

Per Year . . . \$1.00
Six Months . . . 50 Cents
Three Months, 25 Cents

The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year—No. 390

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, August 29, 1908

Price Five Cents

COTTERILL WON'T HELP UNIONS

Geo. F. Cotterill, candidate for U. S. Senator on the Democratic ticket in Washington, proves an artful dodger. Boomed as the "Friend of Labor," he has no time to defend Bryan against Debs, even when it means hundreds of dollars for men on strike.

The correspondence printed on this page tells its own story. George F. Cotterill's brother, Frank, is Business Agent of the Central Labor Council in Seattle, and George himself poses as a friend of Organized Labor. Just now, as a supporter of Bryan, and candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator, Cotterill is obliged to affect the Cause of Labor.

But George sidesteps any debate with the Socialists. He claims to be a sort of Me-Too Socialist himself. But he thinks Debs has no chance and all votes for Debs will be "thrown away."

That is exactly what the Socialists would like to debate with Cotterill before the Wage Workers of Seattle: Which Proletarian vote will be thrown away, that for Debs or that for Bryan?

What harm can come to your cause, Mr. Cotterill, by an evening spent in such discussion?

Are you afraid it would make votes for Debs?

Won't your Bryan cause bear open discussion before a Working Class audience?

You can put \$500 cash in the treasury of the striking Longshoremen by spending a single evening of your valuable time on the platform. You love to address the public. You have spent a month in Oklahoma speaking for your Prohibition friends. Why not devote a single evening to addressing the largest audience you ever faced in Seattle?

Be assured the debate will not be "academic," as you seem to fear. It will be intensely practical; which will benefit the wage worker most, a vote for Debs or a vote for Bryan?

It is up to Mr. Cotterill once more.

By the way, the "Union Record" printed the original challenge in an out-of-the-way corner, without a heading, and Cotterill's reply on the first page under an enormous picture of Cotterill, and refused altogether to print the last letter of the Socialist Committee. Yet the "Union Record" pretends to be friendly to Debs!

But it and Cotterill are plainly not anxious to give \$500 to the striking longshoremen.

Cotterill Invited To Help Unions

Seattle, August 11, 1908.
Mr. George F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.
Dear Sir: At the last meeting of local Seattle Socialist Party, the undersigned committee was chosen to devise ways and means for assisting the unions now on strike in this city. As a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, we understand that you favor for President of the United States William Jennings Bryan. We therefore challenge you to meet Hermon F. Titus on the following question:

THAT EVERY MEMBER OF ORGANIZED LABOR SHOULD VOTE FOR DEBS RATHER THAN BRYAN.

We believe that such an attraction would fill the largest hall in this city; that if a small admission fee was charged a considerable sum of money could be realized to assist the unions in a struggle worthy of the support of every friend of organized labor, and that the money so realized should be turned over to the Central Labor Council to be divided among the unions on strike, in proportion to the number of their members now out of work on account of strike.

We trust that in your acceptance of this proposal you will designate a committee of three to meet a committee of three from the Socialist Party to arrange the details.

E. B. Ault, Seattle Typographical Union, No. 202.
J. F. Nielsen, S. P. P. and A. Union No. 69.

Arthur B. Callahan, Federal Labor Union, No. 11887.
F. Langmaid, Cooks and Stewards', No. 851.

D. F. Clare, Carpenters, No. 131.
Arthur Jensen, F. L. A., No. 1222.
R. A. Seldel, I. A. M., Local No. 79.

E. Johnston, Painters, No. 300.
E. Kubasicki, Tailors, No. 71.
Chas. Zetterquist, Building Laborers, No. 3.

Thos. A. Krugler, U. M. of A., No. 2512.
Antonio Sartoris, U. M. of A., No. 2512.

Melvin Engolf, Local No. 32, U. A. H. M. Wells, Postal Clerks' Union.
John Downie, Carpenters, No. 131.
John M. Duggan, Machinists, No. 21.
D. J. Iten, Local No. 71, Tailors' Union.

H. A. Korthagen, Painters, No. 300.
Committee.

Cotterill Refuses To Help Unions

Seattle, Aug. 17, 1908.

Mr. Arthur Jensen, Secretary Socialist Party, Labor Temple, City—

Dear Sir: As requested by Arthur B. Callahan, I write you in reply to the invitation to debate, extended by a committee of the Socialist Party, which was published in the Union Record of Aug. 15th, and subsequently mailed to me.

I have responded to similar invitations in the past that I have neither the time nor inclination to engage in any debate or controversy with Socialism or Socialists, and see no reason to change that reply. I have no heart for academic discussions with men whose zeal and sincerity I admire, whose ideals are so close to my own, but whose methods I believe to be honestly mistaken and impracticable.

You desire human happiness as the great ideal, and believe it can best be attained or approached by securing to every toiler, as his just reward, that which is the product of his toil. So do I.

You labor zealously and earnestly for a peaceful revolution to an ideal co-operative commonwealth as the means of accomplishing human happiness. My study and observation and thought compels the conclusion that the path of safest and surest progress to human happiness is one of gradual evolution through the application

day is there any right or reason to expect that the vote for Mr. Debs will reach—much less exceed—the 3 per cent total he secured in 1904?

Every Socialist, every workman, every citizen of ordinary observation, knows that either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, with their respective records, platforms, influences and environments, will be elected President of the United States next Nov. 3.

Will the election of Mr. Bryan, and the power of his influence and leadership in governmental affairs for the next four years, be more beneficial to "organized labor"—will his election mean greater progress toward the ideal of human happiness by a true "square deal" than will result from the election of Mr. Taft?

That is the only phase of the presidential question which to my mind is worth discussing. I have not time nor energy to spend during campaigns, except towards a definite choice between the conditions actually presented and the results dependent upon that choice.

Understand me clearly. I have nothing but respect for the man who, believing that neither Mr. Taft nor Bryan represents his principles or will help the general trend towards

higher social ideals, and therefore having no choice between them and being indifferent as to which wins, votes for the candidate of a minor party which does represent his belief. That is just as much his right and duty as I see mine to vote and work for the election of Mr. Bryan, believing, as I do, that in his every thought and word and act, his inspiration and his ideal is to enforce justice, to elevate manhood, to disarm economic oppression, to give every man his fair chance—in short, to make government exemplify and commend the Golden Rule that all should "do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." I would not assert that Mr. Taft has not similar ideals and purposes. But he has a political environment, backing and partisan association which renders him helpless of accomplishment. He lacks the power and influence as a preacher of civic righteousness and awakening of public conscience such as have distinguished Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. Four years of Bryan in the Roosevelt pulpit—even with adverse influences in the United States Senate obstructing his efforts to direct the helm of the ship of state—will do immeasurably more for a higher, truer American-

ism, will trend with inevitable power towards our common ideal of human happiness, than could possibly result from four years of Taft—and the Aldrich-Cannon congressional combine.

If your committee desires to arrange a debate upon the question: "That every member of organized labor should vote for Taft rather than Bryan," or even

"That the election of Mr. Taft will be more beneficial to organized labor than the election of Mr. Bryan," I would consider it my duty to support the negative in such a debate, and would gladly do so.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE F. COTTERILL.

Cotterill Invited To Reconsider

Seattle, August 26, 1908.

Hon. Geo. F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.—
Dear Sir: Your reply to our request that you devote an evening to assist in raising funds for the union men now on strike in this city has been received by this committee.

The purpose of this communication

THE SOCIALIST SPECIAL

Shall it stop?
It is for you to say.

Now, you could not believe it would start, but the wheels of the Special will begin to turn on August 30, and will continue until September 25.

In its wake it will leave Socialist propaganda scattered far and wide.

But on September 25 it will come to a dead stop, unless funds come in to keep the steam up. We dare not extend the contract beyond September 25, until we have received \$5,000 more.

Lack of money alone may make it necessary to abandon the project, to forego its immense propaganda advantages, and to cause the capitalist sheets to shriek with delight.

It cannot fail if 40,000 dues-paying members of the Socialist Party will put the question up to the hundreds of thousands of sympathetic workers. THEY MUST HELP AND WILL HELP.

Their hopes, with ours, are bound up in the success of the political party of the Working Class.

Do you realize your responsibility? We believe you do.

Such a gigantic undertaking cannot be postponed until the last minute. We must have the money at once.

Socialists know no East or West, North or South.

Let the money come pouring in from all points of the compass, so that the train may reach all possible parts of the country before election.

On September 10 the Red Special will be in Los Angeles, Cal., climbing the slopes of the Pacific. On that day we must decide, IF IT SHALL greet the Comrades on the shores of the Atlantic.

Use any piece of paper as a subscription list. See every possible contributor at once, and send the money quick to your State Secretary, or, as the time is short, to J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Red Special has started, NOW FOR THE WHOLE TRIP!

A. M. SIMONS,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
Committee.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1908.

A Yakima paper reports arrest for street speaking of Duggan of Portland, Reed of Spokane, and Walker of Yakima, all said to be members of the Socialist Party. The Judges promptly discharged them.

Comrade Mrs. Gatchell writes that neither Reed nor Walker are members of the Socialist Party, but really represent the old Mills organization, now defunct.

Duggan was recently in Seattle trying to get the Opportunists back into the party and "down Titus." These are the last few remnants of the Reform Socialists who have tried for years to disrupt the Washington Socialist organization.

State Secretary Krueger last week warned the comrades against Reed. This "free lancing" will soon cease. No Local in affiliation with the Party should accept any outside speaker who is not on the "Approved List" of the State Committee.

The National Platform will be printed in the following foreign languages, and will be ready for shipment in about two weeks: Bohemian, Croatian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Lettish, Norwegian, Polish, Slavonic, Slovak, Swedish.

Price for Platform in any foreign language, \$2.00 per thousand, post prepaid.

Twenty-Five Cents for the campaign is cheap. Five for the campaign for a Dollar is cheaper. You can do something with this rate. Get busy.

THE WOMAN

When one thinks of what Socialism really is and what it stands for, one wonders why every man who has its truths presented to him isn't filled with enthusiasm for the movement that would mean so much to him. But when it dawns upon one that women are positively apathetic, one is ready to give up in disgust. Of all the movements the world has ever known the Socialist movement is the only one that has stood for all that womanhood should be; and the benefit women will derive from it is so far greater than that which men will gain that the evident stupidity or indifference (which ever it is) displayed by the average woman is more than ordinary human flesh can stand.

