.

When I started I called attention to statement of Chief of Police and suggested that there could hardly be any law against talking on the street, as if there was he would not dare give permission for its violation, therefore it must be the Chief was assuming to make law himself, and I served notice that we proposed to have not only this but future meetings. Presently a policeman appeared and said he was sent to tell me to stop talking. I said, "I might obey that order in some towns, but I certainly do not propose to obey it in Richmond, Virginia, which is 200 feet of the church in which Patrick Henry took his life in free speech," and then asked how many in the audience would go with me. A half dozen responded, but the officer, seeing we were not to be bluff, suggested that I go with him and see the Chief. I replied that I did not feel any anxiety to see him, that if the officer wanted me to see him all he had to do was to arrest me. Finally the policeman went off and returned with more we could go ahead. So we had the first test of the right of free speech in Richmond, with first blood in favor of the working class.

On Wednesday when I went to Petersburg, I found nothing had been done owing to diphtheria breaking out, so was disappointed in getting results hoped for. I have, however, some union men circulating a charter application, and the Richmond comrades have promised to go over and finish the work. It is only a question of time when a local is gotten there.

Went next to Lynchburg, and found old local was dead, but with information given me by Comrade Heck I went to work. Was given opportunity to talk in Trades Union Hall, a union meeting adjourning so that I could proceed. Got ten signers to application and comrades are confident they will get many more. Went next to Roanoke, but it had rained for two nights and could not even hold outdoor meetings. Went next to Pulaski, where I organized a local with eight members.

numbered accordingly. I next went to Salina, speaking there four times in three days. I found a splendid band of comrades there, all loyal Socialist workers. At Lyons there were no arrangements made for me, so I rustled around and finally had a meeting with about 100 present. I secured a number of names to application cards, and an organization should soon result.

At McPherson I spoke to 125 the first night, although a band concert and church festival were running in opposition to me. At Galva had a small meeting in the afternoon and seemed to make favorable impression. In evening Comrade Baldwin drove me to Canton where I had a good meeting and found enthusiastic workers for Socialism. I spoke four times at Hutchinson and a dozen new names were added to the local. At Wichita on September 7th I had the best meeting since coming into Kansas. At El Dorado found no arrangements, but found some comrades and spoke to about 100 in the afternoon. Comrades along the line report favorably upon Bigelow's work and prophecy good results from his tour. His financial report from Aug. 17th to 31st inclusive shows:—Expenses: salary, \$45; hotel, \$6.25; railroad fare, \$9.50; miscellaneous, 65 cents; total, \$61.40. Receipts: \$43.36; leaving, cost to National office, \$31.40. Seventeen meetings were held.

M. W. Wilkins, under date of Aug. 30, reports his work in Washington as follows: Aug. 16, 17 and 18 addressed meetings at Bucoda, Rainier and Yelm, respectively, the latter place being the only one having a local, which is 12 years old. At South Union addressed a large crowd, all farmers, and organized a local of five members. Held two meetings at Hoquiam, and left the comrades enthusiastic. Following this had an Aberdeen what the local comrades said were the two best meetings ever held there. Same at Montesano, where comrades said no speaker had ever excited the same interest. Revived interest in local at Elma, where comrades were discouraged, but extra benches had to be put in hall to accommodate the crowd. At Oakville held largest meeting I ever had in town of same size, and organized with nine members. At Winlock organized with five members, and expect to do the same at Chehalis. Wilkins' financial report for August shows: Expenses: Salary, \$93; hotel, \$11.60; railroad fare, \$8.65; miscellaneous, \$6.72; total, \$118.37. Receipts, \$134.01. Surplus, \$14.64.

W. L. Dewart reports on his Maryland trip, to fill dates made by Goebel, as follows: "Started at Cumberland, Aug. 25, addressing first Socialist meeting ever held there. The meeting was successful, and a local should soon be organized. At Mt. Savage had a large meeting, and while the town is said to be full of Socialists, they are not quite ready to join the party.

"Rain fell at Frostburg, but the miners' band turned out, and we had a large crowd, as was also the case at Lonaconing, another large mining town. At all my meetings I called attention to the necessity for signatures to the petition to place the Socialist Party on the official ballot." Financial report: Expenses: Salary, \$10.50; hotel, \$8.50; railroad fare, \$11.54; miscellaneous, \$2.05; total, \$32.59. Receipts, \$5.25; cost to national office, \$27.34.

Comrade Wm. A. Toole, of Baltimore, will give two weeks during September to working in Maryland, where conditions are such that special attention must be given to get a state organization formed.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen reports having meetings in Delaware for Comrades Goebel, Hanford, Taylor, Moore and Long and visiting personally Wilmington and Newcastle in the interest of organization at a total cost to the national office of \$20.58, appropriated as follows: Railroad fare, \$12.55; postage and telegrams, \$2.55; hall rent, \$4; literature, \$1.50.

John M. Ray is in North Carolina and Harry M. McKee in Arizona, but reports of their work have not yet been received.

Ben Hanford will close his work in Ohio on Sept. 17 at Hamilton, and will then fill dates in Indiana arranged by State Secretary Oneal as follows: Sept. 18, Jeffersonville; 19, Evansville; 20, Terre Haute; 21, Indianapolis; 22, Richmond; 23, Marion; 24, Connersville; 25, Alexandria; 26, Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 29, Elkhart.

Hanford will begin in Illinois Oct. 1st and remain in that state for two weeks. An extended report of Hanford's meetings will be given later.

BEN HANFORD'S WESTERN TOUR.
At Toledo, Ohio, Makes a Fine Impression—How the Toledo Times of September 10 Reported It—The Typo Banquet "The Printer Orator"—Some Brilliant Sayings of His.
(From "Toledo Times" of Sept. 10.)
Despite the fact that the rainstorm of last night came up at a time to interfere with the Ben Hanford meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist party at Memorial hall, 500 people assembled to listen to the "Printer Orator" from New York, and went away greatly pleased with the oration. Charles R. Martin served as chairman and first introduced Robert F. Clarke, who spoke very entertainingly for half an hour, when the speaker of the evening was introduced. Mr. Hanford is one of the clearest exponents of the Socialists' doctrine. He appears to have the philosophy as well as the history of the movement at his tongue's end and pours out the same in one undisturbed stream of logic and eloquence.
Toward the close of his address Mr. Hanford pointed to the common objections to Socialism put up by those who do not understand the philosophy. One of the most common of these objections, the speaker said, was that under Socialism the govern-

ment would be too ponderous, and would become corrupt, and the present postoffice scandal was pointed out by the anti-Socialists as a sample of what might be expected. "You don't see any of the carriers or the common clerks getting any of the swag in this case," said Mr. Hanford.

The speaker delivered himself of some very apt and telling aphorisms, among them, these:
"The man who does the work should own the things with which he works, and he never will be free until he does."
"The owning class does no work but because of its ownership of the tools gets nearly everything that is produced."

"This question will never be settled by talking the Golden Rule. I am for the Golden Rule but recognize under the present system that it is impossible to put it into practice."
"The price of one man's success is another man's failure."
"Every time a working man in any part of the world gets shorter hours or higher wages it helps other working men in every part of the world."

"Morgan won't be in hell thirty days until he organizes a trust to freeze out the devil."
"There is one good thing about a despot. He will ever persist in his bespotism, and this assures his eventual overthrow."
"Shall the machine make slaves of us or shall we make slaves of the inanimate machines?"

The speaker closed with a strong appeal to all young men to study Socialism. He declared that there never had been in all time a movement that promised as much as the Socialist movement. The audience was appreciative and attentive and gave Mr. Hanford frequent applause.

