

Join The Union
of Your Craft

The Socialist

Join The Party
of Your Class

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

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This is No. 184



Col. Blethen, the presiding genius in the editorial department of the Seattle Times, will not publish the platform of the Socialist party, but he does uncover his head and in a reverential air he pleads the cause of the poor—homeless—dog: Listen to his plea:

"The Seattle Humane Society asks that it be given the care of the city pound. The request should be considered. Anything that will tend to a betterment of conditions in the life of the 'homeless dog' is a step in a proper direction. If the poor canine outcast is to be put out of the way the Humane Society might find a less cruel way than the present method of drowning. Perhaps the society feels that there are many people who would be glad to accept the gift of a dog that under present conditions would be slaughtered. And this is undoubtedly true. Why not hang out a sign: 'Wanted—Homes for Homeless Dogs?'"

That's right Colonel, save the dogs, and send the children into the shops, factories and stores. Why not hang out a sign: "House the dogs; to hell with the children."

The spectre of Socialism is causing Marcus A. Hanna to see things. He is vastly more disturbed by his conjectures about Socialism than by his definite knowledge of the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate.

In Whatcom, that peerless city on Bellingham Bay, I found a man with a long beard and a soft, cooing voice, who, when the Socialist position was stated, stroked his beard and said, "we must obey the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ and submit to the powers that be."

As this hypocrite does not deny that the toiler is robbed, I infer that he is willing to continue such robbery in the name of his Lord.

A SOCIALIST?

Heard in Prof. Temple Du Chesne meeting held in the Opera House, Seattle, Jan. 31, 1904, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of Local Seattle, Socialist Party:

It is to be regretted that this lecture was not challenged by a representative of the Socialist Party before the audience to which it was delivered. "I believe in no creed, sect or party." This is not Socialism. Socialists realize that the ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution must be revolutionized. This revolution must come through a political party representing the economic interests of the wage slave.

"Where ever the shadows of the flag fall there are free men." This may be true, but it is also true that there are slaves in such shadows in all lands.

"American civilization, the grandest on earth, is the outgrowth of European civilization."

He seems to have stumbled upon the truth here as to the evolution of American civilization, but how can he see anything grand in a civilization which produces masters and slaves?

"India decays because burdened with law." What law? Capitalist law. There is no other law in civilization. Such law does produce decay after a certain stage of development has been reached.

The law that produces decay in India is the law of exploitation. The producers in India are robbed of their product by law, thus making the master class wealthy at the expense of the toilers, and yet Temple Du Chesne says he knows no difference between the rich and the poor—between the robber and the robbed.

"I love a Democrat as much as a Republican."

His love for them would not save them from his wrath if he could see that his material interests were opposed to theirs. Do not put your trust in the love of any man who gloats over the military forces of any nation. The professed love of such an one is a masque intended to deceive you and benefit himself. Trust it not even though his worshippers may call him a Socialist.

"I would not make a division in society by appealing to different classes."

No Socialist makes a division in society, not attempt to do so. He simply recognizes this, the most significant fact of the age, and sets about applying the remedy. Classes exist. What has produced such classes?

Private ownership. What is the remedy? Collective ownership and control by the workers.

"There is a great gulf between the rich and the poor. The sooner these elements can be brought together the better for both."

And yet this Socialist (?) does not tell his audience how to accomplish this feat. This is the very thing that it is the duty of every Socialist to do at every opportunity.

He is most reprehensible for any neglect of such an opportunity. The ownership of the tools of wealth production and distribution by the idle class is the cause for this division in society. Collective ownership and control by the workers is the remedy. Why not tell it?

"I believe in money and yet we must be just to everybody."

But why does this lecturer not tell how we can be just to everybody so long as the owners, the masters, make and interpret the class laws which are made and interpreted in the interests of the master class.

One of our religious journals is almost shocked at a proposition of Congress to raid the United States treasury in their own interest, but it is not quite shocked, it lacked just a little. Hear it wall:

"Their members wish to draw mileage for an 'assumed' trip to their homes and back to Washington. This would involve a special appropriation of more than half a million dollars. Such an appropriation, to go straight to their own pockets, is so nearly akin to stealing that for our part we cannot look upon it with any feeling short of disgust. If Congressmen are not paid enough, let them pass a law increasing their allowance. As a country we can afford to compensate our public servants. But

in the name of common decency, let us hear no hocus-pocus of appropriating traveling expenses where there has been no travel."

It is an awful thing for one of the robber factions to steal from another, but it's the proper caper for them to join together to steal from the slave. Go it, gents. Law, order and morality (?) are on your side, and frequently a successful robber gives God the praise, but I think better of Him.

Campaign committee of the Socialist Party of Seattle met Thursday evening at 509 Third Avenue, at which most of the candidates were present.

Labor produces all wealth.

A Reply to the "P-I's" "How Socialism Works."

Arlington, Wash., Jan. 17, 1904.

EDITOR SOCIALIST:

The Seattle Republican daily, The Post-Intelligencer, in its Sunday issue of the 17th inst., tells us a gruesome story about how Socialism works and illustrates its verities by examples of state capitalism.

This is an old, old trick of the "honorable," the "patriotic," "the respectables" and "the moral elements" in our present society. They hesitate at nothing that promises desired results. Hypocrisy and brute force are their stock in trade. The editor of the Post-Intelligencer quotes alleged facts of conditions in Australia and New Zealand as illustrative of Socialism and yet this editor must know that there has never been a Socialist organization of society in either place named.

