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THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation.

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TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF CAPITALISM



CAPITALISM'S RECORD.

The laboring man, the slave, is the sport of the beast of Capitalism. In its triumphant march through the world, Capitalism pollutes and desecrates every good thing. Its battle plains are strewn with the dead bodies of the slaves; the wives, mothers and daughters of the slaves are insulted and outraged. And this it does in the name of religion, under the guise of "benevolent assimilation," "plain duty" and other vulgar and hypocritical professions. In the name of Christianity, Capitalism insults, outrages and robs every tribe and every race, and displays the bleeding heads of the slaves as trophies of its plundering expeditions. A smiling world lies before Capitalism; in its wake are hunger, poverty, desolation and death.

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

In "The Independent," I find this bit of concentrated wisdom: "A very great portion of the taxes for the support of the government has been thrown upon the poor by tariffs which increase the cost of goods consumed. That's what's the matter." That writer needs to take a course of instruction in economics in some Kindergarten. He don't yet know that the workers are robbed in the mills, mines and factories.

Our new city government seems ambitious to establish a reputation for "cleanliness" and "morality," and to this end the police are instructed to drive the victims of private owner-

ship out of the city so soon as they are robbed of the last cent of their small earnings.

A man, or a city that will stand for such brutality as this ought hardly to say anything about morality.

The constant repetition that the Republican party is the party of Lincoln is likely to bring Lincoln into disrepute.

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The constant claim that the Dem-

ocratic party is the party of Jefferson has made some of the people suspicious of Jefferson.

Jefferson and Lincoln dealt with the issues of their day in ways more or less wise, but they were not dealing with problems which are now up for solution, and their careers can be of no use to us except as a stimulant to do our duty.

Our world is full of raw material out of which every comfort and luxury are created; there are almost countless machines which are designed to convert the raw material into comforts and luxuries; thousands upon thousands of working people who are in obvious need of all the comforts and luxuries are standing dumb in the presence of nature's gifts and the machines which their skill and industry have created. Why is this thus?

Recently a new department store

was opened in New York city, and 3,000 applicants for positions strove to be first. All probably did their best, but as there were positions for only a few of these thousands, most of them were doomed to disappointment, but most of them still support private ownership of the means by which wealth is created and distributed. Well, after a few more disappointments they may be willing to investigate and to think and act in their own interests.

Mr. Bryan pleads with the workingman to distinguish between the attitude of the Democratic party in recent campaigns and the attitude of the same party under Mr. Cleveland. Well, there is no microscope of sufficient power to detect the difference. Both propose to skin the worker to a finish.

We've nothing against Judge Parker. Olympia State Capital.

Perhaps the sensations caused by

being robbed are pleasing to you. If so you ought to love the judge who helps to rob you and all judge do this. So long as your robbery affords you pleasure, support the robber class. It cannot make much difference to you whether the robbers are tagged "Republicans" or "Democrats."

Cleveland wants a short platform. He wants to get in quick.

There are members of the Socialist party who seem unable to grasp the fundamentals of Socialism. Recently one of these innocents came to me with soft, soothing tones of voice, saying he had found a writer that presented the vital truths of Socialism in such a way as to strike terror to the hearts of capitalists and in support of this proposition he produced a copy of "The Detroit Times," containing a rambling editorial upon the beauties and the charms of public ownership. This writer made some excellent

shots, but it is obvious to any Socialist that his good shots were aimless ones, and being so there is little reason to recommend his indiscriminate methods to those who are seeking to know the truth when there are writers whose aims are well directed and certain. If you want to understand Socialism, support the Socialist press.

Government ownership with all it implies is not Socialism. Those who advocate government ownership are not Socialists.

Socialism is collective ownership by the working class of all the means of wealth production and distribution. Such ownership can come only after the political triumph of the slaves.

Tell the story of the "bull pen," tell it to old and young, tell it morning, noon and night. This story ought to be committed to memory by every mother and she should tell it to the

lipping child and repeat the story until the facts become luminous. In this way we shall build up a sentiment which shall dethrone the capitalist class.

Crowds of men stand before the employment offices. Of course these men do not want work, but they have been working. No man really desires work under existing conditions, but millions do work and by so doing are brutalized.

"Laboring power is not a commodity, workingmen are not slaves," so say a few workers who have nothing to show for years of endless toil. Such men do not know what a commodity is, nor do they know what a slave is.

THROUGH POST-INTELLIGENCER EYES.

And the outdoor beauty that is so easily obtained means more and is worth more to the poor man than to his wealthier neighbor. The latter is likely to have many objects of beauty in his house as well as gratifying surroundings of decorations and furniture, while the rooms of the poor man, unless he has very exceptional artistic taste and ingenuity, must usually be severely plain if not positively ugly. The exterior of his home, then, and the flowers that he can grow in his window boxes must supply the only beauty that can be purchased cheaply. The P.-I. can't help telling the truth sometimes.

Yes, the creator of wealth must be contented with cheap beauty.

The exploiter can have around him many gratifying decorations.

Now listen to the siren song of the P.-I. as it tries to lull the toiler to sleep:

In Dayton, O., there is one street bounded by the modest homes of the employees of a cash register manufactory which has been so beautified by vines, shrubbery, hedges and flowers that the eminent landscape architect, John Olmsted, has pronounced it "the most beautiful street in the world, size and cost of houses considered."

And yet there are some hundreds of the former employees of that same cash register company who see no beauty and no joy amid the abundance of flowers that distinguish that hated street, the "most beautiful in the world, size and cost of houses considered."

More than mere flowers, mere splendor, mere beauty of decoration, is needed to produce a pleasing sensation.

The sense of dependence, of absolute subjection which dominates the people who inhabit that, the most beautiful street in the world, size and cost of houses considered, robs that street of its glory.

Tacoma's citizens distinguished themselves in their welcome and treatment of the officers and men of the U. S. cruiser Tacoma. As entertainers the people of Tacoma are entirely successful.—Seattle Times.

Well, Col., it all depends upon the social standing of the party who seeks the entertainment. If a working man should go to Tacoma in search of a job this entertainment would hardly be heralded in "The Times."

That old labor leader, T. V. Powderly, has made up his mind that strikes are a bad thing and urges reciprocity between employer and employe, and advocates the incorporation of all labor organizations.—Seattle Times.

It is obvious that "The Times" knows its friends, even if some of the slaves fail to see an enemy in such friends of "The Times."

Germany is making "good niggers" out of its rebellious subjects in Africa.

Rockefeller has at last consented to be interviewed on the labor problem. He predicts that there will be ten million unemployed, hungry and desperate men in this country, by 1907, who he thinks will go to burning and destroying if something be not done for them. John D. may be in a position where he can see the coming storm, but he is mistaken in his estimate of the intelligence of the working class if he thinks they are going to permit the capitalist class to own the tools which they do not use when they will no longer be able to give the workers employment. The mission of the capitalist class was to solve the problem of production. That has been accomplished. The great mission of the working class is to solve the problem of distribution. And the Socialist party is the instrument they will use to solve this great problem.