After the lecture the speaker was entertained by Typographical union, No. 63, in the hall of the union. Many printers here know Hanford personally, having worked with him in different parts of the country. All these told some good story at Hanford's expense, but none of his old co-workers had any but the kindest words for him. Lunch was served and such a time as printers know how to have was indulged in until midnight.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The twelfth annual congress of the "Parti Socialiste de France" will be held in Rheims on the 27th of this month.

Questions of internal organization and policy will be thoroughly discussed and the work of the deputies in parliament will be reviewed and passed upon. A great public meeting will be held the day before the congress opens, which will be addressed by the various members of the parliamentary group.

Following along the lines laid down by the building trades when they succeeded from the American Federation of Labor, the presidents of seven national building trades unions, representing 650,000 men in the building trades, issued a call last Friday for a conference to take place at Indianapolis on October 8. The call asks that each union send three delegates.
This is taken to mean that an active effort to form a National Federation of Building Trades will be made. It is expected also that this body will act entirely independent of the American Federation of Labor. This will be in accordance with the attitude of the building trades in dissenting from the rulings of Samuel Gompers.

The San Francisco Local has decided to undertake proceedings to secure an injunction against the police of that city, restraining them from arresting Socialist street speakers. Comrades Holmes and Lena Morrow Lewis were recently arrested and subsequently released from custody without trial. The Local now seeks to prevent continued unlawful interference by the police by means of the injunction.

The comrades of the B. C. Socialist party held their third annual convention on Tuesday, Sept. 8th, last. Several important resolutions relating to the future conduct of the party were adopted.

The executive committee for the incoming year were appointed as follows: Chairman, Com. R. P. Pettipiece; Treasurer, Com. E. Burns; Literary Agent, Com. Leo T. English; Organizing, Com. E. T. Kingsley; G. N. G. Secretary, Com. B. E. Merrill, and to complete the Local quorum Coms. J. T. Mortimer and J. H. Norton. The non-resident members are: E. S. Embree, of Greenwood, and O. Lee Charitoff, of Victoria.

An important resolution was introduced by Com. Stowe, of Victoria, and received the unanimous endorsement of the convention. The resolution is as follows:
"Resolved, That this convention place itself on record as absolutely opposed to the introduction of propagandist or immediate demands in propaganda work, as being liable to retard the achievement of our final aims, and that the S. P. of B. C. henceforth stand firmly upon the one issue of abolition of the present system of wage slavery as the basis for all political propaganda."

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at its national convention in Cincinnati, adopted a declaration of Socialist principles.
Comrade Bebel writes of the German election in "Die Neue Zeit" "Our opponents, he says, said that the Social Democracy was fatherlandless and traitorous to the fatherland; that it destroyed marriage and the family, overthrew the throne, robbed the people of their holy religion—which looked especially well in the National Liberal leaflets; that it took property, destroyed the middle class and hand labor; in a word, it left no stone of the present order of state and society upon another; therefore help who can. And

many did help who have nothing to lose but their poverty and their debts. "But not enough with all this. Real or supposed expressions were quoted, but they were always torn out of their connection; one party member was played off against another; the party was denounced as hostile to the working class because it, in appearance, voted against all social reform laws, and it was branded as the destroyer of the empire because its representatives refused the budget. In short, whatever could happen did happen to represent the Social Democracy as a moral and political monster. After all this, the question had to be earnestly asked, Could the party, according to all this, still receive one thousand votes and obtain one delegate? And the result? The opposite of that which the opponents hoped for took place: Fifty-six delegates and over 3,000,000 votes at the first throw!

A grander victory of the Social Democracy and a more crushing defeat for its opponents was not possible.

SEATTLE NOTES.
A "Woman's Branch" of Local Seattle, S. P., was formed a while ago and chartered by the city central committee on Sept. 6. At its last session, however, the C. C. passed a resolution declaring that no organization within the Socialist Party should be formed on sex lines. A "Woman's Branch" is no more justifiable than a Men's Branch.

Mrs. Irene Smith will speak at Carpenters' Hall Sunday evening, Sept. 23.
The referendum on incorporation of seven men to publish a party owned paper in Seattle stood 84 in favor and 56 against. The German and Finnish Branches decided the matter, casting 38 votes solid in favor to only 2 votes (both Finnish) against. A resolution was introduced declaring the whole referendum null and void because it was not submitted "without comment," as the local by-laws as well as the state and national constitutions all require. This resolution was tabled without discussion, but will now be submitted to a referendum of the entire local, in accordance with a provision of the local by-laws which requires that any decision of the C. C. must be submitted to a referendum on call of any three members of the C. C.

A school election is due this fall in Seattle. That would be a good time to put up a couple of candidates and hustle to make capital tremble in its boots as it did two years ago.

Results of street car strike in Seattle. First—Proof that organized labor in this city is a rope of sand. Second—Proof that many "labor leaders" here are a set of cowards and schemers. Third—Proof that "craft consciousness" is still more powerful in Seattle than "class-consciousness."

Fourth—Proof that organized labor cannot be depended upon in a finish fight against capital. Fifth—Proof that no labor union political movement would be worth a damn to the working class in Seattle. Sixth—Proof that union men need and must have before they will dare attempt any genuine fight against capital, even on the economic field, a knowledge of the Socialist position. Seventh—Proof that every Socialist ought to spread Socialist literature and revolutionary principles among the rank and file of the unions. Eighth and last—This strike has made at least 200 Socialist votes out of street car employees.

CHANGE BALLARD.
Ballard Local has changed their time of meeting to Sunday, 4 p. m. HAWKINS, Secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN WASHINGTON.
All comrades residing in Pe Ell, Willapa, Florano and vicinity of South Bend are requested to write to me in order to make arrangements for an organization.
WALTER LOHRENTZ, South Bend, Wash.

Comrade Williams, of Tacoma, shows what a little quiet work can do. He says: "I spent a day or two in Seattle and watched how you fellows were putting up all you had for the cause. So I thought I would go home and do what I could, too. Here are seven-teen subscriptions which I got from my fellow workers in our own shop. I first distributed copies of 'The Socialist' and a few days afterward found no trouble in getting these seventeen subscribers. More to follow."

LOCAL QUORUM MEETING.
The local quorum, acting as state committee of the Socialist Party of Washington, met at the headquarters at 1:45 p. m., Sunday, Sept. 13th, pursuant to call of the previous meeting, Aug. 23d.

Beside the local quorum, State Committee Wm. DeLilly, of Arlington, and Wm. McClain, of Tacoma, were present.
J. D. Curtis, chairman, and E. E. Martin, secretary-treasurer.
The secretary-treasurer was instructed to correspond with Local Tacoma, secure and settle bill for hall rent.

The bill of J. D. Curtis for \$5.86, for postage, stationery, etc., was allowed, as was the bill of National Secretary Wm. Malley, \$3.00, for supplies.
The matter of headquarters for state secretary-treasurer was discussed at length, the local quorum feeling unable to provide office quarters, but would furnish telephone, if such was not available where he might locate.

The following local organizations were reported by National Organizer M. W. Wilkins, since last meeting.
South Union, Thurston county, Aug. 19th; A. E. Sheldon, organizer; Wm. J. Abbott, secretary-treasurer; five members.
Oakville, Chehalis county, Aug. 28th; C. B. Vandervort, organizer; G. E. Vandervort, secretary-treasurer; nine members.
Winlock, Lewis county, Aug. 30th; T. N. Combes, organizer; S. J. Shippler, secretary-treasurer; five members.
South Bend, Pacific county, Sept. 1; Walter Lorentz, organizer; D. Simpson, secretary-treasurer; fifteen members.
Roy, Pierce county, Sept. 4; H. C. Mehan, organizer; M. C. Hughes, secretary-treasurer; eleven members.
Buckley, Pierce county, Sept. 7; A. S. Johnson, organizer; Mr. Gran, secretary-treasurer; nine members.
Issaquah, King county, Sept. 9; Harry Johnson, organizer; Mary White, secretary-treasurer; six members.