We can have no illustrations of the workings of Socialism until we have established industrial administration, but fortunately for Socialists and for the Socialist Party, we have almost innumerable instances of the workings of capitalism. The instances cited by the Post-Intelligencer may be taken as first in the series, and next, may be summarized the rapid succession of disasters and to these you may add our industrial crises and financial failures. The spectacle of millions of idle men and women who are skilled and anxious to create the wealth they so much need can be cited as an illustration of the utter failure of capitalism. I might give a list of such failures as long as the delinquent tax list in these years of capitalist prosperity, but intelligent people can see enough of these evidences of failure in every community to convince them that capitalism has performed its mission and is only awaiting decent burial.

Yours for a reorganization of society with the slave in control of all social forces.

A SLAVE.

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

WAR.

War is in progress in the Far East. It is said that the Japs are returning to Japan to fight for a country that would not or could not furnish them an opportunity to make a living. But so it is with most of the slaves in all countries. Patriotism, a false sentiment of love for the institutions of your own country, whether good or bad, has had the effect of blinding and deceiving the toilers everywhere. But slowly and surely the slaves are awakening to a realization of the facts. False sentiment is losing its power over all such. When the workers of the world become cognizant of the causes which produce war, there will come an end to armed conflict.

As it is today those who profess to abhor war are exultant at the spectacle presented in Port Arthur, nor can these meek and lowly followers of the Christ conceal their delight. This is in itself a bitter commentary upon the sham and hypocrisy of all sentiment that is not based upon fact.

Two hundred miners met a sudden and awful death in the Hardwick mines in Pennsylvania, but the masters do not stop to make note of so trivial a matter as this.

The agonies of a few common women and the pitiful wails of a few hundred orphaned children of the murdered slaves, do not interfere with the pleasures and the orgies of the world's masters.

The earth is teeming with other slaves who are anxious to take a like chance of being murdered. On with this dance of death. Let the joy of the masters be unconfined. To which class do you belong? If a slave are you patiently waiting for your turn to come to be murdered, or are you making some effort to arouse the slaves to a consciousness of their dangers, in order that such dangers may be removed?

Recently in passing along a wagon road, in a country district, I found a farmer by the side of the road in much pain. His head was swelling at a

fearful rate. I did all I knew how to do for him and when he became a little easier, I asked him what had caused his head to swell so. He groaned and pointed to a strip of paper on which I found the following language:

"The farmer is the big man in this country; he could buy all the mines, factories, mills, banks and railroads in this country. Besides he could buy the Standard Oil Co.'s holdings and still have a comfortable balance."

"But," I said, "how much of this wealth do you own?"

"Oh," said he, "I have three acres of land here."

"Well," I replied, "do you know that the class who own the mills, mines, factories, banks, Standard Oil and the railroads also owns a large part of the farms?"

When I had convinced him that this was true, the swelling in his head went down so fast that I feared a collapse, but when he had recovered a little he started for his miserable shack, saying, "I wonder I had not thought of that before."

PETER PIPER UP TO DATE.

The shirkers work the workers, so the workers shirk the work. If the workers would shirk the shirkers, the shirkers would have to work.

E. A. F.

Rain was falling in a desultory sort of way; a fog had enveloped the city, gloom was enthroned in the office of "The Socialist," where Olsen was bending over the books.

Suddenly the outer door swung in and a figure, dressed in the garb of a workman, entered. "Where's Burgess," he asked Olsen.

"In there," said Olsen, without looking up, and pointing in the direction of my "den."

Into my room "It" came and asked, "Is this Burgess?"

"Yep," I said, without raising my eyes. "Who are you?" I asked.

"The Devil," and this was said in a tone that denoted seriousness.

My pen dropped from my hand. I looked up in surprise and moved about

in much embarrassment. I have long expected to meet his majesty, but I had never supposed I should meet him in this matter-of-fact way. So soon as I could collect my senses together, I took a survey of this Evil One. He was tall, slim, angular; his face was long, slim, pale and fierce looking; his eyes were penetrating and he kept them fixed upon me. Altogether he was a living, breathing allegory of want and he seemed to want me, judging by the fixedness of his expression. Suddenly he broke the silence, saying, "I want to visit the industrial establishments of this Puget Sound country and I have been advised to consult you."

"I shall be glad to serve you," I said, forgetting whom I was addressing. "When?" he said.

"On the 23d of February, I shall go into one of the typical saw mills for the purpose of inspecting and reporting," I said.

"All right," he said, "I'll be with you," and departed without further ceremony.

When the sound of his footsteps had died away, I looked for Olsen, and found him on the mailing table and much perturbed.

"Who is it?" I asked.

"The Devil," said Olsen, with a positive tone.

"I did not see any horns," I said.

"He's been dehorned," said Olsen.

"I did not see a tail, either?" I said.

"I guess he's been detailed, too," said Olsen.

"Well, I expect to go to one of the big mills on this Sound on the 23d of February, and if this fellow joins me all right, I'll report results in issue of 'The Socialist' of March 6," I said to Olsen, and I will.

A subscriber in sending in his subscription says: "I wish to state that I take pleasure in doing this, as it is on the recommendation of a friend—another subscriber of yours—Mr. Clarence Clowe, at the United States Legation, Peking, China. Very truly yours,

HENRY F. PAGE."

