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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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A SOCIALIST LOAD OF HAY



Farmer Bebel Comes Home With Three Million German Votes—Capitalist Politicians Badly Crowded.—From "Der Wahre Jacob."

NO COMPROMISE IN GERMANY.

This year's national congress of the German Social Democratic party, which opened at Dresden, in the "Red Kingdom" of Saxony, on Sept. 13, has again most emphatically refuted the oft-repeated statements of the capitalist press that the party in Germany has abandoned its former strict revolutionary position and become merely a party of radical reform. The "revisionists" have, indeed, made a great noise in the world. In their ranks were to be found a number of prolific and ingenious writers, some of whom did not scruple to use the columns of the anti-Socialist papers to criticize the party and have often made use of offensive personalities and innuendo in their attacks on Bebel and other party leaders. The reactionary press, moreover, has, of course, seen its opportunity and has sought both to foster dissension in the party and to create false ideas about it among outsiders by giving attention to the activity of the "revisionists" far beyond what their real importance deserved.

In the good German fashion, the party has allowed the most extreme measure of liberty of discussion both in party meetings and in the press. The "revisionists" have had every chance to convince the rank and file that the "orthodox" ideas of Socialism are out of date and must be abandoned. How little their efforts have availed in all the four years of their active campaign has been shown by the votes of the delegates at the Dresden Congress. Under the circumstances, the overwhelming majorities by which the "revisionists" have been rebuked and by which it has been decided to adhere to the old policy of "No compromise" is a most emphatic testimony to the correctness of Marxian principles and tactics when tested by long experience and free discussion.

Two decisive votes were taken. On Wednesday, Sept. 16, a resolution was passed in regard to the use of the capitalist press. It is not clear from the dispatches whether this resolution bars persons holding editorial positions on bourgeois papers from party membership and, if so, just where the line is drawn, or whether it forbids party members to use the bourgeois press to criticize the declarations of principle and tactics of the party. We shall have to wait a week for the text, but it is clear that the resolution was considered a test question against the "revisionists," to several of whose leaders it would apply in either of these forms. It was adopted by a vote of 307 to 24.

On Sunday, Sept. 19, a second resolution was adopted on the motion of Bebel, Singer, and Kautsky. It definitely declared against any modification of the proletarian tactics of the party—as advocated by the "revisionists"—or any reconciliation with any fraction of the bourgeois parties; and, as a definite application of the proletarian policy so reaffirmed it declared that the party refuses to sanction any recognition of bourgeois conventionalities such as presentation at court as a condition of the election of one of its members to a vice-presidency of the Reichstag. This resolution, an unqualified repudiation of the whole "revisionist" tendency represented by Bernstein, von Vollmar, Braun, Gohre, and others of whom we have heard so much as the new leaders of the new and "good" species of Socialism, was adopted by a vote of 288 to 11.

Holds to Working-Class Basis.

In a word, it may be said that the German Social Democratic party has reaffirmed, more emphatically than ever before, the proletarian character of the movement, its foundation on the class struggle between wage-workers and capitalists, its dependence upon working-class interest, working-class instinct, and working-class intelligence and organization, and its absolute rejection of all coalitions with other parties and refusal to modify its statement of principles or to relax its discipline for the purpose of attracting support from any other class. It welcomes all men, of whatever class, who support its principles and comply with its discipline; but it relies upon the mass of thinking workmen and not upon the learned "academics" or "intellectuals" for its guidance; if the "intellectuals" take pleasure in putting their abilities at the service of the working class, well and good; if they expect to be regarded as leaders of the working class—"friends of Labor"—so much the worse for their ambition; the working class will mark out its own path and advance without their aid.

The importance of the Dresden Congress for us in the United States is not that it declares any new policy, for it does not. Its importance is in that, with all the experience of the party in Germany and after all the free and thorough discussion that has gone on there for years upon these questions, our German comrades, by an overwhelming majority, have decided to follow that very course which they as well as we have followed in the past.—"The Worker," N. Y.

DON'T YOU WANT GOOD GOVERNMENT?

A local politician rushed into my room and shouted:
"Burgess, I want you to vote the Democratic ticket!"
"Why?" I asked.
"Because," he replied, "the Republicans of this town are corrupt as hell and will steal everything in sight."
"Well," said I, "it makes no difference to me if they do."
"What!" said he, in astonishment; "don't you want good government, economical government, pure government?"
"Come," I said, and I led the way to an eminence near by where we had a view of the entire city, and then I pointed out to him the evidences of wealth there before us and said: "I own not one cent of this vast wealth, few of my class own any. Now why should we care which set of thieves possesses this wealth?"

My friend was silent for several minutes and then said:
"I never thought of this before, but I shall study this phase of the subject."

Recently this man bought Marx's "Capital," and if he masters this he will know that the wage worker as a class is not interested in taxation, pure government, economical government, nor in just government as understood by capitalists. We are only interested in abolishing the wage system.

To vote for either of the old parties is to give our sanction to our own enslavement.

A NEW DEFINITION.

Editor Socialist:
Enclosed find 25 cents in stamps, for which please advance my date on subscription from No. 179, to which it is now paid.

In looking over the many excellent definitions of Socialism, it has struck me as singular that so few emphasize the necessity, or advisability of "dividing up" on labor as well as on products. Perhaps they are not so lazy as I am, but to me the fact that I must work until too tired to enjoy recreation, while the human parasites who roll in wealth take their ease on the products of my labor, makes me "howling mad." I sometimes feel that I could be content on even less than I now possess, if only the Rockefeller, the Vanderbilts and others of their class could be made to work as hard as we have to in order to support them in idleness and luxury. Some opponents of Socialism are so afraid of having to divide up with the poor tramp who is too lazy to work, but I tell them it costs us far less to give a "hand out" to a tramp than it does to give a yacht to a Vanderbilt or a Baptist church to a Rockefeller. But the poor idiots can't see that we give those things. Strange! When will the awakening come? Yours for more light,

ELSIE COLE WILCOX.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Socialism is an equitable division of the labor of the world, followed by an equally just distribution of the products of such labor.

ELSIE COLE WILCOX.

VIVE THE WORKERS.

Patent workers, world sustaining,
Up and act or cease complaining.
Know you not the few are reaping
All the wealth while you are sleeping.

With power to take all earth can give,
Why will you refuse to live?

Must we still from earliest breath,
Until our eyes are closed in death,
Live the slaves' ignoble life,
With all its grinding toil and strife.

With power to take all earth can give,
Shall we not live as men should live?

On varied issues we're dividing,
And so the master class is riding
On our backs with haughty frown,
We make the club that beats us down.

With power to take all earth can give,
We know not what it is to live.

Surely 'tis not your delight
To keep the lordly parasite,
Begging of him for leave to toil,
While he wanders in the spoil.

Unite, and take all earth can give,
And live the life that man should live.

Who has this land the right to rule?
The working class, or I'm a fool.
All there is, that's good and grand,
Is from the workers' brain and hand.

Then let us rule the world, and give
Ourselves the noblest life to live.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
Sept. 17, 1903.

WAGE WORKERS PAY NO TAXES

I noticed in a recent issue of "The Socialist" an article from Olympia, criticizing my position on the tax question. I had hoped that the matter had been made very plain to my Olympia audience, but the article named is in evidence that even a bright man may be wedded to a delusion.

Last fall, in my home county in California, the so-called Union Labor party appeared in the political field with a ticket. The first plank in the U. L. P. platform called for a considerable reduction in county taxes; the thirteenth plank declared that the election of the Union Labor party "would benefit all classes, but specially the TAX PAYING CLASS." The Socialist party took exception to the U. L. P. position. The writer hereof was instructed to prepare a leaflet stating the Socialist position, and analyzing the mistakes and inconsistencies of the U. L. P. platform. The argument hinged mainly on the question: "Who pay the taxes?" Very much depended upon a correct answer to that question. The political actions of men are determined largely by their understanding of principles and programs. Fusion schemes, etc., as far as the rank and file of voters are concerned, are the result of unclearness rather than dishonesty. Men, as a class, vote for what they conceive to be their interests. Convince the wage worker that they pay the taxes, and they will pretty certainly favor a program calling for tax reduction; yet it can be clearly proven that when the wage workers vote to lower the taxes on property they move in a direction opposite to their class interests.

Now, the Socialists insist that labor creates all wealth. Hence it logically follows that labor creates the wealth that, having been exchanged for money, pays the taxes on the capitalist's property. From this the U. L. P. politicians argued that the workers paid all taxes. But they lost sight of the fact, that the wealth which labor created, and which paid the tax on the capitalist's property, had already been filched from the worker by the operations of the principle of "surplus value," which bears no relation whatever to a tax levy, which is an arbitrary act. "Surplus value" is that portion of labor's product for which the workers receive no pay—that portion of labor's product that goes to swell the profits or wealths of the capitalists.

Let us waste no time sentimentalizing about the right or wrong of the system that permits capitalist exploitations of the workers. Rather let us keep clearly in mind, that taxes on property are paid only by property owners; and that the capitalist is in LEGAL possession of his wealth however unjust the laws or legal system that sanctions his exploitation of the worker. Hence, when the tax-paying time comes the wage workers do not go down into their pockets and take money which is LEGALLY theirs, and pay the taxes on the capitalist's property; but the capitalist goes down into his own pocket and takes money which LEGALLY belongs to him, and pays the taxes on his own property.

