

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote their Own Emancipation

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The Socialist

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THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

Published by The Socialist Educational Union (Inc.)

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OUR MISSION.

Which is most likely to win a battle, ten thousand soldiers, well drilled, well armed and well officered, or Twenty Thousand raw recruits with no military knowledge or training or arms and leaders who tremble at the thought of war? Political Socialism is war and its regiments in America are raw recruits. We believe in training the recruits in the art of war. We think such training even more important just now than to get new recruits, especially if those recruits naturally belong in the other camp.

Some people seem to imagine that this paper is not published for Socialists. Whenever they see anything in it that will not interest the non-Socialists, they exclaim, "That is no good for propaganda."

On the contrary, this paper is published primarily for Socialists. We believe the members of the party need teaching just now far more than outsiders. The logic of events is making Socialism a matter of life and death, and the crying need of the present is to enlighten and guide that sentiment. The Socialist Party will have the greatest responsibility of all the political parties of history, the enormous task of formulating and executing a practical policy for a revolutionary epoch in the evolution of mankind. Nothing will avail to that end but the fullest and frankest discussion, aided by the clearest thought and most accurate scientific knowledge. Those who expect to go into this mighty conflict, not only as a matter of principle but as a matter of self-interest, must be prepared to meet the fiercest and most confident, like strutting holiday soldiers, will be the first to begin a Bull Run panic and rout in the day of real battle. If you want to know the aim of The Socialist, read its headline motto, carried at the top of its first page since the first day of publication: "To organize," those are the first two words. Those are words for action and conflict. To organize whom? "The slaves of Capital," and no others. Not the friends of Capital, nor the parasites of Capital, nor the compromisers with Capital, but "the Slaves of Capital."

To organize them for what? "To vote." Not to dream, to anticipate, to shout, to feel happy, but to enter the practical arena of politics and to vote.

To vote for what? Our motto does not say to vote for anything. It is not so inexact. It allows no suggestion of ineffectiveness. It is not that we will vote for a measure and have it afterwards defeated by some hoarse-poured law-evasion. We will "vote our own Emancipation." It will be an imperative mandate. It will be the revolutionary command of an aroused and determined class of slaves. We shall take possession of political power and execute our own supreme will. We shall speak forth by our own unaided vote a vox populi that shall be indeed a Vox Dei, saying as by a Decree of Omnipotence, "Let there be Slaves no More!"

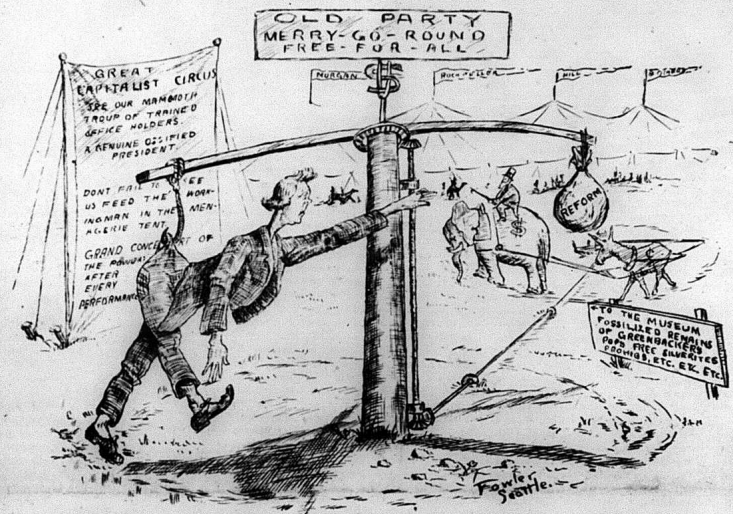
To accomplish this mission of the Socialist Party, it must have before all things a common purpose, absolute harmony in the plan of campaign, unity of insight as to the thing to be done. Not an enthusiastic lot of shouters, but a well drilled political army. To help secure such an invincible party is the mission of The Socialist.

When an individual steals he is called a thief; when more than one go out after pillage it is called a Robber band. When the whole English army goes on a plundering expedition they call it a campaign. The thief is put in jail, the robber band in the penitentiary, and the commanding general of the army is put in the Westminster abbey.—Wahre Jacob.

Look out for special announcement next week of a voting contest to be conducted by The Socialist to increase the interest in the Best Socialist Books.

No man knows everything, but we know everything better.—Wahre Jacob.

The Step at a Time "Socialist" in His Pursuit of Reform!



Conundrum: How Many Steps will He Take Before He Catches It?

A Municipal Playhouse.

Enterprising Seattle Takes the Lead in a New Form of Amusement. Star Actors in a Continuous Performance. Graphic Description by Our Reporter, "Vortex."

