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# The Socialist

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER  
A CARTOON WEEKLY

Join The Party  
of Your Class

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Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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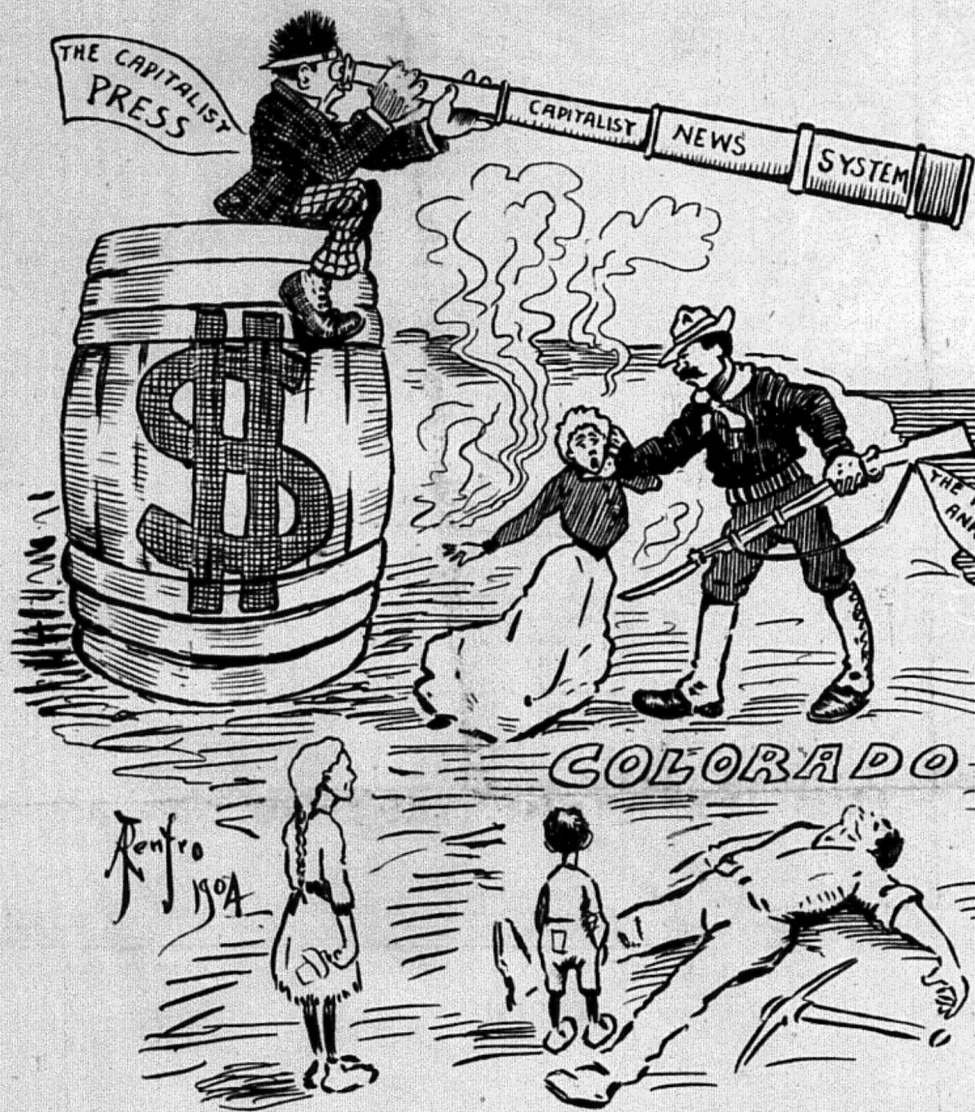
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## The Capitalanarchist Press—No News From Colorado



### SPANISH BOMB ONLY GAS MAIN

Barcelona Seers Prove to Have  
Been an Accidental Expi-  
sion Far Away

LONDON, April 7.—John C. Lar-  
son, secretary of the Associated Press  
in London.  
An explosion of gas occurred here last  
night, giving rise to a report that a  
bomb had exploded in King Alfonso's  
apartment, and that the King was  
killed. The report was a hoax.  
A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Com-  
pany from Barcelona, Spain, has been  
received stating that the explosion  
which took place last night was  
due to an escape of gas and that no  
person was injured. The report  
which was the subject of the explosion  
was the greatest disaster in Spanish  
history, and it was feared the  
King and Queen would visit on  
April 7th. The explosion was very  
loud, and the shock was felt in  
many parts of the city.

**CAPITALANARCHY IN COLORADO.**  
The conditions in Colorado are in-  
credible. They are so horrible that  
they justify the coining of a new word  
—Capitalanarchy.  
Colorado exhibits conditions so ab-

horrent to the American tradition of  
Liberty that the Capitalist press dare  
not print the news from Colorado, for  
fear Americans will learn what Capital  
really stands for, not for "law and  
order," but for brutal force, for mas-

tery over its slaves, with or without  
law.  
The most significant thing in Amer-  
ica today is the SILENCE OF THE  
AMERICAN PRESS on the OUT-  
LAWS OF COLORADO. We reprint  
in this issue some accounts from the  
"Miners' Magazine," of Denver, which  
are enough to make the coldest man's  
blood boil. Yet the press, Republican,  
Democratic, Religious, is silent.  
Hearst, the "Friend of Labor," with his  
syndicate of yellow newspapers, is as  
silent as the "Outlook," the champion  
of liberal Christianity. ONLY THE  
SOCIALIST PRESS IS UNANIMOUS  
IN PUBLISHING AND DENOUNC-  
ING THE OUTRAGES, a fresh evi-  
dence that the only political repre-  
sentatives of freedom left in the world  
are the Socialists.

niken, former city attorney, be taken,  
and also A. H. Floaten, at one time an  
alderman of Telluride. Mayor Rogers  
remonstrated and advised the men not  
to invade the home of Kinniken. Kin-  
niken is the leader in the crusade  
against the gamblers of Telluride.  
Floaten is president of the People's  
Supply company, the largest depart-  
ment store in the city. He is the leader  
of the Socialist party and is blamed  
for keeping up the labor trouble in  
the camp.

**THE "CITIZENS ALLIANCE" OUT-  
LAWS.**  
Telluride, Colo., March 15.—One  
hundred members of the Citizens' al-  
liance, after a meeting last night, ar-  
med with Winchester and revolvers,  
scoured the town and took into custody  
between seventy and eighty union  
men and sympathizers.  
In some instances doors to dwelling  
houses were forced and broken open.  
The men were hurried to and herded  
in a vacant store room heretofore used  
by the military authorities as a com-  
missary until 2 o'clock this morning,  
when all the individuals desired had  
been captured and were then marched  
to the depot and loaded into two  
coaches. As the special train departed  
the Citizens' alliance fired volleys of  
shots in the air.  
Early in the evening newspaper cor-  
respondents were peremptorily order-  
ed to their homes or enforced to  
secrecy by the alliance members. Af-  
ter coming up from Red Men's hall,  
where the alliance meeting was held,  
the members rushed to their various  
homes and secured their arms.  
Others went to their stores and  
rooms where they kept their guns and  
revolvers. Half an hour afterward all  
congregated in front of the First Na-  
tional Bank building. From there they  
proceeded down an alley in a body,  
examining the rear rooms of stores to  
Pine street. At this point they sepa-  
rated into three squads. In discus-  
sion whom they should take into custo-  
dy one man suggested that L. C. Kin-

One of the three parties then pro-  
ceeded down Pine street to Pacific ave-  
nue, on which the houses of ill-fame  
are located, and went through each and  
every one of them. They followed Pa-  
cific avenue to Spruce, and north on  
Spruce street back uptown. At the  
corner of Pacific avenue and Spruce  
street six Italians who had been de-  
ported by the military authorities and  
returned to town either last night or  
to-night were captured. These men  
were placed in charge of a half dozen  
men and marched uptown to a vacant  
lot in front of the city hall.  
In the meantime the other two  
squads had been scouring East Tellu-  
ride, and a section of the city north of  
the city hall. One of these went to  
the residence of Floaten, and being un-  
able to obtain admission, forced the  
door. After getting inside Floaten re-  
sisted, and was struck over the head.  
He was forced into submission and  
also brought to the city hall. Twenty  
or thirty Italians were also taken by  
this squad. The other squad captured  
Stewart B. Forbes, secretary-treasurer  
of the Telluride Miners' Union. The  
News correspondent arrived at the  
scene in front of the city hall at about  
this time, when he was espied by one  
of the leaders.  
A member of the mob came up to  
him and said: "What are you doing  
here?" and the correspondent replied:  
"I am looking on." The man replied:  
"You had better go home."  
The correspondent took the hint and  
walked away.  
Another newspaper man was allowed  
to stay on the scene, but was sworn  
to secrecy.

**INHUMAN TREATMENT OF  
FLOATEN.**  
Denver, Colo., March 17, 1904.—Three  
deported citizens of Telluride arrived  
in Denver yesterday afternoon, and  
were in consultation with the officers  
of the Western Federation of Miners  
last night. They are Stewart Forbes,  
received at his home at Telluride,  
Miners' union; A. H. Floaten, manager  
of the People's Supply company, the

largest mercantile store in Telluride,  
and Antone Matti, Telluride agent for  
the Tivoli Brewing company.  
Mr. Floaten's head is patched and  
bandaged as a result of blows which  
he received at his home at Telluride,  
and his shirt and vest are entirely  
covered with blood from the wound  
which he says was inflicted without  
cause, for he made no resistance to  
the men who came to his house at  
10:30 o'clock at night to send him out  
of the district.  
Mr. Floaten gives the following ac-  
count of the deportation of sixty men  
from the district:  
"The only intimation which we had  
of what was going to follow the meet-  
ing of the Citizens' Alliance was the  
notice which appeared in the Tellu-  
ride Journal to the effect that there  
was to be a meeting of vital impor-  
tance to all taxpayers and citizens.  
"On Monday night I was at home  
with my wife. She had retired, and I  
was partially disrobed. I had taken  
ready for bed when I heard the knock  
on the door. I knew what was coming  
for I had heard a number of men in  
the alley at the rear of the house. The  
man did not knock at the door with his  
hand, but with the butt of a gun.  
They broke in the glass panel of the  
door, and then my wife, who was up-  
stairs, demanded to know who was  
there. The people outside said they  
wanted the man who was in the house.  
When my wife demanded to know who  
they were and what they wanted of  
me, they gave her no reply, but broke  
the lock open and came in, searching  
the house. I stepped into the bedroom  
closet, and then into the clothes  
closet, in hopes that they would not  
find me. I was discovered by Walter  
Kenley, who shoved a revolver into  
my face. I said: 'For God's sake, have  
you come to kill me?' Kenley, who is  
the same man who assaulted Attorney  
E. F. Richardson a few weeks ago, an-  
swered: 'You get up and come with  
us.' I asked him if he had a warrant  
for me, and he answered that he had.  
I told him to read it, and then he said  
that he did not need any warrant for  
me; that I would have to come any-  
way.