Therefore a vote by the wage worker to lower the tax on property, is a vote that the class which possesses the great bulk of the nation's wealth shall retain in its possession a large proportion of its annual filchings from the workers.

Let me illustrate: A certain capitalist has \$1,000,000 worth of taxable property. His business profit for the year, with all expenses paid except his taxes, is \$100,000. The tax levy is three per cent., making the tax on \$1,000,000 equal to \$30,000. Subtract that from \$100,000; it leaves a net annual profit of \$70,000 to the capitalist. A low tax party comes into power and reduces the tax levy to one and one-half per cent., which makes the tax on one million dollars \$15,000, leaving a net profit to the capitalist of \$85,000, instead of \$70,000.

Remembering that but four per cent. of the nation's wealth belongs to the wage working class, leaving ninety-six per cent. to the capitalist class—the class that owns the means of production and distribution; and that conservatively stated, three-fourths of all direct taxes find their way as wages into the pockets of the wage working class, we begin to see the true inwardness of a vote by the wage worker for tax reduction.

Keep clearly in mind that the minimum wages of labor are determined by the cost of life's necessities; that with surplus idle laborers in the field the tendency of wages is toward the minimum; that "surplus value"—that portion of labor's product for which the workers receive no pay—becomes larger or smaller as idle workers become plenty or scarce. Hence the wages of labor—the standard of living for the wage-working class, rises in line with the wage-workers' interests. But liberal taxes, increased as idle workers become scarce, and falls as idle workers become plenty. Therefore it logically follows that "public employment for the unemployed" public improvements and public employment for the unemployed go together; while low taxes, decreased public improvements, and an increase in the army of idle workers go together.

To illustrate: The tax fund in a certain county is \$1,000,000. There are a good many idle workers in that county. A low tax party comes into office and reduces the taxes 25 per cent., or \$250,000. Of the total tax fund the wage-workers pay taxes on 4 per cent. of the wealth, or \$40,000; and the capitalist class on 36 per cent. of the wealth or \$960,000. Reducing the tax 25 per cent. will save \$10,000 to the tax-paying wage-workers; but it will save \$240,000 to the capitalist class. Leave out of the argument for the moment the \$10,000 saved in taxes to the wage-workers, and consider only the \$240,000 saved to the capitalist class. If 75 per cent. of the tax fund goes as wages to the workers, then in reducing the taxes of the capitalist class \$240,000, you have subtracted \$180,000 from the wage fund of the county. In other words, in saving \$10,000 to the wage-workers lucky enough to possess taxable property, the wage-working class has been deprived of \$180,000 of wages; and allowing \$500 to be the annual wage, 360 hitherto workers have been added to the army of idlers, to bid down the wages of workers holding jobs, and lower the standard of living for the whole working class. Is that a wise course of action for the workers?

"But," say the tax-paying wage-workers, "we pay more taxes in proportion to what we are worth than the big capitalists." Admitted; then the sensible thing to do is not to reduce the taxes, and rob your class of a big wage fund, and throw a lot of workers into idleness; but force the tax-dodgers to pay their share of the taxes.

In conclusion, let us consider briefly the attitude of the big tax-payers toward this question. Always are they trying to lower taxes, either by lowering the tax levy or the assessment on their property. How often do we hear them protest that, "the workers should not be allowed to vote taxes which they do not have to pay;" or changing their tactics, try to get votes for a low tax program by persuading the wage-workers that the latter pay the taxes?

If the tax burden could be shifted to the wage-workers, we would not find the capitalists struggling to lower the taxes. M. W. WILKINS.

Every labor union in America should commence the study of economics. Nothing but his ignorance of what really hurts him keeps the worker from curing himself. Ten men in every union thoroughly educated in economics would bring victory in five years.

THE PROFESSIONAL PROLETARIAN

The Professional Proletarian.

To my mind the greatest danger which confronts the Socialist movement at the present time is from the demagoguery of the "professional proletarian." I am led to this belief partly by an examination of the previous history of labor and Socialist movements. It has always been some self-styled "horny-handed son of toil" who has betrayed and sold out the working class. It has been one of the oldest tricks of the capitalist politicians to play upon the idea that the ignorance and coarseness which capitalism had forced upon the working class was a surety of honesty and a reason for reposing trust. The professional proletarian therefore always exaggerates just those proletarian features which capitalism has taught him are most desirable. He boasts of his ignorance, is proud of his lack of knowledge, and seeks to trade upon the capitalistic idea of the "nobility of toil."

A striking illustration of this position has been afforded by a series of articles which have recently appeared in "The Socialist," signed by Comrade A. A. Lewis. These articles by themselves would be unimportant, but as typical of a phase of Socialism they are worthy of some consideration. They seem to have been aimed, primarily, at the work of Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. Now, while I will at once agree that there are many things about the work of Comrade Mills with which I am far from pleased, yet nothing that he has ever done is as bad as the glorification of ignorance to be found in these articles. The burden of Comrade Lewis' writings consists of sneers at any study of the great body of thought upon which Socialism is built. He wishes to confine us to "right now." He is evidently all unaware that he is here agreeing absolutely with the muddle-headed reformer, save that the latter is more consistent and not only insists that all such "nonsense" as the materialistic interpretation of history, the evolution of industry, etc., shall be left out of "practical politics," but also that all political efforts shall be confined in the same way to "getting something just now."

Yet the fact is that one of the main things by which Socialists and Socialism have been distinguished from bourgeois superficiality has been in the basic studies which it has made in just these fields at which he sneers. "The Communist Manifesto," Engel's "Origin of the Family," Marx's "Cap-

ital," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property," these are the classics of Socialism, and all of them would come under the ban of Comrade Lewis' censorship. We would suggest that a little less ranting and a little more reading on the part of some Socialists would perhaps be of value to them and to the cause of Socialism.

Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," not only goes back into pre-historic times, but concerns itself with the most abstract and metaphysical questions. Morgan's "Ancient Society" is the one great contribution made by an American to Socialist literature, and was so recognized by Marx and Engels and yet this concerns itself exclusively with pre-historic times and savage tribes. It is not less, but more learning that the Socialists of this country need. We are still far behind those of almost any country, and particularly of Germany. One of the reasons for the magnificent solidity of the German movement is to be found in the fact that the Socialist publishing house of "Vorwaerts" sends out large numbers of works on evolution, ethnology and allied sciences. It was the knowledge of these sciences which made possible a knowledge of the class struggle. It is not simply because a man is hungry that we have a class struggle. Men have been hungry through all history. Animals have been hungry and have fought with one another. But the class struggle as a political expression of a social movement is peculiar to our present society. A man may be a reformer, an opportunist, a muddle-head, while ignorant of these branches of knowledge, but he cannot be a class conscious Socialist without at least some of their more general conclusions having reached his mind. It has always been the boast of the Socialist Party in every country that it carries on a campaign of education, that it seeks to make Socialists, and intelligent class conscious Socialists, not mere ranters and howlers. Are we in America going to surrender this proud position?

The Socialist movement is now and must always continue to be controlled by the wageworking proletariat and constitute an expression of their class interests. Unfortunately mere membership in the working class does not always carry with it a knowledge of proletarian class interests. If it did there would be no need of the Socialist propaganda. Reformers and impossibilists both to the contrary notwithstanding, Socialists are not born,

or created by instinct except in so few cases as to effect but little in general results. This does not mean that a college training is necessary to make a good agitator, or worker for Socialism. Some of the most acceptable Socialist workers in America are men whose lives have permitted them to spend but little time inside the walls of schools. But in every case where men have come to be valued on account of their service for Socialism, it has been because they have taken the time often from the scanty leisure left after a hard day's work in shop or mill to master the philosophy of Socialism. Were it possible, there were few things that would advance the Socialist movement more in America than to be able to grant leisure to those who must represent us on the public platform that they could better fit themselves for their work.

The worst "grafter" that I have ever known in the Socialist movement have been these professional proletarians, who, presuming upon their ignorance, foisted themselves upon their comrades for "their board and keep," and in return often did the movement irreparable injury by the misrepresentations due to their ignorance. For the man debarred by capitalism from the opportunity of learning we may have the profoundest pity, but we have no right to encourage him in pride in his ignorance, any more than we have to encourage him to be proud of his poverty. Let us leave such work to preachers and reformers who seek to lull the workers into satisfaction with their sufferings.

The "professional proletarian" is specially dangerous just now because labor is becoming a word with which which to conjure in capitalist politics. Once thoroughly inculcate the idea that occupation, and not intelligent recognition of class interests and social philosophy shall constitute the standard for Socialist membership and you have laid the foundation for union labor parties, Hearst movements and general confusion. A host of little demagogues will be raised up within the party who will struggle to get control of local party machinery. The confusion and wrangling that would follow would but furnish troubled waters in which the capitalist politician would fish. Let us have no test of occupation within the Socialist movement. Let us, at least of all, measure a man's value to the Socialist movement by his ignorance of Socialism. A. M. SIMONS.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZING WORK

An Outline of What the National Office is Doing and Intends to Do.
 The contribution of one thousand dollars by Comrade J. A. Wayland, of the "Appeal to Reason," to the National Organizing Fund, comes in good season. It comes at a time when most needed and when it can be put to the best uses for the Socialist party, which is the concrete expression of the Socialist movement in America.