If the fun-loving people of this city ever discover that in their midst is the greatest mirth provoking aggregation of burlesque comedians, who give at least one performance each week day with an occasional matinee, the troupe will soon have to secure the Armory to accommodate the audiences, since the performance is given free of charge. So far it is not generally known as a hilarity shop, because it has been dubbed by some grim satirist with the euphonious name of Municipal Court.

here. But ah me, he is now wasting his perfume on the desert air—at so much a desert. And his individuality seems to be dwindling to a memory. He had talents and I don't know how he came by them, or whether he cared. I have seen him frequently of late visiting on Washington street, where talents are in brisk demand, so I suppose he isn't saving any. Look out old boy, Chloral.

But softly, here they come. The first one is the Judge. Yes, he seems to wear a frightened look. His expression is such as I wore when Ma caught me in bad company. Now notice his countenance plainly says, "It's tough, but I have a family."

Oh him? That's De Blunder, the Prosecuting Atrocity. Yes, he often has that expression. Suggestive of a goose looking into a bottle. Oh, that's the fellow that owns the whole show. I forget his name but I think it ends like hell. That white haired, nice ap-

A BOSS RUSTLER.

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to help you celebrate the International Labor Day on May the 1st. I wish you all the success your heart desires. To your request I have made an effort to get a few more subscribers for The Socialist. I have proved it one of the easiest things in the world to get intelligent men to subscribe for The Socialist. The Socialist itself would win subscribers when men have the chance to read it. It is no wonder Madden is trying to down such a paper. Please find enclosed a list of names of men who wish to subscribe for The Socialist. There are thirty of them, so you had better take a good, long breath before you start to read them, for you may fag out before you finish.

27 subscribers for one year . . . \$13 50
1 subscriber for six months . . . 25
3 subscribers for ten weeks . . . 20

30 subscribers . . . \$13 95
Please find enclosed money order for \$13.95. Please send me a few copies of The Socialist, date April 13, for distribution.

Yours truly,
JOS. F. EVANS,
Box 231 Avonmore, Penn.

LABOR AND CAPITAL ARE ONE!
"Times are hard," said the Picked Chicken.

"Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my nest."

"But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have gotten my feathers."

"You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."

"But," said the Chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none—"

"If you would use your teeth—," interrupted the Rat.

"I—," said the Picked Chicken.

"Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you would produce."

"I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken.

"Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat.—Life.

May-Day Celebration

International Labor Day, May 1st, 1902, Pioneer Square, Seattle, 8 to 10 P. M. Every Socialist and Every Workingman Should Be There. Good Speakers. Stirring Songs.

"It is Monday morning, so let us hurry up there and get a front stand before the curtain rises. Here we are just in time. Who are those fellows around the tables and desks? Oh, they are a mixture of Supernumeraries, Legal Luminaries, etc., the retinue of retainers, yeomanry, villagers and such necessary in the play. They are all of a more or less philanthropic turn of mind.

Oh, those fellows in blue and brass? Those are officers. They never swear on the outside. They keep it all on tap for such occasions as this, and they always have a fresh supply.

The Star Actor who formerly held the boards here, but who is now running a show of his own, I can't just recall his name, it sounds something like the thing you carry beer in; I wish you could have been at a performance when he was leading man

pearing man at the desk is the clerk. And he seems to be sighing for the return of his Sunday school days.

Oh who are that crowd that just filed in as though they came up through the floor? These are the prisoners; characters in De Blunder's comedy. And while De Blunder is in highest enjoyment or his natural instincts, those poor devils seem to regard the whole thing in the light of a tragedy. The whole row of them, counting 15 or 20, seem to be, with the possible exception of one or two, common, ordinary, hard working, more or less hard drinking men, picked up for what money they might be able to contribute or because the chain gang needed recruits.

But listen, De Blunder speaks with that tone of voice attributed to

(Continued on Page Four)

OUT OF DATE!

One of the most significant signs of the times is the "conspiracy of silence" on the part of the daily press when "Liberty" is in danger. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," the old-time watchwords, are out-of-date now.

Notice the way in which the Boers, fighting as bravely as ever the revolutionary fathers did, firing many a shot that ought to be "heard round the world," are left to their fate by an indifferent capitalist world.

Notice, too, how the Belgians' struggle for Universal Suffrage, for the abolition of property qualifications to vote, is represented as "Rebellion," "Mol-Law," "Anarchy," etc. etc.

Lack of sympathy for the Boers might be explained, almost justified, on the theory that the Boers are making war against progress, they are reactionary, they are trying to restore the individualistic system of production to prevent the dominance of the forces of socialization, called civilization. In the very nature of things the Boers cannot succeed. The markets of the world are being captured by the evolutionary forces of modern capitalist production. The Boers, with their burgher habits of individualism, stand in the way. They are making a magnificent display of human valor, but, like the Southern slave-owners in America, they are doomed because they are not in line with evolution.