The matter of unfilled dates occasioned by the unexpected recall of Comrade Wilkins from the state by the national secretary, it was ordered that said dates be filled by other speakers, if obtainable.

The matter of the deficit of National Organizer Wilkins was left over the next meeting.
It having come to the attention of the state committee that Comrade Yost, of Local Edmonds, is accused of holding the office of mayor at the hands of a non-Socialist Party, the secretary was instructed to correspond with Local Edmonds concerning the matter, and that if Comrade Yost was serving in office under a capitalist party that he be asked to resign.

It was carried that Comrade A. G. Selbert be sent to Everett to address the Snohomish county convention on Sept. 20.

Carried that the railroad or boat fare of members of the state committee be paid on their attendance on meetings, and that full committee meetings be held quarterly.

A short report of field work was given by National Organizer Wilkins, after which adjournment was taken.

E. E. MARTIN.
Secretary-Treasurer.
1016 Stewart street, Seattle, Wash.
Later—Comrade Wilkins organized at Humphrey, Sept. 13th, with seven members. H. W. Doriot, organizer, and Joseph Wymore, secretary-treasurer.
On Monday evening last, the 14th,

Astonishing Prices AT THE REBUILDING SALE

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When The Fair announced, a month ago, that they must sell their \$50,000.00 stock of Merchandise, because they had no place to move it to, and the building was soon to come down over their heads because the landlord was to erect a new building on the same spot, the people who read the announcement were to some extent skeptical, thinking this sale might be like other sales that they had read about.

Since then, however, those who have visited the store have found the prices so deeply cut and the values so large, that they have gone away convinced that The Fair is really selling out. Such is the case.

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Not a Dollar's Worth of Goods Is Being Brought Into the Store

But every line and kind is being sold at profitless prices to clear out the stock as fast as possible.

Economical women, therefore, will do well to investigate this sale. Lines are being broken, of course, by rapid selling, but whatever you find here that you need is priced so low that every dollar is really buying two dollars' worth for you.

In other words, the sale at The Fair is the most important mercantile event from a price standpoint that has come to Seattle in years.

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SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

1903 EIGHTH SESSION

DENNY-GORYELL CO. 716 FIRST AVENUE. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington. Mary M. Rose, plaintiff, vs. Stephen Rose, defendant. No. 40013. Summons for Publication.

State of Washington, to the said Stephen Rose, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the 23d day of August, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. The object of this action is that the plaintiff may obtain a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds of desertion, neglect and refusing to support this plaintiff and his family.

RICHARD WINSOR. Attorney for Plaintiff. Postoffice and Office Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington. Rebecca Weaver, plaintiff, vs. Charles Weaver, defendant. No. 40012. Summons for Publication.

State of Washington, to the said Charles Weaver, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the 23d day of August, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. The object of this action is that the plaintiff may obtain a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds of the defendant neglecting and refusing to support this plaintiff.

RICHARD WINSOR. Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Postoffice Address: 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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A REVIEW OF ESSENTIALS

One Type of Socialist.

The zeal of the new convert is proverbial—his energy, his interest in novel surroundings, his impatience for results, his final realization and philosophical acceptance of the fact that "Rome was not built in a day," and then if he is made of the right stuff, his grim determination to settle down for a long, hard fight. There are few of the tried workers in the Socialist movement who have not passed along this road. In the enthusiasm following their discovery of what they considered a panacea for the ills of society they have plunged into propaganda and proclaimed in a mighty voice the glad new tidings. They have expected all those who love their kind to pause entranced at the sweetness of the new song. They have expected the oppressors of the poor to stand at first appalled when their infamy was proclaimed in the market place and then flee in confusion and dismay into the darkness of oblivion. Then, slowly, the light begins to break in upon the new convert. He learns the bitter lesson that the world has no particular interest in abstract justice, that the electorate doesn't generally vote "yes" or "no" on the simple right or wrong of a given policy. This lesson learned, the convert, if he is persistent, begins to re-examine his ground—his Socialist philosophy—and discovers some of the meaning of "economic determinism," realizes that it is a mighty hard proposition to hurry evolution. Once these things are realized the Socialist movement has a valuable worker, a veteran who, while not despising the advantage of the moment, knows it is more important to emerge victorious from the war than to win an isolated battle.

Another Type.

There is another type of Socialist recruit almost equally familiar. This is the "reform" politician who has expended some time and energy, voice and money, in pushing the movements whose bleaching bones strew the political battlefield. He has been able to arouse great enthusiasm; he has swept certain sections like a prairie fire; he has won victories and captured public powers, only to see his fond hope for humanity go glimmering. Undismayed and with beautiful courage he has sought the reason for his failure, determined, when it was found, to push on again. He has decided his weakness was in a mistaken apprehension of the exact cause of economic, political and social evils. He has said it was this, that or the other, only to fail, and now he has embraced with enthusiasm the Socialist position—or at least that part of it which indicts the wages system as the basic cause of poverty in the midst of plenty, serfdom in a "sweet land of liberty." Apprehending so much the reformer buckles on his harness again and sallies forth, determined to "whoop 'em up" and "set the woods afire" with his new battle cry. He is an experienced politician, familiar with the most approved methods of generating enthusiasm, he expects to work up "the people," so lickety split to Washington and usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth with a "hip, hip, hurrah."

The reform politician—(no reproach in the word "politician," for he is a good fellow)—hasn't had the opportunity yet to fall on his new tack, but the old Socialist—the believer in evolution and economic determinism—knows that failure is as sure as death. And the old Socialist, even if he makes himself disliked by saying it, must utter his warning cry and proclaim the necessity for adherence to the classical Socialist position—a position taken after a critical study of all history by master minds, a position which has proved impregnable through fifty years of bitterest assault.

Majority Must Know Essentials.

As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so is a clear comprehension of the essentials of Socialist philosophy an absolute necessity in the minds of the governing power in the Socialist party—the majority of the membership. It is only by a knowledge of what it is fighting for, a knowledge of the historic means by which social changes are effected, that the party can achieve its great mission, avoiding the pitfalls of an alluring opportunism and the traps set by a crafty, resourceful and unscrupulous enemy. With a rapidly swelling party membership it becomes a matter of vital importance that the recruits understand the conditions of the fight they are to wage. A sane conservatism must see to it that neither the new convert, impatient for results, nor the reform politician, with an unassimilated knowledge of Socialist essentials, is allowed to dominate party councils or direct party activities. This must be done from motives of common prudence and with absolutely no reflection upon the honesty or capacity of the friends who come bringing to us rich gifts of mind and heart.

All our civilization has not been able to eradicate that human credulity which is always looking for the miracle, that impatience which chafes under the slow operation of natural laws. We see the trait in the faith curist, who, disdaining the accumulated knowledge of the centuries regarding the treatment of disease, jumps with avidity at a theory according to which it is only necessary to say "Presto!" and that which was is not. There are other amiable "new thought" people to whom the process of ratiocination is too slow and who spend hours prayerfully contemplating the ends of their noses in order that they may cultivate a power higher than mind and reach conclusions independent of the syllogism. But in spite of these amiable people the world is not yet ready to cut loose from logical, scientific methods and substitute for law, ascertained by painful investigation, a supernaturalism whose sacred word is abracadabra.