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 29-30, 1504 Market St. Thomas Bersford, Organizer; Miss Mary Fairbrother, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS.

LENA MORROW LEWIS.

Owing to the participation of the German Mannechor in the Alameda Co. Local's May Day International celebration, the German Comrades will hold their picnic in honor of the International labor day on May 8th at the Germania Gardens, Harbor View, San Francisco. Emil Liess will deliver an address in German and the writer one in English. Games for young and old, prize bowling, raffle, prize shooting, dancing, singing etc., etc., ad infinitum all this good time for only a quarter. The picnic is given for the benefit of the San Francisco Tageblatt and should be well attended.

Comrade McKee the organizer for Northern California paid a visit to the San Francisco local last Monday night. He was on his way to the national convention.

For weeks the representatives of the United Street Railway Company of this city and the representatives of the local Street Car Union have been conferring together as to what conditions the carmen shall work under for the coming year. The company has at last decided on its terms and has submitted them to the Union for acceptance or rejection. The matter of accepting or rejecting the terms is to be voted on by secret ballot at the next meeting of the Street Carmen's Union. The executive board has already recommended a rejection of the same. In case the men follow their advice a strike will probably take place. There were so many interesting features in the street car strike of two years ago that one bears many speculations as to whether they will be repeated, in case there is another strike. It is a significant fact that Mayor Schmitz elected on the Union Labor ticket to represent the interest of Union Labor, and who received a good vote from the street car men expressed himself in a recent interview as being unwilling to take sides in the controversy. This position of the mayor is only one more nail in the Union Labor party coffin for it demonstrates that that party and its elected officers do not stand for the interest of the workers. If the mayor should show any favors to the United Street Railway Company as against the streetcar men, it may open the eyes of some of them to see that the only men to vote for are those who stand upon a platform that is framed in the interest of the working class and the working class only.

The Walters' Union of this city has recently fitted up new headquarters of which it has great reason to be proud. The leading members of the union believe that environment has much to do in determining a person's behavior, accordingly the union has spared no pains to provide the headquarters with all the devices and accommodations that go to make up a model headquarters. Two large reading rooms well carpeted and furnished with handsome leather chairs and oak tables, all the latest magazines and papers among them a good supply of Socialist papers, a large assembly room for meetings, offices, reception rooms, billiard and pool room with bar attachment constitute the various features of the headquarters. We are informed by some of the leading members of the union that the behavior of the members is a very marked improvement over that in the old headquarters thus demonstrating that one's surroundings determines largely their manner and conduct. All the members of the Walters Union should avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the headquarters as often as possible, and other union should follow their example and provide themselves with as pleasant a home, our better still San Francisco ought to have a big labor temple.

At the request of the Alameda county comrades we publish the following resolutions and an open letter to the state secretary in the California department of the Socialist.

We will be pleased at any time to receive news item from the comrades of this state for this department.

A. M. and L. M. LEWIS.

Whereas, An election of delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Party, to be held at Chicago on May 1st, 1904, has taken place in the third congressional district in accordance with the instructions of the State Secretary, and in harmony with the state referendum fixing the basis of apportionment, and

Resolved, That Local Alameda county demands that the State Secretary do furnish credentials to the two delegates, and two alternates duly elected from the third congressional district, viz: J. Stitt Wilson and M. W. Wilkins as delegates, and J. B. Osborne, and Conrad Rump as alternates, and be it further

Resolved, that the members of the State Central Committee of Alameda county are hereby instructed to command the State Secretary to issue said credentials and forward them at once to said delegates and alternates, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the state central committees in this state with the request that they instruct the State Secretary to issue said credentials.

The above resolution was adopted by Local Alameda county at a special meeting held in Oakland, Alameda county, April 17, 1904.

M. LESSER,
Chairman.
THOMAS BOOTH,
Secretary.

Socialist Headquarters,
405 8th St., Oakland, Cal.
April 18, 1904.

E. B. Helfenstein,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Dear Comrade:

In accordance with the instructions contained in the resolution adopted by Local Alameda county, which we send herewith, we, the members of the State Central Committee for Alameda county, hereby instruct and command you, as State Secretary, to issue credentials to the duly elected delegates and alternates to the National Convention of the Socialist Party from the Third Congressional District.

M. W. Wilkins and J. Stitt Wilson as delegates, and J. B. Osborne and Conrad Rump as alternates, and forward the same to them without delay.

Your letter of April 14th, explaining your reasons for cutting down the representation in the third district, is before us.

We have carefully considered all the points in the case and find the facts to be as follows:

1st. The time and manner of nominating and electing delegates to the national convention was fixed by a referendum initiated by Local San Bernardino and adopted by a vote of the state membership.

This referendum provides that the nominations should be made between March 1st and 15th and the elections should be held between March 15th and April 1st, the votes to close on the latter date.

The third district, in strict accordance with the referendum nominated and elected two delegates and two alternates as instructed to do by yourself and the vote was canvassed by you and the result announced in your official report.

2nd. The fourth congressional district failed to make nominations or to hold an election for delegates and the time fixed by the referendum having expired for making nominations and holding elections the matter was closed so far as your office is concerned.

But without authority and in contravention of the referendum fixing your power and duties in this matter, you now proceeded to overturn the legally held election of the third district is entitled to the odd delegate.

We therefore insist that the third congressional district shall not be made to suffer for the failure of some other district to nominate and elect its delegates in the manner required.

Or for your failure to do your duty

in the matter of apportionment.

And we therefore demand that our delegates and alternates, duly and legally elected, shall be credited.

And furthermore to our positive knowledge the vote cast by Local Alameda was illegal and fraudulent and should not be counted, for the following reasons:

The vote was not taken in a business meeting as required by the state constitution.

And that votes were recorded by the secretary of the local and counted on the mere claim of the secretary that members had met him on the street or in his place of business and told him to record their vote for J. Stitt Wilson without the fact being made known to them that other candidates were in the field.

We have positive evidence that these statements are true and can be proven by affidavits.

Local Alameda recorded 23 votes for J. Stitt Wilson, he being the only candidate voted for by that local.

Said fraudulent vote changes the result of the election in the third district and if our representation is cut down the candidate legally elected will be deprived of his seat as delegate.

If our two delegates are not both given credentials as delegates the whole matter will go before the credential committee of the convention and be fought out there.