So we might excuse our capitalist press for their indifference to the Boers' struggle for Liberty, though the Democratic outcry on the Boers' behalf, is quite consistent. The Democratic Party stands for reaction, for the endeavor to restore Jeffersonianism, Jacksonianism, any ism that represents the old, past and gone things.

But there is no excuse for anybody not sympathizing with the Belgian struggle for Liberty. Their claim of Universal Suffrage is in the direct line of progress. It is the Liberty of the Future, not of the Past, that they fight for. Democracy is inevitable. All thinkers admit that. Why then do these daily papers throw cold water on this struggle for democracy? Why? Because Capitalism wants to fix the present conditions. It has become unprogressive. In order to prevent the triumph of Socialism, the next economic phase of evolution, it is obliged to take its stand in opposition even to Universal Suffrage, the reign of the people.

The Democratic Party in America looks backward to the good old days, is in sympathy with the Boers. The Republican Party strives to retain present conditions, wages war against the Boers. Capitalism has no sympathy for the Belgians or for Social Democracy anywhere.

The Socialist Party alone is in line with evolution. "The Stars in their courses," "the power behind evolution," fight our fight. It is because of this assurance that Socialists never falter. They are invincible. In the older idiom "God and one are a majority."

During the last week alone over 200 new subscriptions have reached this office. Considerable of the boys put upon The Socialist by the "Appeal To Reason," this is an astonishing and encouraging result of one week's effort by our friends. In view of the fact that many have been alarmed by this same boycott, we propose to continue our May Day Effort to make a present of 200 new subscribers to Madden before he decides our fate, throughout the month of May.

We wish to thank the Comrades for the enthusiastic way in which they support The Socialist, although it is as much your fight as ours. The eyes of the whole country of Socialists are on the State of Washington and every Comrade who stands for working-class Socialism should be nerved at this time to march shoulder to shoulder to advance the educational campaign now in progress throughout the Socialist Party in the United States.

When the worker ceases to produce, the world has to stop eating.—Pioneer Kalender.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE

Mally's Letter—Carey's Bill to Give Jury Trial in Content Cases Voted Down in Massachusetts Legislature
Five Speeches by Socialist Mem- bers—They Alone Champion Human Rights.

For the first time in three weeks the Massachusetts house yesterday considered a bill directly affecting the interests of labor. For three weeks such highly important matters as the licensing of cats, stock watering schemes, a proposed statue in honor of Ben Butler, restriction of Chinese landings and other bills of like character have absorbed the attention of the people's representatives. The entire time of four days was taken up discussing the Butler statue, and a bill re- vising a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile inside the state (which was passed, although no one expects it to live through the senate) must have consumed altogether three days. It only required one hour and forty minutes for the same gen- eral consideration and bill (Carey's) pro- vided for a right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court.

The judiciary committee had reported adversely on the bill, and when the matter came up yesterday morning Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. Although the bill was on the calendar for the day and therefore sure of consideration, not half the members were present.

Carey opened his argument by complimenting the judiciary committee upon the pleasant manner in which they could as- sassinate such a bill as this. There was to be little rest in their performance of work of this character, and they could lead such proposed legislation to the guillotine right gracefully. But this measure deserved better treatment than that; it was one that affected the interests of work- men very seriously. Its purpose was to lock out workers and to lock out their employers from being brought into jail at the order of one man acting at request of the capitalists.

He proceeded to trace the origin of the courts of equity from the time when the office of Lord Chancellor was established in England in order to interpret the spirit of the law rather than the letter, and thus became known as "the conscience of the king." The courts of equity performed a useful function in the early days of the republic, when private property was more general than now and when individual rights had to be conserved. But a great change had taken place in the industrial life of the nation. Through the industrial development we were confronted by a concentration of ownership in the tools of industry, until society was divided into the most general and a possessing class and a dispossessed class. The great difference between the present system and preceding ones was that formerly the necessities of life were produced for use, while now they were produced for exchange, and thus assumed the form of commodities. The labor of the dispossessed class, the working class, was also a commodity and subject to the same conditions as governed other commodities.

The working class were compelled to sell their labor power to the capitalist class in order to obtain a livelihood, and it was to the interest of the capitalists to buy labor power cheap, while it was to the interests of the workers to sell their labor power for as high a price as possible. This produced a conflict between these two classes, a conflict which is the most potent fact in modern industry. The workers formed organiza- tions to raise wages, lower hours and secure better conditions, and thus ran counter to the interests of the capitalist class. The intermittent conflicts witnessed all over the country in the shape of strikes and lock- outs were only the symptoms of the one vital conflict existing in the existing sys- tem, and which had come to be known as the class struggle. During these strikes the workers would generally succeed if not the capitalists have recourse to the courts, where in the name of law and order they appeal for injunctions and seek to prevent the strikers from trying to convince their fellows not to go to work. It has been shown that capitalists were losing business during strikes when they appealed to the courts and got relief, because the judges granted their requests and issued unjust injunctions. It was the case in the recent teamsters' strike, when the teamsters had been won to the first place had the courts not interfered.