Our kind, considerate, Christian brother, capital, tells us he takes all the risks, and for this reason, his rewards should be commensurate. But after due consideration, I am convinced that our dearly beloved capitalist brother is slightly in error about

the risks he takes. I would not for a moment insinuate that this junior brother of ours would misrepresent—not at all—it's not worth while to do such a thing, everybody knows he is a most infamous liar, but he is mistaken in regard to the risks he takes and as evidence I cite the Hardwick mine horror and the almost countless horrors of a like nature. No capitalist gets caught in these dead falls. They are set for other game.

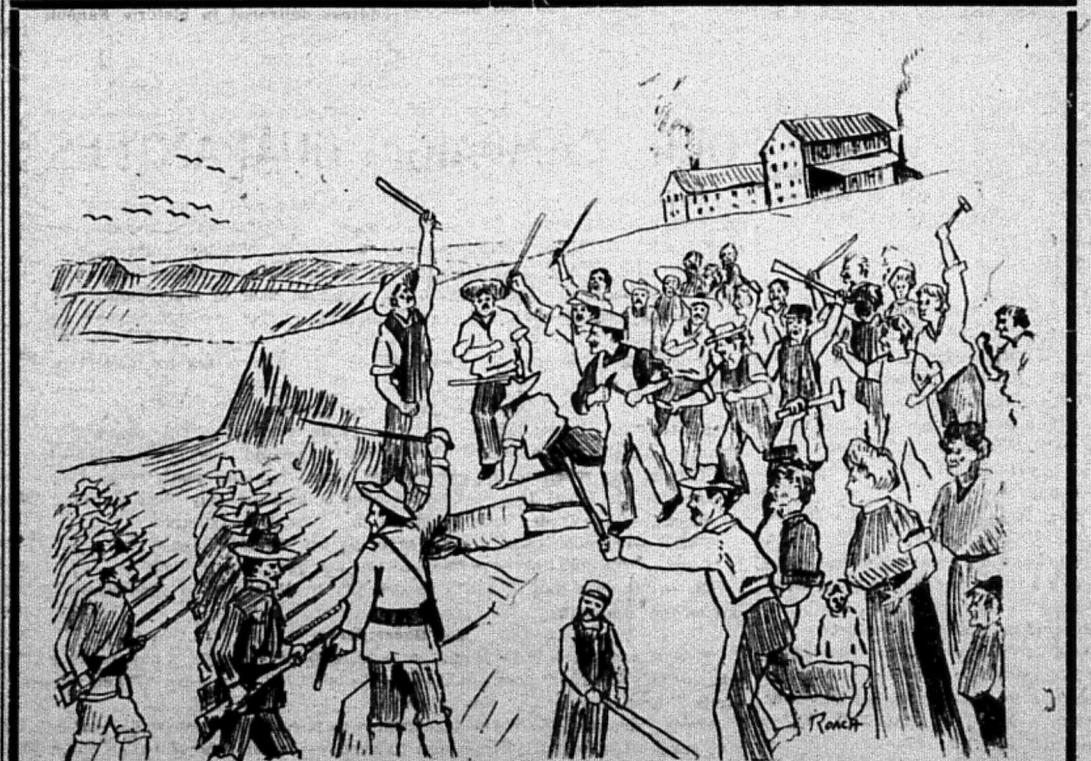
The San Francisco Chronicle calls attention to the fact that the question of the disposal of the worn out civil servants is becoming a burning one in Washington. The departments are crowded with employes who are no longer able to earn the salaries which they draw and who could not, as one member of the Cabinet says, even get to their desks if it were not for the elevators. In all other countries having a permanent tenure in the civil service this problem has been solved by a pension system, to which the American public is strongly opposed.

The latest report of the Federal Civil Service Commission suggests that a condition of all future appointments shall be the purchase of annuity insurance, paid for by regular deductions from the salaries.—Seattle Times.

If those in the public service whose pull has enabled them to secure jobs in which the compensation is made better than in industrial occupations, desires protection, why is it that those who perform useful functions in the industrial world do not come in for a share of the attention of this friend of labor?

Marcus A. Hanna, the Honorable Mark, member of the United States Senate by right of purchase, says: "Until within a comparatively few years big capitalists, or the employing interests, have had the advantage, because there was more workmen than work. But conditions have changed, and for every workman on an average there are two jobs now in the heyday of our prosperity."

Slave, how does Mark's statement accord with your experience? Do you believe Mark and his class care for you and your class? The facility with which Mark lies and the readiness of his class to believe such lies ought to satisfy you that the masters care less for you than for brutes.



BETTER VOTE FOR WHAT YOU WANT!

THE BARE PALM OF THE WAGE-WORKER.

Lyman, Wash., Dec. 21, 1903. Editor of "The Socialist."

In regard to the "straight and narrow way," "Hew to the line," "Class Conscious Socialists versus 'The Broad Way,'" "Big enough for them all," Socialists, I would like to say, that I believe in the bed-rock scheme.

There is no doubt in my mind, but that it would be very disastrous to the interests of Socialism to carry an election before the majority of the people thoroughly understand the principles of class-conscious Socialism.

What is wanted is for every man who votes the ticket to know exactly what he is voting for. The Socialist Party should not be ushered in in a whirl of excitement equal to a Methodist revival, nor the people frightened into supporting it by the awe-inspiring mysteries of a Spiritual seance.

Again, many who seem to understand the proposition thoroughly, still think we must make some "concessions" to entice the middle-class into our ranks.

Say! I don't care if not a single one of the middle-class ever votes the ticket, if to get them the party principles have to be prostituted. What can the middle-class do without the wage-slaves? The middle-class is getting smaller every day, and before long there will be but two classes, the capitalist and the wage worker.

