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THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation.

Published by The Socialist Educational Union (Inc.)

1164 VIRGINIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH., AUG. 10, 1902.

The number on the label opposite
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 No.

A B C
of
Socialism

No. One.



Father McReady,

Author of "A Voice from England," Etc.

Dear Comrade: Some time ago you requested me to send you a contribution, and, in complying with your wish, I submit the following letter for publication in the columns of your valuable paper. The science of Socialism is so simple that I am astonished that we have so many people in our enlightened country, with its marvelous facilities of education and magnificent system of schools, who require a childlike exposition of the principles regulating co-operative production and distribution.

A Famous Illustration.

Adam Smith says in his "Wealth of Nations" that one man making pins could scarcely make ten pins a day, whereas ten men working together, each performing a single operation, could make 48,000 pins in a day, thereby increasing the productive power of the individual 480 fold. The enhanced productivity of the workers is the result of combination. At an early age man conceived the idea that co-operative labor was more remunerative than the isolated effort of the individual, and they combined their forces to accomplish great results. It is evident to the most careless observer that every individual in the combination is essential for the complete triumph of the enterprise. If one member of the combination would withdraw, not only would the total product be correspondingly diminished, but the net results to each individual would be less than before, for when there were ten men in combination each worker received, as his portion, 4,800 pins; whereas, since there are only nine men employed, each will get less than this amount, in making pins discover ten more isolated

Sidelights and Reflections.

Contemplate the performances of Premier Seddon of New Zealand. Observe his reception and his utterances in England last week. Consider him a little, just a little, and then if you have any lingering notion that there is anything Socialist or even Socialistic about this so-called founder of Socialism in the South Seas, set yourself down for a blind one.

Seddon is about as much of a Socialist as Joe Chamberlain, and if there are any two men in all the world who are more typically bourgeois statesmen than these two personifications of British jingo, kindly point them out.

One would like to be within sight or sound when the shade of Pierpont Morgan or John Davidson Rockefeller meets in the Elysian Fields or elsewhere the shade of Karl Marx. Morgan has demonstrated so perfectly so many of Marx's generalizations and predictions that the great social philosopher will be interested in interviewing the "captain of industry." It is possible that "Morgan" may not be profound enough to appraise Marx; but we suspect that Marx comprehended Morgan. Marx has stated openly or theorem, supplied the printed formula, and explained the application thoroughly; then in the course of time comes along and works out the sum perfect accuracy. Then Marx writes D. after the economic demonstration, says Morgan that the latter has learned lessons very well—even the Morgan may understand the philosophy of either problem or theorem, either generalization or

individuals who are working alone, making only ten pins a day. The isolated individuals would be glad to get employment, and they could increase the product of their toll by 100 per cent, and cheerfully accept an offer to labor for the first ten for the paltry compensation of twenty pins a day. The first ten could remunerate the second ten with 200 pins a day from the product of 48,000 pins, and have 46,000 as their portion. The first ten would immediately be absorbed from the necessity of laboring, and would retire and live on the toll of their ignorant brethren, who see nothing abnormal in the system which compels them to support ten lazy parasites. But the parasites foresee the possible enlightenment of the benighted toilers, who, in realizing the injustice of social conditions, might eventually decide to utilize the force of combination and to produce for themselves instead of supporting a host of useless members of society with the surplus wealth created by their labor, and to prevent this dire calamity because the productive power of each is reduced by the reduction of the co-operative factors. Now as the 48,000 pins are produced by the ten men working together, every one should receive 4,800 pins, and hence each individual should get 4,800 pins. This is an illustration of co-operative production where each contributes his share of the labor and receives an equal share of the wealth produced by the combined efforts of the whole.

Extend the Illustration.

If we extend the above example and include every industry of the nation, where the millions of toilers work together in mine, on farm and in factory, each receiving his share of the wealth produced by the combined efforts of all, we have Socialism. But this idea can be realized only when the people who produce the wealth of the world own the instruments of production. Let us presume that the ten men employed as the leaders constitute themselves the ruling class, appropriate the means of production and legislate for the protection of private property. With the private ownership of the land and machinery, the means of producing wealth, the privileged class are the masters of the situation, and can force the dispossessed to toil for them and give them all that they can create except what is barely sufficient to maintain the army of laborers.