There is some excuse for men, for they have always had the reins of government and naturally don't like to be told that that grand structure which has been made possible by their efforts and support is nothing after all. It somehow takes the conceit out of one, and no one realizes that, for we dearly love to pat ourselves on the back and think we're "it." But with women it's a different thing. Here is a chance to work for the day when women can be "it," too. Something they have never had an opportunity to do before, and yet in any gathering where there is any amount of gray matter on display you have to get a microscope to find the women. (I suppose they are listening to the platitudes and trite remarks of the manifold Rev. Dr. Matthews sprinkled over the earth or are staying home, home, "in that condition of life to which God has called them." However that may be, they are missing the most absorbingly interesting thing in the world. I know that; and when they do manage to break through that insurmountable something, called Prejudice, and come out with fair and open minds on the other side, they are going to begin to quarrel with the women already there because they didn't tell them about it sooner! (Such is the inconsistency of the female mind!)

If there is a parade for the Debs meeting the women of the "Woman's Socialist Educational Club" are going to take part in it. Mrs. Lampe has been given charge of arrangements and any one having suggestions to make or information to ask can apply to her. The Socialist women invite all women who will attend the meeting to fall into line with them in the parade, and show the people of Seattle that there is one party where women have equal rights with men.

The Young People's Socialist League will meet at 11 a. m. Sunday in Room 49, Holyoke. All children of the working class welcome.

The Woman's Socialist Educational Club of Seattle is planning to organize some branch study clubs in two or three of the different wards in Seattle. Hillman City, West Seattle and Ballard are probably the first wards to have this propaganda, as there seems to be a field already in those places. The study will be under the direct supervision of the Socialist women of Local Seattle.

Aren't you sick of picking up capitalist papers and seeing little obscure corners entitled "The Gentler Sex," "In Woman's Realm," "Woman's Corner," etc.? Aren't you tired of being relegated to a corner or a condition yet? I am.

The vote rejecting Wagenknecht's application for appointment as National Organizer is now published by special vote of the National Executive Committee. Work, Hillquit and Simons voted for Wagenknecht, Floaten, Stokes and Berger voted against him.

NOMINATIONS ON SEPT. 8

Socialist organizations in all counties in Washington must make their nominations for county offices and for legislative offices on September 8, or go without nominations. The new Primary Law requires all nominating conventions to be held on that day, but not necessarily between the same hours as the other parties make their nominations in the Primaries.

Nowhere will Socialists go into the official Primary Elections, unless the Party had more than 10 per cent of the total vote at the last general election in that county. This was the case only in Whatcom and Stevens Counties.

In all other counties the Socialist Party must nominate in the old way, by Convention. This Convention consists of any number of S. P. members who meet on September 8, choose a Chairman and Secretary and nominate for the county or for legislative districts in the county, under the Party name. These nominations must be certified by the Chairman and Secretary, giving full name, residence and occupation, and filed with the County Auditor as soon as possible after September 8.

The Auditor will demand fees, but if paid at all, the fees should be paid under protest. The State Committee of the Socialist Party will probably take this question of fees to the Supreme Court in the cases of State officers, and once this highest tribunal decides in our favor, all the County Auditors will accept nominations without fees or refund those already paid. Three county courts, Spokane, King and Whatcom, have already decided this question of fees in favor of the Socialist Party, and it is confidently expected the Supreme Court will also.

The important point now is this—Tuesday, September 8, is not far off and every county should have an official Socialist Party ticket in the field.

Next Sunday, August 30, Dan White, of Massachusetts, an Iron Molder by trade, for several years the national organizer of the Iron Molders' Union and now National Organizer of the Socialist Party, will speak in the big hall in the Labor Temple on "How to Obtain a Living."

The following evening, Monday, he will address an open air meeting on Pike Place.

Comrade White is considered one of the best orators in the country regardless of party. Every Wage Worker should come and hear him, and especially Organized Labor should be well represented.

The Red Special is a certainty. Debs will be here on September 15. It behooves every Socialist to cooperate with every other Socialist to make this meeting a howling success. The big Dreamland Rink should be filled to overflowing.

Reserved seats are now for sale in the Party Headquarters, Labor Temple, at \$1.00 each. They may also be secured in the office of "The Socialist." General Admission will be 25 cents.

Tickets should be secured early in order to be sure of a seat.

Street meetings are now held by Local Seattle at three places three times a week, unless speakers assigned are unable to attend. This is all done by local speakers who have been developed out of the membership. Literature is sold at every meeting.

Every Sunday morning a committee distributes Socialist literature in some section of Seattle. Already half the city has been covered.

You Reform Socialists, read the letter of Geo. F. Cotterill on page one and see if you can find any difference between your position and his, except he proposes to vote for Bryan and you for Debs.

Cotterill declines to debate with the Socialists; that is, declines to meet their debater face to face on the Platform where he can be answered. But he proceeds to debate all by himself the very question he declines to debate with Titus. Read his long letter in this issue and see how he argues for Bryan against Debs. That letter was published in the "Union Record," which paper refuses to publish any Socialist reply. Did Cotterill know he was safe from any reply in that paper? And did he therefore take the cowardly course of shooting and running away?

Bryan must have a pretty weak case against Debs in Cotterill's opinion.

Compiled by Arthur Jensen from "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen.)

National Committee Motion No. 28, which provided that prior to appointment, National Organizers should receive the endorsement of their respective State Committees, was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 22; No, 32; Not Voting, 14. Vote closed Aug. 18. The National Committee is now voting upon Motion No. 29, which provides for the appointment of Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht as a National Organizer and his immediate assignment. Vote will close Sept. 8.

LOCAL NOTES

Some Comrades when securing applicants for membership seem to use the following argument as inducement for joining: "If you don't like the way the party is run come in anyway and change the policy." At least one would think so, judging by the number of new members who wish to "change the policy." It would be much healthier for the movement if these people would join an organization with whose "policy" they are in sympathy, or if no such organization can be found, make one. To have advocates of so many different policies within an organization will have as its effect that the Party will be shattered, each group gathering around its "policy."

In order to prevent as much of this internal strife as possible Local Seattle at its last business meeting passed a resolution which for the next six months excludes all former members who by their action have endorsed Fusion and Compromise Tactics.

Next Sunday, August 30, Dan White, of Massachusetts, an Iron Molder by trade, for several years the national organizer of the Iron Molders' Union and now National Organizer of the Socialist Party, will speak in the big hall in the Labor Temple on "How to Obtain a Living."

The following evening, Monday, he will address an open air meeting on Pike Place.

Comrade White is considered one of the best orators in the country regardless of party. Every Wage Worker should come and hear him, and especially Organized Labor should be well represented.

The Red Special is a certainty. Debs will be here on September 15. It behooves every Socialist to cooperate with every other Socialist to make this meeting a howling success. The big Dreamland Rink should be filled to overflowing.

Reserved seats are now for sale in the Party Headquarters, Labor Temple, at \$1.00 each. They may also be secured in the office of "The Socialist." General Admission will be 25 cents.

Tickets should be secured early in order to be sure of a seat.

Street meetings are now held by Local Seattle at three places three times a week, unless speakers assigned are unable to attend. This is all done by local speakers who have been developed out of the membership. Literature is sold at every meeting.

Every Sunday morning a committee distributes Socialist literature in some section of Seattle. Already half the city has been covered.

You Reform Socialists, read the letter of Geo. F. Cotterill on page one and see if you can find any difference between your position and his, except he proposes to vote for Bryan and you for Debs.

Cotterill declines to debate with the Socialists; that is, declines to meet their debater face to face on the Platform where he can be answered. But he proceeds to debate all by himself the very question he declines to debate with Titus. Read his long letter in this issue and see how he argues for Bryan against Debs. That letter was published in the "Union Record," which paper refuses to publish any Socialist reply. Did Cotterill know he was safe from any reply in that paper? And did he therefore take the cowardly course of shooting and running away?

Bryan must have a pretty weak case against Debs in Cotterill's opinion.

Compiled by Arthur Jensen from "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen.)

National Committee Motion No. 28, which provided that prior to appointment, National Organizers should receive the endorsement of their respective State Committees, was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 22; No, 32; Not Voting, 14. Vote closed Aug. 18. The National Committee is now voting upon Motion No. 29, which provides for the appointment of Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht as a National Organizer and his immediate assignment. Vote will close Sept. 8.

DEBS AT DREAMLAND RINK

Tickets are out at 25 cents for the great Debs Rally on Tuesday night, September 15th. Reserved seats in the gallery to the number of two hundred at one dollar each, will be sold.

Invitations have been sent out to all Locals in Washington to send each one delegate to sit on the platform.

A parade will probably be arranged after the meeting to escort Debs to the railroad station where the Red Special will be waiting to go on to Spokane for the next night.

July 31st 4,000 strikers went from Paris, France, to a small town nearby in order to hold a meeting and demonstration on account of two strikers having been killed by the gendarmes a few days before. Besides these, 3,000 other wage workers were to join them but were attacked by a large detachment of soldiers who treated them most brutally. The strikers finally succeeded in raising barricades from which they fired stones and volleys of revolver shots. After one and one-half hours of persistent fighting the workmen were forced to retreat leaving several dead and many wounded behind them. Altogether seven were killed and 180 wounded, thirty seriously.

Strikes have been declared in different places at various industries and proclamations were issued calling for a general strike, but it seems to have failed through lack of systematic organization. The weakness in the French Unions lies in the strong semi-anarchistic element which shouts "Revolution" and "General Strike" at every occasion but lacks the proper spirit of organization and discipline.

A proclamation was published in Jaures' "Humanite" as follows: "The Government has committed a wilful assassination, carried through with cold deliberation and strategic ability. It has driven 10,000 Parisian workmen before the bayonet into an enclosure where they were given over to the soldiers for butchering. This wholesale murder is the most cruel and bestial France has seen since the days of the Versailles bloodshed.

"While the Socialists therefore flay the executioners, they encourage solidarity between the comrades of the victims, the striking workmen and the trade unions. The powers of exploitation and suppression shall never be able to break the solid unity of the Working Class.

"Clemenceau has again shown his Class Consciousness by arrests and lawsuits against officials of the unions. The Class Conscious workers respond by closing up the ranks in the Socialist and Labor Movement and thus hasten the day when they will be masters of production and have power to abolish all class distinctions. The acts of violence on the part of the Government will but strengthen the workers in their agitation and organization which will lead to this goal."

(Compiled by Arthur Jensen from "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen.)

National Committee Motion No. 28, which provided that prior to appointment, National Organizers should receive the endorsement of their respective State Committees, was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 22; No, 32; Not Voting, 14. Vote closed Aug. 18. The National Committee is now voting upon Motion No. 29, which provides for the appointment of Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht as a National Organizer and his immediate assignment. Vote will close Sept. 8.

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

European Notes

The Harland
MRS. G. S. PALMER, Prop.
Light Airy Rooms. Steam Heat.
Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water
in Every Room. Free Bath. Special
Inducements to Transients. Phone
Ind. 1125.
2002 SECOND AVE. AND PINE ST.