The judges were invariably in sympathy with the capitalists, and the judge and the courts could not be separated. The courts of equity had thus become the weapon of the economically weak class to defeat the aspira-

tions of the working class. The courts be- came legislative in character, and the judge assumed all the power of government. He became legislative and arbitrary, and the personification of the powers usually given to a score of men.

This state of things had caused work- ing-men, and justly, too, to come to look upon the courts as a place not to secure justice, but as a place where justice was the interests of the capitalists. This was known to every- one, including the judiciary committee, the members of which said they were anxious to "do something," but failed to suggest any- thing outside of the proposed bill which they had reported against. It was against the theory upon which this government was founded to permit the erection of a legal monarchy such as the injunction system fostered.

It was to the best interests of society to pass this bill, because anything that tended to protect the working class made for gen- eral advancement. The working class were the repositories of human progress, while the only aim or desire of the capitalist class was to pile up profits. It was for this purpose they used all the machinery of govern- ment, the courts and nothing more. That working-men should be allowed the right of trial by a jury of their peers. This was a right which should not be denied, for its deprivation was equivalent to a blow at human progress, and when the working class was in- jured those who did it struck a blow at the very soul of human progress.

Carey had spoken over twenty minutes at least, and had gradually commanded the at- tention of the house. At the close of his speech he was warmly applauded.

Newton of Everett, a corporation lawyer, in charge of the bill for the committee, answered Carey, or attempted to.

The substance of his reply was that there must be some central authority to enforce the decrees from which there could be no appeal, comparing the power given to mili- tary authorities with that of the courts. It was absurd for anyone to say that a court of equity should not have the power to enforce its decrees. It was the height of fool- ishness, he might say inanity, to attempt to take away that power. Such a law as this would mean the beginning of anarchy. The salvation of the working people lay in the courts, which stood between capital and labor. Such legislation as this would take away from labor its only protection. The remarks of the gentleman who introduced the bill showed that he did not understand this country or its institutions; there were no courts in this country, that was a foreign idea. The house would not tolerate such legislation. The members had defeated the bill last year and the year before, and the year before that again, and they would vote it down again this year, and he hoped every succeeding year if it was introduced. MacCartney was not recognized, and made one of the ablest speeches I have heard him deliver in the house. He replied to Newton and pilloried him in a gratifying manner—that is, to the Socialists who were present. Mr. Newton did not appear to en- joy it.

MacCartney first called attention to the fact that the proposed bill did not seek to prevent the issuance of decrees by any court, but instead sought to take away the arbitrary power exercised by judges in sentencing men to imprisonment without a trial. It is for those who say that whether any man is sufficiently guilty of any crime to warrant taking away his liberty. He cited instances where men had been pro- hibited from evening walking the public streets, or from conversing with their fellow- citizens. And the same judges that issued these orders had tried and sentenced the victims.

The legal profession was looked upon with distrust by the people. Why? Because it was generally understood that to be success- fully materially the lawyer had to espouse causes with which it was not in sympathy. The result is that, no matter how honest and well meaning the young lawyer may be, he soon discovers that to be in the swim he must lay his feelings and sympathies aside, and he gradually drifts into a defender of corporate interests. MacCartney then traced the process which the most capable corpora- tion lawyers receive their appointments to the bench. There were some people who would have us believe that when a man be- came a judge he underwent a change; that he became a sacred thing because he wore a robe. But he did nothing of the kind. He still remained the same man, with the same

passions, the same sympathies, the same prejudices, the same material interests. He also it comes to pass that the corporation lawyer serves the same interests after be- coming a judge that he did before. He has secured his position by serving the capital- ists, and he continues to serve them. And here we are again confronted by the evil of the courts, which is the class struggle. The capitalist class uses this creature the judge, to further its class interests, and this judge usurps his power to serve his master.

The theory of the gentleman from Everett was the theory of absolutism. It was the same theory that placed it in one man's power to control the destinies of millions of people. He challenged anyone to point out the difference between the argument made against the bill and those made by the supporters of the monarchies of Europe. It was the same idea of having a central au- thority from which there could be no ap- peal. It was the same idea of having one man set up as infallible, and the capitalists knew that if this idea could be inculcated into the people's mind, and provided that the existence of capitalism cannot be prolonged. At this point Mr. Newton, evidently with the purpose of deadening the sting of Mac- Cartney's words, arose and asked leave to put a question. He asked if he was correct in believing that MacCartney was trying to show that he (Newton) was opposed to the theories propounded by MacCartney, for he wanted to be understood that he was.