"He and his companion pushed me  
out of the bedroom into the hall. I  
asked him to let me put my shoes on.  
Then without warning he struck me  
over the head with a revolver, cutting  
a gash about an inch deep in the left  
side of my head, at the same time  
telling me that I did not need any  
shoes. They then pushed me out onto  
the sidewalk, and my wife came out  
after them, begging to let me put on  
my shoes and hat. She had my shoes  
and hat in her hand, but they would  
not allow me to put them on. Just as  
my wife was trying to give me my  
shoes someone in the crowd which had  
gathered struck me on the head again  
with a gun. Kenley then took me by  
the arm and marched me up the alley  
from my house to a vacant lot near  
the city hall. The ground was frozen  
with mud and ice, and my feet were  
bleeding before I had taken a dozen  
steps. I was being pushed by one  
man and then another.  
"Before we had gone a block we  
came to a large pool of water in the  
alley, and someone in the crowd yel-  
led: 'Shove the — — through the  
water!' which Kenley did. When we  
got to the first street I asked them to  
let me walk on the sidewalk, but they  
continued down the alley. At this time  
Kenley was walking directly behind me.  
"Again without warning he struck  
me on the head with a revolver, and  
at the same time someone yelled:  
'Shoot him!' with an oath. When we  
got to the vacant lot near the city hall  
I found that there were a number of  
others there in almost my predicament.  
We were surrounded by armed  
men, some having guns, some revolvers  
and some both. We were forced to re-  
main there until midnight. Then we  
were taken to an empty store room,  
where we were kept until 1:30 a. m.  
By this time over sixty men had been  
gathered there, and we were all march-  
ed to the depot, where a special train  
was waiting for us. As I entered the  
car, bleeding profusely, with my head  
tied up in handkerchiefs, someone  
shouted: 'If that fellow tied up in  
white ever comes back to this town he  
will be hung.'

of about 200 shots was fired by the  
mob as a parting salute. Fifteen mem-  
bers of the mob accompanied us to  
Ridgeway, forty-five miles out, where  
we were ordered to get off the train.  
Fifty-three of us then walked from  
Ridgeway to Ouray, a distance of  
eleven miles, where we arrived at 6  
o'clock in the morning. The other  
men remained at Ridgeway, being up-  
able to continue on the journey.  
"I am 48 years of age, and was never  
struck by a man in my life until struck  
by Kenley on Monday night. I have  
been arrested only once in my life,  
and that was during a strike, for ad-  
dressing a peaceable assemblage of  
workmen, for which I was acquit-  
ted.  
"The company for which I am man-  
ager, and of whose interests I was the  
sole representative, owns \$15,000  
worth of real estate in Telluride, and  
a stock of merchandise. Our entire  
property is valued at \$35,000. There is  
but one reason why I did not defend  
my family and my home, and that is  
because of the union rule which was  
laid down at the beginning of the  
strike to the effect that we must sub-  
mit and not resist, so as to give them  
no excuse to do violence. There has  
not been one cent's worth of property  
destroyed during this strike."  
Mr. Matti says that he received  
treatment very similar to that of Floa-  
ten. He was in bed when his home  
was visited. He was given time to  
dress himself, but says that his wife  
was insulted by the men who came  
after him.  
After this deportation by the mob of  
Citizens, every effort was made by  
Forbes, Matti & Floaten to get an au-  
dience with Gov. Peabody, in order to  
lay the facts before him, but they evad-  
ed them for several days. Meanwhile  
excitement became intense. The de-  
ported men were joined by thousands  
of their fellows miners and it was  
boldly proclaimed that they would  
march back into town and restore

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Mother Jones' Own Account

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 5, 1904.

My Dear Comrade:

Yours of the 26th reached me here a day or so ago. I had been  
exiled by the Capitalist class, owing to the pernicious doctrine that I  
had been teaching the workers, the glorious solidarity of labor.

I wonder how long the workers will blindly follow the advice of  
so-called conservative leaders, and submit like monkeys, to be robbed.  
The Capital Hessians took me by the neck at night and put me on a  
train with six militia guns, one at each door of the train, two in front,  
two behind. The train was going at 45 miles an hour. Took all  
those Hessians ordered by Nero, this infamous lickspittle of Capital,  
the god of the Modern Siberia, called Colorado, yet one old woman 64  
years old scared the life out of the entire band of Rockefeller robbers,  
so that it took the entire force of Hessians to guard her and her  
damned anarchy. What beastly cowards these villains are. I had  
only five minutes to get out of the county. They were afraid I would  
tell the miners to turn their guns on the highlanders. They landed me  
down at La Junta without a dollar, at eleven at night, turned me loose;  
then they tell about their law and order.

They have beaten up men, women and children; they have driven  
them out of their homes in the dead hour of night; killed innocent  
men who were helpless to defend themselves; then Rockefeller howled  
"All for Jesus." The only thing Jesps got was the howl.

Now then, to the main question. I know we are always in sore  
straits; but we, the Socialists, are always jumping on each other. It  
is all we can do to jump on the other fellow. I would gladly go out  
and help you all I could, but the boys are in a desperate fight here,  
it would be so cowardly for me to pull away from them. I feel the  
workers must be educated to their class interest, and I know of no  
better way than to remain with them—then I can get a hearing and  
all the trades councils in the country invite me. They know I look  
for no office, either political or industrial; so that at this time it would  
be impossible for me to go. There would be no greater pleasure  
offered to me than to go out and be with the comrades. I feel the  
struggle is frightful; it is going to be more fierce; the growth of  
Socialism alarms the exploiters; every comrade must line up for the  
fray; the fight is on. Kindly remember me to all the braves who are  
fighting for the sacred cause. Fraternal yours,  
MOTHER JONES.

# SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

## A MODERN FAIRY STORY.

Inspired by Conditions Under Capitalism.

Once there was a kid who got nuff ter eat—all he wanted ter eat.

"Maw," sez der kid; "Yessir," sez der maw, cause she was a perlitte maw. "Maw, I wants sixteen junkies er pie." Jus like dat—"I wants sixteen junkies er pie." So der maw, she sez ter der guy wot's aroun': "Swipes, bring on sixteen junkies er pie, 'n git er move on," sez she. So der guy, he goes out 'n brings in every darned pie der bakeman has gut 'n takes em ter der kid 'n he eats em.—Joan of the Alley.

To millions of dwellers in our modern cities the foregoing marks the very heights of the flight of the imagination—just enough to eat.

A correspondent writes: "I wish you would quit using the terms 'master and slave.' Of course it is true, but then these terms are so harsh that their use drives people from us."

We contend that it is always best to use terms that express the exact truth—plain, simple terms.

If these terms express the precise truth concerning existing conditions, and if these terms seem harsh and disagreeable to you, I suggest that you join us in an effort to change conditions so that these terms will no longer be applied.

And that is the way with the miners of Colorado, they did not want to lose their votes, and they voted for capitalism. Well, they did not lose their votes; they are getting just what they voted for, but it makes them howl.

"Everybody knows that there are no classes in this country, but as this man has a high standing in society, because he belongs to the upper class, I shall give him a light sentence and after election the president can pardon him out."—Capitalist Judge.

What the judge did not say in the foregoing was plainly implied.

To "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.

I bought a copy of your paper at one of the Socialist meetings here in Portland, and amongst other things which I read, I especially noticed in Market Reports, about F. G. R. Gordon and his supporters saying that they know Socialists who kiss other men's wives. Well now, that is bad of the Socialists; but the wives of the other men are not to be blamed, especially if their husbands are supporters of the grand old party. I don't think any man, don't matter who he may be, is worthy of any good woman's affection and kisses, nor is he worth a wife as long as he is helping to uphold the present system.

I read, not long ago, in one of the leading Portland papers, capitalist paper, of course, about a syndicate being formed in St. Louis with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of importing girls to that city for immoral purposes during the exposition. And agents of the syndicate are said to be scouring Europe for victims.

Now then, whose fault is that, that anything so awful can be allowed in this country? Who are to be blamed for that if not our lords and masters, husbands?

I mean those that vote for the Old Party, and help along such awful crimes. Are they deserving a wife, a good and loving wife's affection and loving kisses?

These men, if men they are, are helping to ruin and suicide thousands and thousands of poor young, ignorant unfortunate girls, where, instead they could help to bring about a system under which those girls could be educated and be some good for both themselves and others, and not be like they are now, miserable outcasts. How glad I am that my husband is just as warm a Socialist as myself. I like your paper very much and hope to soon be able to be put down on your subscription list. Wishing you success in the future in your effort to bring about a glorious dawn of a better day.

LENA AUSTAD.

Many people seem to think the present attempt to secure a supply of girls and women for immoral purposes is a new development, whereas a system of this kind has existed for years. In every city there exist agencies for this purpose, and these agencies are as perfectly organized and as systematically conducted as are express business, banking, etc., and very often your bankers, deacons, and even preachers are implicated.

A comrade at Fairfield, Neb., writes, saying that he feels a desire to address the young voters of the country, and then he goes on to say that he recent-

ly attended church, as all good christians do. The preacher urged his young voters to wake up and vote right; to vote the drunkard mill out of existence. He could not bear to see so much going to the saloonmen while he got so little himself. He can see nothing wrong in the slaves giving up their hard-earned money in support of churches and preachers, but it hurts him to see any one else enjoy the good things of earth.