Green Lake Drug Co
Pure Drugs and Drug Sundries.
Stationery, Cigars and Candy—
Phones: North 13; Red 362. Free deliv-
ery to any part of the city.
Clarence H. Merritt, Mgr.
7208 WOODLAWN AVENUE.

Calhoun, Denny & Ewing
Insurance and Real Estate
ALASKA BUILDING SEATTLE
Sunset Main 223—Phones—Ind. 223

A. Kristoferson
PASTEURIZED MILK
AND CREAM
1218 First Ave. S. SEATTLE

LOCKSMITH
J. W. SWEENEY.
Repairing of All Kinds. Phone, Ind.
1983.
1406 FOURTH, NEAR PIKE.

Thos. Perrot W. S. Watt
EMPORIUM
Perrot & Watt
Gas and Electric Lamps and Supplies,
Graniteware, Tinware, Etc.
Ind. Telephone 5622.
1219 THIRD AVENUE.

Whitehouse Hotel
O. O. SOLEM, Prop.
Nicely Furnished Rooms. Rates 50c
per Day and Up. Special Rates by
the Week. Two blocks from Depot
or Boat Landings. Telephone Ind. X
2781. Best Accommodation for the
money. Steam Heat and Bath. I
also have two nice front rooms suit-
able for business purposes.
109-111 SECOND AVE. SO.

TACOMA ROUTE
FAST STEAMSHIP
"INDIANAPOLIS"
On the Tacoma-Seattle Route.
FOUR ROUND TRIPS DAILY.
Leaves Seattle from Pier 1, foot of
Yesler Way,
9 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 9:00
P. M.
Leaves Tacoma from N. P. wharf,
7:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M.,
7:00 P. M.
Single Trip, 35c. Round Trip, 50c.
Office, N. P. Pier No. 1.
Phone, Main 322.

Chas. Meston
KEY FITTING—LOCKSMITHING.
Rubber Stamps, Badges, Seals, Stan-
dards, Checks, Signs and House
Numbers.
Phone, Ind. 1983.
1406 FOURTH, NEAR PIKE.

H. Tarnow & Co.
Family Wine and Liquor Store.
Phones: Main 2166; Ind. 4564.
215 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH.

HOODS
Home-Made Candies and Ice
Cream
Wholesale and Retail
Ind. 5428—Phones—Sunset 6062.
Public Market. 1509 Pike Place.
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
SERVICE.

"Princess Royal" leaves Seattle 10
p. m. for Vancouver direct, daily ex-
cept Tuesday. Pier A, foot of Wash-
ington street.
"Princess Victoria" leaves Seattle
8 a. m. for Victoria and Vancouver.
Both these splendid ships make con-
nections with Canadian Pacific Trans-
continental trains and offer the pub-
lic such a steamship service as Pu-
get Sound has never heretofore ex-
perienced. Canadian Pacific office,
609 First avenue.

Rainier Market
BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, POULTRY,
HAM, BACON, LARD, ETC.
1605 Westlake Blvd., cor. Pine St.

Spokane Grain & Fuel Co.
W. L. Sleser, Mgr.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, wood,
lime, plaster, cement. Try us for
good goods and good weight. Phone
North 151, Ind., Red 17.
GREEN LAKE STA.

Cline's Piano House
100,000 copies of Sheet Music for less
than half what others charge; 200 Man-
dolin at half price; 100 Guitars at half
price; 300 Violins at less than half price;
50 Sewing Machines at half price; 200
Pianos at prices unheard of. An oppor-
tunity of a life-time.

CLINE'S PIANO HOUSE, 2007-09 Second Avenue
Across the street from the Moore Theatre

SEATTLE FUEL COMPANY
COAL AND WOOD
Roalyn, Nolte, Carbonado, Newcastle, Renton and all other kinds of
Coal—Dry Forest wood—Dry Slabs and inside Mill Wood—Phone Main
1415, Independent 142.
OFFICE AND YARDS THIRD AND VINE STREET.

Have your Local order a bundle of
a thousand next week and the week
after and the week after that and
see how fast Socialist sentiment
grows in your town.

Specialty in Theatrical Work. Fancy
Posting and Lighting
**Rainier Photo-
ART STUDIO**
1420 2ND AVE. SEATTLE
Balzars Pictures in Oxyon, Sepia and
Water Colors with Frames
Special engagement of the celebrated
French Operator "BRISBOIS"
Save Money by Seeing Our Work, Before
Placing Your Order.

C. C. Cafe
HARRY CARLSON and D. CLARK
Open All Night. Good Things to Eat.
Try Us. Phone A 5652.
JUST SOUTH OF UNIVERSITY ON
THIRD.

RANCH TO CONSUMER
For best Butter and Eggs go to
Avondale Stall
Goods Guaranteed 42 Public Market
W. V. Keeler E. C. Keeler

KEELER & CO.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters
All Makes of Gas Lamps and Repairs,
Mantles, Etc.
No. 828 Yesler Way

Jersey Dairy Co.
PURE CREAM, MILK, EGGS AND
BUTTER.
Wholesale and Retail. Phone Ind.
7672, Sunset Queen Anne 1309.
514 DENNY WAY.

GRAND HOTEL
905 First Avenue
Bet. Marion and Madison.
Modern Rooms. Rates 50c up. Phone
Ind. L 1025 Sunset Main 3256.

MR. HOMEBUYER
If you want a home or ranch on
small monthly payments,
Talk With Fay
at
Branch Office: Green Lake Sta., or
Mt. View Sta.
Main Office: 54 Mehlhorn Bldg.
T. P. FAY COMPANY, INC.

Horseshoe Lunch
D. J. WOOD, Prop.
Meals, Short Orders, Lunches. Strictly
Home Cooking. Open Day and
Night.
2D DOOR NORTH OF PIKE ON 18T.

QUEEN CITY CAFETERIA
E. R. Bailey, Proprietor
LUNCH, 11 to 2
DINNER, 5 to 7:30
1420 FIRST AVENUE Phone Ind. 1766

The largest and Most Thoroughly
Equipped Billiard Hall in the North-
west.
The Auditorium
I employ nothing but white help to
handle the tables. Cash prizes daily.
Phone Ind. 5172.
1523 FOURTH AV. Bet. Pike and Pine

**GEORGETOWN BRANCH OF THE
Union Savings & Trust Co.**
Capital and Surplus, \$200,000
General Banking Business
Four Per Cent Interest on Savings
Accounts
Max G. Schmidt, Manager

Spokane Grain & Fuel Co.
W. L. Sleser, Mgr.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, wood,
lime, plaster, cement. Try us for
good goods and good weight. Phone
North 151, Ind., Red 17.
GREEN LAKE STA.

"KEEP IN MIND"
Cline's Piano House
100,000 copies of Sheet Music for less
than half what others charge; 200 Man-
dolin at half price; 100 Guitars at half
price; 300 Violins at less than half price;
50 Sewing Machines at half price; 200
Pianos at prices unheard of. An oppor-
tunity of a life-time.

Spokane Grain & Fuel Co.
W. L. Sleser, Mgr.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, wood,
lime, plaster, cement. Try us for
good goods and good weight. Phone
North 151, Ind., Red 17.
GREEN LAKE STA.

"KEEP IN MIND"
Cline's Piano House
100,000 copies of Sheet Music for less
than half what others charge; 200 Man-
dolin at half price; 100 Guitars at half
price; 300 Violins at less than half price;
50 Sewing Machines at half price; 200
Pianos at prices unheard of. An oppor-
tunity of a life-time.

Spokane Grain & Fuel Co.
W. L. Sleser, Mgr.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, wood,
lime, plaster, cement. Try us for
good goods and good weight. Phone
North 151, Ind., Red 17.
GREEN LAKE STA.

"KEEP IN MIND"
Cline's Piano House
100,000 copies of Sheet Music for less
than half what others charge; 200 Man-
dolin at half price; 100 Guitars at half
price; 300 Violins at less than half price;
50 Sewing Machines at half price; 200
Pianos at prices unheard of. An oppor-
tunity of a life-time.

COLORADO BREEZES

BY J. EDWARD MORGAN

Through some slip the first page of
my letter of last week was ditched in
the bulge and only a few closing
lines of my spasm on Colorado
appeared, so here it is fresh from the
ice:

Here in sun-kissed Colorado,
Fertile fields and flowering meadow,
Where the groundhog sees his shadow
Night and day,
Where the jacks and the innet
Are a-singing every minute,
Where the bullfrog isn't in it,
Here I stay.

Here where stalwart youth and maiden
Blest with sties with booty laden,
Free from want as nymps in Aiden,
Laugh at care;
But where dearth of all that gladdens,
Many a child heart droops and sad-
dens,
Many a mother's brain huffs maddens
From despair.

Land of plenty, rich and poor men,
Castles grand and hut and wolf den,
Famed for columbine and bulpine—
Treasures rare!
Colorado mountains hoary
Know her grandeur, preach her story,
Mingled fame and shame and glory
Everywhere.

I promised to give details of our
propaganda meeting in the chief's of-
fice, but what's the use—life is too
short and new occasions and new
fields of work have brought new du-
ties and new experiences. Have not
heard how the fight came out. Held
forth on Fifteenth and Douglas streets,
Omaha, for week. Hundreds packed
around soap box; great enthusiasm.
Found many new faces—but missed
many old ones with whom I labored
seven years ago.

Some of the old-timers have united
with the S. L. P., some have "dropped
out," "discouraged," while still others
have hid away on their honeymoon
with their new bride—"no political ac-
tion"—chartering a private car from
the Industrial Workers of the World.

I shall not attempt a criticism of
the Socialist movement in Nebraska.
I have been seven years from the
State and have not followed the con-
troversy only in a general way. Ming-
ling with the Comrades I, of course,
could not but deplore the situation.
I had in mind the robust organization
with the splendid enthusiasm of seven
years ago, when we held nightly the
big meetings in Washington Square,
Sixteenth and Davenport and Fif-
teenth and Douglas. When we held
the nightly "kitchen conventions" in
workmen's hovels, making converts
and taking in new members every
night; when we marched 100 strong,
soap box in hand, to the street meet-
ings; broke into jail twenty at a
"plach," thronged the street cars in a
body; wife, sister and sweetheart by
our sides, wearing Socialist red rib-
bons and sang Socialist songs; or
packed Washington Hall, capturing
and running for our very own both
Democratic and Republican mass
meetings.

In spite of great crowds that
thronged around the soap box during
my week's stay in Omaha I never felt
so dejected in my Socialist life. The
applause and the "defense" and the
hand-shaking came not from the old
veterans, but from the new recruits
and sympathizers. Here was both
progress and stagnation!