W. J. FORSTER,
THOMAS BOOTH,
M. LESSER,
H. C. TUCK,
State Central Committeemen.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.,

With regard to enclosed resolution I wish to say "the reflection on the integrity," etc., is due to the carelessness, or manipulation, in conducting the election. Several locals received no notice of such election officially, amongst these being Local Redondo. Names were omitted and corrected later on the nominated list. Com. Robbins' name and several others were omitted from the first report, giving returns, the vote in each case missing. This was explained by the State Secretary as a printer's error. The locals not notified is explained as the fault of their secretaries or the postoffice interference or delay. Local Redondo voted as they did because no instructions were given them, and their vote, signed by their secretary, was given personally to Helfenstein by Robbins. The week previous, after a heated discussion, a motion made by myself was passed instructing Com. Helfenstein to notify the locals of the district of his errors in report. Next week this vote of Redondo is "overlooked in auditing." There were 15 candidates, and the only one who had a write-up as a boost in our paper was Helfenstein. There were no errors, either, in his case. His name headed the list. Yet the final vote shows him only 7 votes ahead of Com. Robbins. His vote in this local was 12. The other votes were: Wheat, 14; Corey, 17; Robbins, 18; Parker, 4; Higley, 11; Santfeben, 6; Patton, 6; Stevens, 13, with a few scattering votes for others. This is given to show that Local Los Angeles evinced a decided preference for some other delegate than E. B. H. I think this makes plain to your readers that any misrepresentation of the facts was entirely due to the carelessness and negligence of our State Secretary, and that is putting it mild. Thanking you for the courtesy of a hearing, I am fraternally,

MIKE BRADY.

Ordered, that following resolution be sent to the Socialist, Seattle, Washington, in answer to communication in that paper misrepresenting the election of national delegates from the Seventh district:

RESOLUTION. A comrade of Local Los Angeles having sent you a communication regarding election of delegates to national convention which reflects on the integrity of our State Secretary, E. B. Helfenstein, we, the following members of the State Executive Committee, affirm that the same was correctly reported in the Los Angeles Socialist except the vote of Local Redondo, which was sent in the form of a letter and filed wrong by mistake and was not audited in first report, but making no changes in the result. The Secretary of Local Sawtelle writes that his local did not vote for delegates. Comrade M. Brady or any other comrade has access to state records to affirm the same if they so desire. We fell this correction of your article is due our secretary.

Signed: J. J. Patton, J. J. Padrick, Sam Robbins, C. A. S. Higley, State Executive Committee.

"THE ARCHITECTONIC MIND."

There appeared in a recent issue of the "L. S. Review" a criticism of A. M. Simons' "American Farmer," from the pen of Isador Ladoff. Nearly half of the article is devoted to the arraignment of those Socialists who, in the early days of the movement, were "guilty" of possessing what he is pleased to call "a few ill-digested and parrot-like repeated shibboleths and maxims, borrowed on credit from some of the fathers and prominent leaders of the movement."

The article breathes such a contemptuous and self-imposed superiority that it certainly demands some comment. How has Comrade Ladoff gained the right to condemn these early Socialists? Is his philosophy so pure and undefiled that he considers himself one of those "architectonic mind-types," to which he refers? If so, those who have read some of the comrade's ideas set forth in his "Passing of Capitalism" will be disposed to pluck these peacock feathers from him. For instance, one of these chapters deals with race-consciousness, in which he endeavors to substitute it for that class-consciousness which recognizes the two historic classes of society. This wofully unscientific line of argument certainly does not entitle him to the mantle of the "architectonic mind." Verily, it would seem very ungracefully upon his shoulders. This

brick, among others which he has moulded, is so ill-shaped and of such poor design, that an "architectonic mind" would undoubtedly hesitate before placing it in the wall of the Socialist edifice. It would not only destroy its symmetry, but would throw the walls completely out of plumb. I am not criticizing the comrade for making such unscientific statements. All of us have, unquestionably, made some wretched errors, in wrestling with the Marxian philosophy. But it is this "holier than thou phariseism" which is so objectionable.

It cannot be denied that in the early part of the movement, especially in America, a dogmatic and orthodox spirit prevailed. But if we look beneath and discover the cause, a more charitable and less censorious attitude than that assumed by Comrade Ladoff will be held towards those comrades who composed the rank and file at that time.

All Socialists know that until recently there was a deplorable dearth of scientific Socialist literature in America. The "stock in trade" consisted mostly of essays and formulas treating on many isolated phases of the Marxian philosophy, but in such a manner that the continuity of the doctrine was utterly destroyed. In short, you "could not get the wood for the trees." The only exceptions to this form of literature was the "Manifesto" and "Capital," with Engels' "Utopia to Science" appearing later. The proverbial emptiness of the Socialist purse made "Capital" almost inaccessible to the bulk of students, and to those who could purchase it, its ponderous and exhaustive character appalled the less courageous.

The text book of Socialist students in general. It is unnecessary to call attention to the great condemnation with which Marx and Engels trace the genesis, form and development of bourgeois society, in this little volume. This is appreciated so much the more after a perusal of Labriola's "Historical Materialism," the first part of which is devoted to a review of the "Manifesto." The condensing power of this author is no less remarkable. Each word has been chosen with the greatest precision. Every sentence is so compact that it fairly teems with ideas which can be elaborated and developed into whole volumes of Socialist thought.

In those days, the clearness of a comrade could be gauged invariably by the number of ear marks on his "Manifesto." It had to be read and re-read and studied with no small amount of perseverance before one could even gain a common understanding of scientific Socialism.

As a matter of fact, most of the Socialists stuck to the pamphlets, the result being that they gained a fair understanding of some of the component parts of the doctrine, but were ignorant of their relation and connection to the complex whole. The result was a tendency towards a rigidity of thought. In drawing their deductions there arose irrational, inconsistent and false conclusions. For instance, their conception of historical materialism was verbal, which transformed it into the concrete doctrine of economic determinism, i. e., "Man is entirely the product of his conditions," forgetting in their impulsive enthusiasm, that man reacts upon those conditions. Again, in their conception of class-consciousness, which means no more or less than that one who is class-conscious is conscious that society is divided into two historic classes, this was interpreted as meaning that one must be conscious of the class to which he belongs, and the false conclusion was drawn that he who was not a wage-earner hadn't a very clear title to membership in the movement.

But before a philosophy can be grasped in its entirety, its component parts must be analyzed and dissected. Before chemistry became a science, the different elements pertaining to it had to be analyzed. So with Socialism. With the rapidly increasing additions to Socialist literature in America, the translation of valuable works of foreign authors and the many excellent analyses of home comrades, this preparatory investigation is gradually giving way to a general comprehension of the entire philosophy.

So, instead of depreciating the work of those early Socialists, let us doff our caps to them. True, they made mistakes; their language at times was not conducive to feelings of brotherly love; yet without them the movement would not be what it is today, and it would be wandering about in the mazes of Bellamy and Utopianism.

CHAS. H. ROSS.
Douglas, Ariz.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

In San Francisco on the 1st of May—Six Nations Are Represented by Speakers.

The Socialists of San Francisco will celebrate the 1st of May, the International Labor Day, at the Alhambra Theater at 8 p. m. Speeches will be made in English, German, Italian, Swedish, Finnish and Japanese languages.

The 1st of May has been dedicated by the International Socialist Congress in Paris in 1889 to be the day on which the proletariat of all countries shall demonstrate for the demands of Socialism for international brotherhood of men and for the peace of the world.

The bourgeois of the world smiled when the workers parliament adopted that resolution. They did not believe that this parliament had the power to enforce the resolution.