Just Laws Not Observed.

Adam Smith says in the eighth chapter of "Wealth of Nations" that an early stage of things, which precedes both the appropriation of land and the accumulation of stock, the whole produce of labor belongs to the laborer. Had that state continued the wages of labor would have augmented with all those improvements in its productive powers to which the division of labor gives occasion. All things would gradually become cheaper. They would have been produced by a smaller amount of labor. Adam Smith speaks here only of the increased productivity arising from the division of labor, or

the force of combination, and does not refer to the ultimate results of social factors, the product of the thought and labor of society, manifested in the marvelous discoveries and inventions of modern times. The purpose of civilization is to redeem man from the bondage of incessant toil, and nature intended that every new invention, every new machine, should be utilized to diminish the intensity of the struggle for existence, to reduce the hours of labor and give man more of the comforts of life and more leisure for mental recreation and development. Had the original laws regulating production and distribution, laws based on justice and equity, been observed through all the ages, had every machine which had been invented been used for the benefit of humanity today we could have all the luxuries of an advanced civilization for three hours of daily toil. But the machine, which is the product of social factors, being owned by the capitalist class, the laborer does not reap the product of his toil, and having no means of creating wealth for himself must accept the conditions imposed on him by those who own the means of production.

The Iron Law of Wages.

Labor power is a merchandise, which is sold like any other merchandise. But the cost of production regulates the price of every merchandise. The cost of producing labor power is the cost of maintaining the laborer and his family, and this is called the "Iron Law of Wages." If our powers of productivity should increase one thousand fold, the laborer would reap no benefit from the advancement, as his labor power would still remain a commodity, and would be sold in the labor market at the cost of production. Should we ever realize a state when machinery would be so perfect that society could dispense with labor power the toiler would be dismissed as a useless factor. Steam, electricity and other means of locomotion and transportation are dispensing with the necessity of horse power, and in another generation the equine species will be vastly diminished, owing to the fact that there will be no inducements to farmers to raise horse stock, and in the course of time the horse will be numbered among the extinct animals. Perhaps mankind will never reach the utopian age when labor will be no longer a necessity, but we have already reached the age when the supply of laborers is greater than the demand, and the consequent result of this excess is, first, the reduction of wages to the lowest possible point, and, secondly, the supernumeraries must meet with starvation and death. Whenever the supply of a commodity exceeds the demand the price is sold below the cost of production, and the capitalists abandon that line of industry till there is a new demand for the merchandise. In like manner, when the labor supply exceeds the demand labor is sold below the cost of production, or the necessary cost of producing the laborer and his family, and there is an enforced reduction of the tolling army by privations, starvation, infanticide and ab-

stinence from matrimonial alliances, till the surplus is destroyed and the supply of laborers reaches the requirements of social production. Under such conditions the fate of the toiler in the future will be one of suffering, sorrow, desolation and death. By the inauguration of Socialism the machinery of the world would be utilized to diminish the struggle for existence.

Seventy Million Men Displaced.

The competitive system forces the capitalists to produce at the lowest cost, and they must economize to give their patrons the benefit of cheap commodities. A machine is invented which displaces half the laborer power formerly required in the production of cloth. There are one thousand men working in a cotton factory, and competition compels the manufacturer to buy the machine, in virtue of which he can now meet the requirements of the market with the labor of five hundred men. The day is not far distant when the labor of twenty-five million men will be able to produce enough to glut the market, and there will be seventy-five million men seeking positions, for the most part of American people will be totally dispossessed and driven into the army of the proletariat within the next generation. The seventy millions will bid in the labor market for twenty-five million positions, and this intense competition will reduce wages to the point essential to procure the barest subsistence, and still there will be fifty millions on the market—fifty millions for the poor house and the pauper's grave.

Under Socialism, What?