MacCartney retorted by saying he had been trying to show the difference between the theory advocated by Newton and that advocated by himself, and he was glad the gentleman from his question, emphasized the difference. "He believes in absolutism, in one man rule; I believe in democracy, in the rule of the people. I do not believe that one man should have the power to charge, try and condemn a fellow man or any number of men. I declare that the theory ad- vanced by the gentleman is opposed to the very basis of human liberty and antagonistic to the best interest of mankind."

"There was a Biblical injunction: 'Judge not, lest ye be judged.'" He asked the mem- bers not to give one man the power to judge another, lest some day they themselves might suffer for his question. He wanted to invite destruction of every vestige of liberty remaining with us. To vote down this bill was to endorse the perpetuation of reliance in a doctrine which sprang from the heart of tyranny and the brain of in- justice, and which up to this time in the world's history had been rampant.

MacCartney's effort was also applauded, and he was followed by Bamford of Brock- ton, who supported the bill, but he did not believe in this talk about classes, as there were none in this country. Jackson of River spoke in the same strain, and the members that the working people wanted this law. It was not passed the people would demand the right to elect their own judges. He believed in time that the members would thank the man who had introduced the bill. Jackson said he had never heard of a liberty strike. MacCartney favored the bill, but from his speech one could not discover any reason why it should pass. He decried the inflammatory speeches that had been made in the house recently, and said also that he believed that the police acted properly during the recent teamsters' strike.

These three speeches were remarkably well coming, as they did, after the two Socialists had spoken. They heightened the contrast presented by men holding different views advocating the same measure.

Johnson of Boston, who has never been known to do anything but to move the previous question. Newton, in closing, ex- pressed surprise that statements criticising the judiciary of the country should be ap- plauded. Nothing more outrageous than this bill had been proposed in this session. He asked the members to rebuke the remarks made by voting down the bill. Carey re- plied and said that the bill sought to adapt the courts to the changed conditions. He asked that the measure be enacted so that the working class be relieved from the ar- bitrary acts of prejudiced officials.

On a rising vote 37 voted to substitute the bill and 45 against it. Carey waived the point of no quorum and asked for a roll call, which was granted, resulting in 74 for the bill and 79 against, there being 19 pairs. Last year the vote was 62 to 39, which shows a gain for the bill.

I have seldom heard the two Socialists speak so boldly upon this occasion, but all their eloquence availed nothing against the fealty to capitalist interests exhibited by those who today are leading in the celebration of that famous day at Lex- ington one hundred and seventy-five years ago, when the first shot for American in- dependence was fired against the repre- sentatives of one man power.

WILLIAM MALLY,
 Boston, Mass., April 19, 1902.

"BRIGHT PROTECTION AND FREE- DOM."

If Madden succeeds in suppressing the Socialist, why not come over to Victoria? We are all here; and, like Wilshire, you, too, would receive British protection and freedom such as is given freely wherever the British flag flies. Come along. Well, here's luck, old man! Yours,—heart and soul,
 HAROLD BURNETT.

How much do you bet on the Kid?

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FROM NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
 OF U.F.W.T. OF NEW JERSEY.

West Hoboken, N. J., April 24, 1902.
 Editor The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find a subscrip- tion blank containing five names. This is my mite towards the "May Day gift and Madden memorial."

I have followed the controversy regard- ing the attitude of the "Appeal to Reason" towards Democratic Socialism with much interest, and can only commend you for your steadfast adherence to the principles of working-class Socialism, and unflinching ad- vocacy of the necessity of standing upon the principle of the class struggle in this political organization of the working class—the Socialist Party.

The comrades—some of them well mean- ing, no doubt—who would have us disregard the principles of the class-struggle in our fight for political supremacy, are like a man who would enter into a fight with another man upon unequal terms; the one having a sword and the other throwing bouquets or epigrams at his adversary in answer to his sword thrusts. So also are our well mean- ing but misguided sentimental comrades. In answer to the thrusts of the capitalist class, i. e., strikes, lockouts, shooting down of workers by the militia, bill penning, merciless exploitation of men, women and even children, they would answer those thrusts with sweet sentiment and advocacy of petty reforms. This will not go to the root of the evil, which is private ownership of the means of production. This barba- ric and anarchistic class struggle will continue as long as the principle of private ownership of the tools of production remains un- touched. For it is from this source that the capitalist class begets its economic supremacy. It is therefore essential that these facts be understood by all Socialists, so that the day of the downfall of capitalism and the dawn of Socialism, the era of "Peace on earth, good will towards men," be hastened and not retarded.