While it is no exaggeration to say that the organizing work carried on by the National Socialist party during the past eight months has exceeded that performed in any similar length of time before, yet even this was not all that was needed or desired to be done. It is simple enough to inaugurate a work of this kind; the great difficulty comes in continuing it after it has begun. It was impossible to satisfy all sections requiring or asking for organizers at once and the same time. The number of organizers employed was not sufficient to go around, the territory to be covered too large, and the resources of the national office too limited. For these reasons many comrades have been disappointed, and in some cases impatience has manifested at being "neglected," when the national office was doing the best it could. The Quorum and National Committee are more than anxious to promote the organizing work, but they could not do it under the circumstances, however much they desired to.

But the "Appeal to Reason" donation, while not altogether solving the problem, makes the way easier. Upon its receipt the National Secretary submitted to the Quorum propositions which he has long had in mind, for extending the organizing activity into territory heretofore untouched. These propositions have been approved by the Quorum, and their successful fulfillment will depend upon the comrades in the sections receiving the benefit, as well as upon the party at large.

In brief, the propositions may be outlined as follows:
 That Comrade F. E. Seeds, of Kentucky, if available, be appointed national organizer for the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. Comrade Seeds has had much experience as a party agitator and organizer and is highly recommended to the National Office.

That J. W. Bennett, of Iowa, be appointed national organizer for the states of North and South Dakota. Comrade Bennett was recommended by National Committeeman Work some time ago, but no opportunity was presented to use his services.

That F. J. Hyland, of Nebraska, if available, be appointed national organizer for Wyoming, and should circumstances permit, for Utah. Comrade Hyland is a fine outdoor speaker, and all around hard worker.

That changes be made in routes arranged for organizers already in the field as follows: Bigelow to go from Kansas to Arkansas, and then take Goebel's place in Indian and Oklahoma Territories instead of going on through Alabama and Georgia to Florida. Goebel will be confined to Texas and Louisiana until December. Ray will take Bigelow's place in Georgia and Florida, touching also South Carolina on the way. Alabama has already received some valuable attention from the National office, but will be cared for later on. McKee will remain in Arizona until November, and then probably enter Nevada. Wilkins will work in Washington, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. In the East John W. Brown and John Spargo will work Rhode Island between now and November, assisting in the state campaign. New Hampshire and Vermont will receive attention about December. Delaware will be cared for as opportunity presents. In states not named either financial assistance has been already rendered by the National Committee, or arrangements have been made by the states themselves to support organizers. The Quorum has also voted to place an Italian organizer in the field in the person of Silvio Origo, and he will make an interstate tour.

In the meantime Comrade Ben Hanford will be continuing his successful lecture tour, which will carry him to the Pacific Coast and back through the Northwestern states. Other lecture tours will also be arranged.

A study of these plans will show that within the next six months every state and territory will have received visits from national organizers or will be supporting organizers of their own. Comrades must bear in mind that every place cannot be visited AT ONCE. The National Office cannot assume financial responsibility for any more organizers than it can afford to support. It is most important that the party be kept out of debt. But every place will finally be visited, if the comrades will but realize the immensity of the task we have undertaken and be patient with us.

In this connection it is in order to point out that while the national organizing fund has reached 1,000 in round figures (apart from the "Appeal" donation), yet this sum has not nearly covered the amount expended by the National Office for organizing during the seven months past. IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR DUES RECEIVED, the work could not have gone on as it has. The organizing fund has only assisted in starting the work, and without the revenue for dues it could not have continued.

Besides, the running expenses of the office are steadily on the increase. Supplies are being furnished to affiliated organizations merely at cost, organizers have to be kept supplied, the leaflets "Why Socialists Pay Dues" and "How to Organize" are sent out free, and this means that printing bills must be constantly met. An additional number of organizers will naturally involve additional expense of all kinds.

The office force is working night and day in order to keep up, but improvements in the methods of conducting business are constantly needed. The National Secretary is arranging to fit out the office in a thorough manner, so that the business can finally be run systematically and economically. This would have been done before, but some of the old debts are still unpaid, although the next three months will certainly see them wiped out for good.

All this should impress party members with the necessity of, first, paying dues promptly, and second, subscribing what they can to the National Organizing fund. Don't think that Comrade Wayland's donation has equipped us completely for the work of organization. IT HAS ONLY GIVEN US A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to become equipped, through organization, for the great battle of next year and the greater ones to follow. Coin cards for donations to the organizing fund will be furnished upon application by the National Secretary.

The objective point to be aimed at at present is to get every state into such a condition that it can support either one organizer, or more, for itself. To accomplish this the National Committee should be left free to carry out its plans through its representatives, and locals and states should render all the assistance possible and practice self dependence and self reliance at the same time. Do not expect too much from the National Office. Especially does this advice apply to the tendency to look to the National Committee for financial assistance for one purpose or another. All the money within reach is needed for conducting the organizing and lecture work.

Finally, let every party member keep in good standing by paying dues promptly and regularly and determine to gain at least one new member every month. By doing this the most effective and surest method will be used to solidify and knit together the revolutionary forces rapidly developing in America into a compact organization prepared to enter the National campaign of 1904 to wage a conflict against capitalism which will result in making the Socialist party the second political party in importance in this country and the leader of the international Socialist movement for working-class emancipation throughout the world.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
 National Secretary Socialist Party.
 Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26, 1903.

OLD UNIONISM DIES HARD.
GRAND FORKS, B. C., Tuesday, Sept. 15.—A number of the former members of the local branch of the American Labor Union, dissatisfied with the stand taken in putting forward an avowed Socialist as their candidate at the forthcoming provincial election for Grand Forks riding, have severed all connection with that organization and have formed a local branch of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. At a recent meeting of those interested, after the objects of the labor congress had been fully explained, and a number of those present

THEY MARCHED.
 Report From San Francisco.
 To the Editor of "The Socialist":
 The day which, in California, the capitalist and the politician have dictated to labor as Labor day has come and will, at this writing, soon be gone. It is a local affair anyway, intended to weaken the influence of the great international and historic LABOR DAY, THE 1ST OF MAY.

The parade was a big turnout, but not a great one. Mass was evident, but why it appeared was not clearly apparent. With the exception of the electric linemen no motto, no demand, no statement of a principle, appeared along the whole line. The linemen are on strike and are feeling a pinch at the stomach. Their material interest is at stake, otherwise they, probably, would have made no more demonstration than the other organizations. This studied ignoring of all and every principle for which humanity is striving and struggling by workmen marching in thousands before other thousands as spectators, accounts for the quietness prevailing all along the route. Body there was, but not spirit.

As an exhibition of the power of the leaders, political and otherwise, no doubt it was a grand success and will bear fruit at the oncoming municipal election, to the especial gratification of a very limited number of individuals. But the public could not be expected to go into raptures over that.

There were a few floats, illustrating how men slave for bosses, but they were not correct, for the boss, with his eagle eye and strident voice, was invariably unrepresented. The sign painters' float was pretty—a huge palette and Broddinagian brushes, drawn by four decorated steeds. A pretty child waving a flag was mounted on high. On the palette, as it approached, an inscription became visible. What would it be? EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL? LABOR PRODUCES ALL? HE WHO WILL NOT WORK, NEITHER SHOULD HE EAT? No, just the legend, "Signs Painted Everywhere." Do you wonder at the lack of applause? I hear there were over 40,000 in line. Large as that number is there was a much larger number of workmen on the sidewalks. Presumably all, or nearly all, unionists were in the parade; for, if any were absent, without valid excuse, they are subject to fine; so those workmen on the sidewalk must be non-unionists. It would therefore be well for unionists to look over their constitution and by-laws. Perhaps these men who are keeping away find something wanting in union methods.

If there was no real life in the parade, there was at the headquarters of Local San Francisco. The comrades had improvised megaphones to amplify their voices and, through the open windows, they called upon the paraders to vote as they marched.
 J. ROBERTSON.

PLEDGE SUPPORT
 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.

NORWAY NOTE.
 According to a telegram from Christiania, capital of Norway, the most surprising incident in connection with the election last month is the large gains made by the Socialists. This is especially true with respect to the northern part of Norway, where they carried two cities, Tromsøe and Narvik. Nordland and Finnmarken, the two northernmost provinces, where multitudes of workers engage in the annual fisheries, have made phenomenal gains, and several representatives to the legislature were elected from these districts. The same results were also obtained in the great farming localities in the heart of the country.

Rev. Herbert N. Casson, "the labor preacher," calls the Socialists "a wrangling, bankrupt gang of trouble-makers." These charges are all true. The Socialists are wrangling; they are trying to do their own thinking. They are bankrupt; that is why they are Socialists. And they are trouble-makers; they make lots of trouble for the preachers and politicians who try to serve both God and mammon.—Omaha "Workers" Gazette.