But the 1st of May, the International Labor Day, has become a living fact. No power on earth can change it. In most countries of Europe our comrades do not work on the 1st of May if the date is on a week day. The 1st of May has become a Socialist holiday.

Workers of San Francisco show that you are one with your comrades of other cities and countries; celebrate the 1st of May—your holiday! Be at the mass meeting the 1st of May at 8 o'clock p. m. Take your wives and friends along. Remember that you are Socialists. Remember your holiday. Propaganda Committee, Local San Francisco.

I. SHEP, Chairman.

WHICH?

"The issue is, however, made more pointed in Colorado than anywhere else, and in the coal strike there, we are of the opinion, is to be found the exact issue that is to be fought out ultimately between capital and labor all over the United States. The Rockefeller-Gould interests in the coal mines there take the stand, practically, that they have the right to say that the open shop shall rule in the mines. On the other hand, the United Mine Workers take the stand that only union men should be employed in the mines. Thus, between the strongest representatives of capital, and the strongest organization of labor in the United States, a great contest has been begun, in which the issue at stake is

"UNION SHOP."
"OPEN SHOP."

"To the great class of citizens who belong neither to the class of controlling employing capitalists nor to the class of union labor, the issue is of stupendous importance. To him it appears like a civil war, a war that indeed may be bloodless, but which nevertheless involves great losses of treasure and a backward movement in the industrial development of the country. Moreover, it appears to him that both sides to the dispute are wrong. Capital is wrong in waging a war of practical extermination against trade unionism, and labor is wrong in waging a war of extermination against free labor. In the end both sides must recede from their extreme position. Capital will have to recognize the labor organization, and labor will have to concede the rights of the non-union workman. But in the meantime the interests of the country suffer because both capital and labor, in their greed for unlimited power, are making claims that cannot be justified either by right or reason. Is there no way to settle this dispute except by war?"

MARCUS A. HANNA says:

"There is no more engrossing question than that of the relation between labor and capital, which seems the paramount issue today. The instinct of workmen to band together to protect themselves is no more to be wondered at than the same instinct on the part of capital. Now, my plan is to have organized union labor Americanized in the best sense and thoroughly educated to an understanding of its responsibilities, and in this way to make it the ally of the capitalist, rather than a foe with which to grapple.

"It is often asked what is to become of the unorganized consumer if an amicable alliance is made between labor and capital. But every man belongs to the one or the other group; for that matter he is likely to belong to both. I took some time to consider the work of the civic federation, and I am firmly convinced that it is the object to which I desire to consecrate the remaining years of my life. I fully appreciate that it is a long struggle, but the progress, already made under the motto of the civic federation—the golden rule—has surpassed even my most sanguine expectations, and I am sure that the American people will sustain a policy based upon the highest moral and social impulse, which will eliminate the passionate prejudices that now exist between capital and labor."

Marcus is proud of the work of his civic federation, and we may be pardoned for asking what the federation has done, although Mark may consider it very un-American to ask such a leading question. What has the federation done? Why it sent the poor, starved, hapless slaves back to their tasks where they will be robbed in accordance with the capitalist interpretation of the golden rule, and incidentally they run fearful risks of being murdered by scores and by hundreds. Of this Mark is proud.

A doubting Thomas writes, asking why it is, if labor is a commodity, that it is not quoted in the market reports. My answer is this: A few years ago in Iowa, I raised Irish potatoes for market. I took a wagon load to the city and sold them for 7 cents a bushel, but potatoes were not then quoted in the market reports.

The price was too low, it would injure the country to let such prices be quoted. Just so it is with labor prices. When men creat \$10.50 worth of wealth in a day, our masters dislike to publish to the world that they only pay for \$1.50 a day to \$5.00 and in some rare cases \$6.00.

John Bull, who laughed till he cried when the Little Yellow Jackets were stinging the great Russian Bear, now says, "Good mornin', how are you?" when he meets the bear. The impulsive little Japs will find that J. Bull is a fair-weather friend. As for Uncle Sam, he has been on the fence ever since the Japs failed to make good their boast that they would spend Easter Sunday in Port Arthur. The capitalist class always cheer the upper dog in the fight.

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 unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

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

1. Labor produces all wealth.

2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.

4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.

5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.

6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.

7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of production and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.

9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. 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!

Comrade LEITES

SELLS NOW
\$3 PANTS FOR
\$3 SHOES FOR
\$3 HATS FOR

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News and Correspondence

Dryden, Mich., April 17th, 1904.
John Korton, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Comrade:
Yours of April 16th enclosing one dollar to be credited to your subscription of \$12.00 to our state campaign fund at hand. Please accept thanks for your remittance. I look at money paid or work done for Socialism just as you do—as so much placed where it will do the most possible good. Like the bread cast upon the waters, only more certainly, it will all come back and with it bring greater abundance.

For Socialism is coming. I cite the thousands of existing social organizations—the union, trusts, schools, mutual insurances, factories, transportation, department stores, free mail deliveries, hospitals, association of business men and professional men, and working men, granges, farmers' clubs etc., etc. These are not Socialism, but the fullness and completion of these organizations will be a first stage of Socialism. Of course State Socialism, the control of an industrial state by a political state is not the Socialism we want, though I sometimes fear that our own political organization will lead to that undesirable situation.

To be effective in production, each industry and every part of each industry, must be (and is being) specialized, and in their domain these specialists must be supreme. How often do men "build better than they know!" I am a farmer and of course not a member of any labor union, but I like unions and I hate scabs. They, scabs, they are cowards and whiffets. They are not yet men. They munch the bread today which unionism puts into their mouths. They are chronic surrenderers. With a world of scabs we would always and forever have a scab world. With a world of unions we will someday have a united manhood, which is only possible by the organization of labor on every field.

It seems to me that all these organizations of labor and capital are building the industrial state. They do not know it, but they are building for Socialism.
The economic law at the base of the social structure, the law (if I may call it by that name) of individual action, has been, I think, well stated by the political economists in this way: "Each man desires as much of the world's goods as he can get with the least possible exertion." When machinery came men had to work together, for only by co-operation could the individual get the most with the least exertion. The more perfect the machine the fuller will be the co-operation. The perfected machine means perfected co-operation which is nothing less than Socialism, in which each individual by concession to others and only by such concession, satisfies the economic law, and obtains the most of comfort with the least labor.

It is grand to build as the Socialist builds—with a knowledge of what he is doing, for therein is satisfaction, but it is good to build even as economic organizations are building—"better than they know." The unions of today are the Industrial States of tomorrow. That they may be quickened with a knowledge of the growth of the social organism; that they may be Socialists and enjoy with Socialists, the consciousness of the really glorious mission of Labor—the builder, the useful citizen, the artist, the man grown strong to do whatsoever he wills, is my wish, and your wish, and the wish of every Socialist in all lands. For this is the Freedom to which all men aspire. This is the comradeship of which the wise men of all countries and of all the centuries have dreamed. This is the age in which it will be more blessed to give than to receive, and for this it is well that we should work without ceasing.