The type of mind which these credulous supernaturalist exemplify is restive under the restraint of cautious science, but its impatience cannot make us forget that according to our scientific Socialism social changes are accomplished in a certain way.

No Mere Dogmatism.

We believe that the "history of mankind has been a history of class struggles" and that men as a rule have fought on one side or the other to serve their immediate material interests. Any other than the economic interpretation of history is as archaic and useless as the theory of special creation and it must necessarily be the key to our interpretation of contemporary events and the basis of our party organization. Never before were the great classes in conflict so clearly defined and never before was the necessity so urgent for a strict adherence to the class struggle plan of campaign. It is not mere dogmatism to assert and insist upon this. It is only a recognition of scientifically ascertained facts—facts which cannot be safely ignored or declaimed away by advocates of an invertebrate philosophy of universal brotherhood. Of course we all concede the essential unity of the human race and the desirability of harmony in social relations, but as "fine words butter no parsnips," so do platitudes about fraternity fail to advance the day of peace on earth. Humankind is arrayed in hostile camps, and if we want peace we've got to fight for it—the class struggle must be waged to its logical conclusion before the final emancipation of "society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles."

As hard and cold as these facts may be—and science is never alluring to the sentimental temperament—they are not inconsistent with a liberal and enlightened propaganda. They have never and need not in the future keep from us individuals, who, though their immediate material interests are with the capitalist class, are yet able to judge the trend of events and desire to fight for the cause which means a larger liberty, comfort and happiness for the race. History is irradiated by the example of men who have battled, and suffered if necessary, for the abstract ideal of justice. The Socialist movement today owes much to these men of education and ideals, but their usefulness is largely due to the promptness with which they apprehend the fact of the class struggle and the faithfulness with which they adhere to their perception of scientific truth.

"American Mathematics."

It would be idle to deny that there are differences in the Socialist movement today as to the wisdom of certain features of organization and methods of propaganda. It is unfortunate, of course, that these differences should bring from the adherent of this or that idea vigorous statement and heated retort, but most of us philosophically recognize that we can't have perfection, even in debates between Socialists, in this sadly imperfect world of ours. However, we can insist that every proposition advanced for the good of the movement be judged according to its harmony with our fundamental principles and demand of all more than a mere lip recognition of the essentially proletarian character of our movement. The cry for "American methods for an American movement" is all-right in so far as it takes into account our peculiar political conditions, but there can no more be a distinctive "American Socialism" than there can be an "American mathematics." American human nature is just like European human nature and the law of economic determinism rules in the United States just as surely as it rules in the countries of the old world. So the conclusion is irresistible that when the cry for "American methods for an American movement" is not merely an expression of the restiveness of the impatient recruit it is either disingenuous

or the evidence of a chauvinism absurd in the light of our boasted internationalism.

"Sanguine Camp-Meeting Exhorter."

One sometimes hears the sneer that some Socialists are "afraid the movement will get too big," and there are proposals that the so-called "military character" of the movement be abandoned. Of course no one fears bigness when bigness means solidity, but we may well fear and fight against the bigness which represents mere hot air which will vanish at the prick of a pin. The so-called "military character" of the movement, in so far as that means a pledged and dues-paying membership, is our tower of strength, and proposals that the party "simply pledge to everybody, and to everybody alike, the collective ownership and democratic management of industry" is the crass Utopianism of a sanguine camp-meeting exhorter who imagines the movement can be adequately supported by inviting the brethren to step up to the contribution box. We must have organization, and a well disciplined organization at that. We can't achieve or eat the fruit of victory with a mob. The Socialist Party organization, in giving to every member a voice in the discussion and settlement of questions of policy, cultivates individual initiative and that capacity for self-government which is showing many signs of atrophy under the so-called representative, but rather machine system. A membership thus actively participating in party affairs is the strongest bulwark against the ever threatening political vampires—the tricksters, bosses and grafters—seeking a new and vigorous body whose blood they may suck. It has proved its efficiency by standing fast in many a storm that threatened to destroy the party and there is no evidence of its incapacity to settle right present and future problems. There have always been well intentioned men who have thought they could do better for the people than the people could do for themselves, but that is the theory of benevolent despotism—of theocracy, not democracy—and we want none of it. We shall have—we already have—honest, astute, and masterful men whose influence will intensify the effectiveness of our efforts, but it is a delusion to think that we are sheep without a shepherd, a helpless mass waiting for some Moses to lead us out of the wilderness. The working class must emancipate itself, and while it welcomes the assistance of all those "in sympathy with it," the Socialists at least entertain no delusions and must prepare for the work ahead as prudent, practical men.

CHARLES DOBBS,

National Committeeman from Kentucky, in "Int. Soc. Review" for September.

"THE ANGEL CURE."

In our camp are men of talent, and these men have high aspirations, noble ambitions. Among them is a trained lawyer who has an abiding faith that fame is beckoning him on. He is confident that all are free and equal in this great country, and he bitterly resents any and all attempts to explain the causes which produce so much that he laments in society. He insists that we must first get the individual right and then society will be all right. He fails to perceive that if all were as perfect as angels are supposed to be, and were yet forced to create wealth under capitalism, some sweet angel would revel in wealth at the expense and the degradation of other sweet angels. As a result we should have the war of classes and all the ills that this implies.

His exuberant confidence in the potency of law reminds me painfully of the simplicity of the child when first introduced to a hot poker.

There is this difference, however: The ordinary child learns from its experience, but our lawyer does not so profit.

But I am not relating my experience with this lawyer to show you how to produce conviction in the minds of lawyers, for I do not regard it as at all necessary to convince lawyers, preachers and other prostituted parasites. When the working class acts as a unit it will make no difference what the parasites think. We can then act without regard to their false opinions. We shall then be in a position to say "We have nothing to arbitrate," and, besides, these same parasites are furnishing us almost innumerable precedents for such a course. Let us profit by their example and act in our own interest. D. BURGESS.

P. S.—The angel cure is no good.—D. B.

"WE ARE ALL EQUAL."

Whatcom, Wn., Aug. 8, 1903.
Editor Socialist—Small incidents often illuminate large principles. In our camp there worked an ex-Philippine soldier. He was creating wealth for a small fraction thereof; but he was as serene as a mill pond on a summer evening. When I sought to convince him that he was entitled to all the wealth he created, he said, laconically, "I am satisfied with this government," and with much emphasis he said, "We are all equal in this country."

In a few minutes he got into a heated argument with the proprietor, and it is needless to say he got the worst of it, for the proprietor ordered him to the office to get his time. The ex-soldier obeyed orders, as he had been trained to do, but he wore a discouraged look and complained at his treatment. I said to him, "We are all equal in this country," but he seemed to realize that the owner of machinery is more than a match for one who owns nothing but labor power. He had just had a demonstration vivid enough to satisfy at least one patriot, and he soon went down the road, carrying all his earthly possessions, a sadder but wiser wage-worker.

One other incident I will relate, and then I shall go out into the capitalist world for some more wisdom.

An agent dropped into our camp. He was a ready talker and the opposite of bashful. He opposed Socialism; said it would destroy all our social institutions; would turn the world into a sad and dreary waste.

When any of the bystanders would seek to enlighten him, he would make positive and forceful denials, if frothing at the mouth could be so denominated. Finally he became so wrought up as to call one of the members of

the camp an anarchist. At this the proprietor seized him by the collar and invited him to take a walk. He accepted the invitation without hesitancy and thus got a beautiful and vivid demonstration of the glories of private ownership. If the readers of "The Socialist" will keep their eyes open they will see many illustrations similar to the two instances herein narrated.