"FIVE DOLLARS AND EXPENSES."
 Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1903.
 The Socialist, Seattle:
 Comrades: Local Philadelphia instructed me as its recording secretary to notify you of the resolution it passed at its last regular meeting, held in Labor Lyceum on Sept. 2nd.

Resolution.
 Resolved, Be it known that hereafter Local Philadelphia will engage no speaker who demands a fee greater than the sum of five dollars per day and expenses.

Local Philadelphia realizes that the big fees paid to some of our speakers are quite alluring to non-Socialists, and may consequently allure them to join the Socialist Party, not because of principle, but otherwise. It also recognizes the fact that the Socialist party is a workingman's or proletarian party, and it therefore cannot afford to pay big fees to a few. If it does; it must stint the majority, those who do the hardest work, those who do the preliminary work. The workers of the country will go to these meetings where the speakers are those who receive the big fees, and it almost always raises a doubt in their minds, when they hear of the fees the speakers receive. Therefore, Local Philadelphia considered it necessary and wise to pass the foregoing resolution. Fraternally.

ALPHONS OLBRIICH,
 Recording Secretary.
 N. B.—Local Philadelphia has engaged Comrade Dr. Knopfnagel, of Peoria, Ills., for six dates between the 11th and 17th of September at the rate of \$2.00 per day and expenses, and also has arranged an entertainment and lecture for Friday, Sept. 18th, with Comrade Spargo, of New York, as speaker of the evening.
 A. O.

BLAINE (WASH.) ALSO.
 Whereas, "The Socialist" has during its entire existence advocated uncompromising revolutionary working class Socialism, and
 Whereas, Said paper advocates Marx's scientific solution of the Socialist problem, be it
 Resolved, That we, the members of Local Blaine, Wash., endorse the tactics and teachings of "The Socialist," and recommend it to all Socialists as a clear exponent of class-conscious Socialism.
 Adopted by Local Blaine, Sept. 20, 1903.
 MRS. LINA GILL, Sec.

WHERE IS THIS?
 I have run up against it. A bigger combination of "Obedience Machines" and happy-go-lucky indifferentists than I ever saw. I am simply sitting back and looking on. I have learned how to open clams and oysters, and to a certain extent I thought I could tackle dull heads, but I think I was mistaken, and I begin to envy Comrade Burgess, who still is able to get the mules to foam at the mouth, for even a foaming mouth is some evidence of activity of the brain. But enough. Time will tell.
 J. S. O.

CRITCHLOW'S LATEST PROPOSITION.
 National Committeeman Critchlow, of Ohio, has asked that the following be submitted to a referendum vote of the national committee:
 "Understanding the necessity of a leading lecture bureau within the Socialist Party, and appreciating the many advantages that arise from having this lecture bureau situated at the national headquarters in control of the national officers, and knowing from personal contact the excellent work that the Central Lecture Bureau has been doing, and feeling that it would be better for all concerned if the work of this bureau and the National Lecture Bureau were combined by merging the Central Lecture Bureau's speakers and paraphernalia with the National Lecture Bureau. I therefore, move the following to be voted upon by the members of national committee: That the national committee of the Socialist Party does proceed immediately, in case this resolution is carried, to take over the work and paraphernalia of the Central Lecture Bureau and in the future to conduct their work as the work of the National Lecture Bureau, in addition to the work already being done by the National Lecture Bureau."
 In order to facilitate matters, the national secretary has requested complete data from Comrade Critchlow, who is also manager of the Central Lecture Bureau, covering the list of speakers, terms charged for lectures, salaries, assets and liabilities of bureau, if any, inventory of paraphernalia, engagements made and such other information as will be serviceable to the national committee in arriving at a definite conclusion. Pending the receipt of this information, Comrade Critchlow's motion will not

be submitted to a vote of the committee.
FATHER McGRADY, "WILL NOT."
 Bellevue, Ky., Stp. 10, 1903.
 Editor Seattle Socialist:
 I have noticed in several of the party papers that Comrade Critchlow has made a proposition to transfer the speakers of the Central Lecture Bureau to the National Lecture Bureau. I know nothing of the proposition, as I have not been consulted, and I wish to state distinctly that I will not be included in such transference. Previously to the time of my resignation from the active work of the ministry, I managed my own lectures, but it frequently occurred that letters and telegrams asking for dates came in my absence and could not be answered till my return, thereby causing confusion. It became necessary for me to select some one to take charge of my engagements, and I gave the work to Comrade Critchlow, whose services have been perfectly satisfactory to me and I desire to make no change. However, I have observed that there is a systematic movement to force me and other speakers into the National Bureau. If there were valid reasons for this change and the comrades desiring the transference had courteously requested the Central Lecture Bureau and myself to comply with their solicitations, and had the manager of the Central Lecture Bureau been satisfied with the change, there would have been no difficulty. But instead of adopting the methods of gentlemen they have hurled coarse, vile, abusive and ignorant language at us, and there is no hope for them now. I never submit to force, and I wish to state, since they have adopted coercive measures, that no change shall be made either in manager or price. Comrades who object to the Central Lecture Bureau, or the prices charged for my lectures, will kindly obey the rules of common decency, and do not annoy us with arrogant and ignorant communications. Fraternally.
 T. McGRADY.

STILL THEY COME.
 Arlington, Sept. 13, 1903.
 Resolved, That Local Arlington endorses "The Socialist" for its uncompromising stand on the class struggle; and be it further
 Resolved, That we believe the movement now on foot to start another Socialist paper in the State of Washington to be detrimental to the cause of Socialism; and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to "The Socialist" for publication.
 Resolutions adopted by Local Arlington, Sept. 13, 1903.
 ELEONORA MAURER, Sec.

"NEVER CATER TO THE UNIONS."
 Covington, Ky., Sept. 22, 1903.
 Dear Comrade Editor: I send you an article on trade unions.
 I find among many non-union Socialists a feeling of prejudice against trade unions because they do not realize that trade unionism is unconsciously and inevitably making for the overthrow of capitalism. I also find that many of my fellow trade unionists have no higher conception of trade unionism than that of a mere protector of labor.
 I also find that many Socialists are unconsciously catering to the unions because they want their "good will," and think they can do more for Socialism by reaching merely an organized body of workers.
 In my Local, composed mostly of trades unionists, we never in the least

CAPITAL AND LABOR.
 Green Lake.
 Comrade: How frequent use is made of the expression "Capital and Labor," and the effect intended to be produced in the average mind is this, that they are entirely separate factors, each with interests peculiar to themselves, when as a matter of fact capital is simply an unpaid balance that labor is justly entitled to.
 Labor, being the producer of wealth, in every form, is unjustly deprived of the full complement of wealth produced, just as long as such a fund, known as "capital," exists, as the full product belongs to those that have created it, the working class.
 A vague idea occupies the minds of some men that capital has rights to be respected as well as labor, but this is a very superficial view, and is equivalent to saying that the working man has a moral right to respect the thing that holds him up in the highway, and robs him of all his personal possessions. There is not the slightest difference in results, and in degree the thing is the least formidable, as you have a possible chance to get a "bead" on him first, but the capitalistic system has been so long in successful operation that intelligence has been blinded by long usage, and the producers are being plundered daily without being intelligently aware of the fact.
 But conditions are surely changing, and the intellects of the workers are being quickened and applied to the proper channels of thought, and proportionate to such development will be the success of Socialism, and a correct realization of the true relationship of capital and labor.
 When the time arrives that the real contributors to the wealth of the world—the workers—intelligently feel their proper status in society, and that the magnificence of wealth in its manifold variety is the result of labor's effort, they will not be slow in taking possession of their own creation, belonging to them in all justice and equity.
 Let us hail the advent of that period when every participant in the good things of life, be he rich or poor, shall be a factor in its production and equal justice meted out to all.
 J. MARTIN.

"SORROWS OF SATAN NOT IN IT."
 I have just got back from the Gray's Harbor country, having addressed ten meetings in seven days. Last Sunday I spoke at Cosmopolis, Wash., to about 600 wage slaves. This is a lumber mill town owned by one corporation. The comrades up here informed me that it was useless to try and hold a meeting there, but I undertook to take a chance at it anyhow. I was glad I went. The condition under which these poor devils work cannot be paralleled in any state out West. The sorrows of Satan ain't in it with them. One comrade informs me that from June, 1902, to June 1903, they had imported over 22,000 wage slaves to this hell hole from different parts of the Pacific Coast. Some of the poor devils that I spoke to on Sunday informed me that they had worked steady for three weeks and up to Sunday they had not one cent coming to them, their paltry dollar a day wage having been stopped to pay railroad fare, although they had been promised free fare before they left Seattle and other points. Yours for Socialism,
 WM. MACCLAIN.

cialist Labor Party, and Present Day Socialism. The book also contains brief but complete accounts of all radical reform movements in this country with which the Socialist movement has in the course of its development come into contact, such as the Free Soil, Greenback, Anarchist, Single Tax, Nationalist and Populist movements, and also a chapter on the history of the trade union movement.
 By arrangement with the author The Comrade Publishing Co., of 11 Cooper Square, New York city, has acquired the agency for the sale of the book to members and locals of the Socialist Party.
 The book will contain 370 pages, 8vo, cloth bound, and will sell retail at \$1.50. Discount will be allowed on larger orders.