You, comrades in Washington, never los- ing sight of this fact and battling bravely on despite all obstacles and sacrifices, are to be commended. In conclusion, I just want to remark that if the Socialist of Seattle has many sub- scribers and workers as has the "Appeal to Reason," the inauguration of the co-opera- tive commonwealth would not appear quite so distant as it does today.

With best wishes for your continued suc- cess, I am, yours, CHARLES UFFERT,
 State Committeeman of New Jersey S. P.,
 590 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken.

Capital is the Rod of Civilization; to the poor it is a rod of discipline, to the rich a wishing rod.—Wahre Jacob.

It is intruse that society lets the big thieves go. They don't go; the most of them have a carriage or automobile. —Pioneer Kalender.

Two Hours Every Sunday to hostile subs. For The Socialist!

Most men have a double code of morals, one for their wives, sisters and daughters, and one for themselves and the rest of women kind.—Pioneer Kalen- der.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY State of Washington. William L. Kelly, plaintiff, vs. Blanche L. Kelly, defendant. Summons for Plaintiff.

State of Washington to the said Blanche L. Kelly, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days from the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit, within sixty days after the 6th day of April, 1902, and defend in the above entitled cause in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and send a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for the plaintiff at the address below stated, in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the Clerk of said court.

The object of this action is to obtain a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony contracted between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the plaintiff herein have awarded to him the custody of the minor children and that the plaintiff herein have awarded to him the custody of the above named property, in the case of your failure to appear, and in case of your failure to answer, and in case of your failure to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the Clerk of said court.

For Plaintiff's Attorney, W. H. HILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
 121 Pacific and 4th streets, 12th Hillman Building, Seattle, King County, Wash.

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PARTY NEWS LOCAL NEWS

Friday evening, May 2, the regular monthly business meeting of Local...

The regular semi-annual meeting of the U. S. E. will be held at 120 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash., on Sunday...

Comrade McCorkle is training a new male voice. They led the parade last Sunday night and also sang the "Marseillaise" and other songs...

Comrade Wm. McDevitt was the main speaker last Sunday at the exposition of political Socialism...

Prof. Trevor Kincaid, of the University of Washington, will speak to the Seattle Socialists on Sunday...

A meeting of the State Committee will be held at the headquarters of the Seattle on Sunday, May 4th...

The election returns from Paris show that Mitterrand is elected.

Wilshire has been nominated for the senate legislature in West Elgin, near London.

The Barcelona strike in Spain was broken by anarchists, and the Socialists in Spain explain they do not support it because it was like...

The Mills school at Frisco is the scene of lively bouts between the Socialists and the anarchists...

The Belgian Socialists called off the dogs after having gained immense popularity in the class struggle and of the political fight on the economic basis.

The Socialist Party of B. C. must lose its identity in the new Province of British Columbia...

A Straw-Municipal election in Houston, Tex. April 7. Socialist 699, Democrat 27,000, Prohibition 95, or a gain of over 425 per cent...

The St. Louis Socialists invited the Union to send delegates to the municipal nominating committee...

The whole trouble lies in the mistaken idea that all men are constituted equally alike...

It is only about a year since it was a big contest in the Central States for the Socialists to attempt to turn the union influence into a Socialist party...

Denver Socialist will be addressed on June 1 by Eugene V. Debs and June 15 by Edward C. Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners...

CORRESPONDENCE

"Mudlills" and "Cleadhoppers." "Montmorency," Como, Mont., April 21, 1902.

Mr. Editor: No. 38, April 13th, Socialist failed to reach me yet. It is important that I should get these papers...

The question is not a question of individual but what shall be the policy of our party? No man should be rejected or expelled for the sole reason that he has wealth or belongs to the capitalist class...

Second: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Third: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Fourth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Fifth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Sixth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Seventh: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Eighth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Ninth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Tenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Eleventh: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Twelfth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Thirteenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Fourteenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Fifteenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

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Seventeenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Eighteenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Nineteenth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Twentieth: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Twenty-first: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Twenty-second: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

Twenty-third: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party...

body's pardon. We shall meet at Phillips Park for Liberty, Justice and Equality.

A MIAPKANK BOSTROM. Comrade Bostrom's present letter is a great improvement on his last. He is now arguing in a more reasonable manner...

But he misunderstands the position of the Socialists. We are not critical of individuals nor the motives of individuals. We do not say that men are morally or physically inferior to women...

What we do say is that the majority, the vast majority, of men are moved by their material interests almost exclusively. Now that is a fundamental law accepted instinctively by all men in the practical affairs of life...

Second: What motives will you, as a party organization, appeal for? Not what are the motives of each individual in joining the party, but for example, what class of men will you expect as organizers...