238 TO 20.

Bernstein Refuses to Vote—German Socialist Convention Downs Compromisers.

Dresden, Sept. 16.—The Socialist congress after two days' discussion of the literary activities of members of the party, decided at noon today to close the debate, and the personal explanations of various writers began. The roll call on a motion that the party's executive committee prohibit the members of the party from contributing to the "capitalist press" resulted in Herren Von Vollmar, Heinck and eighteen others voting against it and 238 for the motion. Herr Bernstein aroused a storm of mockery by refusing to vote.

Herren Bebel, Singer and Kautsky formulated tonight their resolutions on the proposed revision of the party programme. The resolution condemns the proposition that the party accept a vice presidency of the reichstag, and calls on the congress to disassociate itself from the "endeavors to replace the well-tried tactics and class-conscious warfare of the proletariat with the capitalistic policy of reconciliation with the existing order of things."

The consequence of such a policy, the resolution says, would be to convert Social Democracy, which is revolutionary in the best sense of the term, since it aims at the transformation from a capitalist to a socialist state, into a party content with mere reforms of the existing system. The resolution also instructs the Socialist members of the reichstag to employ the increased power ruthlessly in combating militarism, naval increases, colonial expansion and the so-called "world policy and to further political freedom and the interests of the working classes."

"HYPNOTIC SPELL."

Fairhaven, Sept. 12, 1903.
Editor of The Seattle Socialist:
I could not get a report of Labor Day to you in time for this week's Socialist, but if you have space it may be the means of showing the unions up here the error of their ways.

The contrast is great between Renton and Fairhaven and Whatcom. In the first place, our mayor, L. N. Griffin, also representative from this district, issued a proclamation that labor was entitled to one day of rest in the year, and called on his class, the business men who live on profit, interest and rent, to close their places of business and make Labor Day a success and all obeyed except saloons.

The parade was headed by a band of music, then carriages occupied by the speaker of the day, Judge Phillips, an old fossilized Democratic judge; mayors and councilmen of Fairhaven and Whatcom and Democratic Senator John Earles, from this district, who joves labor two days in the year, Labor Day and election day, and refuses to recognize the Shingle Weavers' Union all of the rest of the year. Then came the different mixed unions, composed of men and women with mixed ideas of the majority wanting no politics in their unions. The minority objected to the unions furnishing carriages for their masters to ride, while they trudged along on foot, but if they refused to walk in the parade they were subject to a fine of \$5 or \$10, so they had to submit.

The aim of the committee was not to have a Socialist talk to the multitude, but they got left, as some of the Socialists of the two towns saw to it that they had Mrs. Squires, of Whatcom, on hand, and she took the floor as soon as the old judge finished and the audience cheered her when she got through.

All men and women who read and think will see by this statement of facts by an eye witness that organized labor in this northwest part of Washington has got a lesson to learn before they will be ready to break the hypnotic spell that keeps them slaves to their capitalist masters.

WM. H. DANIELS,
Fairhaven, Wash.

THE PATH TO VICTORY.

If these 200,000 boot and shoe workers and 150,000 printers will really and truly unite with those 100,000 tobacco workers; if the 1,000,000 railroad employees will unite with all three; if the 1,200,000 men of the building trades will unite with the others; and if the iron and steel workers, the miners, the wood workers, the shipbuilders, the brewers, the cotton mill operatives and the granite cutters—if the whole working class would unite, what power is there in the world to oppose us, much less defeat us? Unite, not only in the economic fight, which still leaves many men without a job, no matter what the hours or wages for those who get work; but UNITE IN THE POLITICAL FIELD, UNITE AT THE BALLOT BOX.—From Ben Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," 5 cents, Comrade Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

KNOCK ON.

Hark! a strange knocking we hear. In fact its been knocking for over a year; The sound comes from the center of Hoosierdom. In fact there's no where else from whence it could come.

And if its a fact that a knock is a boost, Then the knocker is preparing a noise That will choke the wind from him and his ilk, and not from those he's trying to bilk.

By his loud knocking he's preparing a way, So that all can have something to say, Knock on knocker, just hammer away, You're giving the Socialist a chance to make hay.

This old scold is quite contrary, And he's known; by the name of Parry. Let him knock and let him scold; Now to you his name I've told. —Elliott F. Anderson.

THE TEN BEST.

The Washington local quorum has been so busy the last week that the "Ten Best Definitions" of Socialism sent in during August are not yet selected. Next week sure. Meanwhile, send in your 25 cent definitions for September. Every 25 cent subscription to "The Socialist," new or renewed, entitles to one 25 word answer to the question, "What is Socialism?" For 50 cents two definitions and so on.

"Ill Advised Movement"

Lynden, Wash., Sept. 2, 1903.

Resolved, That it is the sense of Local Lynden that the movement now on foot to establish another party organ in the State of Washington is ill-advised; and that all such effort should be expended in improving and building up "The Socialist," which is already in the field. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to "The Socialist" for publication.

Resolution adopted Sept. 1, 1903.

J. F. STARK, Sec.

"Socialist" Unqualifiedly Endorsed

Whereas, "The Socialist" has during its entire existence advocated uncompromising revolutionary, working-class Socialism and at its teachings show that it realizes the importance of keeping the Socialist movement along the lines of the class struggle, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Hoquiam unqualifiedly endorses the tactics and teachings of the "Socialist" and recommend it to all Socialists as being a clear exponent of class conscious Socialism.

Adopted by Local Hoquiam, Aug. 26, 1903.
GEO CROSTON, SEC.

STILL ANOTHER

Aberdeen, Wash., Sept. 8.

Editor Seattle Socialist:

Dear Comrade: The following is a resolution in support of the Seattle Socialist:
Whereas, The "Seattle Socialist" has shown itself to be a true guardian of the working class,

Whereas, Said paper always advocates Marxian, scientific, proletarian, revolutionary, class conscious Socialism, and,

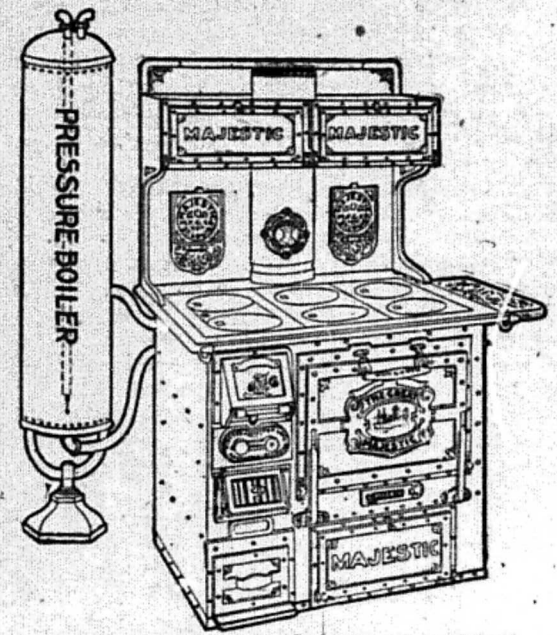
Whereas, The aim of said paper is to educate the toilers along the lines of class conscious self-interest, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Aberdeen Local, of Washington, pledge ourselves to give our utmost sympathy and support to said paper and recommend it to all workers as the truest expounder of justice and truth.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
Secretary.

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CRACKS AT CREATION

By Prof. Peter Pitkin, A. M., Ph. D., L.L.L.L. D. and H. D.