"All things come to him who waits." Well, let us do a little waiting. I don't mean wait in its literal sense, but let us go slow, build a solid foundation for our house to stand upon, and in its construction use only the best of material.

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the state committee of the state of Washington on the van proposition, made by the Coming Nation of Rich Hill, Mo., was unwise and premature.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Coming Nation and to "The Socialist" of Seattle.

The above resolution was passed by Local Port Angeles with but two dissenting votes, and your humble servant cast one of them. Yours fraternally, HERMAN CULVER, Sec. Local Port Angeles.

One of our advertisers told us the other day in so many words: "The Socialists certainly stand together."

Dear Comrade: Yours of the 13th inst. came to hand, and in reply I must say could not get subscribers for "The Socialist."

Enclosed find \$1 in P. O. order to help the Socialist. That is all I can do, as I have to support a family of eight children and am not in good health myself. Do not get discouraged.

We have a cause, which, if handled right, shall lift the whole human race out of its hinges. You will see money power is reactionary, and labor (Socialism) is progressive; Rome and Protestants go hand in hand to stop the progress of labor.

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SEATTLE PEOPLE DO NOT NEED A TELESCOPE.

Dear Comrade:—Noticing for the last few issues of "The Socialist" that you have established a department of "Slave Market Reports," and as I also notice that many observations and comments come in from the country, I would point to conditions of the wage slaves in the city.

One thing that Seattle possesses that it ought to be proud of, is its chain-gang. The writer, on a recent visit to your city, counted 21 men in that gang marching along the public streets under guard, and from all appearances of these men, the city jail is not possessed of a bath.

The lodging houses in the city which are largely patronized by workmen surpass description. These places are something like the front page cartoon in the anniversary edition of "The Socialist," with a lot of foul atmosphere and absence of light and sunshine thrown in.

As to the eating houses in the cities that the workmen, because of the economic condition, are forced to patronize. Well! With formaldehyde lurking in every mouthful of food and drink, the horrorfulness of the situation is so fearful as to surpass description, and the question of the day is not only, 'How shall we get the means to buy food and drink,' but 'what shall we buy, even if we have the means with which to do so.'

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THIS PLATFORM

Adopted in Convention, June 31, 1904

The Newspapers of Seattle are afraid of this platform. They seem to think it hot.

PLATFORM.

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN!"

We, the Socialist Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidates to the working class and those in sympathy with it, we base our appeal upon the following declarations and our PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

- 1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of production and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.
9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class.
10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.
11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this city in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.
12. In conclusion, we appeal to all working men to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice: TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

As to the eating houses in the cities that the workmen, because of the economic condition, are forced to patronize. Well! With formaldehyde lurking in every mouthful of food and drink, the horrorfulness of the situation is so fearful as to surpass description, and the question of the day is not only, 'How shall we get the means to buy food and drink,' but 'what shall we buy, even if we have the means with which to do so.'

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO LEAFLET

Why

Why

Why

do Laborers use tools they do not own, and Capitalists own tools they do not use.

do Laborers produce wealth they do not own, and why do Capitalists own wealth they have not produced.

do Laborers toil and make Capitalists rich, and why do Capitalists remain idle and keep Laborers poor.

FUNDS, FUNDS.

Comrades, we are in the midst of a city campaign. It takes money to carry on work of this nature. Please remit whatever you can afford to help along in this great cause.

Send all sums to C. D. ROBINSON, City Organizer, 509 Third Ave., Seattle.

Our special, No. 3, for March 6, will deal with the conditions of slavery in one of the Washington saw mills.

Read "The Tramps"

JACK LONDON'S

NEW STORY

in Wilshire's Magazine

50 Cents a Year.

125 East Twenty-third Street, NEW YORK.

Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, Inc

INSURANCE. BONDS. REAL ESTATE. LOANS.

103-5 Yesler Fay, Seattle, Wash.

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OUR CAMPAIGN GUARANTEES

We propose to make "The Socialist" during this year no less a party paper than before, but more a Propaganda paper. We believe the fundamentals of Scientific Socialism can be taught in the easiest, simplest manner. Our famous series of A B C articles, four of which were reproduced last week, gave widespread satisfaction. This year the first issue in every month will be a propaganda special. We except to take up live questions month by month.

Orders for these specials should be sent in advance that we may know how many to print.

Our Campaign Year Offers.

First:—We will send 20 subscription cards, each good for one year of "The Socialist" for five dollars. This is half price and is especially adapted for Locals. By reselling the cards at 50 cents, they can easily make Five Dollars for the Local Treasury. This offer holds good only until March 1.

Second:—Five copies to one address, one year, Two Dollars.

Third:—Ten copies to one address, one year, Three Dollars.

Fourth:—Twenty copies to one address, one year, Five Dollars.

These "Bundle Rates" afford opportunity to distribute to non-Socialists during the campaign.

Our Guarantees.

First Guarantee:—We will guarantee to refund the money in any instance where "The Socialist" does not make a Socialist out of a wage worker who reads it from now to next November.

Second Guarantee:—We will guarantee to pay \$5.00 to any wage worker who reads "The Socialist" from now to next November, who will then claim to be a Socialist and vote a Capitalist ticket.

We feel perfectly safe in making these guarantees, from past experience. "The Socialist" is a dead sure cure for the capitalist mind in the working man. It is the best kind of an antidote to the evil influences of the daily press.

PARTY HEADQUARTERS

Springfield, Mass., meetings held every Tuesday evening at 467 Main street, of Court Square.