One policy would go out and call on all men indiscriminately to become Socialists. We say that plan is Utopian, impractical, ignoring present human conditions...

THE UTAH FACTIONS. Statement by the National Committee. National Headquarters, St. Louis, April 21, 1902.

To the Members of the Socialist Party:—Comrades: We, the National Committee having knowledge that the following communication which has been sent to us by the Utah faction...

Comrades: We, the Socialists of Utah, desire to present a brief statement of the facts in connection with the disagreements which have recently arisen in this state among the Socialists.

Resolved, by the Socialists of Utah assembled in Salt Lake City this 7th day of April, 1902, that we now emphatically deny the right of the National Committee to invade the state of Utah for any purpose whatsoever...

as seem to us best suited to the local conditions existing in our own state.

Resolved, That while recognizing the power of the National Committee under the Constitution to organize the party in an unorganized state or territory, when requested so to do, yet that in view of the present situation, having the ability in our own ranks to organize the state to our own satisfaction and for the best interests of the Socialist Party...

Resolved, That should the National Committee do any thing just request that we do proceed to perfect the party organization on plans best suited to secure the best interests of Utah state autonomy.

The Credentials Committee consisting of the following: H. W. Lawrence, Chairman; M. E. King, Secretary; George E. Boomer, Secretary; George E. Boomer, Secretary; George E. Boomer, Secretary...

That the charter issued to the state of Utah be hereby revoked and annulled. That the National Committee be authorized to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party...

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To all Lovers of Liberty:

Mr. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, threatens to deprive THE SOCIALIST of post office rights. Last November he required us to put in a new application for 2d class privileges. He has not decided to grant it, but is investigating us now for the third time, the only paper out of sixty in Seattle that he is disturbing. We already have the largest list of subscribers of any weekly in this state. The Post Office is plainly seeking a pretext to suppress this paper. But it cannot be found. We are regular in every particular. And we shall continue to send our paper even if we have to move to Canada. Now we want to force Madden's hand by affording him fresh evidence of the way the public want The Socialist by a Special Gift and Madden Memorial of 2500 New Subscribers. Will you help? If so, please make use of the above blank. If you can get only a single name—even for 10 cents, don't fail. But if you make a determined effort, you can fill all the five spaces. Cut it out and send in by May 31.

Our Municipal Playhouse.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Squeers: "Your honor, there is a big bunch of Bos this morning and it might hurt matters to try them all in a bunch." Here someone of the audience softly laughs, and the man with the brimstone name, who owns the city, and who, together with De Blunder and the man whose name carried beer, have been eating taxes for ever so long—the man with hell to his name: "If I hear another laugh I'll drive you all, every Ho bo of you, out of the Court." But the present Judge seemingly has not taken kindly to the method pursued by the former Judge whose name carries beer, when it is not under his vest; and looking at De Blunder, the prosecuting attorney, the Judge decides that they will be tried individually.

"Mike Burns, stand up," said the Atrocity. "You are charged with being drunk and disorderly. Guilty or not guilty? Your honor, this is a regular Ho bo, and he should be put on the chain gang." The prisoner said, "Your honor, I was work—" "Keep quiet," said hell. "Officer Flanagan take the stand." The officer presents a brand new swear. Atrocity: "Tell what you know about this case." "Well, last Saturday night he was drunk and making a disturbance, and he is all the time hanging around the saloons and won't work, so I sent him up." "That will do." The Judge: "What have you to say for yourself, Burns?" "Your honor I have been working steady for the last two weeks carrying the load, and I work when ever I can get it." After a few moments' reflection, the Judge dismisses the case.

Again the Atrocity: "Your honor, this is, I think, the dirtiest batch of vags I have seen for a long time, and they should all get at least thirty days, or the usual fines. You stand up, what's your name?" "Ole Anderson." "You're a regular Ho bo, arent you?" "Aye work on the railroad then aye get not work more." "Guilty or not guilty," shouts Atrocity. "Ole Anderson, your honor. Officer Gre Nile, take the stand." Officer gives usual testimony with oath thrown in.

Trial gone this far but no charge. The Judge to the Atrocity: "But what is the charge?" The Atrocity: "Oh, Eh, that is, Ah— Officer Gre Nile a moment please." A moment's whisper between Atrocity and the oath expert, and De Blunder announces: "Charge is, resisting an officer." Officer Gre Nile making it all right with God deposes that Ole proposed to do up the police force, which evidence was strengthened by the solemn swears of Brother Officers and other characters in the play. The Judge had that tired and troubled look, and said to the prisoner: "What have you to say, Mr. Anderson?" De Blunder nearly fell off the chair. "Ye Gods, did the Court say Mr. Anderson? Oh, for five minutes of the man whose name carries beer!" The Prisoner, a big, brawny, valuable wealth producer, worth a regiment of Atrocitys, said:

"Aye haif say noating. Aye be one Sveuld man. Aye haif one yar in dees Country." "Have you any witnesses?" asks the Judge. "Aye haif beer and visky. Aye vas no good man. A general laugh, and the man who adopted hell to wind up his name threatened to clear the Court of the Ho Bos. He is down on them every day of the week except Saturday. On that day they do the work for which he is paid. They are pressed into service to scrub and clean out the Court Room. There is always a few in the Pig Sty next the Court Room.