With best wishes, your fraternally,
C. J. LAMB,
(State Organizer).

STATE HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY.
519 N. 16th street, Omaha, Nebraska.
April 18, 1904.

To Comrades and Friends of the Cause:
At the regular meeting of the State Quorum held today the vote upon State Referendum B. 1904 was counted with the following result:

That Comrades B. McCaffrey, W. E. Clark, C. Christensen and Wm. Malley were declared elected as Delegates and Comrades A. L. A. Schiermeyer, J. P. Roe, J. W. Hawkins and P. J. Hyland were declared elected as Alternates to the National Convention of the Socialist Party to be held in Chicago May 1, 1904.

As these comrades have been elected by a referendum of the party of the State they go, not for the purpose of representing an individual Local or even a whole county, but rather the whole State of Nebraska. They are thus commissioned to attend to the business of the Socialist Party of Nebraska and to look after the interests of

the same in the National Councils of the party.

The financial responsibility of sending these delegates can be readily seen to rest upon the State organization. The expense for hotels and transportation both going and returning will be considerable. However, two of our delegates, Comrades Malley and Clark, are now upon the ground, so that their expense is already provided for. This leaves us to provide for only two delegates, or one-half the quota of the State.

The most conservative estimates for this purpose have made \$80.00 the sum necessary to be raised at this time to meet this emergency.

To make an appeal to the workers for sacrifice is an unpleasant duty to say the least. One I would gladly avoid would conscience give consent. But with half of the burden now provided for, I hope to meet from one and all a cheerful and ready response.

As the time is short quick action is desired, that all contributions to this end may be in my hands by April 29th. Start out for contributions at once. If any excess is received it will be used in the State for organizational purposes.

Fraternally yours,
J. P. ROE, State Sec'y.

WASHINGTON WORK.

From May 1, 1903, to date, 63 Locals organized, not counting branches in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Have paid the National office about \$500 to April 1, from May 1, 1903. This month will doubtless reach \$60.

We have practically 100 Locals in good standing, 1200 to 1600 dues-paying members, and only about one-third of the area of the state touched.

Of course the unorganized parts of the state are sparsely settled—namely in Eastern Washington.

There is but one county in the 19 west of the Cascades that is without a Local—practically—Mason.

Seven of the 17 Eastern Washington counties are without an organization, but we shall see to it that no county in the state will be entirely barren of Locals by November, 1904.

In fully half the counties of the state there promises to be as large a Socialist vote in November, 1904, in one town or city alone, as there was in the entire county in 1902.

This is the face of the fact that Washington is the best state in the Union for a working man.

The state is already first in organization and membership per population, and proposes to hold that distinction.

This work has been done almost entirely through self-sacrificing, work-hustling of the membership. The National organization has done nothing for us gratis, as it has for other states. Even the Wilkins deficit, other than the \$50 assumed by us, was contracted in Oregon. Hence we have gone on the assumption that we must help ourselves.

Help to organize Eastern Washington would be very agreeable just at this juncture. If it comes we shall hail it with joy. If not we shall, as in the past, "do our best and leave the rest."

Washington also prides itself upon the class-conscious attitude of its members, generally.

Our greatest needs are \$3 and cents, to place a chain of speakers afield, and crave suggestions towards obviating this difficulty.

We can easily arrange for a month's tour of a National organizer quarterly, and trust we can be thus favored—even if we have a state of magnificent distances.

The comrades of Washington greet you. We are in to win, and shall expect to find no flower-strewn pathway enroute to the Emancipation of the World's workers from the galling chains of wage-slavery.

That it is not a picnic, but a pitched battle between the plundered producer and the pampered parasite—hotly contested at every step, even to the bitter end. The "Lay on McDuff" sentiment permeates our membership in general, and we shall be found face to the foe whether Socialism comes in 1908 or 1980. Get and Keep Busy.

E. E. M.

FATHER KRESS ASSAILS THE TENETS OF SOCIALISM.
An address on Socialism by the Rev. W. S. Kress occupied the greater part of the morning session of the current missionary conference at the Catholic University today.

Interest in Subject.
The attendance at the morning session was large, and the keenest interest was manifested in the address. Father Kress was frequently applauded.

In the course of his paper he said: "Socialism is a religion to its followers, who devote themselves with fanatical zeal to its propagation. The attempt is made at every mission to persuade the public that Socialism stands for none of the evils or any of the impracticabilities that we charge it with. In fighting Socialism it is well to remember that certain ones who call themselves Socialists are not such in reality, and that only too often the evils they aim to correct have a very real existence. By acknowledging the latter and making allowance for the former we save ourselves from a false position."

"Socialists try to make it appear that everyone who opposed Socialism is not a friend of the workingman. To expect the average Catholic to discriminate between the true and the false principles of Socialism is to invite disappointment. Contamination is sure to result. Their usual defence and submission to ecclesiastical authority soon gives way to an insolent questioning of the priests' right to say what is

false or true, right or wrong. "Such is the notion that labor and capital, instead of being mutually helpful, are naturally and necessarily antagonistic, and that a class struggle must exist so long as private capital is not abolished.

Folly of Inactivity.
"The policy of standing passively by with the expectation of Socialism will wear itself out, seems unwise. Socialism is not a mere fad, or a passing craze. Its phenomenal growth in Germany may be duplicated here. There is only one force that can cope successfully with the question. Shortly before his death Senator Hanna said: "The one great power that will be the safeguard of our country when such foes (confiscating Socialists) as destructive anarchists menace her existence, will be the Catholic Church. I am not talking for effect. This is my deep conviction.—Washington Times.

The Rev. is alarmed, not for the slave, but for his own welfare. The feature of Socialism that alarms this grater is found in this sentence: "Their usual defence and submission to ecclesiastical authority soon gives way to an insolent questioning of the priests' right to say what is false or true, right or wrong."

That is the "nigger" in the woodpile, that is the specter that alarms all these saintly fellows who like to live off your toil and fear to do honest work for themselves.

The Easter celebration in Russia this year passed off without any promiscuous Jew-baiting. The pious Russian priests are too busy praying to their great war god to take the time to give the Christians of "Holy Russia" their customary diversion of beating and killing Jews for the sins of their great-great, numerous-great-granddaddies.

A Cincinnati trades union recently agreed to let the pastor of a fashionable church arbitrate a dispute with their bosses. The distinguished divine, after taking it to the Lord in prayer, decided that the men were getting enough "for workingmen." Why of course. Didn't they have enough to live on? If they got an increase wouldn't they blow it in on the saloons and cheap theatres and on other sinful diversions? What more should a workingman want than steady work and a full dinner pail? High wages and shorter hours would soon spoil him as a worker. And he might get to thinking, and a workingman who thinks is dangerous—to the vested rights of the master class and their servile tools.

District Judge Stevens, of Colorado, has declared in a recent decision that

Gov. Peabody and his militia officers are in open insurrection against the state because they defy the orders of the court directing them to release Charles F. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. The judge forgets that Peabodyism is the state, and Peabody is merely its agent.