Under Socialism the seventy millions would be employed, each one getting every cent that he produces, and the hours of toil would be reduced to meet the requirements of production. With the elimination of the extravagant waste of competition, and by the abolition of the profit system, which is maintained by exploitation, the laborer, after paying for the raw material and the replacement of machinery, would get all that he produces, and at the most modest estimate his services would create one dollar's worth of net wealth every hour, and his remuneration would be valued at that sum. There would be a labor certificate, which would be given in exchange for services, and the same certificate would be accepted at the community store in payment for the comforts and luxuries of life. Let us presume that a shoemaker, under the competitive system, gets \$1.80 per day for his services, and in that time he makes six pairs of shoes, which sell for \$2 per pair. His family must wear six pairs of shoes for the winter, and the laborer must work ten days to get the shoes. Under Socialism, by the elimination of waste and profits, the shoes could be placed on the market at 60 cents per pair, and the laborer would be able to purchase the necessary footwear for his family with the product of two days' labor, and he could thus enjoy all the comforts of life with two or three hours of the most pleasant and profitable time he could devote to mental culture. Bellevue, Ky., July 28, 1902.

Proletarianly yours, J. W. Searcy

This reminds me, speaking of whales. I should just as soon believe that ancient yawn about old Jonah that swallowed a whale as believe that one of these co-operatives or corporations (say the Multitude Incorporated) should be able to absorb a real-thing capitalist corporation. In the first place, Jonah and the Multitude are out of their element when they get into the sea of surplus-value; in the second place, Jonah's powers of suction or assimilation are not quite equal to the avalanches or corpulence of a trust whale. Such a fatuous attempt at benevolent assimilation must not seriously incommode the trust, but it is a goodly sign to suffocate the petty-capitalist Jonah.

FORWARD MARCH.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF SOCIALISM.

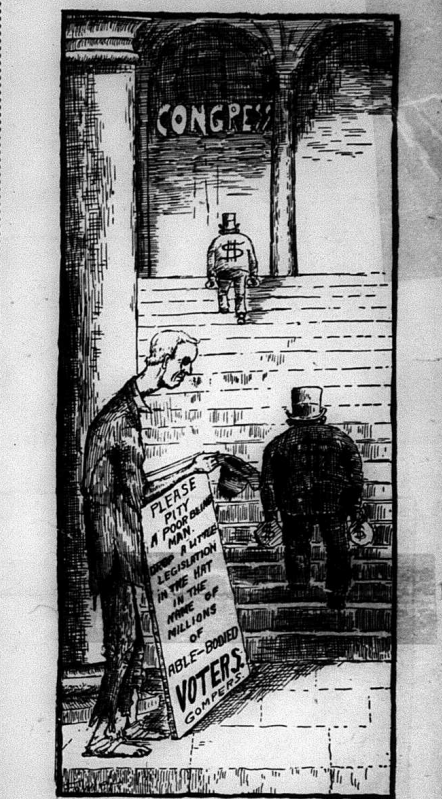
An Army of Speakers Should Be Sent into the Coal Region.—The Entire Mining Vote Can Be Won.

Last evening at a little mining village near West Pittston a Socialist local was organized with 76 members. It was the first time that Socialism had been brought before the community, and such was the response.

It is the same everywhere in the strike region. The coal miners are falling into a condition of actual horror and hate of the two old parties, which have left a track of swindle in the mine workers' history. The last Pennsylvania legislature has voted down every labor and mining measure in favor of the worker, of any consequence. It has taken steps toward disfranchising the people by its infamous ripper bills. It is a Republican body. It is controlled by the most unscrupulous pirate in political life.

(Continued on last page.)

The Class Struggle at Washington, D. C.



PRESIDENT GOMPERS' EXPERIENCE WITH CONGRESS.

Mr. Gompers has had some recent experience in Washington. In 1900, he recommended to the Lodge bill convention that he be authorized to "urge such legislation as may be necessary" with respect to Chinese Exclusion. The convention duly resolved "That Congress strengthen and re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law." For two years Mr. Gompers has been "urging." A good deal of money and time has been spent in this "urging." A special expert, Herman Gutstadt, of Frisco, was selected to assist Mr. Gompers in his task of "urging." The Stanton Convention in 1901 resolved to "concentrate all the resources of the organization upon a supreme effort to 'urge' Congress to pass a measure to be made a 'preferred bill,' to be given precedence over all other measures that may be presented to Congress."