In response to the question put by a workman, What is Socialism? a distinguished Socialist lecturer on West made the following reply:

"Socialism is that state of human society in which individuality is supplanted by collectivism superinduced by evolutionary economic forces which began to operate when the protoplasmic mass evolved into cellular structures. These disturbing forces are manifested in the class struggle, and must ultimately lead to a new and higher social organism."

This is certainly a fine definition—so fine that a workman has to use a \$175 compound microscope to see it. But the expenditure of mental force trying to comprehend this scientific definition is beneficial to him.

Comrade May Wood Simons' Socialist Sunday school lessons are exceedingly interesting to all those workmen who are so fortunate as to be able to follow her line of thought. She has already gotten the class so far along as the Stone Age, and at that rate she will get down to the time of modern capitalist methods of production within at least two years after the inauguration of the first Socialist president of the Co-Operative Commonwealth. I will state for the benefit of those workmen who are not as well up in archeology as I am that the Stone Age was that period in the life of primeval man when flint lock muskets were used instead of Krag-Jorgensens and the improved riot guns to shoot down workmen on a strike. The latest authorities (which figures I have myself verified) estimate the Stone Age at fourteen million, five hundred and thirty-six thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven years before the beginning of the Pithphamenhot dynasty.

No working man can have an adequate conception of the philosophy of Socialism who has not made a thorough study of the primitive methods of weaving practiced by the Navajo (pronounced Nah-vi-yo, with the accent on the i) Indians. Read my celebrated work, "The Navajo Spinners" as a preparatory course in the study of elementary Socialism, vulgarly called the A B C of Socialism, 169 volumes, cloth bound, \$1.25 per volume. Agents wanted to sell this indispensable work to all careerists, arrivists and optimists.

A book that is creating a profound impression on the proletariat of the world is the recent work of Paulochowsky Blamevoinovneiskjevich, the great Russian authority on economics, entitled "Cosmic Transcendentalism." As an adjunct to my exhaustive treatise on "Tetraspermous Lepidodendrons of the Sub-Carboniferous Period," it is invaluable for the correct conception of homogeneous psychic phenomena.

In his "Lessons on Social Economy," Prof. Walter Thomas Mills (the greatest authority, living or dead, on scientific Social Topics, except me) conveys the startling information that "in some places where palm trees used to grow are now ice fields." I have written the professor to give me the postoffice address of the men who grew those palm trees aeons ago, so that I might ascertain from them the determining cause that made them discontinue the growing of palm trees and go into the business of manufacturing acres of unmarketable ice. A knowledge of these causes will undoubtedly have an important bearing on the best methods of explaining Socialism to the working class.

Prof. Mills also states that he has ascertained that man cannot stand on anything but the earth. If this can be conclusively shown, then he has accomplished the great feat of leaving man without even a leg to stand on. This discovery ranks second only to my great discovery that primeval man learned to eat because of the fact that one of our distant ancestors got hungry. Those who learned to eat survived, while those tribes which did not learn this art perished; and as men saw that only by eating could they live, so was man forced to become an eating animal.

The unabridged dictionary trust recently reported a sudden great increase in the demand for dictionaries that define jaw-breaking words. The cause of this enormous demand was traced by one of the trust agents to the fact that a propaganda pamphlet by an eminent and learned Socialist writer was distributed among several hundred million workmen, which pamphlet contained 493 words they did not understand. Did these workmen throw down the pamphlet in disgust? No. Determined that no intellectual proletarian should surpass them in knowledge they each ordered by wireless telegraph the largest and most up-to-date dictionary, and now the subject matter of the entire pamphlet is as clear to them as Cincinnati hydrant water. It is a bare slander of the working class to say that Socialism must be explained to them in words they understand. Socialism should be presented to the working class in enigmatic language a la theological style, so that only the worthy and the persevering may understand this all important question. There are certain things the ignorant rabble should not know, and the comprehension of Socialism should be made as mystic and difficult as possible. Besides, the workingman has a constitutional right to be addressed in words of fourteen syllables, and this right must not be taken from him under the flimsy pretense of using ordinary, everyday language for his benefit. Let them get dictionaries and enlarge their vocabulary. Every one in this free country has a chance to get a good education, and the majority of workmen could have a university education. Only those who went into shops and factories just to keep out of school or because they were so greedy for the almighty dollar are illiterate, and they are not to be pitied.

A soap box agitator named F. E. Seeds, of Covington, Ky., who is so unscientific and unthrifty as to give nightly talks for ordinary workers' wages during three months of the year when he is out of employment, and for nothing during the remainder of the year, when he could easily make \$25 per on a lecture tour managed by me, recently wrote me a letter asking me what my great work on "The Formation of the Earth From the Nebular Hypothesis" has got to do with Socialism. He also said in his letter to me: "I don't need to be told how the earth was formed, and how, after it began to cool off, certain fellows monopolized the cool spots and charged others for the privilege of using them or roasting, in order to understand the class struggle. What I am concerned in is what is going on RIGHT NOW, and how to stop it." I am surprised at Seeds. I really am. He is one of the finest Socialist speakers I ever heard, and if he would only talk more about evolutionary processes and the inevitability of Socialism, and less about the class struggle he would be a power for good in the movement. It is strange that such men as he waste their eloquence on ordinary, in fact, common, workmen discussing such worn out subjects as the class struggle. Well educated and respectable people, the kind who must be leaders in this great movement, no longer care to hear the class struggle discussed. It is a disagreeable subject, and will certainly keep men of respectability and influence out of the movement. The class struggle smacks too much of strikes and boycotts and black lists and injunctions and the shooting down of workmen by the hired soldiery of the capitalist class. Socialism will put a stop to the class struggle. Therefore, let us talk Socialism and not the class struggle. Of course the class struggle interests the working class, but it is necessary for the working class to have men of superior intelligence and education, like me, for example, to teach them, because they look up to us fellows, and we know what they want. Of course the working class must free themselves, but such men as I must lead them and show them the way, otherwise they would never emancipate themselves.

For the benefit of those who desire to have Socialism presented in a scientific manner in their community, I desire to state that I am open to engagements at \$374 per talk of seventeen minutes. I will lecture for any club that will put up a guarantee. Address my manager at rooms 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, Chamber of Commerce Building. My vocabulary extends to words of fifteen syllables, and I guarantee to simply overwhelm common workmen with my profound learning and wisdom. A. A. LEWIS. Covington, Ky., Aug. 31, 1903.

THREE MILLION SOCIALISTS

By G. Monroe Royce in "Outing." (Continued from page 1.)

not communism, as it advocates the right of private ownership under proper limits.

And now, once again, what is Social Democracy? Its principle, broadly speaking, is collectivism; its program, briefly stated, is municipal ownership of the means of production, and a just distribution of the wealth produced. Social Democracy advocates, of course, the State ownership of the postal system, railways, telegraphs and all the means of transportation that the municipality cannot control. But these things are virtually accomplished facts in Germany, and need no further advocacy. The principle and program of

this party are neither "anarchism," "communism" nor "utopianism." They are sane, practical and just, and may be realized in any body politic without violence. Of course they would require some readjustments in the present economic methods that might disturb for the nonce the universal practice of private ownership in almost everything. But no injustice to any person need follow; and this readjustment could be carried out in the most peaceable manner.