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 WM. MACCLAIN.

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THE NEBRASKA SITUATION

Full Statement of the Case by the Local Quorum—History of Former Corruption and the Victory for Working Class Socialism—Present Attempt to Support the Old Corruptionists—The True Inwardness of the Mills-Critchlow-Thompson Tactics Against Omaha—The Real Issues Clearly Presented—Should be Read by Every Socialist—An Intensely Interesting Story.

State Headquarters
SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEBRASKA
519 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

To the Members of the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Dear Comrades: The weekly reports of the National Secretary show that there is a motion offered by Committee member Turner of Missouri, now before the National Committee, proposing that the charges preferred by the Nebraska State Quorum against Comrade Mills and Critchlow, and a practical endorsement of their actions which caused the complaint, and thus inflict an injury upon the party organization in Nebraska, the undersigned, consisting of the Nebraska Quorum, desire to submit another statement of our position and of the situation in Nebraska to your Committee.

We are impelled to do this, because there does not seem to be a clear understanding of the question at issue among the National Committee. We are quite sure that if the full significance of our protest, and the consequences following upon a decision upon it, were thoroughly understood by the Committee there would be no hesitation in sustaining the protest and at least taking subsequent action that would prevent a recurrence of the grievance and give the Nebraska organization that measure of protection due a regularly affiliated part of the national organization.

First, it should be understood that the Socialist party was organized in Nebraska by men in league with and paid by republican politicians in this state. Politically Nebraska is a doubtful state, as between the republican and democratic parties, and especially since 1896, when fusion was consummated between the democratic party and the populists, who formed a considerable factor in Nebraska politics. Since fusion was accomplished, it has been to the interest of the republican politicians to encourage any radical movement which might draw votes from the fusionists. For this reason, the middle of the road populists received substantial aid and encouragement from the republicans in 1896 and afterwards. As a reward for this, Clem Deaver, the middle of the road leader, is now enjoying a \$3,000 a year job by grace of the republican administration.

When it became evident that the populists were becoming less and less of a factor as an independent movement, the republican leaders turned their attention to organizing the Socialists. As a result, a "Socialist" state convention was held at Lincoln on July 4, 1900, but there being only 84 persons in attendance, 116 less than required by law, they were forced to adjourn without putting a ticket in the field. This failure compelled the middle of the road populist leaders, Jas. A. Boyce, L. V. Guye and G. Clem Deaver, to come to Omaha to get a Socialist ticket in the field. Here they formed an alliance with Theo Kharas, Thomas Edwards, Geo. E. Baird, F. H. Alexander, C. C. Chambers and J. B. Randolph. The four last named were the originators of the "Socialist Propaganda Club." A convention was held on September 26th and a ticket was nominated with Kharas for governor, Baird for congress and Edwards for the legislature. We have in our possession as proof of the foregoing alliance, the following letter written to T. A. Edwards, of Ord, Nebraska, by Theo. Kharas:

Omaha, Neb., August 30, 1903.
"T. A. Edwards, Ord, Neb.: Now set for the 26th of September. Never fear I will have round trip passes for both of you, and give me a tip if you can get anyone else to come from there or anywhere out there who will take a trip pass without squealing. I have this straight from Boyce, Guye and Deaver, who have established headquarters here. They promise us some "material" help for the convention as well as all the trip passes we can use, but I tell you they have to be used with judgment. The Socialists are the queerest lot I know. Deaver told me it was impossible to get any money by the third because it was so near at hand, but if put off it would come. Said it had to come through too many hands to come in a rush. But I know where it starts from."
THEO. KHARAS.

After the election the gang quarreled. Baird and Edwards, who were both in the pay of the republican party—the proof of their guilt is also in our possession—united and brought charges against Kharas, proved that he had received \$119 from the republican party and expelled him from the organization.

In the meantime, real Socialists were joining the Socialist party, and it became necessary for the good of the cause to clean house. In 1902 Baird was found guilty of corruption, and was expelled from Local Omaha. Alexander withdrew while charges were pending. A contest followed between Baird, Alexander and Co., and the regular party organization to obtain possession of the state ticket, which was nominated at Omaha, July 4, 1902, with Geo. E. Bigelow for governor. The state committee was compelled to take the case into the courts, where a decision was given the committee and Baird and his colleagues were finally shut out of the party.

During the months following the last state campaign and until March of this year, these expelled members were inactive, except for the quiet

work "on the side" they were doing to cause dissatisfaction and disruption in Local Omaha. But after the national headquarters of the party was established here, not upon our solicitation or suggestion, but principally through Comrade Mills (who was well aware of the situation in Omaha), Baird and Alexander became openly active through the organization of the "Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club," and an announcement was shortly afterwards made through the daily press that this crowd had arranged for a series of lectures by Walter Thomas Mills. As soon as this engagement was definitely verified by Local Omaha, the secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Mills of the character of the organization he had engaged with, and a request was made that he cancel the engagement. The result of this request you know through the correspondence submitted with the resolution of Local Omaha adopted against Comrade Mills for his action in encouraging a rival organization to the Socialist party.

Now, we wish to point out that the contest waged in Nebraska last year between the corrupt element, led by Geo. E. Baird, was at the time brought about by the National Committee, of which Comrade Mills was then a member, and the names and character of the men composing that element must have been perfectly familiar to Mills. Comrade Mills, himself, was in Omaha during the state campaign of last year and knew personally of the difficulties the state committee was having in keeping the Nebraska movement from being used for corrupt ends. And yet we find Comrade Mills assisting this very element to defeat our purpose, and Comrade Critchlow doing the same thing with his lecture bureau. Is it any wonder that the Nebraska quorum has protested, and will continue to protest, against such acts on the part of men holding responsible positions in the Socialist party?

We wish also to point out that no reason has been given why there should be two organizations of Socialists in Omaha. These men who have organized and supported the "Socialist Propaganda Club" have never presented a reason why that club should be in existence. They cannot truthfully charge that the members of Local are inactive, or even that outside speakers are not engaged. The Comrades of Omaha are unceasingly active. Outdoor meetings are constantly held, sometimes every night, and literature sold and distributed in large amounts. Our account with C. H. Kerr & Co. for literature is, we venture to say, larger comparatively than that of any other organized state. The only time the propaganda club is heard of is when a speaker of national reputation appears here under its auspices.

It is claimed that the propaganda club is composed almost entirely of workmen. This is probably true, but many of these workmen do not know the true situation, and also because there are no dues to pay. It is the greater wrong to the Socialist cause that the Socialist workmen of Omaha should be thus divided through the machinations of corrupt politicians.

In the matter of speakers, Local Omaha has had, during the past 18 months, in addition to its local speaker, among others the following: John C. Chase, The Wentworth Club, D. Thompson, Fred G. Strickland, and Geo. E. Bigelow, Walter Thomas Mills, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Wenhua Stevens Abbott, Marian H. Dunham, Geo. E. Boomer, J. Stitt Wilson, Winfield R. Gaylord, Wm. H. Wise, Harry M. McKee, and we have attempted to secure Eugene V. Debs and Mother Jones. So it cannot be said that Local Omaha has not given a hearing to all kinds of speakers. We have never declined to use Comrade Mills' services. Neither have we objected to him or any other Socialist speaker appearing in Nebraska under non-Socialist auspices. But we have protested against him being advertised and used to lecture as a National Committeeman of the Socialist party for an organization of non-party local Socialists, organized by corrupt politicians into a so-called "Socialist Propaganda Club" for the avowed purpose of obstructing the work of and disrupting Local Omaha. We believe this is a contention with which every Socialist will sympathize.

It is most urgent that the National Committee act decisively upon this question, not only because the party organization in Nebraska is at stake, but because it is one that must sooner or later affect every other organized state. The Nebraska Socialists have never favored state autonomy to any great extent, but now that that rule is in the constitution, we asked that it be observed in letter and spirit for our own protection. At present the work of the state quorum is being disorganized through the efforts of those who support the propaganda club, which could not exist to do its nefarious work were it not for this support. Every prominent speaker who enters Omaha under the auspices of this club, strengthens the hands of men who are co-operating with capitalist politicians to control the Socialist Party. Every time a Mills is advertised to speak for it as "National Committeeman from Kansas," or a Hagerty endorses this club by his presence in Omaha under its auspices so much higher does the capitalist political boss rate the services of its hirelings who promote the club.

We appeal to you to act now, because there appears to be a systematic attempt on foot to thwart the efforts of the Quorum to establish locals and carry on a state propaganda. Sometime ago our Secretary received a letter from Carl D. Thompson offering to tour the state under the direction of the Quorum. We replied that the national office was trying to make dates for Comrade Hanford in the state, and we expected to have the nominees on the state ticket visit the locals, and, therefore, we could not entertain his proposition. Notwithstanding this, Thompson, although a member of the party in the state, is speaking for locals, ignor-

ing and interfering with the plans of the Quorum. So far, only three dates have been secured for Hanford, while Thompson is carrying on his independent campaign.