"I only wish the young voters could be induced to think of their material interests as this preacher thinks of his. He is onto his job all right."

"I want to urge every young voter who has the slightest idea of Socialism to stand up for it as the preachers stand for their jobs."

"Wake up, Socialists of America and join the Socialist Army."

So says W. WREGE.

## DROWSY SLAVES.

Speaking of slaves, there is one type which is the bane of all earnest reformers and that is the man who is "perfectly contented with present conditions;" who "earns what he gets," and thinks he gets what he earns, and "considers it nobody's business if he don't." "The Socialist" cartooned this genus homo some time ago, and the portrait was perfect. He "didn't own nothin'"; "didn't owe nothin'"; "didn't know nothin'"; and, worst of all, "didn't want nothin'."

There is some consolation talking to a man who gets mad and uses profane language, if he will listen and compare sides; but the "deaf mute" who thrives on contentment and silence is an object of pity, not worth the time or recognition of busy people.

When a man is content to work all his life for a crust of bread and a pallet of straw, he is but one step in advance of the brute—and that difference lies in his shape, not his mentality. Even a mule will jump the fence that separates his thistle patch from a field of clover, and get a square meal if he has the chance; and what's more, after getting a taste of what he likes, he will develop a desire to repeat the experiment, and woe to all fences and barricades which stand between him and his own ever after.

This is more than can be said of our boasted intelligent (?) American blimps, who live all their lives on rank food that would give an ostrich dyspepsia, right in sight of an abundance of tempting viands which their own labor has created and which their cowardly, craven natures prevent them from appropriating to their own use and enjoyment. Let us quit caricaturing the ass and goose as emblems of stupidity as long as Caucasian workmen parade in overalls and jeans, with warehouses bursting with worm-eaten broad-cloths; and are content to starve to death in reach of oceans of food. Men are not worthy their title till they have developed the "horse sense" called self-preservation.

HATTIE F. HADLEY.

The slave who desires to apply his energy to the resources of Nature in order that he may live in the Coeur d'Alenes, must first get a permit from the agent of the master class. In order to get this he must give his age, name and nationality, the names and nationality of his parents, where he last worked and for whom, why he left that employment, color of his eyes and hair. Should all this be satisfactory he is given a number, same as a convict, and allowed to produce profit, for the mining barons of the Coeur d'Alenes. Free! Of course we are free!!

## SENTRY BOX BUREAU WORK.

Petition is Sent Out to the Public Asking for Signatures.

"The Sentry Box," a bureau recently established in Washington for disseminating unbiased news, sends out the following petition to the Fifty-eighth Congress for an advance in the pay of public servants:

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition the Fifty-eighth Congress to fix the salaries of the following Government officials at the amount indicated under the column headed "Proposed Salary," to take effect December 1, 1904:

	Present salary.	Proposed salary.
President	\$50,000	\$75,000
Vice-President	8,000	15,000
Each Cabinet officer	5,000	10,000
Chief Justice	10,500	15,000
Associate Justices	10,000	12,000
United States Senators	5,000	10,000
Members of House of Representatives	5,000	7,500

The petition sent out by the bureau says: "For obvious reasons public servants can not be expected to increase their own salaries. No advance has been made in the pay of members of Congress and general officers of the Government to keep pace with the heavy increase in cost of living and the universal increase in wages throughout the country."

"The people are the employers and expect a high grade of ability in their

public servants, but pay them less than such servants can generally earn in private life.

"Neither political party dare take the initiative to fix salaries on an equitable basis commensurate with the grade of service expected."

"A petition signed by citizens without regard to politics will go to Congress recommending a revision."

"This is intended as an acknowledgment, by the people, of their appreciation of the value of the public servants and will furnish some reason for Congress to treat the subject and avoid criticism from either political party, particularly in view of the fact that no advance is to be made until after the next election, the result of which can not be foretold."

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It may be urged that the working class is not interested in the foregoing proposition to increase salaries of public functionaries. We admit as much, but this affords us an opportunity to call attention in a direct way to the class character of existing government.

Those who faithfully serve the masters must have a commensurate reward, and this proposed increase is so adroitly maneuvered as to have the appearance of being sanctioned by the slaves even. A careful reading of the reasons set forth for asking the increase of salary reveals the fact that cost of living has been greatly increased, but if the slaves strike for a larger share of wealth, all of which belongs to them; it would be denied that the cost of living has increased. Salaries go up, wages go down, but the cost of living is increasing.

Slaves, where are you at? You create all wealth, the parasites possess all wealth and the only amusement you have is in witnessing the sham battles of the masters.

To depict the police court of Seattle as it is would bring down upon the head of the author the ridicule of a large part of all who might read the story.

If you go, as I did, and witness the proceedings you will have much difficulty in persuading yourself that the whole affair is not a roaring farce.

When you first enter the ill arranged and rotten, gloomy court room, the most conspicuous personage is a rather tall, slightly stooped, grey mustached official who seems to be engaged in a fierce attempt to impress the ordinary mortal with the idea that he (this official who is entrusted with a little brief authority) is one of the chief supporters of the universe.

The beholder is very soon made conscious that this imperious brute is chief in command and God himself a mere subaltern.

He marches the unfortunates into the cramped, desolate room with an air and manner that plainly says, "Behold the mighty one," and be do behold him with contempt, but this haughty, self-conscious tyrant is impervious to any such emotion as shame. Go and see him if you care to see how ridiculous a man can be when he makes an effort. But our masters need these apologies of men. They often make the slave feel very desolate, very lonely.

"Men won't work if they have a chance," is an expression one often hears.

A few days since four men in this city bought a job, paying 50 cents each for the glorious privilege of doing filthy work at 20 cents an hour. In four hours their job was ended, leaving each man with 80 cents for four hours disagreeable toil. A whole lot of these guys who are repeating the silly, slanderous phrase, "they don't want work," would not be very enthusiastic over such work.

In passing a mission, I heard the audience singing, "I need Thee, Oh, I need thee every hour." I looked in and I felt sure there could be no mistake as to the needs of that audience. It seemed to be in need of almost everything.

## SLAVES WELL BOUND.

Editor Socialist, Dear Comrade: Please find enclosed 25c for which send me copies of the last three issues of your paper. I want them for eye openers. I intend to give them to poor wage slaves and in that way spread the seeds of Socialism as I do everywhere I go. Although I am very poor and work hard for a living at teaching violin music, I have given away hundreds of Socialist papers. This is a good field for missionary work as the slaves are well bound and very poor.

Your comrade,  
BURDETT AINSWORTH,  
Sumas, Wash.

## LOCAL TACOMA MOURNS.

Tacoma, April 12, 1904.

Editor Socialist: Whereas, Death has removed from our Local Comrade Wm. A. Crole, one of our oldest as well as most active and honored members, be it

Resolved, by Local Tacoma of the Socialist Party that we most deeply deplore his loss both as a comrade and an active worker in the cause of Socialism, and be it further,

Resolved, That we extend the most earnest and heartfelt sympathy to his widow, Comrade Mrs. Mollie Crole, in her affliction and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to The Socialist for publication.

COMMITTEE.

# The Girl Who Would

Times without number I have been asked why I, a woman, happened to become a machinist, and why I chose a trade so far from woman's prescribed sphere of action. When I attempt to answer the question, I find there are a number of reasons, all good and valid, and yet I cannot point to any one of them that quite answers the question fully.

Perhaps it was because Nature, that sly, wise old mother, placed in my brain an unusually strong desire to create.

At any rate I remember that as a little child no pastime sufficed, unless it was the making of something. Mud pies, cob houses, corn silk babies, it was all one to me, so long as I could make my own playthings. Boughten ones were of no value, except to tear up and see how other folks made things. More than once was I punished for tearing up my new jumping-jack, to see what made it go. Finally it was known in our family, that it was useless to give me a toy, but that I would be perfectly happy with a hammer or saw.

As I grew older my brother and I made water wheels, and wind mills galore, and a wonderful saw mill, for which we made a saw out of one of mother's brightest pie tins, nicely toothed with her best scissors, and for which we secured motive power, by attaching the belt to the sewing machine treadle. Grandmother's knitting needles made first rate shafts for our spool pulleys; and more than once I had to pick up the stitches on a stocking, as punishment for confiscating her needles. One time I remember being sent to bed in dire disgrace because I cut the whole end off my best Sunday sash to make a kite, and used my hair ribbon to deck the tail. In fact my whole childhood was a series of trials and disgraces, because I insisted on making things, and wasn't particularly scrupulous where I got my materials, or whose tools I used.

At eighteen I found myself an overgrown, slender girl, my physique wrecked by over-study, in miserable health, and the problem of self support confronting me. I had tried successively school teaching at \$30 a month, vest making at \$1 a day, and stenography at \$5 a week, and realized, that with my poor health I could never make a living at any of them. I looked over all the field of women's work and saw no hope; all were overcrowded and under-paid, and I was beginning to wonder if marriage was the only way left for a girl to make a living, when I made the acquaintance of one of those wonderful mechanical geniuses that our present system so effectually crushes.

In his company all my old love for mechanics came back to me, and he, delighted to find so apt and interested a pupil, taught me all he could of the theory of mechanics. Soon my father became interested, and finally we three combined our small capital, and started a little machine shop. I was supposed to do office work, but as our establishment was a very modest one, I could attend to all my duties and still find much time to spend in the shop. I teased, coaxed and cajoled the men into letting me try my hand on their work, until the discipline of the shop was ruined, and in desperation, one day the foreman said that I must either keep out of the shop altogether or come in and work under his orders. I immediately replied that I would report for duty the next morning, and I did.

At first the men laughed at me and teased me, but that had no effect. Then they tried giving me the dirtiest, greatest work in the shop thinking I would get discouraged and quit, but all of my Irish was up, and I would not yield. Finally when the men realized that I meant to stick, they grumbled long and loud, and finally threatened to revolt, not because they disliked me personally, but because they feared I was establishing a precedent. If one girl learned the machinist trade others would, and soon the shops would be overrun by women, the wages would go down as they have in every trade that women have entered.