It will be seen that, both as regards principle and program, the Social Democratic party does not commit itself to any system of State government, nor to any attitude toward the church, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. Those things it leaves to take care of themselves; but it intimates that if they know what is good for them they

will not get in the way of this social and industrial evolution. This defines the situation exactly. Previous movements of this sort have first of all announced some theory or method of State government, and taken up some attitude toward the church and religion. The Social Democratic movement does neither. It conducts an industrial and social propaganda along the lines of natural evolution, and leaves political systems and religious cults to decide their own fate. Its leaders have declared that religion is a private matter, with which this propaganda has nothing to do. Yet it goes without saying that this social and industrial revolution, though peaceful, cannot fail to effect in a most fundamental way the political and religious systems with which it is more or less in conflict. Moreover, it would be unnatural to suppose that this Social Democracy has no political nor religious ideals. As Herr Bebel has put it, the aim in the domain of politics is Democracy or Republicanism, and in the domain of economics at Socialism that is collectivism." But they recognize that these are distinct and separate "domains," and they do not intend to confuse the issues and thereby defeat both objects.

Of course such economic changes as the Social Democratic party contemplates would not be long in securing a political form of government most favorable to their requirements, and this is the danger that threatens the present form of Imperial government in Germany. But while the principles of Social Democracy are very definite, they are at the same time very flexible in form, and may accommodate themselves for the moment to all kinds of political systems, so long as their vitality is not impaired. Social Democracy does not feel itself called upon to run a tilt at every political windmill it sees. Opportunism is just as serviceable and just as sensible here as in the domain of party politics. The leaders of this movement have learned wisdom through experience, and are not disposed any longer to sacrifice success for the sake of some questionable political or economic dogma. They have, in fact, ceased to be dogmatists. They are not only able leaders but practicable leaders. Herr Bebel is unquestionably the ablest leader in the reichstag. Says the greatest living historian, Prof. Mommsen: "The Social Democracy is the only great party which has any claim to political respect. Everybody in Germany knows that with brains like those of Herr Bebel it would be possible to furnish a dozen noblemen from the east of the Elbe in a fashion that would make them shine among their peers." Herr von Vollmar is second only to Herr Bebel in ability. He belongs to the nobility by birth and training. He served through the Austrian war as a cavalry officer. He fought in the Bavarian army during the Franco-Prussian war, where he was wounded and made a cripple for life. He attained the rank of colonel, but threw up his commission for the cause of Socialism, in which he has worked ever since. His constituency is Munich, where he has just received an increase of 20 per cent. in the volume of his votes over the last election.

And, finally, what is the attitude of the Social Democrats toward the present government's regime? 1. It would abolish the oppressive tariffs and establish free trade. (2) It would destroy militarism by transforming the standing army into a localized militia. (3) It would uproot officialism by vesting the appointing power in local bodies, and not in a centralized bureau. Now what will the emperor and his ministry do in the face of this army of 3,000,000 Social Democrats? Will they, or rather he, accept the situation and bow before the inevitable? If so, he will have to dismiss his plans for a great navy and his dream of "world politics," and be content to reign over a peaceful, industrial, Socialistic Democracy. But if he should attempt repressive measures, what then? He will find that Germany has grown enormously in independence and in the knowledge of self-government since Bismarck's time. The last elections have shown that the Social Democrats constitute almost, if not quite one-half of the German people, and it will be impossible to suppress such a determined body of intelligent citizens.

The Social Democrats have cast 2,000,000 votes, but that they will secure seats in the Imperial Diet corresponding to their actual political strength no one expects. In the last Parliament the Social Democrats held only 57 seats, representing a popular vote of 2,107,100, and the Clericals were given 102 members on a popular vote of but 1,455,100. The average number of votes for each Social Democrat was therefore 36,966, while the average number of votes for the Clerical members was but 14,266—considerably under one-half the number of votes represented by each Social Democrat in the reichstag. The Liberals, Conservatives, and all the other parties have each a much smaller basis for their representatives than the Social Democratic party. Should this party receive its just proportion, it would number about 175 members in the next reichstag, and would virtually control all legislation, and would exercise a disproportionate influence on the representatives of the Social Democratic party in the national parliament is a grievance of the most serious character, into which, however, I cannot now enter.

A CALIFORNIA NOTE. The movement in California to transfer the state headquarters from Los Angeles to Oakland comes none too soon. The last weekly report of the state secretary shows an income of about \$50, \$30 of which came from San Francisco and \$25 of which was paid out for "office" and "postage." This S. E. C. has kept "The Socialist" waiting for nearly a year for payment of a printing bill for which we borrowed the cash and which they knew has kept us in constant financial embarrassment.

If other just debts have been treated in the same fashion as ours, we should expect, for the good name of the California Socialist Party, its affairs would be soon transferred to more competent hands.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (NEB.) CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Douglas county assembled at Socialist Hall, Omaha, Friday, Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of placing a county ticket in the field. To that end they were successful by nominating a full county ticket. The following is the report of the convention:

Secretary Condon, of the county central committee, called the convention to order and called for a temporary chairman and secretary.

P. S. Condit and J. I. Ecklund were made temporary chairman and secretary. The call for the convention was then read by the secretary of the county central committee.

The temporary officers were then made permanent.

The committee on credentials elected were J. A. La Bille, P. J. Hyland and J. J. Condon. Committee on credentials reported all present entitled to participate in the convention.

The committee on platform and resolutions elected were: J. W. Hawkins, J. P. Roe and P. J. Hyland. The committee on platform and resolutions reported as follows:

(The platform and resolutions must have been accidentally omitted by the committee in their report.—Ed.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following ticket was then nominated: P. S. Condit, county judge; C. W. Adair, sheriff; J. I. Phillips, of South Omaha, coroner; J. J. Condon, treasurer; Lewis Junge, clerk; J. T. Lewis, surveyor; E. J. Morrow, county commissioner; Mrs. J. P. Roe, superintendent of public instruction; P. J. Hyland, clerk of district court; L. L. McVaine, assessor; J. P. Roe, police judge.

The county central committee was empowered to fill minor offices and any vacancies that may occur prior to election. The ticket was later made unanimous by acclamation.

Mother Jones was present at the convention and made a stirring speech.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

OMAHA NEWS.

Six more stations added to lecture routes: Pender, Mills, Lincoln, Hastings, Crawford and Chadron. Comrade B. McCaffrey will be sent over route No. 1, commencing at Fremont Sept. 13th, and Comrade A. L. A. Schlermeyer will be sent over route No. 2 about Sept. 20th.

Comrades A. E. Fowler and T. E. Latimer made a visit at Omaha headquarters on their trip to the eastern states. They made several speeches on the streets of Omaha and South Omaha and were greeted with good audiences.

J. ALFRED LA BILLE.

OMAHA NOTES.

Epigrams by "Mother Jones" At the Douglas County Convention.

Why have we a Socialist party? There are two other political parties, are they not enough?

The class who make all the machinery do not own it; yet they produce it.

The Miners' Convention appointed a committee to go to Washington to work for an eight-hour day. I happened in Washington about that time, and meeting one of the committee, I told him they might as well stay at home. However, the committee waited on Senator Hanna, he of the civic board, and when they told him their mission he replied: "You might as well stay at home—you won't get a damn thing."

They hold their jobs by the class that send them there.

That class will not surrender an inch. Our class will have to fight for our lives.

This year has marked the pendulum of time. Every strike of any consequence has been lost.

They disfranchised 50,000 negroes in Maryland, and the next thing you know they'll be disfranchising you.

It is the struggle of the workers down the ages for their emancipation. Don't worry about those internal dissensions. They are necessary to purify the movement.

This is no middle-class movement.

That gang of parasites that go to church on Sundays, with sanctimonious mien and sing Psalm so and so, and who the preacher tells it's all for "Jesus," and then they shout "All for Jesus"; but the only thing "Jesus" gets is the shout, and that one day in the week.

Treasurer's Report for August.