The W. C. T. U. are shocked at the undervalued report that Miss Alice Roosevelt went to the races last week and actually made some bets. "Sassiness" under our empire of yesterday is so provincial that it wants our princes and princesses to set a good example to the masses so that they will not envy the pleasures of the classes.

The old Romans had a special god to whom their priests offered up prayers for victory over their enemies during war. As the Romans were nearly always at war, this god, whom they called Mars, had a monopoly of prayer and thank offerings. The churches in Christian nations, while professing to follow the Prince of Peace, still keep up the old Roman practice of praying to Mars when capitalists fall out over the division of the spoils of labor and declare war on each other. The priests in "Holy Russia" are now offering up the most beautiful and touching prayers to their war god, and the sacrifices they are offering up to him are the ignorant workers of Russia.

Uncle Sam collects for private corporations and doesn't charge any commission. He has recently notified the little state of Santo Domingo that she must pay the Santo Domingo Improvement Company (an American corporation), \$270,000 at once or he will go to shooting. Uncle Sam is a holy terror among small fry republics, who know better than to refuse to pay a bill when he presents it, whether it is just or unjust. As a bill collector for his big labor exploiters he ranks next to John Bull and Hoch der Kaiser Billy.

The Cincinnati "Post" and the N. E. A. have sent the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden to Colorado to report the doings of Peabody and his gang of military despots. If the reverend gentleman undertakes to report the facts he will find out that the wage slave masters of Colorado will give him the same treatment the old slave owners of the South administered to William Lloyd Garrison. The "Citizens Alliance" are as jealous of their "rights" as ever were the "Southern Property Rights Association" in the days of chattle slavery.

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Mary E. Bone, Plaintiff, vs. Albert W. Bone, Defendant.
No. 42089. 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 the plaintiff and their child.
RICHARD WINSOR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office Address—Room 79 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

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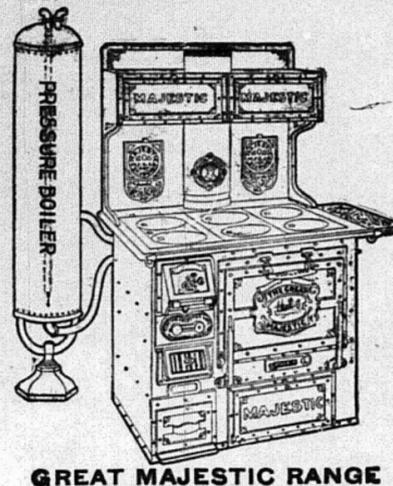
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THAT MILITIA LAW AGAIN

CHALLENGE TO THE "P.-I."

The "Post-Intelligencer," for short called "P.-I.," of Seattle, is the chief Republican daily of the Northwest. Its new editor, Mr. Erastus Brainerd, is trying hard to fence with his Socialist correspondents. Twice during the last week he has published long editorials in response to inquiries concerning that New Militia Law.

We are sorry for Editor Brainerd. He has put his foot into it and he can't get it out. He has told his readers now for the fourth time, at least, that the new law the Socialists are making so much noise about is the same old Militia Law in force since the eighteenth century. In this statement he simply does not tell the truth. He deceives his readers. He quotes certain parts of the old law which have been reproduced in the law of 1903, and leaves his readers to understand that there is no more danger to liberty in the new law than in the old.

He has even led "The Times," the leading Hearst paper of this region, to commit the same blunder. "The Times" at first denied the existence of the new law, but afterward pretended to send to Washington to find out from the Attorney General of the United States whether these Socialists were or were not telling the truth. Then Editors Blethen of "The Times" took backwater to the extent of a double-column, double-headed, black-faced, inverted command and otherwise Blethenesque editorial, and calmly anchored "The Times" under the lee of the P.-I. lie, declaring "The New Militia Law is the old, old law of 1795 and 1792."

Now, you Capitalist editors, will you do what we have challenged you ten times to do, namely, print those sections of the new law which "The Socialist" has printed so many times, and show us the parts of the old laws which correspond to them!

If you don't dare to do that, will you answer a few questions?

First. Why was the new law enacted, if it was just a repetition of old provisions?

Second. Is it not a fact that no President ever called forth the Militia under the old law you refer to except as a war measure and without first getting the authority of Congress?

Third. Is it not a fact that under the new law the President may call forth all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45, without any further act of Congress?

Fourth. Is it not a fact that court-martial under the new law can inflict any penalty they see fit if a citizen refuses to obey the President's call issued at his own discretion, while under the old law, even after obtaining special authority from Congress, the penalties for disobedience were particularly named as imprisonment and fine?

Fifth. Has any such arbitrary power ever been entrusted to any monarch since the old days of absolutism? Can Emperor William even call forth at his own sweet will the armies of Germany and use whatever funds are left over in the treasury to pay the bills and court martial to death any who dare to disobey?

Sixth. Why was the bill passed just after the great anthracite coal strike of 1902?

Seventh. You are ignorant as usual when you say we have had the law of 1795 in force ever since. Now, look it up again, and tell us, finally, why no new Militia Laws have been passed heretofore except in times of war? Is the present a time of war, and if not, why, again, was it passed in 1903? When you have answered these questions, we will have some more.

COLORADO.

The Post-Intelligencer believes that labor leaders ought to learn valuable lessons from conditions in Colorado. I think it likely that such leaders as are not in the pay of the bloody masters will learn very valuable lessons.

They will learn, if they have not already learned, that we have nothing to hope from the masters. We must rely solely upon ourselves, ignoring all capitalist institutions and capital-

ist agents, including the church, for they can do nothing for us except to betray and despoil us.

In Colorado, the masters meet in sumptuous halls and fix prices and determine conditions under which the slaves shall live, while converting the resources of nature into articles of use, comfort and luxury, but the slaves are denied the right to combine for mutual protection, and in support of this denial the police and the army are used to divert their efforts, to deport, abuse and even to murder them.

The legislative, the executive and the judicial powers of the state are prostituted to the base uses of the debauched masters. Whatever the masters do is done in the name of law and order, even though they do violence to every principle of law and order. When the slaves combine, when they act in concert, really do something, they are a mob and must be destroyed.

If they defend themselves against unjust and unwarranted assault, they are treasonable.

From these outraged men and women and little children of Colorado comes a cry.

The oppressed, the down-trodden, the hungry, the unfortunate, the despised, the insulted, are lifting their hands in mute appeal. Shall we respond? If you are a man, possessed of any of the attributes of manhood, answer that question. Answer in such a way as will prevent our comrades from breaking out into open rebellion, for our masters are thirsting for their blood and we must act in such way as to prevent wholesale slaughter of these helpless slaves.

Beggars have led in rebellion, and a rag has become a sacred banner for which multitudes have freely given their lives, but we want to prevent the repetition of such folly.