More energy and time and money were spent in "urging." Lawyers were hired to study profoundly the whole subject and to prepare a Chinese Exclusion bill which would exclude.

After two years of Mr. Gompers' supreme effort in urging, lobbying and "urging" for the Federation Bill, it was defeated by a vote of 48 to 31.

Organized Labor in the U. S., as represented by its president, has this to say in its official organ for June:

The new Law "presents one of the most conspicuous pieces of bungling or vicious legislation, or both, ever enacted by Congress."

Another subject of vital importance to Organized Labor is this Injunction business.

Read Mr. Gompers' report of his experience with Congress on this matter. He says in his July Magazine: An Anti-Injunction Bill was "prepared by the attorneys of the American Federation of Labor," "the result of years of deep study and experience of lawyers, laymen and statesmen." It passed the house almost unanimously, just as the Chinese Exclusion Bill passed the Senate, but the Senate introduced this Injunction bill, "not involving injury to property or a breach of the peace." And the following is Mr. Gompers' conclusion on this matter:

"As a matter of fact, this amendment not only defeats the very purpose of the Bill itself, but, instead of prohibiting the issuance of injunctions, would, for the first time in the history of our legislation, provide a statutory stipulation by virtue of which injunctions would be authorized."

Now, Mr. Gompers, is it not about time you tried a new method? Here you have spent "years of deep study" and thousands of heavy dollars in a "supreme effort" to "urge" Congress to pass two bills, neither of which would be any more than a very short step toward emancipating your class from its wage-slavery.

Why not stop begging and go to voting? Our artist presents you a pitiable plight. But is it not an exact presentation of the very facts of the last two years?

With Eight Million Votes behind you, why do you not command instead of beg? Away with "urging!" They use you in their "Civic Federations" and play with you in their Congressional Committee rooms, but never give your class even an inch of advantage over their class.

How long before you will learn the first Socialist lesson, namely, that this present government, president, congressmen and judges, is a capitalist government, run by capitalists, for the express purpose of exploiting your wage-earning class? Why ask your class enemies to fight for you? Oriental cheap labor is needed by the capitalists to keep your American labor in subjection. Of course they won't surrender it. Injunctions are needed by the capitalist class to enslave the wage-class. Of course they will not surrender the injunction.

And you are simply a fool to expect any such things of them. Quit begging and begin Mastering. Quit fooling and begin fighting. Quit asking for favors and begin voting. This is the Socialist method and the only peaceful solution of the Labor Problem.

Second Avenue

POLITICIANS, RAILWAY MANAGERS AND FARMERS

Remarkable Conferences in Eastern Washington—President Hill, of the Great Northern; President Melien, of the North Pacific, and President Mohler, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. All Meet the Wheat Farmers—What It Means—Only a Month Ago the Same Farmers Were Voted by Candidates for the U. S. Senate—Put This and That Together.

The farmers of Southeastern Washington have had two most unusual events in the last few weeks. First, they were called together to be persuaded that a Railroad Commission was needed to regulate freight rates. The candidates for the U. S. Senate were there to tell the dear who raises how much they would do for them, if elected.

It must not be forgotten that a suit is entered in the U. S. Supreme Court by the State of Washington to dissolve that great est of Railroad Trusts in the world, known as the Merger, uniting all the northern transportation companies under the one head of the Northern Securities Company. Gov. McLirde and his friend, Senatorial Candidate Preston, stand for this policy of preventing the Merger. They want to hold up these great railroads. That is why they went out to Whitman County to make friends with the farmers. They want members of the legislature elected who will assist in holding up the Northern Securities Co. by means of a Railroad Commission. That is the first Spider who sings his song to the Farmer Fly.

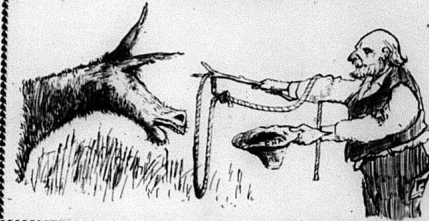
Spider No. 2. But President Hill and President Melien and President Mohler don't want any such hold up to occur. It may cost them a good deal of trouble and money to get rid of these troublesome politicians. And these great Lords of Finance come down to hobnob and chat with the wheat farmer voters. They promise a new short cut railroad for an outlet to Lincoln County and a 10 per cent. reduction in grain rates. This is Spider No. 2 who sings his sweet song to the Farmer Fly.