The Quorum has been arranging for circuit speaking on the plan of Michigan and Ohio. We have gone to some expense and labor to arrange these circuits, but Thompson's engagements have interfered with this work. When he visited Omaha last week, he spent a whole day in the city and never visited state headquarters, but consorted entirely with members of the propaganda club, although he was speaking for party locals in the state.

The question may be asked, "Why does the State Committee not have Thompson disciplined if he is a member in Nebraska?" And have every party paper and writer and speaker howl us down as "intolerant" and "bureaucratic"?

Reports in the Socialist press also inform us that Walter Thomas Mills has been speaking during the past month, for locals in the state, and this without in any way consulting or notifying the Quorum. Does this look like state autonomy, of which Mills has been such an ardent advocate? Or is it Mills' conception of state autonomy that the National Committee as a whole must not enter a state without the consent of the state organization, while National Committeeman Mills, individually, may do so at pleasure?

In the matter of Comrade Hagerty, Local Omaha declined his services because he did not come through the National Lecture Bureau, which we believe is the correct method to pursue in the case of outside speakers. If the national headquarters cannot send speakers into an organized state without the consent of that state organization, then the different state committees should reciprocate and only accept outside speakers through the national headquarters. That National Committeeman Critchlow should have Comrade Hagerty here under the auspices of the propaganda club, while our protest was still pending before the National Committee is incomprehensible to us. We notice also that Comrade Critchlow announces that McGrade will speak in Omaha on Oct. 9th. This engagement must be with the opposition club also. Is this fair?—Is it just? Is it not sufficient that Local Omaha should have its campaign against capitalism to conduct without being worked against in this manner? Where will it all end, and what sort of an organization shall we have in this state, if the National Committee continue to permit such violations of the constitution?

According to the reports of the National Secretary some National Committeemen have attempted to excuse Comrades Mills and Critchlow on the grounds that Mills was acting as a propagandist in an individual capacity, and that Critchlow is acting as manager of a lecture bureau. The question then arises can Mills, as an individual party member, do something Mills the official is forbidden to do? Can any party member violate with impunity laws which as an official he helped to frame, and is supposed to enforce? Is it not more incumbent upon an official, as a moral example, and as actual real propagandist, to see that the party laws are observed so that party members may be instructed and inspired to do likewise?

In the case of Critchlow, matters were worse. He admitted that he is manager of the Central Lecture Bureau only because he is State Secretary of Ohio. He is, therefore, at the present time, State Secretary, National Committeeman and manager of the Central Lecture Bureau. As State Secretary he should attend to matters concerning his state only, and he has no right, morally or otherwise, to exceed its limits in attending to party affairs. But as manager of the lecture bureau he is violating the law of state autonomy, which he is supposed to uphold as National Committeeman, and sending speakers into other organized states over the protest of the state committee of such states. And when a protest is made against him for violating the constitutional law as a National Committeeman, can he endorse his actions as manager of a lecture bureau through being State Secretary by voting on this protest as a National Committeeman.

When objections are raised within his own state against his acts as manager of a lecture bureau Critchlow replies that he is State Secretary. When objections are made from other states against his acts as State Secretary he responds that he is manager of a lecture bureau. So Comrade Critchlow (first) maintains state autonomy for Ohio because he is State Secretary, (second) violates state autonomy in other states because he is a manager of a lecture bureau and (third) endorses his acts in both instances, as National Committeeman. We admit that this is a paradoxical position for one man to fill, but in the last analysis you will see that Comrade Critchlow exercises the privilege, in his triple capacity, to abrogate laws relating to other states which he attempts to hold inviolate in Ohio. This is directly opposite to his position of last year when he protested most vehemently against the violation of state autonomy by National Secretary Greenbaum.

There have been many attempts to prejudice the party membership in other states against us by widely advertising and provoking discussion upon the "80% resolution," governing the party membership in Nebraska, introduced at the last state convention, as an example of our "stupidity," "narrow mindedness," and "fanaticism." We believe this was done in order to divert attention from the real question at issue, i. e. the constitutional right of the Nebraska State Committee to have "sole jurisdiction" of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the

respective state or territorial organizations."

That is the question to decide. The "80% resolution" has not been made a part of the state constitution, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and is not germane to this discussion. Should the state constitution be amended in accordance with that resolution and the national constitution be violated thereby, then it will be time for the National Committee or the party itself to act upon it. What should be acted upon now is a section of the national constitution that is being flagrantly violated by two members of the National Committee.

If our position on the middle class question is disputed, let it be remembered that in Omaha, the element that has given the party the most trouble has been the element that caters to the middle class, or who belong to that class. And those who have been most active in supporting the "Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club" are men whose utterances upon the middle class question have shown sympathy with that class, and contempt for the working class, to wit, Carl D. Thompson's use of the foreign accent and dialect of a member of Local Omaha in an article against us. We stand against a working class organization, controlled by the working class, for working class interests and emancipation.

The Nebraska Quorum has not interfered with the work in other states, although Comrades elsewhere have not hesitated to interfere with ours, and so-called Socialist papers have persistently published misrepresentations of our cause and given space and encouragement to those who are fighting the party organization. We only ask permission to conduct our own affairs in Nebraska in line with the constitutional rights which every other organized state now enjoys. If the national organization will not support us in this, then the movement in Nebraska may lose all semblance of order and become the creature of designing capitalist politicians.

It is now nearly three months since we submitted our protest. Comrade Critchlow has answered, but Comrade Mills has not. Instead, the latter is Socialist party local, without even recognizing the regular state organization. Will the National Committee continue to allow itself to be ignored in this manner? Must the protest of a regularly affiliated state organization be treated with contempt by a National Committeeman? Is one man greater than the National Committee of the Socialist party? And we contend that no National Committeeman can vote intelligently upon Comrade Turner's pending motion, without seeing some sort of a reply from Comrade Mills.

In conclusion, let us repeat: Neither Local Omaha nor the Nebraska Quorum has ever declined to engage Comrade Mills, nor was any protest made against him until he dealt with the "Socialist Propaganda Club," a rival organization to the party, and thereby injured the party organization. We have spent our money and our time for the party, and welcomed everyone who came to the state as speakers for the party, except when they came under the auspices of this antagonistic organization. We are entitled to the consideration and recognition due an integral part of the national organization. We base our protest upon a principle which affects every state in the country. We ask every National Committeeman, and every party member who reads these words, whether other course can we pursue than what we have in dealing with an organization promoted by a man, proven to be in the pay of the republican party?

If any local in the party anywhere was itself placed in the position of Local Omaha, it would have to follow the same course, or go out of existence. And, with the growth of the movement, it will be to the interest of the capitalist class to have the movement divided as has been done in Omaha. And no National Committeeman, or local, really sincere in the work, can afford to lay the way open for party officials, speakers or representatives, to work injury to the party by giving aid, succor and counsel to its enemies, especially as these enemies carry the name of Socialists.

It is upon these grounds that we again request action upon our protest in line with the constitutional provisions, and with the best interests of the Socialist party.

Fraternally yours,
The State Quorum:
Parker S. Condit, Chairman.
G. W. Wray.
B. McCaffrey.
J. P. Hyland.
J. Alfred LaBille.
J. P. Roe, State Secretary.

Nebraska Party News.

The work of organization is progressing nicely in Nebraska. Comrade Hyland spoke to a large audience in Florence on September 26. A big meeting has been advertised for Benson, September 26, with Comrades W. E. Clark and J. P. Hyland to speak. Comrade Miller, one of the most ardent workers for the cause, in Benson, was the first financial secretary of Local Omaha.

The Nebraska State Lecture Bureau is meeting with great success in organizing a system of lecture stations throughout the state. Thirty-seven have already been established and applications are coming in at the rate of one each day.

Comrade McCaffrey has been sent out as one of the lecturers for stations along route No. 1, which is on the Union Pacific and B. & M. railroads. He is having marked success all along the line of march; having had an exceptionally fine reception at Grand Island, where a little capitalist, one of the kind that is "coming our way," amused himself by using profane language and cursing the speaker until the crowd put Mr. Capitalist out of the way so the rest could hear. McCaffrey did not fail to explain to the audience that Socialism will put the whole capitalist class out of business one of these fine days.

Through the efforts of Comrade McCaffrey, who is ever looking out for the

party organization, two more lecture stations were established at Columbus and Schuyler.

Comrade A. L. A. Schiermeyer, of Lincoln, has begun work along the line of route No. 2, beginning at Plattsmouth on September 24th. And Comrade Hyland will be sent over route No. 1, starting about October 10th.

Realizing that for the best interests of the movement, something must be done to make the work permanent, each speaker will endeavor to establish classes at stations, where there are none, for the study of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht and other Socialist authorities.

Local Omaha is already planning for the coming of Ben Hanford, and the greatest Socialist meeting of the year is the object. An effort will be made to get the largest hall in Omaha, and also to get every wage worker out to hear one of their own class talk on "Socialism, the Hope of the World."
J. P. ROE,
State Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26, 1903.

"Dies About Twice A Year."