If you are armed with the ballot, use it in the interest of your class; if you are not so armed, inspire all who are to use their franchise for the emancipation of their class.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Samuel Calderhead speaks at Carpenters' Hall Sunday evening, May 1st. Mr. Calderhead is an active Democrat in this city.

Bo. Sweeney, who was to speak at Carpenters' Hall last Sunday evening, did not put in an appearance. Mr. Sweeney claims to have forgotten his engagement and some are wondering why.

Central Branch meets Wednesday evenings at 509 Third Avenue. Open air meetings are held Sunday afternoons at corner of Occidental and Washington, or on the water front.

Women's Branch meets every Tuesday evening at 509 Third Avenue. Membership in this branch is not restricted to women only.

M. J. Kennedy speaks at Labor Hall Sunday, May 1st, at 3 P. M., subject, "International Labor Day."

Big street meeting at corner of Second and Pike, under direction of Pike Street Branch, every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

Pike Street Branch wishes to remind all who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening that a Basket Social at Labor Hall, 1510 Second Avenue, is the place. Dancing from 9 to 11; supper from 11 to 12; dancing from 12 to 1. Admission Free. Everybody invited.

Remember May Party, at Labor Hall, Saturday evening, May 7. Dancing. Ladies free. Gents 25 cents.

The C. C. of Local Seattle passed following resolutions at its last meeting:

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Local Seattle S. P., April 24, 1904. Whereas, the state committee of the Socialist Party of Washington designated that on account of the lack of funds that only one delegate be elected to represent the state in the national convention at Chicago, and no arrangements were made to elect any others; and,

Whereas, the members of the Socialist Party agreed to this proposition by not sending in a protest in the shape of resolutions or funds to enable our full quota of delegates to attend the convention, and

Whereas, the state committee have issued credentials to two comrades who were not elected to represent the party at the national convention who released the state from all expense in connection with the trip, thereby setting a precedent which may allow members with the most money to dominate the (Socialist) party; therefore, it is hereby

Resolved by the city central committee Local Seattle S. P. That we disapprove said action of the state committee as undemocratic, and an act which tends to defeat the will of the majority, and an assumption of power that is in no wise guaranteed by the constitution of the State of Washing-

ton; that we call upon the state committee to withdraw the credentials of Comrades Lund and Boomer, and that we send a copy of these resolutions to the state committee; also a copy each to the Seattle Socialist and New Time for publication.

(Signed) W. HUMPHREY, Chairman. D. S. CROW, Secretary.

These resolutions were referred to the branches of Local Seattle. Action of Pike Street Branch on above resolutions:

Resolved, That after hearing the explanation of a member of the Local quorum, who is a member of our branch, which explanation gives us more knowledge of the situation than we had heretofore; we the members of Pike Street Branch can not endorse the resolution passed by C. C. C. disapproving of action of State Committee in issuing credentials to Comrades Boomer and Lund, who were not regularly elected to represent this state at the national convention, until further investigation, and that we elect a committee of three to thoroughly investigate.

PRESS AGENT, Local Seattle.

It may be well to note that the reference in the foregoing resolution to the State Committee is not justified by the facts. The action complained of is that if the Local Quorum and any one who cares to be precise and just would have charged the body acting and not one that is in no way responsible. Then there is not set forth any of the conditions and circumstances which must have prompted the Local Quorum to act as it did. It may be well, therefore, for all comrades to hold their judgment in suspension until they are apprised of the reasons which have induced the Local Quorum to act as it did. The State Committee will convene today and will, doubtless, take some action in this matter.—[Ed.]

Jefferson County Invaded.

On Tuesday week, duplicate letters were sent to Wm. Thorbeck, Frank Danzer and Wm. Peters at Port Townsend, asking them to arrange a meeting for State Committeeman Burgess. Word came back very prompt, that hall had been secured and that they would advertise far and wide for a Sunday afternoon meeting at the 17th. Comrade Burgess had been taken in tow by the Everett comrades, for a series of meetings, and they would not let him go.

Several other speakers were imported to go, without avail. Hence, rather than disappoint, comrade Alfred Wagenknecht and the Scribe concluded to "beard the lion in his den"—"The Key City." Once aboard the boat, in the crowded cabin, an argument got started—by spontaneous combustion, or otherwise,—that lasted till we touched Fort Flieger, a mile or more from our destination. We were met at the wharf by the trio of true Socialists above named, and were treated royally, from start to finish.

Three o'clock found between 50 and 75 people gathered to hear the message that two timid talkers had to present. They stood it bravely, however, for over two hours, interspersed with one or two "bliffs" from the audience, and at the close the following names were enrolled, requesting a charter. Frank A. Danzer, Barber; Wm. Thorbeck, Frank Sanders, H. D. Hoffschid, Carl Dietrichs, and E. F. O. Nehls, Seamen, and Wm. Peters, Hotel porter.

Comrade Danzer was chosen organizer, Wm. Thorbeck, the efficient Sec'y of the Sailors Union, Sec'y-Treas., and comrade Peters, whose extended experience heretofore, made him a model choice for Literature agent. If some sterling work is not done by Local Port Townsend we shall sadly miss our guests.

The generous comrades paid our expenses and purchased a quantity of literature and ten extra due stamps in case of emergency.

C. D. Bowker, of Irondale, and C. A. Olson, of Port Hadlock were present and carried away with them "Capital," and numerous smaller booklets, stating that organizations could soon be perfected at Hadlock and Blyn; possibly at other points, which will receive early attention. Some active Socialists at Fort Casey in Island county desire membership. These would leave but eight counties without an organization, instead of twelve, as recently announced; leaving but one county west of the Cascades totally unorganized—Mason. Seven Eastern Washington counties are in dire need of propaganda work, viz.: Adams, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Lincoln and Walla Walla. One and all are earnestly requested to furnish names of energetic and reliable Socialists in these counties especially.

Get Busy, all along the line! E. E. MARTIN, Sec'y-Treas.

A GOOD PROPOSAL.

Comrade Martin: Noted De Lilly's resolution. I agree with the idea that the voting of the national committeeman ought to be controlled but it should be by the membership which elects him. Have written Comrade De Lilly suggesting

that the local start a national referendum re-establishing plural voting in national committee only, one vote to every 100 members in good standing, with each 100 members given the right to instruct (by petition, which shall be mandatory) the national committee-man how to vote on any question. This will be practically proportional representation—as 3 votes may be cast for a motion and 3 against, or vice versa, either as he may be instructed, or uninstructed, according to his judgment as he does now. I think the present method more or less dangerous, as the membership have practically nothing to say except through a tedious and costly national referendum. I can see no way except as suggested above plural voting again established in national committee only, with every 100 members in good standing given the power to instruct the national committeeman how to cast one vote.

Will you kindly have this communication published in "The Socialist." Geo. E. Boomer, National Committeeman for Washington.

I have tried to vote in a way as would represent those who elected me, and so far have not received even a single protest. I would certainly consider any suggestion that should be sent me from a local.