What the Farmer Thinks.
Thos. Hill of Colfax, one of the keenest observers in that part of the country, Socialist candidate for the Supreme Court, records his judgment of the situation in the above "Special" to "The Socialist."
Our article also embodies a similar view. The farmer fly knows the difference between farmers' webs and the Socialist molasses.

We hope this is indeed the fact. If the American farmer once learns that reduced freight rates will not benefit him, and hence that Public Ownership of the Railroads would not benefit him, then look out. Neither politicians nor capitalists will be able to lasso him any longer. Democrats and Republicans will look alike to him then. He will then perceive that his real interests lie with his fellow workers and fellow producers in the great wage class that is now forming into the Socialist Party.

Farmer Hill and the Other Farmers.

(Designed by Jim Hill.)



One thing is certain. The farmer is studying economics. Even in Populist days he was studying economics in a blind way. He had no scientific guides and he went astray. The real reason the People's Party failed was its ignorance of fundamental economic principles. But that same farmer is now reading Socialist literature. The scientific

analysis of modern methods of production and exchange. He is reading such books as "Simons' The American Farmer" and "Laying a Tumble to Himself." The election this fall in the state of Washington will show how many of them have already decided to vote the Socialist ticket.
The Socialist platform declares: To the Producer the full product of his toil. That is what the farmer wants and that is what the wage-worker wants.
Study away, ye farmers, until you find out the truth. We Socialists claim to have the truth. Don't take our word for it, but make us answer all sorts of questions until you find out what's what. That's the sort

of people we are. We welcome the fullest discussion because we know our conclusions are based on facts.
We have nothing to gain by deceiving you, like the Hills and Melrides.
Our party is made up of the sufferers, the under dogs, the robbed and exploited class. You are another class of producers, also robbed and exploited. Let us join hands against our common enemy, the capitalist class, and then we'll be the upper dog and set things right. See?

Malley, Chas. H. Vail, Job Harriman, G. H. Geibel, Walter Thomas Mills, Eugene V. Debs, James S. Roche, Leon Greenbaum. Returns should be made to State Secretary Wm. McDevitt, University Station, Seattle.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON STATE HEADQUARTERS—AUGUST 4.
Self-Emancipation Fund—Campaign of 1902—10,000 Votes.
Amount previously reported, July 29, \$53.62
Local Lynden, \$14.50, as follows:—
L. Gannon 5.00
E. Edson 3.00
A. T. Tobiansen 1.00
E. C. Van Gelder 2.00
A. C. Worthen 2.00
P. Fritz 1.00
T. H. Tobiansen 5.00
Ernest Burns 1.00
J. J. Stark 2.00
Thos. J. McDonald 5.00
S. W. Baker 5.00
Wm. O'Keefe, second subscription 1.00
Comrade O'Keefe's list, Bremerton—
Harry Pearce 5.00
Chas. Moran 5.00
Ben Dadd 1.00
Wm. T. Trail 1.00
W. N. Classe, Seattle 1.00
Mrs. P. Scherwidt (Comrade Olsen's list) 5.00
Comrade Owen's list, Bremerton—
Arthur Childers, 4 months at 25c. 1.00
Peter Asp, 4 months at 25c. pledged 1.00
Clarence Clowe, 4 months at 50c. pledged 2.00
Total (cash and pledges) 47.65