Riverside, Cal., Sept. 24, 1903.
Dear Comrade: San Bernardino is only ten miles from this place. It is a division of the Santa Fe. It has railroad shops. In fact, it is just the place where one would look for a large local, and a clear one at that. But such is not the case. San Bernardino is the home of Richardson, California National Committeeman. The same Richardson was chairman at the San Francisco convention, and he was the chief mogul in the Fusion deal. There is a local in San Bernardino of about 14 members and it dies about twice a year, regularly. They read the "Appeal."

Notice Richardson's article in "Los Angeles Socialist." One would think he never was a fusionist, and then, too, just think of him condemning Rork three months after this anarchist had spoken for two weeks and palmed himself off as a Socialist and Richardson never said boo. Fraternally,
J. F. BURKHART.

The article, referred to above is given below, as showing how one National Committeeman stands:

RICHARDSON REPUDIATES RORK.

Dear Comrade Corey:
Yours today at hand. You ask for my "relation to the Rork movement." I have no relation whatever. I have always refused to have anything to do with any movement outside of the Socialist Party, and shall continue to refuse as long as I see evidence in that party that it will get upon proper lines and stay there.

The fusionists tried hard to slide track the movement, though I do not say that they intentionally tried to destroy it. But recent events have shown, I think, what would have happened if we had followed their leadership. They failed because men cannot be led nor forced to adopt and advocate any reform until they feel the necessity for such reform. The unions refuse to adopt Socialism, and Socialists refuse to adopt simply unionism.

The Nebraska Socialist—the dominant faction of them—are now following a line of tactics that, to my mind, is not only disgusting, but destructive of our movement, even more so than that outlined by the fusionists. If their policy should become prevalent, it would be in order, because necessary, to start a new movement. But I am convinced that the outside their limited territory they have few sympathizers. A national referendum forbidding such exclusion from our organization as Nebraska demands would, I think, carry by above five to one. It should be started.

Now, the Rork movement, as I understand it, is an uprising against, first, such narrowness as was displayed in the doctrine of the fusionists and the few cracks that now dominate the Nebraska Socialist movement; and, second, against the leadership that disgraces those outside the movement by its wrangling, quarreling, petty contentions and fear that the movement may become so large as to become unwieldy; in other words, the leadership that imagines that if it loses control, the whole thing goes to the bow-wows instantaneously.

While I regret such conduct on the part of a fraction of our membership, I feel that Comrade Rork is equally in error in going to the opposite extreme. While they are too narrow, he is too broad, and the tactics of either would lead to disruption or reaction. Yours truly,

N. A. RICHARDSON,
Nat'l Com. for Cal.
San Bernardino, Sept. 2, '03.

"MIDDLE CLASS ANARCHISM."
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, 1903.
Seattle Socialist:

Dear Comrade: I see my subscription has ended and I enclose my renewal and ten new subscribers.

I was much interested in the letter from Troy, New York, in the last two issues regarding the efficiency of the "Appeal" as a party builder. It is so much like our experience in Connecticut. Not only is the "Appeal" no help, but it seems to be a positive hindrance. We organized at some expense a branch in Somerville, a mill and farming community, which boasted a very large "Appeal" list. It lasted a few months and claimed at one time (for convention purposes) 26 members, but never paid dues at all. We have just closed out another branch in Derby which was organized at an expense of about \$15, by Comrade Vall a year and half ago, and paid dues for its membership for twelve months during that time. Charter recalled because no meeting had been held for six months. They had 80 "Appeal" readers in Derby and every other paper was tabooed. They are all reading the "Appeal" yet (and the New York Journal), and consequently middle class anarchism has a firm grip on them.

W. E. WHITE,
State Secretary.

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

WHAT THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26, 1903. National Headquarters Socialist Party: George E. Bigelow reports varied experiences on his trip through Kansas. He says: "At Eureka I found some quite radical 'middle of the road' people. I got them together and spoke in the street, without about 75 present. At the conclusion they crowded around and asked questions, but not one, save a stranger, betrayed much knowledge in advance of a radical form of populism. Next, I was at Emporia for three days and had good meetings, speaking four times. My best meeting here was on Saturday evening, when there was estimated to be 500 present. At Burlington it was disagreeable and cold, and my train was late, but I rustled around and got up a meeting with about 50 present. Next day I had a good afternoon meeting, more than half farmers present. No night meeting on account of storm, but early next morning I started on a fourteen-mile drive for Leroy, in order to make a train connection for Thayer. Arrived there late, with a few miners chiefly, French, and more than ordinarily clear on Socialism."

Comrade Bigelow concludes: "Socialism is growing in Kansas and conditions are ripe for a good movement. Cattle and hogs are off in price about 35 per cent. in the last six months. Wheat is impaired by rain and corn late and hurt by frost, all of which is making the farmers responsive to our educational efforts. And the wage laborers on farms and in mines and in factories were never so alive to the peril confronting them as now, with the small merchants looking with holy horror upon the inroads on their trade ever widening by the department store and mail order house. I was never so impressed with the ripeness of conditions all along the line and imperative demand for more educational work as I am in Kansas at the present time." Comrade Bigelow also reports having sold much literature on the trip, and an increase of party members at several places. Comrades Spencer, of Emporia, and Peterson of Salina report favorably upon Bigelow's work, Comrade Peterson saying, "I wish we had ten thousand like him and the means of supporting them in the field."

Bigelow will close in Kansas at Galena, Saturday, October 3rd, and after speaking at Neosho, Mo., Oct. 5th, will go to Tahlequah, I. T., for Oct. 7th, to remain a week, where mail will reach him.

Harry McKee reports from Arizona: "I began in this territory on Sept. 10th, speaking at Kingman, and took steps toward an organization which will be in full swing within two weeks. At Ash Fork, next, and on the 13th at Williams spoke in the opera house and organized a good local. Next day at Flagstaff had a good audience, and from the interest shown should soon have a good local. At Winslow on the 15th in the opera house had a fine crowd and could have organized a local but had only one day, and as they are mostly railroad men, could not round them up. There had never been a Socialist speaker at any of these places before, and it was in the nature of pioneer work, but the results were very gratifying. I arrived at Jerome on the 16th, and spoke there four times."

McKee left Jerome on the 20th for Prescott. His tour of Arizona will keep him in that state until Nov. 4th, and Socialist papers will reach him as follows: Phoenix, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6; Casa Grande, 9; Globe, 14, 15, 16; Safford, 17, 18, 19; Clifton, 21; Bisbee, 25, 26, 27. Socialist press take notice!

M. W. Wilkins reports from Washington under date of Sept. 23: "Had two good meetings at South Bend, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and organized local with 15 members. The comrades assured me that 25 prospective members went out because their economic masters were present. Paid my second visit to Yelm, Sept. 2, held large and more successful meeting than before and several members were enrolled. At Roy 3rd and 4th; first meeting only fair; second meeting hall crowded and standing. Organized local of 11 strong members, one of the best since I started. Rained hard at Enumclaw Sept. 5, and only 14 present, but four signed application and I instructed them. No train on Sunday to Buckley, where I was due 6th and 7th, but left man to express valises, and walked. Got soaked to skin. No hall hired, no bills up, and my 'to-night' dodgers didn't get here till noon of the 7th. Got a hall and billed town; 75 voters present, and I reorganized lapsed local with 9 members. At Wilkison, Sept. 8, mining town, slave camp; miners' union and Socialist local here both smashed by coal operators, who run whole town. Vote here last election; Rep. 69, Soc. 59. Dem. 45. Active Socialists were run out of town after vote was counted. Could get but a handful in the hall because of fear of losing places, so meeting was called off. There will be several members-at-large here, who will organize a local after a while. South Prairie, Sept. 9. Got up meeting in a day, but rained hard, and only 25 out. Small meeting also at only 25 out next day. Had arranged Puyallup meeting at Tacoma on 11th, but it rained hard and there was no meeting. About 50 out at Issaquah, Sept. 12; mining town; organized with 6 members. Also organized with

SLIPS FROM WASHINGTON SECRETARY'S SLATE

SEND IN YOUR NOMINATION FOR STATE COMMITTEEMAN.

To fill the vacancy on the State Committee caused by the resignation of E. E. Martin there have as yet been but two nominations. Local Hoquiam nominates John Downie, of Seattle, and Local Arlington nominates Emil Herman, of Lyman.

All Locals will kindly forward their nominations to the State Secretary-Treasurer at their earliest opportunity. The exact date for referendum vote will be announced shortly.

The present State Committee is composed as follows:

Local Quorum, J. D. Curtis, chairman; A. G. Selbert and U. G. Moore, of Seattle. D. Burgess and Wm. McClain, of Tacoma; Wm. DeLilly, of Arlington; Geo. Croston, of Hoquiam, and Mrs. Ada Getchell, of North Yakima. Seven are west of the Cascades, Comrade Getchell being the only representative thereon in Eastern Washington. Now watch Eastern Washington comrades get busy nominating.

In the State Referendum on amendments to the Constitution everything but the "Three Months' Probation" clause carried by a large majority. The latter was voted down by an overwhelming vote. Let there be no further confusion regarding the fate of this undesired Probationary amendment to the State Constitution. It's dead.

A LONG FELT WANT TO BE SUPPLIED.