News and Correspondence

SELECTION OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

For term Feb. 1st, 1904, to Feb. 1st, 1905.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1904.

To the National Committee:

Comrades:—I hereby report the following as the result of the election by the National Committee of a National Secretary for the term extending from Feb. 1st, 1904, to Feb. 1st, 1905:

For THEODORE DEBS:—Turner, Missouri. Total, 1.

For WILLIAM MAILLY:—Lowry, Arkansas; Richardson, Calif.; Floaten, Colo.; White, Conn.; Healey, Fla.; Berlyn, Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Dobbe, Ky.; Mills, Kas.; Chase, Mass.; Walter, Mich.; Holman, Minn.; Christensen, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Caldwell, Ohio.; Halbrooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash. Total, 21.

Not Voting:—Andrus, Ala.; Fox, Me. Fox, Mont.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Lovett, S. D.; Healey, Vt.; Berger, Wis. Total, 8.

William Mailly is therefore elected National Secretary for the term stated by a vote of 21 to 1.

Fraternally submitted,
For the National Secretary,
W. E. CLARK,
Assistant.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN ELECTED.

The following comrades have been reported as elected National Committeemen by referendum in the respective states named:

For Florida—W. R. Healey, Longwood.
For North Dakota—R. C. Massey, Fargo.

SELECTION OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The result of the election of National Secretary for the term extending from February 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905, was announced under date of February 1.

NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The following nominations of cities for the seat of national headquarters have been made by the national committee named:

Chicago, by Floaten, Colorado;
White, Connecticut; Berlyn, Illinois;
Work, Iowa; Mills, Kansas; Caldwell, Ohio.

St. Louis, by Lowry, Arkansas.
Washington, D. C., by Kerrigan of Texas.

Nominations close February 13, and will then be submitted, with comment by those nominating, to the National Committee for selection.

SPECIAL.

National Committeemen are requested to notify the National Secretary whenever they do not receive matter concerning any subject mentioned in the weekly reports.

Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Nat. Com. Referendum, No. 3, 1904.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1904.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades:—The following motions are herewith submitted to you for your consideration and action. The vote upon these motions will close Feb. 22, and votes must reach this office not later than that date.

MOTION NO. 4.

By Mills of Kansas:

"The action of the Quorum in calling for a meeting of the Quorum in Chicago on April 28th would seem to me to have been wiser had it been a meeting of the National Committee. I therefore move to substitute in this motion the words National Committee for the words 'National Quorum'."

COMMENT BY NATIONAL SECRETARY.

In explanation of the Quorum's action the National Secretary will state that the Quorum considered that matter of a National Committee meeting but as one would cost the national office not less than \$2,000, and this at the beginning of the national campaign, it was thought best that a Quorum meeting only be held, as being the less expensive, and especially since the national convention would pass upon the action of the Quorum any way.

MOTION NO. 5.

By Mills of Kansas:

"I move that in addition to the committee for revision as proposed by the Quorum meeting, that the National Secretary be instructed to ask through the Socialist press for such suggestions for constitutional amendments as any of the comrades may wish to offer, all such suggestions and arguments to be limited to one hundred words from any particular comrade in behalf of or in opposition to any particular amendment and without the names of those

making the suggestion in order that each suggestion may be considered by the comrades solely on its merits and without prejudice for or against. Comrades may also submit questions for discussion without submitting any proposed action regarding the same. The Secretary shall furnish all such suggestions and the arguments for the same to the Socialist press. And it shall be the duty of this committee appointed by the Quorum to classify and arrange for the use of the convention all amendments so proposed and to summarize the arguments offered both for and against such proposals."

COMMENT WITH MOTION.

"In the matter of revising the National Constitution, it would seem to me that a general symposium in the party press with brief suggestions and arguments for constitutional changes carried on from this time until the meeting of the National Convention would greatly aid the convention in making such amendments as might be deemed necessary.

"This would give all of the comrades opportunity to make suggestions and it is certain that in this way many suggestions of great value would be made which in all likelihood would not otherwise be considered. It would make the membership familiar with the reasons urged for the different measures proposed, and it would enable the members of the convention to act intelligently as representing the wishes of the membership and finally and best of all it would likely lead to a bring all the debate concerning the constitutional amendments before the convention and make them available for guiding the convention in its action and not after the convention and when discussion with regard to constitutional amendments would seriously interfere with the national campaign.

MOTION NO. 6.

By Turner of Mo.:

"As a substitute motion for Motion No. 3 (Berger's) to remove headquarters to Chicago.)

"That all nominations made by the National Committee for National Headquarters be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership.

COMMENT WITH MOTION.

"I vote No on Comrade Berger's motion for the reason that the removal of national headquarters has proved to be a large bone of contention in the National Committee which in the past year has been very fruitful of harsh and unkind criticism and complaint and in order to remove this bone of contention and thereby attempt to restore more harmonious relations and comradeship in the National Committee I wish to place the selection of the party headquarters in the hands of the membership where it rightfully belongs."

MOTION NO. 7.

By Reynolds of Indiana:

"That the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party be removed from Omaha to Indianapolis, Ind."

COMMENT WITH MOTION.

"In support of my motion I want to give the following reasons:

"Indianapolis is centrally located and one of the largest railroad centers in the country. Its railway and mail facilities are all that could be desired by the national office and its stereotyping and printing equipments and everything of that kind that the national office needs, is as good as any other city in the country. Printing in all foreign languages can be secured there as well as in Chicago or any other city.