Though, primarily, differences of
opinion touching matters of vital im-
portance may have disrupted the old
militant organization, yet I am con-
vinced after a week's stay in Omaha,
and after attending one business meet-
ing, that personal feeling and har-
rowed prejudices have had a deal to
do with the present apathy of the
movement.

I find factions within factions, and
divisions within the so-called Porter
faction; and, as evidence of individ-
ual progress and proof of the sincerity
of some whom we too often too hastily
judge, I found Comrades who years
ago were considered "sickly sentiment-
alists," and even expelled as "trim-
mers, traitors and fakirs," are now
the most "uncompromising" and "rev-
olutionary" and have already tried
their hand at expelling others who
were found to be "sickly sentiment-
alists, traitors and trimmers," etc.

Can you wonder that I did a deal
of head scratching and careful think-
ing to find a true interpretation of the
strange phenomena?
The sentiment for Socialism is
strong in Omaha, but the organized
effort has little heart.

I had expected to be in New York
before this, but the National Secre-
tary ditched me for about fifteen
dates in Nebraska. I find it almost
a waste of time and money to agitate
in these little villages in Nebraska
sandhills. The real class character of
society is not realized or the class
struggle very keenly felt by this small
merchant and farmer class; and I do
not look for a vigorous militant So-
cialist movement in Nebraska for
some years. The farmer has been
blest with high prices and "good
crops" for several years. He has his
eye on his "golden fields" and his ear
tuned to the music of high prices for
hogs and corn, oats, barley and wheat.
The merchant and village trader are
looking for trade and rejoicing in the
prosperity of the farmers and hoping
they will show due appreciation of the
general "good times" by ceasing to
patronize the catalogue houses.

While the rain continues to fall and
the crops to fatten for the harvest the
Socialist agitator, crying revolution in
the land of fat hogs and redeemed
mortgages, will be looked upon as a
wild-eyed demagogue, a disturber of

the peace and the quiet of a con-
tented people.
Socialism is born of necessity—and
in the ultimate end will be "usher-
ed in" by an unwilling and back-pulling
people, because it is "the only way
out" of a hell they can't endure. The
farmer and merchant are not com-
pelled to find a way out—not yet. The
farm must go through the same pro-
cess of development as the railroad
and the factory before we have the
"proletarian farmers" by the thou-
sands bending under the yoke and cry-
ing for "a way out of bondage."

At Grand Island, Neb., I found
many Socialists—unorganized; many
sympathizers; sold many books, and
had the satisfaction of seeing some
erstwhile Bryanites turn their faces
hopefully towards the Socialist Party
and liberty. To my great delight I
found many old-time Socialists, once
decidedly Utopian, now profound stu-
dents of Marxian economics. Marx,
Engels, Liebknecht, Ferri, Loria, Lewis
Morgan are among the many au-
thors in the long list closely studied
by these once sentimental Grand Is-
land Socialists. It is refreshing to
visit with so militant and Marxian a
group of young men as I found in
Grand Island. But they are not all
agreed as to the Nebraska organiza-
tion. I believe the majority of them
in Grand Island adhere to the old or-
ganization, known as the J. P. Roe
division. They feel that Comrade
Roe is in the right and that unfair
means have been used to disrupt a
real revolutionary movement, while
on the other hand the organization
recognized by the National Committee
notably the pioneer German Socialist,
William Stolley, revolutionist and
scholar, perhaps the oldest and most
enthusiastic Socialist in Nebraska. He
is well to do farmer, spending much
time and money in the great cause.
He stands for the "proletarian move-
ment," is a bitter enemy of the church
in all its forms, a pronounced agnos-
tic, but believes personal feelings have
led some of our Omaha Comrades to
fanaticism until they are impeding the
movement in Nebraska. He was es-
pecially opposed to the attempt of
Omaha Comrades some years ago to
limit the Nebraska organization to 80
per cent Wage Earners.

However these Grand Island Com-
rades may differ as to tactics or as to
"who's who in Nebraska," I am con-
tent to believe them all to be very
sincere in their devotion to the prin-
ciples of Socialism, and I am inclined
to feel the same of our Omaha Comrades.
I do not know Mr. Porter personally,
but he has many staunch friends
throughout the State. Mr. George
Wells, editor of the "Socialist Herald"

So in my next, after a week's more
work in Nebraska, I will give my own
opinion of "what's what and who's
who" in Nebraska.
But take my word for nothing. I
speak as one who, seeing at a dis-
tance, find my heart pained to see
good Socialists and true on either side
of the conflict, misrepresented and in-
jured in the eyes of the Socialists of
the world.

Perhaps when I am through with
these articles I will be called a "traitor
and a trimmer," but no matter—it
will only be from those who do not
know me. I want to be right and
true, and I hope never again to wound
the heart of any loyal Socialist be-
cause he does not understand surplus
value, and I have wounded a plenty,
as many of you know.

No, I have not got religion, but my
vision is broader than of old.

NATIONAL BULLETIN
WAGENKNECHT MOTION.
Comrades:
Herewith is submitted National
Committee Referendum No. 16, Mo-
tion No. 29, by A. H. Axelson, Na-
tional Committee Member of Oregon.
Motion No. 29.
"I move that Comrade Alfred
Wagenknecht be and is hereby ap-
pointed organizer for the Socialist
Party. Territory to be assigned to
him immediately by the Executive
Committee and Secretary of said
Party."
Axelson's Comment.
"This motion hardly needs any
comment. Comrade Wagenknecht is
recognized as a tireless, energetic
and successful organizer by every
one who knows anything at all about
him, and now is the time to employ
every one who is fit for that work.
Brilliant speakers we get galore, but
not so with good and practical orga-
nizers. Had the majority of the
Executive Committee known the
ability of Wagenknecht, work would
have been assigned to him already."
Comment by Fred L. Schwartz, Na-
tional Committee Member
of Pennsylvania.
"The minutes of the National Ex-
ecutive Committee of July 10, show
Comrade Wagenknecht made applica-
tion to it for the position of National
Organizer and by a vote taken he
was "turned down." The minutes of
the motion in reference give no cause
for the action and as I know Com-
rade Wagenknecht personally and
of the work he done as a labor union
organizer and his activity in our
movement, I am inclined to think
that he is infinitely qualified for Na-
tional Organizer and more so than
some that are on the road now who
have never had any union labor ex-
perience and one of them that is now
going around as a National Organizer,
I have reliable information that he is
a "disgrace" to our movement. I
refer to James Williams, a "Pioneer
Organizer." If you want further in-
formation write to Geo. Kunkle,
Monaca, Pa., or to the Secretary of
Local East Liverpool, Ohio, where I
understand he was all but pulled off
the box by the Comrades of that
Local while speaking there, and if my
memory serves me right the National
Secretary has been notified about the
work of Williams, but as a National
Committeeman I have no informa-
tion that the latter has been informed
of the protest filed against him.
I am inclined to believe that there
is a personal prejudice existing
against Comrade Wagenknecht, be-
cause he is an "impossibilist," a rev-
olutionist and not an opportunist or a
prescher and is, as a National Com-
mitteeman, protest against "turning
down" any Comrade if no good
reasons can be given for such actions
and which the National Executive
Committee has not given.
Give Comrade Wagenknecht a
trial. To the best of my knowledge
he is the first comrade from the
State of Washington that has applied
for a National Organizer's position.

I believe the National Committee
knows as much about organizers as
the National Executive Committee
and therefore hope this motion is
adopted.
Comment by John M. Work, National
Committee Member of Iowa.
"I favor the motion. Nearly five
years ago I made a motion to put
Carl Thompson on the list of argan-
izers. It was defeated. Time has
vindicated the wisdom of the motion.
I stated then that I was in favor of
a policy of inclusion, not exclusion.
For the same reason, I voted against
discharging Schwartz and Porter. For
the same reason, I made an Execu-
tive Committee motion to grant
Wagenknecht's request. For the same
reason, I will vote for this motion.
A comrade who is otherwise fit
should be appointed regardless of his
views on Party policy."
Comment by Emil M. Herman, Na-
tional Committee Member
of Washington.
"I wish to second the motion of
A. H. Axelson's with regard to the
employment of Alfred Wagenknecht
as a National Organizer.
"Comrade Wagenknecht is one of
the best known members of the
Socialist Party in the State of Wash-
ington. He has served in every
official capacity from Local Literature
Agent up to National Committeeman.
He is clear headed, aggressive, and has
good executive ability. He may not
be an orator, but we already have
plenty of lecturers in the field. He
is an organizer, and organizers we
haven't very many.
"No better comrade could be select-
ed for unorganized territory. Com-
rades of the National Committee,
vote for this motion and you will add
a tireless, faithful, energetic and
able worker to the list of National
Organizers."
Vote will close Sept. 8, 1908.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 9, 1908.
To the National Secretary Socialist
Party:
We, the State Committee of the
State of Connecticut at the meeting
held on the above date, do hereby
enter a protest against the manner in
which the referendum on National
Constitution B, was submitted to the
membership of the Socialist Party to
be balloted upon. A large number
of ballots received by this Committee
were voted upon in such a manner
that showed those who voted same
did not understand that which they
were voting for, having voted favor-
ably for both old and new clauses,
there being no mark to distinguish
between old and new. We therefore
demand a new referendum be taken
upon the National Constitution (refer-
endum B only) as soon as possible
and that questions to be voted upon
be marked so that those voting may
know difference between old and new
articles.
STATE COMMITTEE,
Socialist Party of Connecticut,
S. E. BEARDLEY,
State Secretary.

of Omaha, I have known since I was a
child. He was my first instructor and
his life and work as editor of a pro-
gressive paper at Central City, Neb.,
was for many years an inspiration to
my young manhood. His name has
long been a cheering household word
at my father's hearth. Whatever some
who do not know him might be led to
think on snap judgment, I know him
to be the very soul of honor. He
would never be guilty of a small or
ignoble thing. If he is led to differ
from Comrade Roe it is from conviction
solely. He is an enthusiast, a
firm believer in propaganda, in the
"doing of things." By his very con-
stitution he cannot endure friction,
controversy, division. He firmly be-
lieves it is not needed, that it can be
avoided and that those who try not to
avoid it are not wise. Such a man is
my good friend and Comrade, Mr.
George Wells. He does not mix in af-
fairs of party; he is very old and in-
firm, but ever eager to do something
for the cause of human freedom. All
who truly know him for the great
soul and genius that he is will ap-
preciate what I have written. We have
few such bright minds and clean lives
in or out of our party today.