The State Committee have in contemplation the issuance of a folder or booklet containing the latest revised National Constitution, Platform and Resolutions, linked with the Washington State Constitution, Platform and Resolutions, supplemented by suggestive By-Laws for Locals and other information that is thought desirable to facilitate the work of the party generally. It will be replete with just the facts that an outsider will be asking for regarding our movement, and ought to be widely circulated. It will be supplied at actual cost of paper, printing and postage. How many can you or your Local use?

SEND WORD FROM YOUR LOCAL.

Kindly send in a boiled down report of your Local's doings and plans, and I will try to have a column or more in our party papers. Copy must reach me by Monday's mail, to be issued the current week. A condensed statement on a postal card will answer and you can spend a few moments of your Sunday spare time to jot down a few items of interest, and give the name and addresses of a few of your friends "on the fence," there or at other points. Spend a solid hour on Sunday thinking, and during the week work out your "thinks." Lend your heart, head and hand, with a \$ in it occasionally, and the goal we seek is not afar off.

WILKINS' REMAINING WASHINGTON DATES.

Lyman, Oct. 3.
Cokedale, Oct. 4.
Big Lake, Oct. 5.
Spokane, Oct. 7-9.

After which he goes to Montana for an indefinite period.

Comrade Wilkins organized at Whatcom on the 24th, with 19 charter members. A. F. Payne chosen as organizer and Elsie Cole Wilcox Secy.-Treas. The new local starts out with brilliant prospects. Monster meetings are reported from Fairhaven, Blaine, Lynden and other points. Extended preparations are being made for the trio of meetings at Spokane on the 7-9-9th, in charge of those hustlers Comrades Howarth and Harder.

Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been received for the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

"Patriot" purchaser of a share in C. H. Kerr Co., donated by W. E. Walling, \$10.00
Harry T. Smith, N. Y. City, 2.00
"Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kansas, 1,000.00
A. M. P., Seattle, Wash., .10
Local San Diego, Calif., 3.00
F. Lenke, Foxboro, Mass., .50
Per N. Y. Volkszeitung, .50
S. D. P., Richmond Borough N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszeitung, 2.00
W. Pfeiffer, Brooklyn, N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszeitung, .50
John Steige, Washington, D. C., per N. Y. Volkszeitung, .50

\$1,018.50
Previously reported, 884.82
Total, \$1,903.32

DO THOU LIKEWISE.

Comrade J. S. Odgaard, of Matlock, Wash., sends us one dollar this week to pay for three new subs to "The Socialist," besides his own renewal. Comrade Odgaard is a tireless worker in the cause. He never fails, when visiting Seattle, as he frequently does, to call at this office and help fold papers, direct wrappers or make himself useful in one way or another. We wish there were hundreds more like him.

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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.

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.

You Are Invited to Attend the Sale Tomorrow. Everything Marked Down

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E. E. MARTIN, Secy.-Treas.
1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.
Latest advices indicate that Wilkins may stay until November 1st.

HUSH UP NOTHING.

To the Members of the State Committee and Locals of the Socialist Party of Ohio, Comrades:

Local Toledo passed resolutions protesting against the state secretary arranging a tour of the state for Walter Thomas Mills, which were published in THE WORKER, CHICAGO SOCIALIST and SEATTLE SOCIALIST. (Papers owned and controlled by associations of workers.) The state secretary claims not to have received copy, but it must be manifest that this was due to some mistake, but he takes advantage of this in the letter calling for referendum of the state committee and says, "not a single comrade in Ohio has raised his voice in protest." The fairness of this is apparent.

As reported in his last letter to state committee the vote on tour of Mills stands as follows:

YES.—Arnold, Tryer, Lewis, Webber, McIntire, Holmden, Martin, Rodgers, Madden.—Total 9.

NO.—Misere, Keogh, Prevy, Harris, Jansen, Lavin, Bandlow.—Total 7. Majority of two.

The fact that four members of state quorum voted "yes" only one of whom represents a district, will be appreciated by all whose memory runs back to the meeting of national committee at St. Louis, and position taken by the member from Ohio. The members of Local Dayton have decided to have Mills at \$15.00 and board per day. McIntire votes for his own city and yes for the balance of state. Martin, Tryer and Webber are three members of state quorum not representing districts.

To those who charge the action of Local Toledo to personal feeling we can say THIS IS NOT TRUE. We want to call your attention to the following FACTS, which so far as we have been able to find out, have never been controverted:

1st.—Walter Thomas Mills went before the national committee with a scheme for organizing a secret society within the Socialist Party, with a view to keeping control of it. This was set down on good and hard, but it shows the bent, and any one of experience well knows the dangers that would come in the wake of such a move.

2nd.—Walter Thomas Mills has spoken under the auspices of those opposing the regular party organization, against their protest, as instance San Francisco and Omaha. "Let me bring this home to you. If you had expelled members of your Local for trafficking with republicans as was the case in Omaha, and they should turn around and get up a public meeting and have Mills address the citizens with them in charge as the Socialists in your community, I think it is a safe guess to say you would be "hot" at the member of the national committee who would lend himself to such work. Now, honestly, how would you like it?

The state organization of Nebraska has protested, the state committee of Illinois has asked their member of national committee to try and bring charges, and on August 16, 1903, the state committee of California adopted resolutions asking national committee to declare seat of national committee-man from Kansas (Mills) vacant for above noted reasons.

3rd.—At this very moment we find an open split in the party in Colorado between the proletarian element and the middle class element headed by Mills, Southworth, Coates and others.

In the face of these FACTS Ohio stands committed, by vote noted above, for a tour of the state by Mills at \$15.00 per day. There are some of us who would sooner have straight work than oratory, knowing what the latter done for the People's Party, and we don't have to take Mills.

Instead of "splitting hairs" you will see that there is a principle at stake, and one that if approved, may come home to roost for any Local.

Local Toledo has no heroes nor idols, and we will not be moved by soft soap or epithets. We are not trying to run things, but we will express our opinion on the way affairs of the party are conducted.

In his letter to the state committee the quorum "opined that it amounted to little." We consider such a charge (the last one), the secretary and state quorum depreciate that fact that the national secretary published in the party press that he had been charged by the state secretary of Ohio with asking comrades in Ohio to set their foot down on Comrade Mills, and that against a national officer a serious one, and not to be smothered up inside official circles, and we are opposed to hushing up such matters. The safety of our movement depends on it being generally known that any act of member or official may be published to the membership. The contrary policy will produce scheming cliques and factions.

FULL INFORMATION FOR THE RANK AND FILE is what we stand for and will continue to stand for.

Organizer Smith is quoted in this letter as charging that comrades in Toledo, Fostoria and Findlay told him about what the national secretary is reported to have asked Ohio comrades to do. Comrade Smith owes it to all concerned to state the names of individuals who told him this, and the Locals in these localities to run the matter to a finish. If this is a fact we want to know it. The national secretary has given emphatic denial to the report. This same Comrade Smith asks that the state committee protect him from local members telling him their ideas and opinions as to conduct of the party. What do you think of that? Just pay the price and let them go merrily on and the officials will take care of matters. Keep your feelings and opinions to yourself. I would like to ask: How much of an improvement is this, if any, over the methods of Mark Hanne, Tom Johnson or Sam Jones?

In this connection, it is worthy of note that the national committeeman from Ohio tried to have the national committee adopt a plan to prevent locals sending out resolutions except through state headquarters. This was killed by a vote of 9 to 4, showing democratic socialism to be in the majority of those voting. Let us hope that it may ever so continue.

How many of you have taken notice of the fact that when Comrade Ben Hanford was announced for a tour of the country, our state secretary was too busy to arrange dates for him, but strains himself to make dates for a middle-class "orator." Comrade Hanford is not only an "orator," but wage worker—a working printer, but is beyond question one of the clearest exponents of a class-conscious philosophy in this country, and besides, he is a native of Ohio. He has been a socialist for years, and has repeatedly been called on to carry the banner as candidate for mayor of New York, as well as for governor of that state. His lecture in Toledo was something exceptionally fine. A severe storm kept away the crowd we expected, but some five hundred enjoyed it.

We in Toledo have recently had an unpleasant experience with one of our middle class members accepting appointment under "Golden Rule Jones, and we want no more of it, and we don't believe you do. Mills has been in Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco, and for a time was IT. You see the result.

Fraternally,

T. F. KEOGH, Member state committee Socialist Party for 9th Cong. Dist. Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1903. 314 Crittenden Avenue.

FAIRHAVEN (WN).

Editor Socialist:

M. W. Wilkins has just finished his three nights' engagement in Fairhaven and to state that every one is pleased is putting it mildly. Although it rained every day we had a fair turnout for this time of the year, and we believe he should be heard in every city, town and village in the state. He will clear the foggy minds of those who are in such a condition.

Comrades who have not made arrangements to hear him should do so at once, and avoid making a great mistake. Let us see to it that we have other National Organizers come into Washington just as soon as we release Comrade Wilkins. Yours,

JOHN CLOAK.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington.
Frances M. Bloom, Plaintiff, vs. Charles G. Bloom, Defendant.
No. 40354—Summons for Publication.
State of Washington to the said Charles G. Bloom, 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 27th day of September, 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 WINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
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