"I have the selection of Indianapolis not because it is located in Indiana, but because I believe it is the best that can be selected in the interests of the movement at large.

"For the further reason that the headquarters should not be in the midst of the Storm center as Chicago is regarded, but where the whole movement may receive uninterrupted attention and be free from all distracting discussions.

MOTION NO. 8.

By White of Connecticut:

"I move to add the following to the call for national convention drawn up by the National Quorum:

"Every delegate attending the convention shall be required to present his due card as evidence that he is a member in good standing of the Socialist Party."

COMMENT WITH MOTION.

"I know from experience how lax secretaries are in issuing credentials to delegates to conventions and as I strongly object personally and on the part of the organization to being obliged to contest with and vote against people who do not really belong to the party, I wish to prevent such a thing from occurring at our national convention. Let us have credentials as evidence of elec-

tion and due cards as evidence of membership."

Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

WEEKLY REPORT TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2, 1904.

SPEAKERS AND ORGANIZERS.

John W. Brown in Oregon, Carey in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska; Wilkins in Idaho, Ray in Michigan, Slayton begins in Colorado February 7; Chase closes in New Hampshire February 5.

MOTIONS.

Result of vote upon Work's motion relative to placing Carl D. Thompson's name upon the reserve list will be reported within the next few days.

The vote upon National Committee referendum 2 (Motions 2 and 3) closes February 16, 1904. There has been transmitted under date of February 1 National Committee Referendum 3 (Motions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) made by Mills (2), Turner, Reynolds and White. Vote upon this referendum closes February 22.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Call for contributions to the National organizing fund, to organize for Socialism:

National headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1904.

To the Members of the Socialist Party. Comrades—The plans now being developed and carried out by the National Headquarters for the purpose of strengthening the Socialist Party organization for the national campaign of this year require the assistance and support of Socialists everywhere.

The work done in this direction during the past year has already shown itself in an increased membership and a solidarity of purpose and action which promises still greater for the future. To continue to extend the influence and activity of the Socialist Party into every part of the United States should be the ambition and desire of all Socialists.

The opportunities for Socialist agitation surround us on every hand. Every daily newspaper points the lesson of the class struggle for us to send home to the minds and hearts of the working class. From East and West, North and South, arises the crash of industrial conflict. Steadily and inexorably the lines between the exploiting and exploited classes is becoming clearer and clearer drawn, so that none can ignore its deep significance. It is for us, the Socialists, to take advantage of these opportunities and use them for the furtherance of our cause.

The situation in Colorado, growing more and more acute, demands our first attention. John W. Slayton of New Castle, Penn., one of the ablest and best equipped Socialist workers in America, is being placed in Colorado to cover that field under the direction of the Colorado State Committee. The National Committee assumes entire responsibility for Comrade Slayton's expenses while in that state. James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., will also give some time, at the expense of the National Committee. Others will follow, if necessary.

In a short time organizers will be placed in the field for the special purpose of reaching the people speaking foreign languages. It is important that the large population of Germans, Bohemians, Italians, Frenchmen, Jews, and other nationalities, daily growing larger, should be reached by Socialist organizers and literature, so that they will not continue to be used by the capitalist politicians. Capable comrades have already been selected to do this important work.

In addition to this will be the agitating and organizing yet to be done among the English speaking people in many states where organizations are not strong or matured. During 1903 the National Organizers visited hundreds of places where a Socialist speaker had never been heard before. This work must go on until the soil is well tilled and local movements developed.

Comrades, we ask you to assist in the consummation of our plans by subscribing what you can to the National Organizing Fund. The work so well begun should not be allowed to lag for want of sufficient support. If you receive one of our coin cards fill it out and return as soon as possible. If you have not received a card, one will be sent you upon request. If you do not care to use the card, a contribution by postal order or check will be as much appreciated. Only do something, if at all able, to strengthen the party organization for the coming national struggle, which will test our strength to the utmost.

LETTER TO THE WAGE WORKER.

By Roy O. Ackley.

Mr. Work Man: According to definitions given in our encyclopedias "a slave is one who is the property of, or at the disposal of another, who has the right to employ or treat him as he pleases."

Fits your case pretty well, don't it? When you are working your labor power is the property of another, is at the disposal of another, and that other has the right to employ or treat you

LOCAL OMAHA NEWS.

January 30, 1904.

On January 17th we had a very interesting lecture on "Church and Socialism" by Comrade Anolph Cutter. He claimed the church is built on an economic basis; Greek and Roman Catholicism representing Feudalism; Luther, Wesley and the other reformers, capitalism. A change of the economic system is always followed by a change in the church and therefore under Socialism a new religion has to come. After the lecture a lively discussion followed in which the members of the National Quorum, which happened to be here, took part, all agreeing in the main points with the speaker.

On the 24th spoke Comrade Mrs. J. P. Roe, on "How can Railroad Accidents be Avoided?" By newspaper clippings and facts gathered among railway employees, she proved that accidents are mainly caused through overwork and greed for profit. Comrade Mrs. Roe, although handling a very hard subject for a lady, proved clearly that there can be no safety for passengers and employes until the railroads are operated for use and not for profit. And this only can be attained when the workers unite in one great political party and overthrow the whole corrupt system.

On Tuesday the 26th, we had a high five party, which shows you that we do not neglect social life. The hall was crowded with players. Comrades Whalen and Bertha Mally carried away the prizes (Marx's "Capital and Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society."

COLORADO NOTES.