Teddy had not turned the lime light on the path to the strenuous life at this time, but nevertheless I lived it, the first two years in the shop. Between learning the trade, conciliating the men, and pulling wires for admittance to the Union I was not troubled with ennui.

Naturally the dirt and grim was distasteful to me, and I decided it unnecessary. Since I had broken one unwritten law by entering the shop, I decided to break another, and have the floors cleaned, and the windows washed. So by a judicious distribution of gum-drops and smiles, I gained the cooperation of the apprentice boys, and soon we had the shop as clean as a Dutch frau's front steps.

I realized that if I kept pace with the boys I could not be hampered with superfluous clothing. I discarded cor-

sets and long skirts, and wore a short neat suit of blue duck, with the regulation machinist's cap. Of all the costumes I have worn since I left the shop, none have ever seemed so comfortable or becoming as my shop uniform. Manual labor in congenial surroundings had given me back my health, and wielding a hammer and pushing a file had developed a pair of shoulders and arms that would have been the envy of many a society belle.

Was not the work hard, heavy and disagreeable? It was hard; sometimes so heavy that I must needs call some of the boys to assist me; but it was never disagreeable, for I loved it.

There is nothing else that brings the exultation, the consciousness of power, like taking hard, unyielding steel, and conquering it, shaping and forming it to your will. Then the joy of taking an ugly, sodden piece of iron and watching it grow under your hand to a beautiful polished thing of use and beauty. Think what it means to a true mechanic, when with a touch as tender and as gentle as a mother's, he carefully fits together the parts of a delicate mechanism he has created.

Weeks, months, ay perhaps for years, he has been forming it piece by piece, and at last all is done, carefully each part is fitted to the whole. Each tap and screw is tightened, each bearing oiled, and with eager heart and bated breath the power is applied. For an instant the belts slip on the polished pulleys, then look! It's off! It runs! It works! Eureka! We have won! Our hands and brain have given something useful to humanity, added to the comfort of mankind, and lightened the load of the toiler.

No brush can ever paint the glowing tints of the forge, and no artist ever watches his colors with the intensity of the mechanic in tempering his tools.

You wonder, no doubt, why I changed the hammer for the pen, the shop for the platform, if I loved my trade, my art, so much? I'll tell you why I did it. Because my work brought me in contact with the great wage-earning class, and there I saw the wage system in all its accursedness. There I saw men dumb and paralyzed with an unsatisfied longing for the brush, the pen, the soil, or for the whispering forests, bound to a lathe or forge, in the roar of machinery that is music to him who loves it, and hell to him who hates it.

On the other hand I saw men who were born mechanics chained to a desk, or pulpit, miserable misfit failures, because they were denied the opportunity to do the thing Nature intended them for. I saw women denied the right to use their strong creative instinct in healthful work, and forced into the factory, the sweat-shop, the brothel, to earn their bread.

Here I saw manhood and womanhood wither and crumble away beneath the crushing weight of economic servitude. I saw men created in the image and likeness of God fall to miserable, servile, cringing slaves, afraid to hold up their heads and say they were men, because some man had it in his power to take their means of life away—not only theirs but that of their wives and babies. I saw fathers robbed of two-thirds of the products of their labor, and little children's lives coined into profits.

At last my soul revolted at the crime and injustice of it all. I could stand it no longer, so I hung up my cap, laid aside my calipers and rule, and went out in the fight for Socialism. And here I stay until the Co-operative Commonwealth is ours.

—KATE RICHARDS O'HARE, in *Wiltshire's Magazine*.

## LET US HAVE PUBLICITY.

Statement of Local Toledo, Adopted in Joint Session Feb. 7, 1904.

In the State Secretary's report for January, he expresses a wish that the larger locals would join in an effort to get rid of the debt. This debt was incurred in pursuance of a policy repeatedly objected to by Local Toledo and it was only in the face of considerable opposition on the part of ex-State Secretary Critchlow, that Local Toledo was able to get a knowledge of what was going on. We are confident that had the membership of the state been kept informed of the state office running us in debt it would have been instantly stopped. In view of our recent unfortunate experience in having had a State Secretary who ran us into debt and did us finding it out and who when it was discovered, resigned and left it to a new State Secretary to take up the work at a greatly reduced salary. Local Toledo does not feel disposed to place money at the disposal of the State office without being fully informed as to what is going on. Our new State Secretary has discontinued the weekly letter to the state committee on the grounds of the expense of postage. There are twenty one members of the state committee and it costs twenty-one cents to get the weekly report to them. The State Secretary's action, therefore, does not seem well founded to us and one calculated to restore the confidence in the State office necessary to make Local Toledo contribute any money outside of the regular channel. Appeals for financial help are not received with good grace and do not carry much weight with us unless accompanied by at least the publicity we are accustomed to and by such a full information as will render difficult a repetition of our previous experience.

SARAH A. SEMANS, Chairman.  
W. C. GUNTRUP, Secretary.

# THE WASHINGTON 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 Washington, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and affirm our unfaltering 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. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class. We recognize that in a municipality our power for permanent relief of the working class is limited, but
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 state 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!

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# News and Correspondence

## LOCAL SEATTLE NOTES.

"Has Darwinism been sustained?" is the question to be debated at Carpenter's Hall Sunday, April 17, at 8 p. m. Prof. Trevor Kincaid of the University of Washington takes the affirmative and P. P. Carroll, lawyer, the negative.

Many questions were asked after the speech on "Government" by P. P. Carroll last Sunday and the discussion which followed was interesting. The above debate is the result of Judge Carroll's repudiation of the Darwinian conclusions.

Street meetings will be held at the corner of Occidental and Washington and on the waterfront under direction of Central Branch, Sunday afternoon, April 17.

Remember the "Family Social" at Labor Hall Saturday evening, April 16. Come and get acquainted.

Big street meeting at the corner of Second avenue and Pike street Sunday, April 17, at 2:30 p. m. under direction of Pike Street Branch. All branch members are requested to be present thereby helping to support meeting.

Emil Herman speaks at Labor Hall, April 17 at 3 p. m. Subject, "Labor and Capital Harmonized."

A "May Party" is announced at Labor Hall Saturday evening, May 7, by the entertainment committee of Pike Street Branch. All dancers remember.

PRESS AGENT,  
Local Seattle.

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

Omaha, April 9, 1904.

### National Organizing Fund.

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

Yorkville Young Peoples' Social Democratic Club, N. Y.	10.00
Local Outlook, Wash.	5.50
J. H. O'Neill, Highfield, Mont.	10.00
Card 836, sent in by Mrs. J. N. Gardner, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Card 837, sent in by George A. Klepe, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Card 838, sent in by Otto E. Jaeger, Newark, N. J.	1.50
Card 841, sent in by J. J. Habicht, Newark, N. J.	1.50
Card 842, sent in by Henry Green, Newark, N. J.	1.50
Card 843, sent in by J. J. Habicht, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Card 844, sent in by Henry Green, Newark, N. J.	1.50
Card 845, sent in by Otto E. Jaeger, Newark, N. J.	1.30
Card 846, sent in by J. J. Habicht, Newark, N. J.	1.50
Card 848, sent in by Mrs. M. T. Hayward, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Card 1242, sent in by Local Newark, Okla.	1.00
Card 1855, sent in by 7, 9 and 25 Assembly Dist., N. Y.	1.30
Local Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00
Card 1919, sent in by F. E. Clark, New Castle, Pa.	1.50
Card 1850, sent in by L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Ark.	1.50
Card 1924, sent in by A. A. Floom, Tiffin, Ohio	1.50
Card 1850, sent in by Local Nez Perce, Ida.	1.50
Card 261, sent in by Local Jacksonville, Fla.	.85
Card 86, sent in by J. A. Collier, Dixon, Cal.	1.50
Card 1842, sent in by Branch 1, Local Patterson, N. J.	2.00
Card 1855, sent in by James Page, Harrisburg, Ida.	1.00
I. Isadore Bernstein, Washington, D. C.	.25
Total to noon, April 9	\$ 52.60
Previously reported	3,115.36
Total	\$3,167.96

In making a contribution to the National Organizing Fund, the Young Peoples' Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, N. Y., writes: "This is the oldest of three clubs in New York city whose purpose is to educate young men and women in the principles of Socialism; to enter them in the work of the party, and at the same time to bring them together for social pleasure and acquaintance. We feel that our club has been a good thing for its members and that it has done some service to the party. We hope for still better results in the future, and we hope also that clubs of this sort will soon exist in every part of the country where Socialism has gained a foothold."

State Secretary Pierce, of Montana, has notified the National Secretary that another alderman was elected in the recent municipal election at Butte. This is the only official report of the elections so far received.

Credentials for delegates and alternates have been sent to all state secretaries to the number each state is entitled to under the call for national convention. An "original" and "duplicate" credential is sent for each. The duplicate should be filled out and sent to the National Secretary at once in addressed envelope sent with credentials. Full instructions concerning reduced rates are being sent to the Socialist press.

The demand for Party buttons is increasing. Comrades write that they find the buttons just what is needed by the people. That thought was expressed in letters received this week from Lynn, Mass. and Couer d'Alene, Ida. Many small orders have been filled in the last two weeks. In ordering do not forget that the small price of one cent each applies only to Party officials who are ordering for the locals. To individuals we are compelled to sell the buttons for two cents each in small quantities in order to cover cost.

National Headquarters.

The associated press dispatch of April 4th, to the effect that W. E. Clark had announced the result of the referendum on location of National Headquarters was unqualifiedly false. At the time of the alleged "interview" the vote had not closed in the states and as a matter of course, no state had reported its vote on choice of lo-

cation, making it impossible for any one in the National office to know what the result would be. This statement is made because the fake announcement of the result has been given a wide circulation, and because the party members should know that no information of such a nature is given to the capitalist press until officially announced to the Party membership.

South Dakota State Convention.