Now I said I would not write a criti-
cism of the Nebraska movement, and
here I have been running on—for an
hour—talking perhaps in a foolish and
superficial way of this very thing.
And here is our veteran Comrade,
J. P. Roe, of whom I want to speak
and his work. I do not know all the
things he has said or done in the last
seven years, but I know him as a most
loyal worker—he and his entire fam-
ily when I was in Omaha seven years
ago—and I believe I owe it to the
cause to "tell what I know," as I have
done of my father's old friend, Mr.
Wells.

So in my next, after a week's more
work in Nebraska, I will give my own
opinion of "what's what and who's
who" in Nebraska.
But take my word for nothing. I
speak as one who, seeing at a dis-
tance, find my heart pained to see
good Socialists and true on either side
of the conflict, misrepresented and in-
jured in the eyes of the Socialists of
the world.

Perhaps when I am through with
these articles I will be called a "traitor
and a trimmer," but no matter—it
will only be from those who do not
know me. I want to be right and
true, and I hope never again to wound
the heart of any loyal Socialist be-
cause he does not understand surplus
value, and I have wounded a plenty,
as many of you know.

No, I have not got religion, but my
vision is broader than of old.

NATIONAL BULLETIN
WAGENKNECHT MOTION.
Comrades:
Herewith is submitted National
Committee Referendum No. 16, Mo-
tion No. 29, by A. H. Axelson, Na-
tional Committee Member of Oregon.
Motion No. 29.
"I move that Comrade Alfred
Wagenknecht be and is hereby ap-
pointed organizer for the Socialist
Party. Territory to be assigned to
him immediately by the Executive
Committee and Secretary of said
Party."
Axelson's Comment.
"This motion hardly needs any
comment. Comrade Wagenknecht is
recognized as a tireless, energetic
and successful organizer by every
one who knows anything at all about
him, and now is the time to employ
every one who is fit for that work.
Brilliant speakers we get galore, but
not so with good and practical orga-
nizers. Had the majority of the
Executive Committee known the
ability of Wagenknecht, work would
have been assigned to him already."
Comment by Fred L. Schwartz, Na-
tional Committee Member
of Pennsylvania.
"The minutes of the National Ex-
ecutive Committee of July 10, show
Comrade Wagenknecht made applica-
tion to it for the position of National
Organizer and by a vote taken he
was "turned down." The minutes of
the motion in reference give no cause
for the action and as I know Com-
rade Wagenknecht personally and
of the work he done as a labor union
organizer and his activity in our
movement, I am inclined to think
that he is infinitely qualified for Na-
tional Organizer and more so than
some that are on the road now who
have never had any union labor ex-
perience and one of them that is now
going around as a National Organizer,
I have reliable information that he is
a "disgrace" to our movement. I
refer to James Williams, a "Pioneer
Organizer." If you want further in-
formation write to Geo. Kunkle,
Monaca, Pa., or to the Secretary of
Local East Liverpool, Ohio, where I
understand he was all but pulled off
the box by the Comrades of that
Local while speaking there, and if my
memory serves me right the National
Secretary has been notified about the
work of Williams, but as a National
Committeeman I have no informa-
tion that the latter has been informed
of the protest filed against him.
I am inclined to believe that there
is a personal prejudice existing
against Comrade Wagenknecht, be-
cause he is an "impossibilist," a rev-
olutionist and not an opportunist or a
prescher and is, as a National Com-
mitteeman, protest against "turning
down" any Comrade if no good
reasons can be given for such actions
and which the National Executive
Committee has not given.
Give Comrade Wagenknecht a
trial. To the best of my knowledge
he is the first comrade from the
State of Washington that has applied
for a National Organizer's position.

Races Races

Six Races Daily - Rain or Shine

June 20 to Sept. 12

Take car at First Avenue and Jackson Street
First Race 2 P. M.

Admission, grand stand incl., Gentlemen \$1, Ladies 50c

LONDON'S STORE
1107 - 1109 - 1111 SECOND AVENUE, near SPRING
Seattle's Real Bargain Center
Merchandise sold always at everlastingly lowest prices
Watch the evening papers for daily specials

National Bank of Commerce
OF SEATTLE
Capital \$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits 799,900
Total Resources, over 1,799,900
Corner Second Avenue
and Cherry Street

Good Health Assured If You Eat At The
Vegetarian Cafe
214 UNION ST. SEATTLE

JOHN DANZ -- MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Clothing, Shoes, Hats, and Everything Man Wears.
"ONE PRICE, AND THAT'S THE LOWEST."
206 MAIN STREET. BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

KUSTER & HARTZELL
Manufacturers and Repairers of
TRUNKS AND BAGS
WHOLESALE—Theatrical Trunks—Carpenters' Tool Boxes—RETAIL
IND. PHONE 5091 2167 FIRST AVENUE

Telephone or Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended To
Bonney - Watson Company
Funeral Directors
SPECIALTY—Embalming for Shipments
PHONES: Main 12, Ind. 12. — — THIRD AVE. AND UNIVERSITY ST.

Sunset Main 953 Independent 955
Queen City Laundry
ESTABLISHED 1890
Branch, Thrd Ave. near Pike St.
Corner First and Bell :: Branch at "Socialist" Office

WALLIN & NORDSTROM
Well Known Shoe Dealers
New Location Arcade Building, 1327 Second Avenue.

Seattle Hardtack & Toast Co.
O. BERG, President and Manager.
Manufacturers of
HARDTACK, WHEAT AND RYE TOAST OF ALL KINDS.
Alaska, Railroad, Steamboat and Fishermen Supplied. Mail Orders Promptly
Attended To
Phones: Queen Anne 1409; Ind. 7806. 810 ROY STREET.

First, N. of Pike
SOUND VIEW HOTEL
1905 FIRST AVE., COR. STEWAT.
Newly Furnished, Cool Rooms for Sumer Tourists. Rates 50c, 75c
H. O. & A. ZBINDEN, PROPS.

J. H. SHREWSBURY CASH GROCERY
Largest Grocery House in North Seattle.
2323 First Avenue. Phones: Main 1455; Ind X14

Independent 1110 Main 4654
The Unique Suit Club Ass'n.
The best ever. See about it now.
One dollar down and one dollar a
week; a chance to get a suit for one
dollar—A good suit made to order,
guaranteed, when you have paid
thirty dollars. 1528 FIRST AVENUE

The Wallfirst Cafe
Under the management of the well-
known Chef,
W. W. WREED,
Is the Best Place to Eat.
2412 FIRST AVENUE.
Quality Best and Prices Reasonable.

The White Store
For a Deal
CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES AND
FURNISHINGS.
Corner First and Virginia.
Open all Night. Tel. Ind A 2384
Don't Fall to Try—
THE OWL RESTAURANT
1521 FIRST AVE., Just Above Pike.

G. B. Helgesen Groceries - - Meats
Importer of Norwegian and Swedish
Specialties—

QUEEN ANNE DYE WORKS

629, 631 Queen Anne Avenue, between Roy and Mercer

Dry Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty
dainty garments cleaned as they should be

Sponging and Pressing: Suit Pressed, 50c; Suit Sponged and Pressed, \$1.00; Coat, 50c; Pants, 25c; Vest, 15c; Overcoat, 75c; Boy's Suit, \$1.00.

Dry Cleaning and Pressing: Suit, \$1.50; Coat, 75c; Pants, 50c; Vest, 25c; Overcoat, \$2.00; Boys' Suits Steam Cleaned, \$2.00.

Dyeing and Pressing: Suit, \$2.00; Coat, \$1.50; Pants, \$1.00; Vest, 50c; Overcoat, \$2.50.

Knitings: Velvet Collars, from \$1.00 up; Sleeve Lin. ing, from \$1.00 up; Coat Lining, from \$2.50 up; Coat or Vest Buttons, 25c up; Coat and Vest Binding, \$2.00 up.

Ladies' and Gents' Dry Cleaning a Specialty: Waist 5c; Jackets and Skirts cleaned, 75c up; Skirts, Jackets, Dyed, \$1.25 up; Skirts Cleaned and Rebound, \$1.50 up; Blankets, 1.00 up; Lace Curtains, 50c up.

Phones, Q. A. 2541, Ind. 7199 C. MURRAY, Proprietor

The Reliable Transfer Co.

Baggage, Furniture and Freight Moved and Stored

Large Furniture Vans. Five Days' Storage Free. Quick Service. Rates on trunks, from or to docks or depots and to hotels with porter 25c. Other charges equally reasonable.

Both Phones, Independent 902; Main 902

1221 FIRST AVENUE. OFFICE: ENTRANCE TO POSTOFFICE

Clothes at Almost 1-2

Every Garment in this Great Sale Bears the Union Label—A Guarantee of Genuine Worth

THE HUB
Opposite the Totem Pole
On the Square and On the Square

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Trunks, Crockery and Bedding

is where you get best goods for lowest prices. We will give you BARGAINS and thank you for your trade. Household Goods bought and exchanged. Reasonable Rates on Storage. Phones: Main 2595, Ind. 785.

SEATTLE FURNITURE CO.
Old Y. M. C. A. Bldg. 1419-21-23 First Avenue

Socialist Party Headquarters

309 Davis Street -- Portland

Fremont

PHONES: North 1198—Green 46.

THOMAS W. LOUGH, PHARMACIST
Complete Line of Drugs and Sundries
North End Agent for Edison Phonographs and Records.
Our Policy: "Live and Let Live."
Fremont Drug Co., 3401 Fremont Avenue.

I Carry the Latest Patterns of Wallpaper in Stock.

J. W. Dilsaver
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER
621 Blewett St. Phone, North 768.

North 232—Phone—Green 51

Star Grocery and Meat Market
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Flour, Feed, Provisions, Fresh and Salt Meats.
Corner Fremont Ave. and Blewett St. yet

Sewing Machines

A. W. LINDEROTH
Phone No. 205.

Singer-Wheeler-Willson and Supplies. Repairing done.
Buy and sell second-hand machines. Also carry a full line of sheet music. Come in and see me for terms.
3418 FREMONT AVENUE.
Between P. O. and Bank.

You're the fellow who has to spread the propaganda. If it was not for the subs. you send in we couldn't run a week. Have you used that sub. blank

Ballard

ALF. A. DAVIS
The Shoe Man

The place where you can get good shoes at the right price. We carry such good makes as Queen Quality for women.

S. A. Crossett and W. L. Douglas for men and Foot Schuize for everybody.

The only exclusive shoe store in Ballard. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

5304 BALLARD AVENUE
Next Scand'n-American Bank

POINTS THAT INTEREST YOU

We solicit your business, because we are prepared to take care of you along good conservative banking lines at all times.

We have had years experience in the banking business and feel that we can master it in all branches.