Charters were issued Jan. 24th to two locals, one at Fowler, of seven members and one at Hesperus of twenty-four members.

Mrs. Ida Cronch Hazlett has been holding successful meetings at Arvada, Morrison and Golden in Jefferson county. In each place considerable interest has been revived and the locals have been strengthened.

The National Committee has placed National Organizer James Flearey and John W. Slayton at the disposal of the State Committee. The former for a two weeks' campaign and the latter for two months' work.

This action of the National office has greatly encouraged the comrades in Colorado and an active and aggressive campaign is being planned. Comrade Slayton will begin his work in the state Feb. 5th and Comrade Carey Feb. 12.

With two lecturers of National reputation like Cary and Slayton working with our State organizer, Mrs. Hazlett, it is confidently expected that the next two months will mark an epoch in the history of the Socialist party in Colorado.

The Coliseum, the largest hall in Denver, with a seating capacity of 5000, has been hired for Careys meeting on Feb. 14th, and local Denver proposes to make it a great demonstration for Socialism.

Comrade Slayton will speak in Denver Feb. 7th under the auspices of the State Committee, local Denver assisting. An effort will be made at this meeting to raise funds to assist the State Committee in carrying on Slayton's campaign in the state and organizing the results of his campaign for the permanent good of the party organization.

It is the general opinion that the fearful accident which recently precipitated fifteen miners to the bottom of a 1500 foot shaft at Stratton's Independence mine in Victor, was the result either of criminal negligence on the part of the management in using unsafe machinery or of incompetence on the part of some of Peabody's strike breakers employed on the mine, although Colorado's premium jaw-smith, Sherman Bell, "adjutant-general, brigadier-general, chief of staff, etc.," says that he "suspects" the Western Federation of miners of having something to do with the accident.

The stealing of high grade ore in the Cripple Creek district was never carried on to so great an extent as now. The strike breakers who have been imported into the district, and who are herded in the mines by men with bayonetting to smuggle the richest specimens out of the mines. The mine owners are learning in the costly school of experience that cheap scab labor is costly labor in the end.

It is said that Governor Peabody has decided to turn all the military prisoners over to the civil courts February 1.

J. W. MARTIN,
State Secretary.

How much have you done to secure subscribers for "The Socialist" since reading the last issue? "The Socialist" is intended to be a weapon in your hands for capturing our opponents. To be effective a weapon must be used. If you have not used this weapon, you have surely failed to some extent, but you need not despair, for by zeal and earnestness you may make up for lost time. From this on work hard to make up lost time.

LETTER TO THE WAGE WORKER.

By Roy O. Ackley.

Mr. Work Man: First, Mr. Work Man, Socialism is a movement of the Wage Slaves, by the Wage Slaves, and for the emancipation of the Wage Slaves from Wage Slavery. It seeks to point out to the workers their actual condition—to show them that they are in reality a class of slaves, and that their interest is the same the world over, and the world over their common enemy is the Capitalistic Class of Masters. What

as he pleases is shown by the fact that you are afraid to say your soul is your own for fear of losing your job. And what does it mean to lose your job? It means to go hungry. Therefore, through the fear of starvation you are whipped into submission, and are treated exactly as your master may choose to treat you.

In time gone by many slaves were insolvent debtors who were forced to sell themselves through poverty.

This, Mr. Work Man, does not exactly fit your case, for although you sell yourself through poverty, you are not as a rule debtors for you can get little or no credit.

One class of Greek slaves were the descendants of an earlier and conquered race of inhabitants who cultivated the land which their masters had appropriated, paid rent for it, and attended their masters' farms.

How does this fit your case, Mr. Work Man? Are you not the descendants of an earlier and conquered race of inhabitants who used the machinery, railroads, factories, etc., and cultivated the land which your masters, the capitalistic class, had appropriated? And for the use of these things which you and your ancestors have created you pay rent in enormous dividends which are made up of unpaid labors; and instead of attending your masters, the capitalists, in war, you let them remain at home and do all of the fighting yourself. And in the matter of the separation of families the Greek slave had the best of it, for you, Mr. Work Man, are frequently obliged to leave your family and seek a job in such of the way places that your family cannot follow; and then, besides, as a rule, your family doesn't have the money to follow. Now, of course, Mr. Work Man, you have the right to acquire property, but have you any, and have the great masses of those in your class any?

The labor of slaves has always been the means by which the owners obtained profits which enabled them to support the slaves.

Just the same now isn't it, Mr. Work Man?

One of the practices by which masters obtained slaves was by parents selling their children.

How about the army of workingmen's children who are annually sold by their parents to slave out their lives in mills and factories, Mr. Work Man?

A negro slave could be bought and sold on the market the same as any other commodity.

How about yourself, Mr. Work Man? Why, a ten cent advertisement for HANDS in any daily paper will sell a thousand of you for just the price that it takes to feed and clothe you. And the price is always made this low the world over for the simple reason that capitalism always keeps an army of hungry men who compete one with another for the same job. And the jobs are not enough to go around into one and one-half million in the United States today.