Members and Friends of Organized Labor:

Be sure and write to the United States Congressmen or Senators from your state, requesting a copy of The Statement of the Western Federation of Miners, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Patterson of Colorado. This statement is a condensed history of the corporate war against the Western Federation of Miners, compiled by the officers of the organization, and carefully reviews the "Colorado Strike."

This is a public document, free to you on application. Send for it.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1904.

National Constitution of the Socialist Party

(Adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., August 1, 1901.)

ARTICLE I.

NAME. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in States where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

ARTICLE II.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Section 1. There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from each organized State or Territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from the membership of the locality of the seat of the committee.

Section 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the States or Territories which they respectively represent by referendum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years, and they shall take their seats in the month of January.

Section 3. This committee shall meet in a regular session not oftener than once a year. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of members of such committee.

Section 4. Expenses of the National Committee in attending meetings shall be paid from the national treasury.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES AND POWERS. Section 1. The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary; to represent the party in all national and international affairs; to organize unorganized States and Territories; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party; to submit questions to referendum; to receive semi-annual reports from the State committees and to make reports to national conventions.

Section 2. The National Committee shall prepare a semi-annual report of all the financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all State and Territorial organizations.

Section 3. The National Committee shall also arrange a system of financial secretaries' and treasurers' books for locals, the same to be furnished at cost to locals upon application.

Section 4. The National Committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ.

ARTICLE IV.

LOCAL QUORUM. Section 1. The National Committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the National Secretary as the National Committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the National Committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time by the National Committee. On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vote.

The Local Quorum until the next National Convention shall be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. Section 2. Any member of the National Committee not a member of the local quorum may, upon the National Secretary to submit to a vote of the whole National Committee questions as to the removal of the local committee or the National Secretary; also for its consideration any part of the work of the National Secretary or of the local committee or any business belonging to the National Committee.

ARTICLE V.

NATIONAL SECRETARY. Section 1. The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee; his term of office to be for one

year, beginning with the year 1902. The National Secretary shall be subject to removal at the committee's discretion.

Section 2. The National Secretary shall be in communication with the members of the National Committee, the officers of the organized States and Territories and with members in unorganized States and Territories. The National Secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand dollars annually.

Section 3. The National Secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same to all party organizations in such way as the National Committee shall direct.

ARTICLE VI.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS. Section 1. Each State or Territory may organize in such way for manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

Section 2. A State or Territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State or Territorial organizations. (An amendment to this section was adopted, allowing the National Committee to send speakers to a Local at the special request of said Local. We cannot find a copy of it.—Ed.)

Section 5. The State committees shall make semi-annual reports to the National Committee concerning their membership, financial condition and general standing of the party.

Section 6. The State committees shall pay to the National Committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

ARTICLE VII.

HEADQUARTERS. The headquarters shall be located at Chicago, Ill. Adopted by Referendum, 1904. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS. This constitution may be amended by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the National Committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different States.

ARTICLE IX.

REFERENDUM. Section 1. All acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

Section 2. All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment.

ARTICLE X.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. The basis of representation in any national convention shall be by States, each State being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing.

ANARCHY IN COLORADO.

The tales of horror that leak out through the strict press censorship of Colorado tell of anarchy that is the worst conceivable—anarchy in which law is despised and dethroned by the very officials sworn to uphold it.

The governor of the state has become a dictator, the commander of the militia in the hands of a mob. Union miners and their families are either "bull penned" or driven out for no other reason than that they are union miners.

Legal protection and redress are denied them, for the courts are as rotten with anarchy as are the executive and the militia.

The other day ten strikers and their families, including a number of small babies, were ordered from their homes during a howling blizzard, marched to the depot, placed on cars and ordered never to return.

It is but an incident in a long chain of cruel events which mark the complete nullification of law, state and national.

But since the law of the state is paralyzed at its head, what is the matter with the federal law? Why the enmity and unconcern at Washington? Were American citizens treated with a tenth such injustice in any foreign land there would be diplomatic representatives and a naval demonstration.

Is it only abroad that American citizens can hope for national protection? The federal government has ever been ready enough to take a hand in strikes when the property of great corporations is supposed to be endangered. How long will it hold off while the sacred human rights are being outraged under a state government rotten with anarchy?—Ralls County (Mo.) Record.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

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

Eugene Gauch, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Second Ward Club, Paterson, N. J.	5.00
Thos. E. Lee, Chula Vista, Cal.	.80
Geo. Barr, La Center, Wash.	1.00
A. L., New York City	1.50
Card No. 782, collected by M. J. Littlefield, Westwood, Mass.	.50

Socialist Platform

The Socialist party, in National convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the public schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois Public Ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing of the rates to consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be administered by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movement as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Geo. A. Littlefield, Manchester, N. H. 1.00

Card No. 1600, collected by J. J. Kent, Corsicana, Texas. 1.00

Card No. 1000, collected by Local Two Harbors, Two Harbors, Minn. 1.50

Total to noon, April 23 . . . \$ 12.30

Previously reported 3,181.46

Total \$3,193.76

The national headquarters of the Socialist Party has been removed from Omaha and established at Room 300, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago. All communications for the National Secretary should be addressed accordingly, and all remittances made payable to William Mallory, National Secretary.

The meeting of the national convention will necessarily require the attention of the force in the national office and the National Secretary therefore requests that correspondents take this into account and have patience if their letters do not receive immediate attention. The removal of headquarters just preceding the national convention places the national office force at a temporary disadvantage, but the normal condition of affairs will be restored as soon as possible.

The police of Portland, Ore., are interfering with the right of Socialists to hold street meetings, but the local comrades are determined to resist this usurpation of authority and will continue their agitation notwithstanding.

Reports to the national headquarters are to the effect that a large and representative gathering will be in attendance at the national convention, which opens in Chicago May 1st. The National Secretary is arranging to have the official report of the Secretary of the convention issued to the Socialist press as soon as the convention closes.

TROUBLING HOBOS.

About 5 o'clock Tuesday morning of last week five hobos in the sand house adjoining the Northern Pacific round house. A warm fire is kept burning in the house for the drying of the sand and the hobos evidently thought it a good bunk house. Quinn ordered them to walk ahead of him and two of the number broke and ran. The officer fired a shot in the air but they made good their escape. He took the balance to a light where he could get a good look at them, but as none of them were wanted they were told to either find lodgings or leave town. They have not been seen since.—Idaho State Tribune.

Our masters tell us that we must love our neighbors as we love ourselves, and then they give us an exhibition of how they love their neighbors.

as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing of the rates to consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be administered by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movement as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Having robbed the hobs until there is an excess of good things in the possession of the masters, they then refuse to allow these creators of wealth to sleep on a sand pile where is a chance to bask in the warmth of fire.

Such love as this passeth understanding, even if it does illustrate the cruel hypocrisy of the masters.

LABOR MAY VIEW WITH SUSPICION.

The New York Sun says, and what it says is noted with approval by the Chicago Chronicle, that Judge Parker has handed down decisions in several labor disputes, and "so far as these decisions have come to our notice, they