Again the Judge is up against it. He looks at the prisoner, admires his stature and honest face, then he gazes at the Atrocity and the other aggression. He thinks "If I was a young and ambitious sturgeon I would give a good deal for the thing as a cadaver. As a figure in nudity he would be a fortune in a dime museum." Again the Court dismisses the case, and De Blunder looks discouraged and Court is adjourned till half past two.

But wait a few minutes and see what those rich and gaudy women went here. Oh yes, those are Bawdy House Keepers come to pay for the privilege of plying their trade. See how gingerly the old man at the desk handles the money. Just as though it were Red Hot. But you know the dear Christian property owner taxpayers must have help in carrying on the Christian Civilization. Such men as Alphabetical Hairless, who holds forth on Third street, must be supported, and prostitution is just as legally legitimate as many other of our Christian capitalistic industries. It has need of the DeBlunders, the Flanaganions and the men of the Brimstone and beer carrying names. And will have while himan brutes reign supreme. Will have till those who have taken the first step apart from a purely animal existence awake and ring down the curtain forever upon the capitalistic nightmare. VOYFR.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.	April, 1902.
Balance brought forward	\$38.50
Loon Lake (charter)	1.00
Spokane (March)	3.10
Skamokawa	1.30
North Yakima (March)	1.40
Aberdeen (April)	1.80
Yelm (March and April)	1.40
Orchards (April)	.50
Arlington	.80
Spokane (April)	4.10
	\$54.00

Expenditures.	April, 1902.
Postage, etc.	\$ 0.28
½ dues to Nat'l. Sec. Treas.	7.75
	\$ 8.03
Balance on hand May 1st	\$45.97

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"A STEP TOWARDS SOCIALISM."

They tell us that this reform or that reform is a "step towards Socialism." They say that municipal ownership or government ownership is a good thing—because it is a step towards Socialism, and that therefore Socialists should advocate it, should talk for it, go out of their way to agitate for it, pause in their struggle for Socialism—the whole thing—and demand some "step" in that direction. But, come to think of it, there are myriads of steps towards Socialism: the growth of trusts, the mission of the "merger," the dominance of the Republican party, the rule of Roosevelt, the high-handedness of Hanna (the Peace-maker, singing lullabies to Labor when it is wretched), the madness of Madden, the collapse of every strike, every increase in the dividend to the capitalist and every decrease of the dividend to the worker—all these and the thousand others are steps to Socialism. In fact, everything in the line of progress is an inevitable step towards inevitable Socialism, for that's the direction in which economic evolution is irresistibly trending. They are all steps towards Socialism.

But shall we advocate all these things because they are stepping-stones to the final goal? Shall we advocate the tightening of the economic pressure, the slaying by millions and more millions of the men of Labor, and the slaughtering of the children of the sons of toil, because they are steps to Socialism? Let us distinguish, if you will, let us say that municipal ownership is "a good thing." Should it therefore be advocated by the Socialist? Not at all. There are lots of "good things"—but the Socialist can't spend his energy in advertising good things simply because they are good things—even if all the Socialists were of one mind in agreeing that such things are really good things. No; it is our business, our sole business, to glean the harvest from the bitter seeds of capitalism; we cannot afford to expend time and energy in helping on the efforts of other gleaners in other fields for other purposes. Socialism is our world-wide field; municipal ownership is the other fellow's plot of ground; let us look to our own furrows and see that they are straight. He's got a small patch of acreage and doesn't need our help to harvest it—even if it's worth harvesting; we Socialists have an infinite field of our own, and if our neighbor thinks he would like to help us get in our harvest, let him come in and help. But for the sake of humanity, don't allow him to sit on our fence and tell us about the nice little crop he is going to have pretty soon in his little field. We've got a good-sized job on our hands, and—well, we're pretty busy.

The attitude of Socialists towards municipal ownership and other "steps toward Socialism" is simply one of saving our own time, our own energy, and our own crop. We have no leisure to advocate or oppose, to preach or damn, municipal ownership. We, as Socialists, can't get government ownership until we can get Socialism, and we can't get Socialism until other "steps toward Socialism" are laboring against municipal ownership. This government ownership is the other fellow's game; let him play his own hand. We're holding rather good cards ourselves, and we propose to play them straight.

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