Balance from July	\$26.40
To "Cause," by Hyland	.60
Rec'd on Socialist subs.	16.00
Rec'd from 1st Ward for Aug.	3.00
Rec'd from 2nd Ward for Aug.	2.00
Rec'd from 3d Ward for Aug.	4.00
Rec'd from 4th Ward for Aug.	3.75
Rec'd from 5th and 6th Wards	4.50
Rec'd from 7th Ward for Aug.	1.75
Rec'd from 8th Ward for Aug.	3.25
Rec'd from 9th Ward for July.	1.25
Rec'd from La Bille on literature	3.92
	\$70.42

Disbursements.

Paid J. P. Roll, Nat'l dues for August	\$3.30
Paid J. P. Roll, sundry bill	.65
Paid J. M. Sirpless, on printing	3.60
Paid La Bille, hall expenses	13.75
Paid J. P. Roll, on stationery	.60
Paid J. H. Parrotte, hall rent	25.00
Turned over to "The Socialist Fund"	16.00
By balance	7.52
	\$70.42

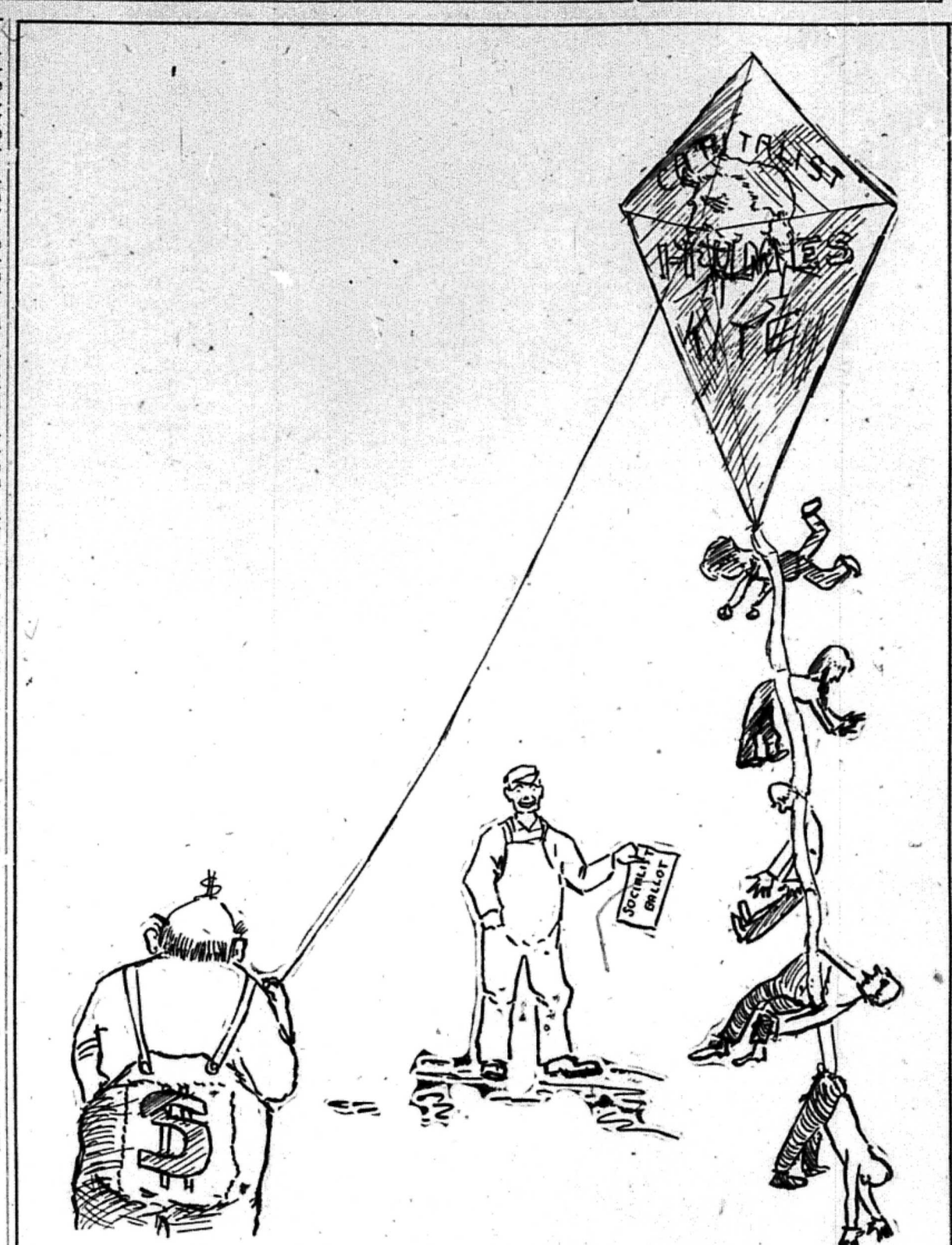
Recapitulation.

By balance from July	\$26.40
Receipts for August	44.02
Total	\$70.42
Disbursements	62.90
Balance on hand	\$7.52

PRESS COMMITTEE.

PIKE ST. (SEATTLE) NOTES.

Pike Street Branch held two very successful meetings last Sunday. The street meeting, corner of Second avenue and Pike street, at which Comrade Titus spoke concerning the Seattle street car strike and the labor union question in general, could not have been much better, interest of the gen-



A FAMOUS SEATTLE CARTOON OF UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

Labor Union Leaders Form a Tail to a Capitalist Kite

(Dedicated to the San Francisco Socialist Campaign)

eral public seeming very intense on the ever growing subject of Socialism.

Comrade D. G. Crow addressed the meeting in Street Car Men's Hall at same location immediately after street meeting, choosing as his subject "Problems in Socialism." Comrade Wm. McClain, of Tacoma, took advantage of the five minutes after speeches to unload a few hot shots.

An individual, who afterwards proved himself a workman with a capitalistic mind because he was paid a salary instead of wages, also gathered enough nerve to face the audience, a not very frequent happening, and advised all present to stand by the flag of their country and take all their money home to their wives. His ignorance was very amusing while it lasted, the ignorance and himself being done brown on both sides after the meeting by Comrade Mrs. T. A. Holt. He was afterwards feeling around to

find out if all of his original self was still with him.

Next Sunday Comrade Frank Hamilton will speak for Pike Street Branch, Comrade Hamilton having been active for the cause in Seattle some years ago, it is expected he will render a good sermon to those who may be sinners against their own class and the interests thereof. Friday night this Branch will give another of their "Good Old Summer Time" dances at their hall, 1410 Second avenue. ORGANIZER.

NO FOG IN FRISCO NOW.

Editor Seattle Socialist: At our last regular meeting, held Sept. 8, I was instructed to notify you that the following members have been expelled from the Socialist Party for violating their pledge to the Party, one voting for the Democratic ticket and four for the Schmitz faction of the

Union Labor Party. Their names are as follows: B. M. Strassman, G. G. Vickerson, Bert La Rue, F. W. Hauch and Sam Staadecker. Hoping you will find space for same in your next issue, I am fraternally yours, I. SHENKAN, Secretary.

WILKINS' TOUR.

Fairhaven	Sept. 20-21-22
Whatcom	Sept. 23-24
Blaine	Sept. 25-26
Lynden	Sept. 27
Northwood	Sept. 28
Sumas	Sept. 29
Licking	Sept. 30
Clippier	Oct. 1
Woolley	Oct. 2
Lymans	Oct. 3
Cokevale	Oct. 4
Big Lake	Oct. 5
Spokane	Oct. 7-8-9

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Two books that every Socialist should read at least five times before he pretends to say he knows what Socialism is are "The Communist Manifesto" and "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." 25 cents will get both. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 5th ave., Chicago, Ill.

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