National Committeeman, Samuel Lovett of South Dakota, who was elected State Secretary at the recent state convention, writes of the convention as follows:

"There was an unexpectedly good attendance and the comrades were enthusiastic. S. A. Cochrane of Brookings was selected as chairman, and Sam Lovett of Aberdeen, Secretary of the convention. The platform adopted is a duplicate of the platform of the Socialist Party of Seattle, Wash. A state ticket was nominated as follows: For congress, H. W. Smith, Sioux Falls; S. A. Cochrane, Brookings; for governor, Freeman Knowles, Deadwood; Lieut. governor, I. M. Burnside, Highmore; secretary of state, F. W. Webb, Aberdeen; auditor, John Clancy, Central City; treasurer, A. E. Clark, Hecla; attorney general, S. K. Cramer, Aberdeen; superintendent of schools, H. L. Ferry, Vermilion; R. R. commissioner, Mark Knight, Lead City; Com. of public lands, D. M. Slemmons, Canistota; electors, Christopher Grasse, Elk Point; G. A. Grant, Clark; D. C. Stewart, Bath; D. F. Carey, Salem. Delegates to National Convention, Freeman Knowles, Deadwood; O. C. Potter, Sioux Falls. Alternates, Mr. Benfer, Deadwood; J. O. Johnson, Sioux Falls. Convention selected new state committee and quorum and Sam Lovett was elected State Secretary and headquarters moved to Aberdeen."

### THAT DELEGATE EXPENSE FUND.

Must be secured at once, Comrades. The ballots will be canvassed on the 15th, and the successful candidate will probably wish to get off at an early date for Chicago, or perhaps to make a short visit enroute, etc., and when it is remembered that our folk do not ride on "passes," as do the delegates of other political parties, it will be seen that they should not have to entertain doubtful feelings of ticket money, etc. Only about \$20 has yet been received. See to it at once, if your Local has not already done so, or desire to contribute toward it. Remember, any surplus will go to the State Campaign Fund, so there will be no misappropriation. "Put yourself in the delegate's place" for a minute. Help in the State Secretary's Office. Comrade P. O. Olsen, erstwhile on "the Socialist" has been with me for about three weeks, and much of the accumulation of back business has been disposed of, and an initial effort begun to get unorganized places into compact Locals, and isolated Socialists busy. If an assistant could be vouchsafed for the oncoming campaign I feel that much more satisfying success would crown our efforts in November. Couldn't the membership stand a five-cent raise in dues for the balance of the year? If not, what other plan would you suggest? Other states have already a 15 cent dues rate—Montana for instance, and Washington should stand at "well up ahead" in this particular, as it is in organization and membership per population. By all means allow the State Committee to crowd the work of Agitation, Education and Organization to the limit! Think it over and act quickly.

### Four New Locals in Sight—More Hatching.

Returns from Carson, Skamania county, and Belma, from Yakima county, are in hand. White Salmon was to have organized last Saturday evening, and Comrade Brown undoubtedly got a fine Local at Curlew, Ferry county, on Monday evening. Over 50 letters have been sent to enthusiastic Socialists in unorganized or disorganized points in the last three days, and gratifying results are looked for next week. Let's have 200 Locals by 1905. We can do it if you plan your work, work your plan, and all GET BUSY.

### Select Your Delegates.

To the State Convention, which at the present time looks like Seattle. Full State Committee Meeting May 1. Members of the Committee will, it is hoped, come, laden with all possible hopeful and helpful suggestions for forwarding our cause.

Locals will also oblige the State Committee by putting on their "thinking caps" and allow them to plan wisely and well for the future.

Get your Report and dues in at the earliest moment. Comrades, please. Yours in the work,  
E. E. MARTIN,  
State Sec. Treas., S. P.  
1016 Stewart St., Seattle.  
Tel. Ind. X-2305.

### NATIONAL REFERENDUM B., 1904.

Locals.	Chi-ago.	Indian-apolis.	Wash-ington, D. C.
Aberdeen	7	3	3
Alma	9	3	1
Arlington	15	1	1
Briedablik	1	1	5
Echo	13	1	1
Edmonds	5	1	3
Ellensburg	11	1	1
Garfield	11	1	1
Granite Falls	6	1	1
Houquiam	13	1	1
Humphrey	3	1	1
Jorden	6	1	1
Lake	4	1	1
Licking	8	1	1
Loon Lake	5	1	1
Long Lake	2	1	1
Mountain View	3	1	1
North Yakima	12	1	1
Orient	7	1	1
Outlook	12	1	1
Pleasant Valley	5	1	1
Port Angeles	8	1	1
Puyallup	6	1	1
Salmon Creek	10	1	1
Seas	4	1	1
Seattle	81	6	1

Skamokawa	7	1	1
South Bay	8	1	1
South Bend	1	20	1
Spokane	18	1	1
Sunnyside	9	1	1
Thornton	5	3	1
Tumwater	7	4	1
Yelm	5	1	1
Members at large	9	1	1
Totals	338	47	12

### Rip Van Winkle & Co.

The writer has been holding street meetings in behalf of Federal Labor Union No. 11,587, A. F. of L., of Seattle, during the past few weeks.

A group of anti-union Socialists have made it their business to assist me materially by their antagonism, with the result however that 690 men have signed the roll signifying their intention of becoming members.

Several times during the past two weeks I have been handed the startling information that "the unions were full of spies and if it hadn't been for the Appeal to Reason the unionists would never have found it out."

This is very old news to union men. Without further comment I desire to submit the following paragraph. I can submit similar paragraphs from several hundred union publications of several years back, but take this from Max Hayes' items in the International Socialist Review of June 1, 1901.

"Cleveland trade unionists have smoked out an institution called the Manufacturers' Information Bureau which, they allege, had scores of spies in labor organizations in different parts of the country who furnished Cleveland and Chicago officers with inside information, and which was in turn sent to employers. Acting on the discovery of the Cleveland unionists, the spies have been pretty thoroughly weeded out of the organizations. That the lists of names of spies and employers obtained by the unionists is authentic is undoubted, as they were taken out of the bureau's office.—Since the expose in Cleveland, similar spying institutions and individuals are being unmasked in New York, Pittsburg, Massachusetts and other parts of the country."

Somebody ought to ring the fire bell down at Girard.

The Federal Union meets every Sunday at 8:00 p. m., 1506 Second avenue. No Socialist is barred from membership except those who belong to the capitalist class, or have the right to hire and discharge wage workers.

A. E. FOWLER.

### At the Chicago Convention.

The W. N. S. U. will hold a national convention in Chicago on the morning and afternoon of April 29th and 30th, with an evening meeting on the 30th. The day meetings will be informal, with discussions as to the policy of separate organizations for women, and why it is not advisable for the Union to affiliate with the political organization, or become political instead of remaining educational. The evening meeting will be devoted to three addresses on the Industrial Condition of women and children. These meetings are open to the public; gentlemen are invited, and Socialist women, whether they belong to the organization or not are earnestly requested to attend.

Convention will be held in People's Institute, corner Van Buren street and Hoyne avenue. The above dates are selected so that meetings will not conflict with those of the regular convention.

### JOSEPHINE CONGER,

Cor. Sec.

Girard, Kansas.

### Helfenstem's Election Disputed.

Editor Seattle Socialist:  
If you copy report from State Secretary's weekly summary in Los Angeles Socialist, please make note of fact that Helfenstem's election as delegate is not conceded, as Redondo local vote with 5 more votes for Robbin is not tallied, neither is Local Sawtelle reported and others may have to be investigated. So just note the fact, in all probability E. B. Helfenstem is defeated as he certainly would if this were a majority instead of plurality decision.

### Fraternally,

204 E. 2d. M. BRADY.

### A MUCH WANTED WANT.

Arlington, April 9, 1904.  
Editor Socialist,  
Dear Comrade:  
After reading Comrade Sam L. Smith's Ohio letter, I would like to suggest that the Ohio comrades have the following ad inserted:

Wanted:—500 red blooded proletarian Socialists for the much needed spring house cleaning of the Ohio S. P. They must be past masters in the gentle art of kicking—no others need apply—a salary will not be paid, as the fun of kicking over old sacred, time-worn customs, all grafting and other humbug, is generally pay enough for your generous kicker.

"Directions—1. Distribute the above kickers among the locals, in blocks of five, and let them give things a shaking up once a week on general principles, whether needed or not.  
"2. Remember the maxim: If you want to do anything, do it yourself."  
Above prescription gratis.

EISENBART, M. D.

### What National Organizers are Doing.

John W. Brown closes his lecture tour in Washington April 13. He will then go to Montana and work under the direction of the state secretary who is now arranging a lecture tour through the latter state. The comrades in Washington have been extremely well pleased with Brown's services, and have found only one fault—"Not having time to advertise and get everybody in town out to hear him." Comrade Longmire of Yelm writes to the National Secretary, "You have made no mistake in selecting Comrade Brown as National Organizer. His illustrations of the Socialist philosophy are so clear, simple and convincing that any wage worker who has any thinking quality about him or her, can easily comprehend their meaning or purpose."  
James F. Carey begins his work in Michigan April 4, speaking continuously as follows: Laurium, April 4; Hancock, 5; Lake Linden, 6; Charlevoix, 8; Malneste, 9; Brown City, 11;

Setroit, 12; Battle Creek, 13. He will probably return to Chicago on the 15th to address the Shoe Worker's Union and then enter Indiana for a series of meetings that are now being arranged.

Silvio Origo began his work in Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, March 26, where he speaks until the 30th. From there he goes to Yatesville, March 31, and April 1, then to Luzerne county from the 2nd to 11th, where there is a large number of Italians.

Robert Sattiel had to abandon his work in Springfield, Ill., a bad cold driving him home for four days. He resumed his work at Danville, Ill., March 28th for a series of meetings which will close April 3rd. From there he goes to Hamilton, O., speaking April 4, 5 and 6 in that city and then to Cincinnati for one week beginning April 7th.