As you will remember during the recent panic, we paid all our depositors in Cash on Demand, which fact should entitle us to your business.

Start a Savings account with us and get 4% interest, this grows while you sleep.

Deposit your money with us and write checks, which serve you as a receipt.

Come in and let us get acquainted.

THE STATE BANK OF BALLARD
John B. Gorman, President
Theo. Sanderson and S. E. Wilson, Vice-Presidents
L. E. Miller, Cashier.

Perfection in Cleaning and Dyeing Suits, Gowns and Gents' Garments. Repairing and Pressing.

Fremont Office: 782 Blewett St. Phone, Ind. 1091.

Ballard Office: 5344 Russell Ave., corner 16th St. & N. W. Phone, Ballard 943.

Better job printing than you can get elsewhere at the Trustee Printing Company office. Patronize your own class press and see the results in the improvement of "The Socialist."

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM FOR 1908

Adopted at the National Convention, Chicago, 1908, as Reported by the Sub-Committee on Style -- Reprint of the Report

PRINCIPLES

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class. (As adopted by the National Convention, this should read after the words, "present order": "or from the dominant class of society.")

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's material resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a parasitic manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very verge of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation

is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory, to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

PROGRAM

"As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands

"1.—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

"2.—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

"3.—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

"4.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

"5.—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

"6.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

PLATFORM FOR 1908

"The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

"We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life are forced into idleness and starvation.

"Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

"The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

"The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling classes against the organizations of labor.

"In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated State laws and the Federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

"The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

"The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

"Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

"In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

"The various 'reform' movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an

intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

Industrial Demands

"7.—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

"(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

"(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

"(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

"(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

"(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.

"(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands

"8.—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

"9.—A graduated income tax.

"10.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

"11.—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

"12.—The abolition of the Senate.

"13.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

"14.—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

"15.—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

"16.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

"17.—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

"18.—The free administration of justice.

"Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

Oh, yes! That offer to send a bundle of Five Hundred or more at the rate of \$6.00 per Thousand is still open. Yes, you can subscribe for a bundle at that rate to be sent during the campaign. It will cost you \$45.00 for a bundle of 500 for the fifteen weeks from now till election day.

If the special train for Comrade Debs' tour materializes, it is proposed to send one of our speakers along to Spokane, and from there to go into Stevens county to fill probably fifteen or twenty dates, which are now being arranged; from there to go through Ferry county, and land at Oroville about October 10th, all in that county as many dates as can be arranged for, and return to the coast over the G. N. on November 1st.

In Centralia the comrades are so elated over the success as a result of a meeting there in the city park with Comrade Titus as the speaker, that for August 22nd a return date has been arranged for.

Pike Street

Drugs Help Us and We'll Help You Drugs

Give us your trade, we will treat you right
Both Phones, 962 Free Delivery

Swift's Pharmacy
Second Avenue and Pike Street - Seattle, Wash.

Union Bakery and Restaurant

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

217 Pike St. Both Phones Main 860

FRANK B. WILSON
Archway Bookstore and Kodak Store Stationery Store, Blank Books, etc.
220 PIKE STREET 318 PIKE STREET

Stationery, News and Men's Furnishings.
WILSON-McVEY CO. 104 OCCIDENTAL AVE.

STONE'S PIKE ST. PHARMACY

Complete Stock of New Drugs—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded—Full Line of Novelties—See Our Prices First

419 PIKE STREET 419 PIKE STREET

Orders for Work Promptly Delivered All Kinds of Hand Embroidery, Novelties, Etc.

Pacific Coast Dry Goods Co.
Ladies' Fine Muslin Underwear, Waists, Kimonos, Matisses, Fancy Silk Garments, Hosiery, Notions, Etc.
We make a Specialty of Fine China and Japan Silk, Grass Linen, Pongee Silk

1428 Third Avenue

Fredlund, Hornberg & Larson

Big Reduction on Boots and Shoes—Sale now going on—Full Line of Workingman's Shoes in Which we can save you money. Repairing while you wait.

PHONE, MAIN 4969. 705 PIKE ST.

Hotel Imperial

Phone L. 1709
Rooms by Day or Week—50c, 75c and Up
605 PIKE STREET

SHOES OF EXTRA VALUE

Raymond & Hoyt
405 Pike St.

The Bell

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at Popular Prices.
216 PIKE

Phones: Main 3404; Independent 39

Murphy Wine & Liquor Co.
Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers

Family Trade a Specialty.
308-310 Pike St. Seattle, Wash.

Cow Butter Store

Butter, Eggs, Groceries at Market Prices
First and Pike

J. A. Inman Phone Ind. 566

Inman's Delicates'n
Home Cooking and Baking
The Kind You Like
509 PIKE STREET

Wohlenberg Pharmacy

Stationery—Late Magazines
Phones: Main 1970, Ind. 3749
726 Pike St. Cor. Eighth Ave.

Abbott Barber Shop and Baths

Everything First Class
B. H. KAST, Prop. 303 PIKE ST

A. A. Patterson A. L. Patterson

Patterson's Cafe

OPEN ALL NIGHT
309 Pike Street Phone, Ind. 4871

Puget Market Co.

The best goods, Cheapest Prices—Beef, Pork, Mutton, Provisions, Lard, etc. Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Phones Main 2975; Ind. 5488.

Stores 1-1-2, 2 and 3, Public Market

Mayer's Grocery

L. Mayer, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Flour and Feed, & all Meats, Etc. Prompt Delivery.
Phone your order: North 1311.
4234 SIXTH AVE. N. W.

LOU M. PALMER, DAVE BLAKE President Manager

The Colonnade

Headquarters for Alaskans. Telephone: Main 560, Ind. 560. All outside rooms. Fine marlize view. Centrally located. Strictly modern.
FIRST AVE & PINE ST.

For Scientific Socialism get "The Socialist."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

CHIROPRACTIC—Is the only method which actually finds and as surely removes the cause of disease. I have often cured Rheumatism, constipation, Kidney and Liver diseases, Female disease, Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever in two and three treatments. No matter what your ailment is, if there is a cure for it, it is in Chiropractic adjustment. Consultation and examination free. Dr. Sorenson, Rooms 208-209 Henny Bldg., 304 Pike Street. Hours 10-12 a. m.; 2-5, 7-8 p. m.

DR. TITUS has resumed the practice of medicine. Rooms 213-214 Huesy Block, corner Third Avenue and Pike Street.

MAKER A. GRANT—Dental Specialist. They do the High Class work that you have been looking for at a price that is reasonable. Office in Pantages Theatre Bldg., Second Avenue and Seneca Street.

ALICE M. AIKEN—Phone Independent L. 2731. Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage for the Complexion—Removes Wrinkles, Blackheads and Pimples. Superfluous Hair, Moles and Other Blemishes Removed by Electrolysis. Manufacture Hair Goods, Creams and Toilet Articles. 1331 First Avenue.

PARKER & BROWN, Lawyers—Practice in all State and Federal Courts including the U. S. Supreme Court. Offices: 30, 31, 32 Union Block, Phones Main 3936, Independent 1838 Seattle, Washington.

DR. XAVIER P. DeDONATO
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Hours: 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.
208 METROPOLE BLDG., SECOND AND YESLER.

THE BROWN DENTAL PARLOR
Dr. E. J. Brown, 713 First Avenue, Parlors 1-6 Union Block, is pleased to announce that he is now giving his personal attention to his dental practice and may be consulted from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily; Sundays from 8:30 to 12:30.

DR. FREDERICK FALK, Physician and Surgeon—Office hours 10-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m., Sundays and evenings by appointment. Phones: Office 13696, Residence L867, Main 3649, 301-302 Washington Bldg., 705 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON STEWART, Physician and Surgeon—Residence 933 Twelfth Avenue S., Beacon Hill. Office 509 Pioneer Block, Pioneer Place, Seattle, Wash.

Owl Dental Co.

This advertisement is good for 5% in payment on dental work. One advertisement for each person. Use it as you would cash.
The office is on the Southwest Corner of Second Avenue South and Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

United States and Mexico.—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; single copies, 3c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries.—One year, \$1.50; six months, 75c.

Weekly Bundles.—For one year—5 copies per week, \$3.25; 10 copies per week, \$6; 20 copies per week, \$10; 50 per week, \$20.

Special Bundles.—10 to 50 copies, 2 cents apiece; 50 copies or more, 1 cent apiece.

All remittances should be made payable to TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY.

All business communications should be addressed to TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY, Box 1673, Seattle, Wash.

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

HERMAN F. TITUS, Editor; ERWIN H. AULT, Managing Editor; HATTIE W. TITUS, Advertising Manager; A. B. CALLAHAN, City Editor; RYAN WALKER, Cartoonist; JOHN F. HART, Cartoonist; RICHARD KRUEGER, Washington State Editor; THOS. J. COONROD, Idaho State Editor; THOS. A. SLADDEN, Oregon State Editor.

Special Contributors: D. BURGESS, Slave Market Reports; EDWIN J. BROWN, Socialism and the Law; BESSY FISER, Socialism and Woman; EMIL HERMAN, Socialism and the Farmer; C. W. BARZEE, Socialism and the Middle Class; MRS. FLOYD HYDE, Socialism and the Home; ERNEST UNTERMANN, Socialism and Science; EDMOND PBLUSO, French and Italian Translator; ARTHUR JENSEN, Scandinavian Translator.

SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION

In another column will be found some resolutions passed last Sunday by Local Seattle excluding from membership for a term of months certain former members whose support of Fusion and Compromise led to the withdrawal of Local Seattle's charter by the State organization.

"The Social-Democratic Herald," of Milwaukee, Berger's English paper, date of August 15, prints a letter from E. Backus, of Seattle, complaining that there are "700 dues-paying members" in Washington "who want to get into the party" but who are "fenced out" by "the De Leonites."

There are not 700 of them. There are probably not 70 of them, while the Party in the whole State has paid dues for August, 1908, on 1,951 members.

But there is a howl raised by some Socialists whenever anyone is rejected from membership in the Socialist Party. As Work of Iowa puts it: "I believe in inclusion, not in exclusion." That is, take in everybody who applies. You have no right to reject anyone who signs the application-pledge. It is seriously argued that the only qualification for membership is signature of that application blank. The Local has no choice; it must accept the applicant.

This opens the whole question of organization which "The Socialist" has promised to discuss more thoroughly in the future than in the past.

What is the purpose of organization among Socialists? Is it not to secure united action? Many individuals must act as one, else there is no organization worthy the name.

To accomplish this united action three things are essential. First, common interests among the individual members. Second, consciousness of these common interests. Third, loyalty to the common interests.