Our list is growing long and full, but a good many of the comrades are not in it yet. We must reach the hundred mark by next week, even if we don't go higher. While the comrades are contributing generously, there are some many locals not yet represented in this fund for the self-emancipation of the workers. A great many small amounts are better than a few large subscriptions. Let's divide the burden and the glory—that's the sort of dividing up that the Socialists stand for.
Don't forget Comrade Burgess' advice: Ask every workman to contribute. That will do him in, guaranteed; if he can't afford to contribute, that fact will make him think; when he thinks, he will be ready for the revolutionary proletariat.
Five new locals apply for charter this week. Frontier, Stevens County; Anacortes, Centralia, Lynden, and Olympia subdivisions. Five counties represented. It looks as if Washington was going to lead the country in number of locals, if we can only keep them all alive. It takes more to keep a local going than it does to start it. Comrades, So don't let go, but keep a drilling.
Three locals, Arlington, Olympia, and Aberdeen, have each ordered one thousand of these platform-campaign circulars. They are now making them up, and postage prepaid. You will be able to let the working man know what we stand for and why.
Comrade Latimer reports that Whatcom and Skagit counties are going to put country organizers in the field. He says that there is a field for a large number of organizers throughout the state. Comrades, prepare yourself to do this work of educating and organizing. First of all, educate and organize yourself, and then stand ready to take the field. Those comrades who can not accept marching orders for the cause, can help to maintain in the field those who can go out and preach to the working class the gospel of its emancipation.
Local Northport has just sent us in \$12.30 for two months' dues for 59 members in good standing. Looks like another Socialist victory in that quarter. This time, however, the Socialists are after the whole county, and Comrade Harkness has started out against the local newspapers.
It's encouraging to see the way some of our old locals that have long been dormant are now arousing themselves for the coming conflict. Last month was the best month in the history of the Socialist Party of Washington, so far as outward signs of local activity indicate it. But August has started out at an even better gait. The state secretary's office received over \$45 in dues and donations for the first three days of August, and do not mention the applications for charters and for instructions as to organization.
Comrades, if you try to guess the vote in Washington this fall, guess high—way up. That's my tip to you. If you put the vote very high, you may be wrong; if you guess because you guess high you may do more to make your guess come true. A 300 per cent. increase will do it—move must have more.
WM. McDEVITT, Sec'y-Treas.

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From the Editor of "The Comrade."
I want to congratulate you upon your clean, clear, bright and breezy paper. I look forward to it every week with pleasure. Of all our exchanges I seek out the sturdy Socialist's first. You will be glad to hear that of the many subscribers to your paper that I meet in and around New York, this seems to be the unanimous opinion. Long may you flourish! Yours very cordially, JOHN SPARGO.

LOOKING BACKWARD.
In 1922, an album containing the photographs of the prominent Socialists of today will recall most vividly the memories of these days of struggle. We propose that this album shall contain THE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND AUTOGRAPHS of such men as Eugene V. Debs, Job Harriman, John Spargo, A. M. Simons, H. G. Wildfire, Robt. Blatchford, Walter Thomas Mills, J. Stitt Wilson, Fredrick Kraft, West Hoboken, N. J. A. M. Simons, Chicago, in the past. This is an opportunity of a lifetime. Send in one new subscriber. We give you your estimate of the highest vote that will be cast for any candidate on the Socialist ticket in the state of Washington this fall. The closest estimate will "knock the permissum." Only one new yearly, or its equivalent, is necessary. Easy to get.

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Those A B C articles will fill your neighbor's thick tank with Socialist thought from the fountain head. Now is the time to subscribe.
I have a live one! My wife also

The Spiders and the Flies.

The Flies: "Socialist Molasses Good Enough for Us."



THE GREAT AMERICAN FARMER BEGINS TO THINK.
Special Despatch TO THE SOCIALIST.
COLFAX, Wash., Aug. 5, 1902.—The conference between farmers and railroad presidents, held here today, satisfied, as this news gave the desired result. Hill was the principal speaker, and in the course of his speech stated amount of freight and a rate sufficient to raise that sum is made, but these rates must be raised from a certain amount of freight, or competition will be free, bankruptcy would result.
He advocated friendly conferences and warned the people against legislation, he said: "Railroad business is governed by trade conditions, and it is impossible to regulate trade conditions by legislation."
He stated that he believed the people should own the railroads. His speech was an effort to JOLLY THE FARMERS AND DRAW THE WOOD OVER THEIR EYES, BUT VERY FEW WERE CAUGHT. THE EXPRESSION WAS GENERALLY HEARD ON THE STREET THAT REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES WOULD NOT RELIEVE THE FARMER.
THE SEED SOWN BY SOCIALISTS IS COMMENCING TO GROW IN THE PALOUSE FARMERS' HEADS. HE IS THINKING FOR HIMSELF.
There will be a good harvest this fall.