### DEMAND IT PRINTED.

No. Yakima, Wash., Feb. 16.  
My Dear Comrade:  
"The Socialist" is the very best paper to make Socialists. The publication of the Militia bill and cartoon is going to arouse the public here. Mr. G. with a half dozen others, were discussing the bill on the street when "The Herald" editor came up and they proposed he read the bill. He read it partly through to the crowd then finished to himself. Mr. G. asked why he did not publish such in his paper. "Oh," he said, "that has always been." "Yes," Mr. G. said, "there is the number of the bill and the year it was passed, 1903." He did not know such a bill existed. If our country editors are so ignorant it is any wonder the public are. I believe it would be a grand scheme for every Socialist to drop a postal to the country editor and demand it printed and one to their congressman asking for a copy of the congressional record.

A. G.

No social result of importance can be obtained without organization.

Organize! Organize! Organize!

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Mary E. Bone, Plaintiff, vs. Albert W. Bone, Defendant.  
No. 42069. Summons for Publication. State of Washington to said Albert W. Bone, 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 from the 15th day of March, 1904, 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 demands of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said Court.

That this action is brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds of cruel treatment and personal indignities, rendering her life burdensome; and for failure to provide for the support of this plaintiff and their child.

RICHARD WINSOR,  
Attorney for Plaintiff,  
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# CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Arthur Morrow Lewis and Lena Morrow Lewis. Address: 225 Parrott Bldg., S. F., Cal.

## LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO.

Propaganda meeting at Turk St. Temple, 117 Turk St., every Thursday night. Business meeting of San Francisco Local every Monday night at Turk St. Temple. Local headquarters, Rooms 23-30, 1504 Market St. Thomas Bersford, Organizer; Miss Mary Fairbrother, Secretary.

## GENERAL NEWS.

By Lena Morrow Lewis.

John Messer resigned as treasurer of Local San Francisco a couple of weeks ago and Comrade Ober was elected to take his place. Thos. Bersford resigned as organizer of Local San Francisco at the last meeting and his successor is to be elected next Monday night (April 11th).

The Free Speech League continues to do active work. The Supervisors committee on the proposed ordinance to shut off street meetings has not yet reported. It looks as though the Free Speech League was having a little influence.

The course of lectures which we had arranged to give in the Turk Street Temple every Tuesday in April are now being given under the auspices of the Local and are managed by the propaganda committee which has all public meetings in hand.

At the meeting last Tuesday night addressed by Mr. Lewis, 271 copies of the Communist Manifesto were sold. Besides, \$6 worth of other literature.

The Japanese branch of the Oakland Local held its first public meeting in that city last Thursday night, April 7. We had the pleasure of attending the meeting owing to the fact that Mr. Lewis was one of the speakers. An audience of about 50 Japanese and a couple of dozen English speaking comrades were present. We were of course unable to understand anything that was spoken by the Japanese, but every now and then a speaker would mention Karl Marx and point to his picture on the wall and use the word proletariat, and the frequent reference to Marx seemed to indicate that they were keeping in the straight and narrow path that leadeth unto the cooperative commonwealth. Four or five Japanese comrades took part in the meeting and the readiness with which they talked, their delivery, their ease and grace on the platform were indeed quite remarkable. During the address of one of the comrades there were a few dissenting voices from the audience. Of course we were anxious to know what they were objecting to in the speech. When the meeting had adjourned we learned that the speaker was condemning the Russian-Japanese war and was stating the Socialist position on the question of war. To some of the Japs this sounded almost like treason, and in discussing the incident afterwards one of the Japanese comrades said very modestly "You know patriotism makes men stupid." The remark is certainly a unique one and contains volumes of truth.

Mr. Lewis will lecture in Turk Street Temple Tuesday evening, April 19th, under the auspices of the party on "Utopia in America." Admission free.

Comrades Wilkins and J. Stitt Wilson were elected from Alameda county as delegates to the National convention.

The life of a propagandist who goes about from place to place is not all a bed of roses nor is it all a bed of thorns. All kinds of experiences are to be had, not even excepting the comical ones. While on a propaganda tour in this state last spring I found a rather obstreperous old fellow who was determined to debate the question of Prohibition vs. Socialism and when he found I would not consider the proposition of a debate, he handed me the following manuscript and asked me if I would read anything on Socialism from a bible standpoint. This is a verbatim copy and I am certain that the readers of "The Socialist" will heartily enjoy it.

**Facts Socialist Speakers Cannot Deny.**  
"1. First they cannot deny the fact that they teach the people that private ownership and control of the products of the earth is wrong, and that they should take all the products thereof for their own use.

"2. Second they cannot deny the fact that the Devil went to Eden on this same mission and that he taught the people that private ownership and control of the products of the earth was wrong, and that they should take all the earth produced and apply it to their own use.

"3. Third they cannot and do not deny the fact that Adam and Eve believed Socialism and carried it into practice, using all the products of the Earth and didn't leave God anything.

"4. Fourth they cannot and do not deny the fact that paying people in time cheques not transferrable would leave them without a cent of cash to send the nuse to the Hethen that the kingdom had come.

"5. Fifth they cannot deny the fact that taking the property of another without his will or consent is called sumbstering other than righteousness by Webster.

When he began to be in want he did not say, There is no use of perishing here in despair. Dad is rich and Bro. John is a millionair. Now I have resolved that I'll doo. I'll take with me seven of Dad's former hired men, and the trees set out by us have grown to be very large and fruitful, so have the Herds, our labor produced this abundance, now thers plenty for the ten of us and more, we have come to take over this property and operate it for the good of all. Now Day no use to fuss, two (2) of you and eight (8) of us. Bro John show no relenta, for if you doo we'll fix you a plenty."

For compositions of this kind we are devoutly thankful. This surely is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

## THE SOCIALIST BIBLE.

Notes of Lecture Delivered by Arthur Morrow Lewis at Turk St. Temple April 5, Under the Auspices of the Socialist Party of San Francisco.

(Continued from Last Week.)

So the story of the great age of the Class Struggle, notwithstanding the authority of a self-appointed professor of political economy of an imaginary international college, tumbles to the ground like a house of cards the moment we place it side by side with the Communist Manifesto.

Having settled this difficulty as to the chronology of the Class Struggle, we will now proceed to speak as to its nature. My reason for going into these matters are, first, it is an effective method of exposition; second, the fact and doctrine of the Class Struggle is our main thesis and must be kept clear of rubbish; third, those Socialists who cannot straighten these things out themselves ought to be assisted in so doing.

The question has been asked: "Are we against the capitalist, or are we against capitalism; are we against the men or are we against the system which produces the men?"

To those who are totally ignorant of Socialist philosophy, this is a very pretty question. This is where the intellectual juggler finds a fine field for the display of sleight of hand. It is very consoling to the large-bodied middle class reactionary sitting in the audience who neither knows nor cares a straw about Socialism, but likes to hear the speaker, and has developed a craze in his fat and sluggish brain for divine healing and the inspired life and is willing to drop a couple of dollars in the hat; it is very consoling, I say, to such an one to have it emphasized that the responsibility for the robbery of the working man does not rest on the shoulders of the robbers, but is due entirely to the system.

If we only follow this tack long enough we shall be able to rope in the preachers of a capitalist religion, and the members of the Merchants' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

The majority of these amiable gentlemen prepared to freely admit that there is something the matter with the system if we would allow them to continue their depredations in peace.

A Socialist movement of this kind, with this stuffed dummy for a Class Struggle would no doubt be able in time to enroll that hypocritical scoundrel, John D. Rockefeller, who kneels in the Baptist church on Sunday and asks the Almighty to save him from the sin of blood-guiltiness; and on Monday goes forth in his capacity of leading Shareholder in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and engages thugs and assassins to shoot down the striking miners of Colorado.

Another speaker, with a splendid voice and popular style and able to attract large crowds and who would have been of immense value if he would only have taken the pains to understand the question, speaking to a large crowd on Grant avenue, San Francisco, and having been instructed (whether he did or did not understand and believe in the Class Struggle he must be sure at any rate to mention it), proceeded to do so in the following terms:

"The Class Struggle which is now on, not between the working class and the capitalist class, but between the working class and capitalism."

The way uninformed and half-baked Socialists cheered and applauded this repudiation of their main doctrine could only remind one of Nero fiddling while Rome burned.

Suppose that on the occasion of the recent pugilistic encounter between Corbett and Britt a few days ago, you had been seated in the Mechanics' Pavilion. Between the rounds you have a few moments to spare and being in an amiable state of mind (as the man who carries your money seems to have the fight corralled), and being imbued with a laudable ambition to promulgate knowledge of all kinds, you turn to the man seated next to you (and looking very glum on account of having backed the other fellow), you address him as follows:

"My Dear Sir, the struggle we have come to witness and which in a few moments will be resumed, is not a struggle between Jimmy Britt on the one hand and Young Corbett on the other, as you in your fatuous simplicity may suppose. It is a struggle between Jimmy Britt and pugilistic system."

How do you think the man would regard the statement? I am of course prepared to admit that your way of putting the thing would have certain

advantages. It would, as we say when speaking about a certain paper with a large circulation, it would "start him thinking."

His first thought would be that if Corbett didn't shape to get in that blow of his called the "haymaker," he would like to get his money off Corbett and on the pugilistic system. Having got "started thinking," his next idea would be that you were some rich guy from Stockton and the fellow on the other side of you was your keeper.

The matter is little improved when the Class Struggle between laborer and capitalist is admitted in one breath and virtually repudiated in the next. If there is any point in Socialist philosophy which we must insist on having sounded clear as the sun and true as steel it is just this Class Struggle; and the time will come when we shall say to those who show a tendency to juggle with it "the proper place for juggling is not the Socialist platform, but the vaudeville stage, and the proper things to juggle with are cards, coins and ivory balls and not the fundamental doctrine of Socialist philosophy.

"The Class Struggle," says Liebknecht in "No Compromise," "is a struggle between living persons". (Italics Liebknecht's.) The working class on the one side is made up of living persons, so, too is the capitalist class. But not so the capitalist system, not even by a stretch of poetical license, and there is more truth than poetry about the Class Struggle.