This paper has insisted in season and out of season that the first requisite in the Socialist Party was its proletarian composition, so as to ensure common interests among its members. That is indispensable. But further, these proletarians may be ignorant of their antagonistic relation to various segments of the capitalist class, may be unconscious of their own common interests, like the Unionists who now support Bryan. Therefore the Socialists seek always to instruct their fellow-workers as to their real class unity. This instruction also is indispensable to proletarian political organization.

But the third prerequisite to effective organization, though frequently overlooked, is no less indispensable. The personnel of the organization must be investigated. Disloyal individuals, who by their nature cannot and will not surrender their personal preferences for the sake of the organization, are able to destroy all unity of action.

Every Socialist Local which has attempted to do things furnishes evidence of our contention. A half dozen "kickers" do infinite harm, destroying the "esprit de corps," that spirit of harmony and cooperation essential to organized effort.

Not only, then, should a Socialist organization examine its applicants to see (1) whether they are Wage Workers and (2) whether they are Wage Workers who are educated to their own class interests, but (3) whether they are organizable individuals.

It is absurd to argue that an organization may not exclude from its membership persons who are certain to injure rather than help the organization. For what is the object of organization? United action. Shall you then admit those who will prevent united action? If this were allowed, the Pinkertons could send their emissaries into our Locals and keep us in constant turmoil without any let or hindrance.

Let us be done with Utopianism all around. Let us be practical Socialists. This idealistic notion that "all men are born free and equal" and must be treated exactly alike, is not Socialistic nor scientific but bourgeois in origin and dreadfully false to fact.

To any new movement like ours flock radicals and erratics of all sorts. Megalomania, excessive individualists, vain freaks, egotistic monstrosities, moral degenerates, people with "wheels," must the Socialist Party accept them all indiscriminately because 18th century idealism repeated the old myth that we were all created in the image of God?

We insist the organization of proletarians, known as the Socialist Party, must be composed of rational, normal, organizable individuals, men and women whose egos are adjustable, who can work with other men and women without too much friction.

Consequently a Socialist Party Local should select its material and reject the unworkable.

It has been objected to the present Seattle organization that it has a "Membership Committee" which examines all applicants and reports its conclusions to the Local before the vote on admission is taken. Let us note now what the Milwaukee Socialist Party does in such cases. It is the Milwaukee paper which prints the criticism on the Seattle practice of exclusion. Let us see if Milwaukee practices the "policy of inclusion" so affected by Work of Iowa.

The Constitution and By Laws of "The Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee County" provide certain steps for an applicant to membership. Here they are: (1) Sign your application. (2) Get two (not one, as in Seattle) members in good standing to endorse your application. (3) Pay three months' dues in advance. (4) Your application to the Branch (a ward organization approved by the County Central Committee and chartered by the State Committee) is referred to a Committee of Three. (5) The Branch endorses or rejects your application. (6) Your application is referred to the County Central Committee, composed of delegates from all Branches in County. (7) Your application is submitted to each Branch in County "at least two weeks before County Central Committee shall take final action on same." (8) The County Central Committee accepts or rejects you. "In no case shall an applicant disapproved by the County Central Committee be enrolled as a member of the Branch." (9) The Secretary of the Branch notifies you of the action of the County Central Committee, and returns your three months' dues, if rejected.

Do you imagine anyone passes that scrutiny and gets into Local Milwaukee who is "undesirable"? The editor of "The Socialist" would not expect to be admitted into Local Milwaukee, nor should any other Socialist expect to be admitted who did not agree with the policies of that organization, or was unwilling to work peaceably after he was admitted. Why? Because he would disturb the harmony of that Local, would present and

PARTY NEWS

HERMAN AT EVERETT.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 19, 1908. Editor Socialist.

Dear Comrade: Local Everett has just finished with a two days engagement with Comrade Herman, of which it can be truly said, that these meetings, like all our meetings on the street recently, were a great success in every way.

There is one feature of Comrade Herman's lecturing upon which I shall have to comment a little however, and that feature is his wonderful voice. Of course no one can dispute the fact that Comrade Herman's economics are of the highest—that can be said of all the lectures we have had in Everett recently from the regular speakers that we have heard—but in the matter of voice, I am compelled to rank Comrade Herman above them all. A comrade informs me that the other night he was three blocks away from where Comrade Herman was speaking, and that he could understand every word that fell from the speaker's lips.

We can not tell then, just how many people heard the two lectures, but can assert that a great many heard the lectures who was not numbered in the audience, for the night being fine and all the town being quiet, the streets from every direction from the corner where the speaking was going on, was dotted with little groups of men quiet, motionless, listening—while the thundering voice of Comrade Herman penetrated the quiet streets and wafted by the stillness of the night the great message of the Proletariat, the call of the Social Revolution.

An other feature of these meetings that interested me greatly was that the local Democratic and Republican politicians who did not have the courage to accept the usual challenge to debate with the speaker, stood at about a block or two away in different places—of course they did not hear anything the speaker said, wasn't paying any attention you know—their heads slightly elevated, hands clasped behind them, watching the smoke from their cigars as it issued in ringlets into the air—but they were not listening, oh, no, they had other things to think about—some how or other they "kind'er hankered around" till the speaking was about over.

Enough however, Comrade Herman's meetings were a success. Yours for the REVOLUTION, W. W. SMITH.

NATIONAL BULLETIN.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1908. The votes on National Referendum "A"—The National Platform, and "B"—The National Constitution, were counted Aug. 18. Both were adopted according to sections, and in their entirety.

The Platform was adopted by a vote ranging from 877 the highest affirmative vote cast for any division, to 538 the highest negative vote cast against any division.

The Constitution was adopted by a vote ranging from 8450 the highest affirmative vote cast for any section, to 2014 the highest negative vote cast against any section. The complete report of the vote will appear in tabular form according to states in the August issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin.

The National Platform printed in large clear type, size 9 1/2 by 12 1/2 inches will be ready for shipment in any quantities within a week. The Platforms contain the pictures of Debs and Hanford the Presidential Candidates and are of a size convenient for distribution when folded or may be used as a placard and posted up. Remit with order. Price, \$1.50 per thousand, post prepaid.

A particular interest is expressed by the Italian Comrades of the East in the success of "La Prola de Socialist," published at 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago.

They urgently petition the National Office and the Party in general for their influence in supporting that paper, which has been denied the benefits of second class postage rates for so long a time. Comrade G. Bertelli, its editor, now touring in the East, has evidently aroused the Italians to action—the English comrades should be on the alert to assist.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.

Editor The Socialist.

Dear Comrade: Will you kindly publish the following list of names of comrades who

represent unadjustable ideas, injurious to that united action necessary to success.

And that is right and proper. The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Party is a success because it admits to its membership only those who will work with its membership. It has opportunist principles with which "The Socialist" is at war. But its principles of organization are the only sensible and practical principles on which any organization can succeed.

Some enthusiasts have been heard to claim there are Socialist "Rules of Order" for Parliamentary procedure. They would probably claim, with equal nonsense, there are Socialist Rules of Organization, made in Heaven for the use of the Saints alone. But we belong to the earth and expect to organize sinful men. Therefore we adopt the rules of common sense and science.

"The Socialist" commends the Milwaukee form of organization and believes the Socialist success in that city which is so much lauded depends chiefly on that very organization which excludes all who will not agree to work in harmony with its policies, and thereby ensures cooperation and unity of action.

How can two, or more, live together except they be agreed? A hundred agreed are worth ten hundred disagreed. The power of an organization depends not on numbers alone but on union.

We believe in inclusion of all organizable individuals who are agreed, whether on Revolutionary Policies or on Reformist Policies, and in the exclusion of all who are not so agreed.

If the Revolutionary Socialists were as practical in their organization tactics as the Reformers are, they would show equal results. It is because in the State of Washington we have had sense enough to insist on common interests, common education and some degree of common action, that we have the splendid organization we now have. But we should have accomplished far more if we had been less Utopian and hence more exclusive in our methods of admitting members to the Party.

To sum up: We advocate the policy of exclusion to two elements. First, those who advocate Reform Socialism, and second, those whose individualism is so excessive and abnormal that they are incapable of social action.

We propose in future articles to discuss Work's and Mills' "Policy of Inclusion."

THE NATION

BY GUSTAV BANG

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH IN "SOCIAL-DEMOKRATEN" BY ARTHUR JENSEN

1. The Origin of the Modern Nation

The Social Democracy is an international party. It can solve its problems only through vigorous and constant co-operation between the brother parties in all other countries. It understands and acknowledges openly this international character and takes the consequences. And the Social Democracy is at the same time filled with sympathy for every national movement tending to guard the free self-government of the individual nations, and it has often enough shown this sympathy by struggling energetically against the tactics of suppressing foreign nationalities. The protest of the German Social Democracy against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine cost two of the leaders of the party a couple of years of imprisonment. Nowhere in the world have the Poles in the East German provinces and the Danes in Schleswig as faithful allies as in the German Social Democracy. The powerful growth of the International Social Democracy is the surest, or, rather, the only guarantee for the existence of the small nations.

We are thus confronted with an apparent contradiction. This difficulty can be overcome only through a careful analysis of what is understood by a "Nation;" what it stands for; how it has evolved and what emotions and ideas have been produced by it.

Therefore, what is meant by a "Nation"? The answer is difficult. An exact and exhaustive definition cannot be given. Those traits which upon superficial observation seem most prominent prove by closer investigation to be separately insufficient to give the explanation. The natural, purely physiological relationship through common descent and common inherited mental and physical peculiarities give no explanation—for every modern nation has become intermingled by constant immigration with numberless foreign elements, which have in a short time become completely assimilated. The Dane, whose parents have both immigrated from Germany, and therefore is without a drop of Danish blood, can be as much a Dane as he who can trace his pedigree back to the middle ages without meeting any but Danish ancestors. Nor does the fact that various peoples use the same language necessitate a homogeneous nation any more than differences in language prohibit it. The Italian speaking, French speaking and German speaking Swiss certainly form one nation as do the Walloons and Flemish in Belgium, in spite of the difference in language, while, on the other hand, the English and the Irish, the English and the Americans are sharply divided into separate nations, each with their pronounced characteristics, in spite of their common tongue. The simple fact of living together within given geographical boundaries or the political unity within the same state are no more sufficient explanations than the foregoing. All these traits are generally factors in bringing a group of people together in a national whole, with a distinct color of national feeling. But this whole materializes only under certain historical conditions.

Therefore, in order to understand what the modern nation is, it first becomes necessary to understand the historical process through which it has been born. Even as late as in the European middle ages but few and scattered symptoms of the modern nationality idea were found.