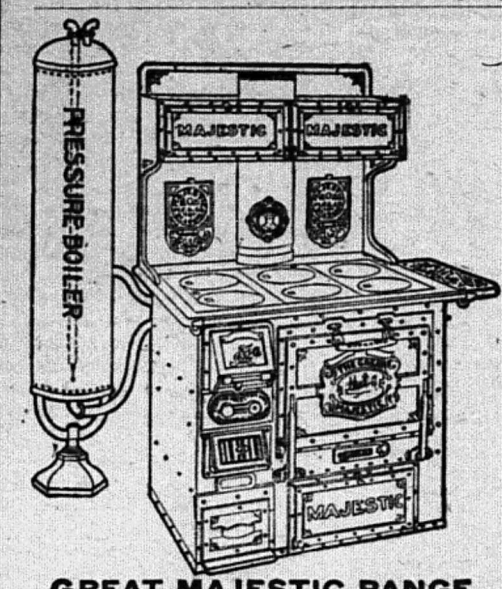
Now, Mr. Work Man, candidly, have I not made my case against you? If so, you must admit that you are a slave according to the definitions given in our encyclopedias, and you will naturally wonder why it is that you are thus enslaved. You know that you have your labor power—you have your two hands, and you realize that under proper conditions your hands could feed your mouth without reference to anyone else; why then are you thus enslaved? What is the chain that you realize somehow binds you to your master? Well, I will tell you, Mr. Work Man, the secret lies in the fact that you do not own that which is necessary to support your own life—you are a slave simply because you have allowed a certain class to own the tools, means of production and distribution—land, railroads, factories, etc.—with which you work, and the product of which you must use, else starve, thus that other class hold and control absolutely, what to you is vital. All of these tools, all of the wealth in the world you and your class have created—all of these tools you and your class use together, on the product of these tools you are all dependent; but the owners and complete management of these tools you have given over into the hands of a class of parasites, a Roek, Morg Co., whose only function in society today is to exact profits—to clip coupons—to enslave and rob labor of its product. And to the will of this class, you and your class must ever remain subject so long as you allow them to own that which is necessary to sustain your life. A system of wages, Mr. Work Man, must ever remain inadequate, for the simple reason that competition amongst wage workers always forces wages down to the point of mere subsistence, and in the case of the artificial forcing up of wages due to the collective withholding of labor, such as trade union strikes, the increased rate of wages is simply tacked onto the finished commodity which the worker must buy back and his condition remains the same.

Have I made myself clear, Mr. Work Man? If I have, you will see why you are thus enslaved. If you allow a person to own and control a spring of water at which you must daily quench your thirst or perish, in vesting in that person that ownership you would sacrifice your own claim to life and what it would do your liberty. In other words so long as you allowed that person to remain the owner so long would you be subject to his every whim and caprice, and the penalty for disobedience would be the withholding of water and subsequent death. Thus it is with yourself Mr. Work Man, in the capitalistic class you have vested the ownership of the "spring of water" and the penalty for disobedience is the withholding of jobs and subsequent death by slow starvation.

If I have made myself clear, Mr. Work Man, I have first shown you that you were a slave, and second why you were a slave. Now I am going to tell you what Socialism is and what it stands for.

First, Mr. Work Man, Socialism is a movement of the Wage Slaves, by the Wage Slaves, and for the emancipation of the Wage Slaves from Wage Slavery. It seeks to point out to the workers their actual condition—to show them that they are in reality a class of slaves, and that their interest is the same the world over, and the world over their common enemy is the Capitalistic Class of Masters. What

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is to the interest of the Slave Class is opposite to the interest of the Master Class. Thus against Socialism is directed all of the weapons of the Capitalistic Government, the public press, schools of learning, public speakers, church and without the military, all, either themselves Capitalists or the hirelings of the Capitalistic Class of masters. To keep the Wage Slave in subjection all of these forces unite, against Socialism, the movement of the slave class for their own emancipation, are directed their guns. Therefore, Socialism points out to the workers the necessity for uniting, and in a class conscious of its own interest, and the identity of each worker's interest—as a unit—standing out and demanding of their class conscious enemy, the Capitalistic Class, their own emancipation.

Now, Mr. Work Man, if you have understood me you ought to understand that you are a Slave, and that Socialism is a union of your class for its own emancipation. Second, Mr. Work Man you understand that you and your class are Slaves for the simple reason that you do not own the means whereby you live; these things you must have, and to get them you are forced to accept a wage which must, by its very nature, remain so low that it barely covers the cost of your maintenance. And furthermore: Mr. Work Man, if you have understood me aright, you realize that so long as you do not own these things, thus long will you be forced through necessity to accept a wage, and so long as you are forced to thus accept a wage, thus long are you and your class destined to remain slaves. Recognizing these facts Socialism demands the restoration to you and your

class all of the machinery, railroads, land, etc., on which you and your class are dependent. All of these machines you and your class have created, all of the ground you have cultivated, together you work, operating the machinery and cultivating the soil; to you and your class these things rightfully belong, together Socialism demands that you own and manage them.

Thus, Mr. Work Man, by giving over into your hands these things on which all are dependent will be given into the hands of you and your class all powers of Government and all who wish to be a part of the Government and receive the benefits of the Government will be forced to join your class. Socialism, therefore, demands the collective ownership and Democratic management of all of the means of production and distribution by all of the Workers as the only logical means possible for the destruction of the competitive wage system and the emancipation of the Wage Slave.

To sum up my argument, Mr. Work Man, I have shown you that you were a slave, that you were a slave because you did not own that which was necessary to support your physical existence, that you were destined to remain a slave so long as you do not own these things and were forced to work for a competitive wage; I have pointed out that Socialism was a union of your class for its own emancipation, that it recognized why you were thus enslaved, and demanded the return to you of that power (hand machinery, etc.), which in the control of another enslaved you, now, Mr. Work Man, I am going to ask you a few direct questions:

Continued on Page Four.