In the Communist Manifesto the Class Struggle is always a struggle between the Bourgeoisie and proletariat, i. e.—the capitalist class and the wage working class, and this it must remain on our platform if ever we are to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

## THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By John Ellis, of Boston.

Never have we had a more critical hour nor one bigger with opportunity than this. The future of the Socialist Party in the United States is in the balance now. Wisdom as well as truth demands that, as a party, we go on record this year as having relieved ourselves of the burden of the Philosophy of Materialism. We ought not to carry it, and if we carry it, it will be at the cost of party decline and failure.

The American nation began in Puritanism. It continues in Idealism. It will not accept Materialism. Nor should it.

Whether or not in this country the alignment of political forces is to take increasingly, from now on, the form of Socialism versus Clericalism or Ecclesiasticism (as has been the case in Europe) depends primarily upon the attitude of the Socialist party in the national convention soon to be assembled.

The churches of the United States have never yet figured greatly in politics. And upon nothing so much as upon the Socialist party does it now depend as to whether or not they shall begin a career of political action.

If the propaganda of the Socialist party is not cleared of the Philosophy of Materialism, but is understood to carry it, then the churches of the country will be in duty bound, and also compelled in self-preservation, to oppose the Socialist party.

In the United States we are fortunate in having a virgin field. We are thus far free from the reactions and extremes of ecclesiasticism and secularism which have racked the older countries. Let us hold our advantage and make the battle here a clean-cut struggle upon the economic question, unhampered by ecclesiastical complications. Let us so direct the issue that if the churches oppose us they can do so on no just philosophic grounds, but solely on account of capitalistic predilections.

Our affirmation is called for. We have spread broadcast over the country in recent years, in propaganda, books which, besides setting forth the essentials of Socialism (scientific matter), have implied also the correctness of Materialism (a philosophic matter). In doing this we have raised in the minds of listeners the legitimate presumption that the Socialist party stands for the Philosophy of Materialism and therefore for Atheism.

The responsibility is upon us. It is not enough to say that the Democratic and the Republican parties have not been called upon to declare themselves upon the subject. The imputation has never rested fairly upon them as it rests upon us.

The European writers upon Socialism to whose books I have just alluded, though themselves practical idealists, reacted, like many non-Socialist writers of their time, against the speculative apologetics of an autocratic ecclesiasticism. They thus mixed with the economic truths of Socialism a thorough going theory of Materialism. They are to be excused, but we are not if with our added light we fall to hold that the scientific data of Socialism are equally consistent with Idealism as with materialism.

Economic environment has in no way altered the old problem of the origin and nature of mind. Nor are moral principles and spiritual aspirations the products of economic environment. Such environment can be but their occasion, not their cause; or at the most the causation inheres in the relation between the mind and its environment.

Economic determination is indeed tremendous in effect, but it is not absolute. It operates within those limits in which the individual must gain a livelihood. Food, clothing and shelter once secured, a man is outside the realm of determination and in the realm of freedom.

Nor even within those limits is it absolute. One has the alternative to sacrifice himself rather than conform. And many have done so. We must

therefore be considerate of the Idealism which enshrines them. It is precious to the heart of man.

But while an Idealist does not ask that the Socialist party shall subscribe to Idealism, I simply desire that, by positive and official resolve, it may relieve itself of all sponsorship for the Philosophy of Materialism, in order that we may so-shape the issue in this country as to avoid all needless conflict and thus promote the speedier progress of the cause we love. Boston, Mass., March 10, 1904. 8 Myrtle St.

Our correspondent seems to us to make two errors.

First, Socialism has made no declaration for Materialism. "The Materialistic Conception of History" as Comrade Ellis must know, has nothing to do with Materialist philosophy. Socialism is scientific. It is no more materialistic than science is. It accepts facts. It demands proofs. It has no call to declare for or against this or that theory of the origin of mind and matter. We do not think any of our literature has committed the party one way or the other.

Second. Nothing is to be expected from the church. Socialism is a working class movement and the church is the enemy of the working class. Go into any body of wage workers and discover their spontaneous recognition of the churches' hostility to them. If Socialism turns to the church or expects anything from the church, it will be bitterly disappointed and defeated. The church will follow the victor, as it did when capital won. When Socialism becomes a victor, the church will hasten to follow in its train.

We do not know who Comrade Ellis is, but we can assure him we know as much about the church as he possibly can and we long cherished his illusions concerning its character. The men in the church of exceptional moral fibre do not belong there and are leaving it. It is the hotbed of conventionality, conservatism, mediocrity and hypocrisy. It is the very thing Jesus denounced in Pharisee and Sadducee. If the church is indeed the representative and guardian of Idealism, as Comrade Ellis seems to assume, then Idealism is doomed.

No. Our opportunity as Socialists lies in committing ourselves to the wage workers whom we scientifically know to be the possessors of the future. We have no theories of the Universe. We know there is immense good in men. We see them perform heroic deeds and our souls are stirred to enthusiasm and emulation. We perceive that the Socialist movement affords infinite scope for the exercise of all our best faculties and that in its victory alone lies the opportunity for noble men. We welcome all coworkers, whether christian or atheist, and go forward in a common brotherhood of achievement. That is Idealism enough, is it not, Comrade Ellis?

## NOTES.

Delegates to the National Convention at Chicago on May 1st can get tickets for the round trip at one and one-third times the regular fare for one way. They cannot buy them till three days before May 1st, they must return by the same route as they go, they cannot stop over anywhere, they cannot transfer their tickets, they must get a certificate from the agent they buy of and have it countersigned by the secretary of the convention. These rates do not apply from Pacific Coast points. Delegates from the Pacific Coast will probably do better by buying special tickets to the St. Louis Exposition, provided they are obtainable in time. The agents for these tickets will not be put on sale before May 1st. "The regular nine months' rate" at 2 cents per mile is also possible from the Coast.

The Milwaukee Socialist vote and victory constitute the chief event of the spring elections. The totals run very even for the various candidates, 15,333 for Berger as Mayor, 15,084 for Hunger as Treasurer and 15,357 for Arnold as Comptroller. They also elect eight aldermen, one of whom is Frederick Heath, editor of the "Social Democratic Herald"; also four supervisors, two justices and two constables. The S. L. P. received nearly 4,000 votes, although they scarcely have any organization in Milwaukee. It is believed this was mainly due to the fact that the S. L. P. lever on the voting machines was just below the Socialist, so that many mistakes could occur. At any rate the total Socialist vote was about 19,000, only 4,000 behind Rose, who was elected, and nearly 2,000 ahead of the Republican vote. Milwaukee is a big city, the fourteenth in the United States. The Socialists in the city government have an equally big responsibility.

Another "Socialist" victory has been won in Olathe, Kansas in which it looks as if the only Socialist on the ticket was defeated by "Socialists." The whole proceeding is such peculiar Socialism, even for Kansas, that we propose to make a feature of it next week. Socialism in some sections is badly and sadly in need of definition.

## CAPITALANARCHY IN COLORADO.

(Continued from Page 1.)

them to their homes. Then the governor got alive again. On March 22nd and 23rd he issued a proclamation declaring Los Animas county and San Miguel county in a state of insurrection and ordering troops to Trinidad and Telluride. He actually put the command of the troops in Telluride under the command of Bulkley Willis, ONE OF THE MOB WHO DEPORTED THE STRIKERS.

## MORE DANGEROUS PEOPLE DEPORTED.

Trinidad, Colorado, March 26.—A squad of militia this afternoon arrested "Mother" Jones, William Wardjon and Joseph Pagnani. They, with Adolfo Bartoldi, were sent away from the county and warned not to return. The office of Il Trovatore Italiano and the entire weekly edition of that paper were seized by order of Major Hill. The complaint is that the paper contained incendiary articles. The deported union leaders arrived at La Junta at 10 o'clock last night and went to a hotel.

Pueblo, Colo., March 27.—The four deported union leaders from Trinidad arrived in Pueblo this morning on the Santa Fe train from La Junta. They were W. M. Wardjon, "Mother" Jones, Joe Piggiani and Adolph Bartholdi. They were escorted as far as La Junta by a detachment of the militia, who guarded both doors of the car in which they were riding to that point. They spent last night in La Junta and came on to Pueblo today, where "Mother" Jones and Bartoldi took the Rio Grande train for Denver. Pogniani left for St. Louis temporarily, and Wardjon remains in Pueblo until he receives instructions from President Mitchell, which he expects tomorrow. "I do not know why we are made to leave Las Animas county," said Mr. Wardjon this afternoon. "We have done nothing which would bring us within the pale of the law, but the military authorities probably thought that by sending us out they would be better able to break the strike. This will not be the case, however, as we have the forces too well organized for any such move, and for every organizer that is deported from the field there will be six to take his place. Everything so far has been done in strict conformity to the laws of the state."

NO BACK TALK TO THE MILITARY  
"As for the deported men," said Gov. Peabody, "I understand that a dozen of them have returned to their homes. They can all return as long as they behave themselves. There will be no rabid talking, however, and there must be no criticism or threats against the military. Men who make threats or don't behave themselves will not be tolerated."

Judge Theron Stevens granted injunctions to the deported men, enjoining the citizens of Telluride and the military from interfering with the safe return of the exiles to their homes. The very latest news from the seat of war is the following despatch, containing the military commander's "defy" to Judge Stevens and the civil authorities:

OURAY, Colo., April 12.—It is authentically learned that Gen. Bell and Capt. Wells will this afternoon cause the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of "Mr. Theron Stevens, of Ouray," the judge who yesterday ordered their arrest for contempt of court. Gen. Bell refused to say whether it would be a civil or a military warrant, or what charge would be preferred. Sheriff Corbett will make no attempt for the present to serve the warrants. Judge Stevens has gone to Gunnison, where he will hold court for two weeks.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.  
(Continued from Seventh Column.)

rade Wrigley has said through the Party press about the local there is altogether too true.

At Mullen, Ida., the conditions are exceedingly bad, that is a slave camp of the slave camps. The Socialists there "don't work at it." My audience was only 30 and those calling themselves Socialists disappeared quickly after the meeting. It was pay day and each of the dozen or more saloons had a larger and more appreciative audience than myself—the way some of the so-called Socialists there talked Socialism with their mouths and poured cold water with both hands on the idea of organization makes me think their chief function is to keep Socialism out of the camp.