The population, being split into small village communities, each leading its own economically independent existence with but little intercourse with one another, a feeling of shyness and suspicion towards strangers naturally prevailed. It would be unreasonable to think that the peasants of two different provinces, or even of two different parts of the same province, should have been united by the feeling of national solidarity as known to us. These peasants undoubtedly felt as much strangers towards one another as if they had lived in two different countries, with two different languages.

The only uniting bond was the State, the activity of which was limited to the collecting of taxes and the requirements of military service. The entire system of juridical, social and educational institutions, which nowadays is a part of the State and incessantly exerts its influence on the life of all its citizens, was then wholly lacking. Only in time of warfare did people from different places come into closer contact with one another, but the local separation was to a great extent preserved even here. The warriors from each community fought by themselves, separated from those of the other communities. And even if warfare to some extent might tend to develop a certain feeling of common interest between the inhabitants of the different communities, it might, on the other hand, tend to increase the mutual ill-will and strife. When the people of one province had to go away to help defend the shores of another province, it often set bad blood between them. It is quite certain that these frictions were one of the many causes of the local rebellions and turbulent uprisings so frequent in the middle ages.

The only two parts of the population whose social interests reached beyond a narrowly limited circle were the clergy and the nobility. But neither one of these was capable of possessing any actual national consciousness. The clergy was cosmopolitan. The priests of two different countries were as closely united as those of two adjoining provinces of the same country. This was naturally so because of their common Latin language, their common spiritual interests and their common problems in general. And the nobility was, by virtue of its social position, far more the servants of the ruler than the representatives of the nation. The noblemen considered themselves the King's men, and they regarded it their duty to follow the master, whom they more or less voluntarily had chosen to serve, without considering whether or not it would be to the benefit of the country and its people. Remnants of these feudal ideas, so sharply conflicting with the modern national ideas, are found in the nobility even at a comparatively late age.

Under these conditions it is quite unscientific to elevate certain me-

were suggested for nomination at the nominating convention of the S. P. of Snohomish County, Sept. 8th next.

These suggestions are the act of the Mass Convention of the S. P. of Snohomish County, which assembled in Everett, Aug. 2, 1908.

Senator from 35th Dist., C. Folsom, of Everett. Representatives from 48th Dist. G. A. Sweet, of Edmonds; John Graybill, of Everett.

Representatives from 49th Dist. M. M. McCauly, of Arlington; A. Roeder, of Granite Falls. Assessor, Thomas Jensen, of Silvana.

Auditor, W. H. Cook, of Edmonds. Clerk, W. G. Grim, of Arlington. County Commissioner, First District, O. H. Hanson, of Silvana.

County Commissioner, Third Dist., C. Jorgensen, of Everett. Coroner, J. Ostant, of Everett. County Engineer, T. M. Cuthbertson, of Everett.

Judge Superior Court, H. P. Whartney, of Everett. Prosecuting Attorney, A. B. Davey, of Everett.

Sheriff, G. V. Hamilton, of Granite Falls. County Treasurer, A. O. Zook, of Everett.

At the Mass convention of the S. P. of Snohomish County, assembled at Everett, a permanent organization of the S. P. of the County was effected. Everett was elected as County headquarters. A County Central Committee was elected consisting of three members at headquarters (Everett), A. O. Zook, chairman; W. W. Smith, secretary; John Graybill, treasurer. One member from each Local in County and one M. A. L. Fraternally, W. W. SMITH.

The National Executive Committee met in session at National Headquarters, Aug. 15 and 16. Finding \$6,000 cash in hand and \$2,000 pledged for the Socialist Special Train for the Presidential Candidate's speaking tour, the Committee ordered the contract signed for the first part of the tour, that is; from Chicago to the Pacific Coast and return. The contract for the balance of the trip as originally contemplated, will be signed as soon as funds will permit.

Half sheet posters 21x28 inches printed in three colors will be ready for shipment Monday. They are to be distributed to locals free in quantities based upon the membership. The local to pay cost of transportation only. The locals on the Red Special route will be first served.

diverse characters to the position of champions for a national cause. This can be done only by attributing to them feelings and motives which are alive in our time, but which must have been quite unknown and incomprehensible to them. Kr. Erslev has this to say of the ideals in the mediaeval ballads: "Patriotism is not known to the ballads; the word fatherland is not even found, nor is the national feeling, at least not in those belonging to an earlier age."

The social conditions for the formation of the nation in the modern sense were not created until towards the close of the middle ages, from the time of the crusades to the period of the great discoveries, and it was the dawning of Capitalism—trading on a large scale—which gave the first impetus.

The age of money, which little by little gained foothold, brought the small, hitherto segregated groups into closer touch with one another. By exchanging goods with the people of the immediate neighborhood a community of interests was felt, which was further extended and branched out more than ever before. The language was beginning to be understood as a uniting bond. When the Danish peasant drove to town to sell grain and butter and buy salt and herring, he perhaps encountered both Danish and German merchants. It was more difficult to deal with the German because of the difference in language, and an instinctive aversion would develop. That was the germ of a national consciousness which thus began to awaken.

Trading on a large scale was a far greater factor in the development of a national life in another and more indirect manner. The trading class, which as time went on increased in social influence, was in constant communication with foreign countries; its interests reached beyond the boundaries of its own country. In order to carry on business it had to become familiar with the languages, customs and economic conditions of foreign peoples. The international conscience thus became strongly developed, while it at the same time retained a strong national color.

For on the home market, as well as on the market in foreign countries, the trader would always encounter foreign merchants as competitors, seeking to attract the trade to themselves and to exclude everyone else. The Danish merchant quite naturally viewed with bitterness the German merchant who made life such a hard struggle. And this feeling of opposing interests towards foreign traders quite naturally created a feeling of common interests among traders of the same country. By virtue of its economic position the trading class thus became the first to be possessed of a clearly conscious national feeling.

And this had a very far-reaching effect on the succeeding era. The feeling of common interests nationally among the merchants expressed itself in the political life; it forms the foundation of the modern State. In order to protect their common interests against the foreigner it was necessary to have a strong state power, which could use legal authority and a heavy hand in taking care of the welfare of its citizens. The Danish merchant in the harbors of the Baltic Sea was without legal protection as long as no one had respect for the State to which he belonged, but when it became known that a vigorous power was guarding the rights of the Danes, and if necessary was ready to protect them with arms, he felt secure and could carry on his business with far greater prospects of success. And it is easily seen how the merchants in a country like Denmark with living sympathy saw the strong monarchical power spring forth from the ruins of mediaeval society, and with enthusiasm and often with considerable personal sacrifices were willing to assist in its growth. It was absolutely necessary for the existence of these merchants that the hansatic cities be forced back from the dominating position which they had gained for themselves in the entire Scandinavian market, and the rule of these cities could be broken only by a strong governmental power with a militant army and a well equipped fleet and extensive economic means to back it up. The merchants saw in every victory over the Lubeckians, in every political reform which increased the respect of the foreigner, and in every internal reform strengthening the position of the monarch and breaking down the barriers which hitherto had separated the various parts of the country from one another, and had nourished the tendencies of separation, a national progress. Their own economic interests and the national interests of their country became identical, and as the development of the trading class—the young Capitalist Class—was in harmony with the entire development of the age, it was enabled to carry with it the other social strata of the population and implant its ideas in ever wider circles of the people. A broad popular movement of pronounced national character thus appeared for the first time, while simultaneously the national boundaries were strengthened through the modern State.

One of the main factors in furthering this development was the new technique of war which at the same time was gaining ground. In time, as the bow and arrow gave way to powder and bullets, the nobility became socially superfluous. The small, heavily armed cavalry was relieved by the infantry, partly recruited from the ranks of the peasants. The part hitherto played by the nobility as the defenders of the country had become obsolete and the authority and independence which it had heretofore enjoyed were shattered. The members of the nobility were transformed from semi-independent chieftains, who always were dangerous to the integrity of the State, into officials of the State. The States thus formed by the transition from the mediaeval age to the modern era, as a matter of course, were greatly different from the modern national States of which they were forerunners. Their politics were determined by the dynastic aim of the monarch and the capitalistic aim of the merchants; a real national aim was but seldom manifested. Each individual prince sought to expand his territory regardless of whether or not people with foreign language, foreign civilization and foreign institutions thereby were drawn in under a power with which they had nothing in common, either by nature or in culture. When the Swedish Kings in the seventeenth century conquered a large part of the German Baltic coast the enter apparent motive was a pure ambition for power, but back of it stood the economic interests of the Swedish upper classes, striving to secure a great market where they could sell iron and buy grain, in the same manner as the Capitalists in our time stand back of the colonial politics on the other continents.

Little by little, as time went on, the individual States acquired a more national character. And it is especially the common language which from this time forth becomes a constantly growing factor in molding this character. The centralizing power of the State makes a common language more and more desirable in order to have the governmental machinery run more smoothly. As long as the activity of the State has been mostly limited to the collection of taxes, while it otherwise had left each little community to govern itself, so long had differences in language caused little difficulty. Quite otherwise when common administration of justice and common public institutions on constantly new fields spread out over the whole territory of the State. An element of people which does not understand or speak the language of the country is now considered a detriment. Hesitation is shown where the question is to annex parts of a country with a foreign-speaking population, and where it is done for military or economic reasons attempts are made through the schools and in other ways to suppress the old language and compel the people to accept the language of the ruling nation. One language becomes the ideal, and only where this is practically beyond possibility, as in Belgium, Switzerland or Austria, is the problem allowed to rest.

The national consciousness makes a gigantic step forward when the literature in the language of the country is created, reaching out to the broad layer of the population. Just consider how much Luther's translations of the Bible and his "Postil" have contributed towards the development of the German, how much Hvitfeld's "Chronicles of Denmark" and Holber's "Comedies" towards the Danish national consciousness. A common language is thus created for the entire country, regardless of the local dialects, and from the basis of a common language grows up a common culture and common social forms.

All the members of the nation have access to the same literature; they meet in it, absorb its ideas and enjoy its style, while the foreigner with difficulty, and then only partially, can appreciate it.

This, in brief, outlines the development which has brought the modern nation into existence. It is a purely historic phenomenon, belonging to the Capitalistic Age, a product of civilization and not a product of nature. The language, the century-old traditions, the mental training, the political and judicial institutions, all these things held in common are the factors which normally act together in uniting its members and separating them from other nations. One or another of these conditions may be wanting without therefore breaking the national bonds; the remaining factors may hold them together. The German-speaking Swiss has a far stronger feeling of solidarity towards his French-speaking countrymen than towards those who speak his language in Berlin or Vienna.

We have seen how the modern nationality has come into existence. In the following article we will see what influences are brought to bear on it in present-day society.