The atmosphere of the Coeur d'Alene mining camps is very oppressive to a free man. And mark you the great mass of workers there are men of American birth and ancestry. It must have taken a master effort on the part of the mining companies to get together so choice a lot of slaves.

The spotter and spy abounds there, men dare not open their mouths on political affairs for fear their working mate is a company sucker. There, too, we find the so-called "Industrial Union," composed of men and masters—the latter dictating the policy thereof.

My experience in those mining camps is the most disagreeable in the nearly year that I have been in the field. But one thing is certain if I have ever lacked anything in plain speaking before, I made it up in the Coeur d'Alene. The slavishness of those miners makes them contemptible.

On the 19th inst. I delivered my eighth speech at Spokane. Though admission was charged, even the standing room of the hall was taken.

On March 20th I spoke to 35 people at Moscow, Ida. In the afternoon of the 21st the audience swelled to 100, and in the evening 200. The interest was intense.

On the evening of the 22nd I delivered what I believe was the first Socialist speech at Genesee, Ida., to about 80 voters. There was a very heavy snowstorm that doubtless kept many a way.

# NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

Racy Extracts from Reports to National Headquarters. See What a "Cinch" They Have—The Way Socialist Propaganda Goes On.

## BIGELOW IN THE SOUTH.

Beginning at Watonga, O. T., on Monday, March 1st, I could find no advertising matter out, nor could I find a Socialist till 5 p. m. and he informed me meeting was to be at Hitchcock, 14 miles away. We drove, got there at 7:30 p. m. and had a good meeting with about 50 present. We drove back to within one mile of Watonga, arriving at Watonga the night of the 2nd, one of the comrades volunteering to drive me 22 miles to Geary the morning of the 3rd so I could make El Reno that afternoon. We were in Watonga the night of the terrible storm. Had just started our meeting after a very still and warm day when the wind began to blow, blowing in three of the court house windows where we were speaking and creating a stamped effect most effectively breaking up our meeting. It became very cold during the night, but at 7 a. m. next day our comrade was on hand to drive the 22 miles to Geary. We reached there at 12 m, after much tribulation, wading rivers and the like. I made El Reno in good time and found comrades hustling around seating with plank, an old hall, having been refused the use of the court house. It was a fairly enthusiastic meeting and comrades seemed pleased. I had an appointment for Sunday night as I had to lay over there from 2 p. m. till 12 p. m. Sunday the 6th. At Geary, the 4th, comrades had secured the new opera house. It was terribly windy, dusty and cold, which very much depleted our crowd. There were 130 or so present but so cold in the room everybody huddled around the stove at opposite end of the room from the stage leaving me to talk over a sea of vacant chairs. I was depressed and felt that my wireless telegraphy would not carry so far.

At Calumet, the 5th, it still continued to blow. There were about 50 out, some coming five miles in the fearful storm of wind and dirt. The Christian preacher was out and the next morning, Sunday, asked me to preach for him. I preached, showing the impossibility of living the life of brotherhood under the present system.

At the conclusion a saintly old sinner and a hidebound republican came and thanked me and said, I gave him some thoughts he never "think" before. He even came to the depot before I got away, thanked me again and said he should attend our Socialist meetings and learn more of it.

At El Reno at night, Sunday the 6th, we had an audience of 80 or 100, got \$3.16 collection, which beat nothing.

Greenville, March 7, 1904.

Beginning where I left off at El Reno Sunday the 6th, I left there at 12:50 a. m. the 7th for Texas, arriving at Henrietta at 3 p. m., where we had a good meeting at night with about 150 present. At Vernon on the 8th things were arranged and ready. We spoke in a poorly lighted room (court room) to 65 or 80 people. The outlook as well as I could see from my brief stay is hopeful. I left at 1:40 a. m. the 9th for Ft. Worth, being up all night as I also was the trip to Henrietta two days earlier.

I found arrangements made and advertisement well along when I got to Ft. Worth at 8 a. m. The democrats promised the main court room, but tricked only opening a little dark room instead. People came and left while our comrades were hustling for the main room, which they finally got opened by 8:45 p. m. By that time I had sent out and got a lamp and the crowd having gone I spoke to about 60 in the small room.

I came to Dallas on the 10th and spoke to about 350 people, and on the 11th to about 400. Comrades said they were the two best meetings ever held in Dallas. Dallas has a good, clear movement. Comrade Kerrigan is a wise, well posted, clear headed man from Maine, and Texas is fortunate to have him.

At Elmo a storm came up and prevented a meeting. From Elmo I rode on to Wills Point and drove to Canton on Sunday the 13th where I spoke to about 50 people at 2:30 p. m., and about the same number at night. Comrade Lester is practically alone there. From there I went across country to Edgewood, 12 miles, and caught train for Tyler where I found comrades waiting who took me to the court house where I spoke at 3 p. m. and again at 8 p. m.

There were about 100 present in the afternoon and about 150 at night. Tyler has a good movement. At Bullard we spoke at 2:30 p. m. and at 8 on the 15th to 60 in the afternoon and 100 at night.

I drove from Bullard to Tyler en route to Alba on the 16th where I arrived on the p. m. train. I found Comrades Gibson and Rhode at station waiting for me as well as a large number of others. We went to the school house where school was dismissed to give us an opportunity to speak which we did and again at 8 p. m. There were about 200 present at the two meetings. There are some good clear fellows at Alba.

Here, Greenville, I spoke yesterday the 17th at 3 p. m. to about 200 and at night to about 100 in court house, Comrades notified me here in advance that a certain democratic lawyer, Evans by name, got after Goebel and others of our speakers and would likely be after me at night. I announced at my p. m. meeting that I expected a "performance" at night but if there was anything I loved it was a performance and they would find me around at the finish.

Well, at the night meeting he came in late but even though he sat right up in front (I knew him not), I skimmed deeper than I ever did before, not knowing but he might be present. And after meeting was over I was surprised to learn that he sat just at my left. He stole away as silent as a

skulking cur. Our comrades are congratulating themselves and me as having carved the bracket.

The comrades here are loyal, but few and overawed by the domineering tactics of the democrats. Their courage is on the boom this morning however.

Although I have paid from \$4.00 to \$5.00 railroad fare on several occasions and livery to quite an amount I only lack about \$3.00 of being even to date on expenses, salary and all."

## BROWN IN WASHINGTON.

Writing from Spokane, Comrade J. W. Brown gives an idea of the difficulties to be overcome by a Socialist lecturer in Washington.

None of the hotels out here are heated. They have stoves in them and charge a half a dollar extra for fire. I got a cold in Portland March 3rd and it has hung to me ever since. This is the rainy season here. I have just seen three days that it has not rained since the 1st of February. I thought it wonderful when I first came out here to see people walk four and five miles to a meeting. But I've got where I can trot off ten or a dozen miles of an evening and come up next morning like a circus horse. The 21st I went to Granite Falls. The train only went as far as Hartford Junction. I had to walk six miles through rain and snow and was wet to the skin when I arrived. I went to a hotel. The proprietor took my clothes and dried them out at the range. After the meeting I had to walk back to Hartford Junction, so as to take a train in the morning. A man couldn't stand this in the East. But one gets used to it if he stays out here long enough. The 24th I went to Edmonds. I had to get back to Seattle in time to take the morning train for North Yakima. Edmonds is 18 miles from Seattle. There was only one way to get back and that was to hoof it. I took Comrade Martin along with me—"misery likes company."

## CHASE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Following is a brief synopsis of the work done in Rhode Island by John C. Chase:

I closed my Rhode Island tour on March 9, being there two and a half weeks.

I organized but one local that being the one in Pawtucket. The situation in Rhode Island as you know is a peculiar one.

The state has been the stronghold of DeLeon in the past and we have been able to make much headway there with our organization.

At the present time the S. L. P. has but one section in the state located in Providence. The charter of the second one was revoked about the 21st of February.

Nearly all of the S. L. P. members outside of Providence and many of them there are out against DeLeon and in open revolt against the S. L. P. I had some very good meetings in their strongholds during my stay in the state and during the latter part of my stay in personal work rather than public among the former S. L. P. members. I was treated very kindly by them.

In Pawtucket we got some of the best workers to come in.

In Woonsocket I held two public meetings and one private conference with those I could reach by communication and would have secured one organization there, giving the necessary number for the state organization if extremely bad weather had not interfered with the meeting.

I could secure only four names, one short of the required number. The work of organizing there however was left in the hands of a former worker in the S. L. P. and he promised that he would secure the required number and has written me an encouraging letter here since my return home.

Our Local in Providence is a good one and the comrades are doing all they can to organize the state and have given me much help in my work there. I feel very much disappointed over not securing a state organization, but feel that it is only a matter of a short time when we will have it.

## WILKINS IN IDAHO.

M. W. Wilkins reports his work in Idaho as follows:

It has been a hard month of work. It has either rained or snowed four nights out of five. My three meetings at Middle Valley February 29 and March 1st and 3rd, were a great success—the largest meetings ever held there by any political party. The interest was intense and I organized six locals with 13 members, and more in night.

I found an active local at Council, Idaho, and had two crowded meetings there in spite of the storm. At both these places the old party leaders were very excited and wrathful.

On morning of March 5th I started for Northern Idaho through Oregon and Washington, speaking at Milton, Ore., the evening of the 7th inst. I found a local there but it was the first Socialist meeting ever held there. It rained heavily but 60 voters came out. I expect to speak there on my return to Southern Idaho.

I spoke at Coeur d'Alene on the 10th and 11th inst. Very bad weather both nights. There are 56 members of this local, but not more than 10 are at present good material for a local, and they are but poorly posted. Sentimentalism dominates the thought there with the usual certain results.

On the 12th I spoke at Tane, Ida., to an audience of 70 voters—a large audience for that place. I found there a local of 8 members, all good material. Would have spoken there on the 17th except for a dance.

On 13th I spoke at Burke, one of the Coeur d'Alene slave camps. Had a fair audience considering the conditions that prevail. The local there has 10 good members, who are to be commended for the stand they have made.

At Wallace I found that what Com-

(Continued on Fifth Column.)