MINERS' STRIKE FUND OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
To the Members and Friends of the Socialist Party, Greeting:
Comrades: The greatest strike in history of the modern labor movement is now making its way from Pennsylvania and into the coal and iron fields of the United States. This is a struggle, not only the bread and butter of the miners and their families is at stake, but the very life of their organization is also involved. To claim that the class struggle under these circumstances is to believe our position as Socialists and to make our movement a sham. This being so, our duty is plain. The immediate needs of our suffering brothers demand our attention. Bread and butter must be supplied them and their wives and children that they may continue the heroic struggle and press on to victory. This means that money must be provided for the purpose. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." "Talk is cheap" and "Actions speak louder than words." The victory of the United Mine Workers of America on their side, their defeat will be our defeat. Let us therefore stand to their support as one man. The Socialist Party call upon you in this trying hour to do your duty. Men who in this grand cause not only contribute this subscription list among your own circle and fellow workers and raise every cent possible for this grand cause. No cent is too large, no amount is too small to be received in this crisis. Let there be no delay. Commence operations at once and return these lists to the National Secretary, with the amount subscribed, at the earliest possible moment.
LEON GREENBAUM, Nat. Secy.

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Max Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frederick Kraft, West Hoboken, N. J.
A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.
Moses Smith, Evansville, Ind.
John Spargo, New York City, N. Y.
A. F. Strambach, Spring Forge, Pa.
H. Gayler Wildfire, Toronto, Can., Los Angeles, Cal.
The following Comrades were also nominated but declined: William Thurston Brown, Edward Kuppinger, Robt. Bandlow, Wm.

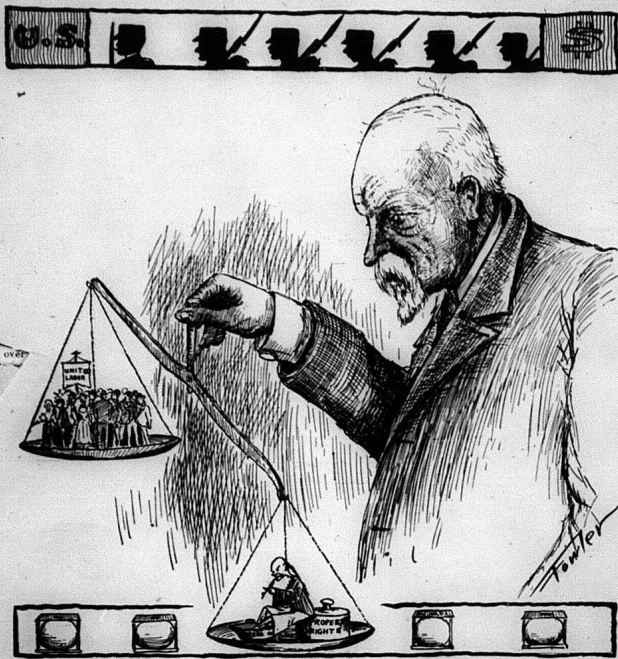
Have you ordered your neighbor to?

Good morning, have you read "The Socialist"? It is now a substitute for "Poe". Have you ordered your neighbor to?

I have a live one! My wife also

Granting an Injunction Against Labor Unions

U. S. District "Court of Equity," Judge Hanford, Presiding, Aug. 4, 1932.



Comrades, find why the Chinese Cook is so heavy, and why so "strong."

THE LAND OF A HUNDRED CZARS.

Cour Hanford Issues a Ullase in Seattle. Organized Labor the Subject. Waitresses Enjoyed From "Accounting People They Have No Business to Accost." Must Not Do a Thing to a Chinese Cook. Judge Hanford Forbids Girls on 85 a Week Troop.

There are about a hundred Federal judges in the United States. Every one of them is an absolute ruler in his own jurisdiction. The local judges are now nearly everywhere elective and responsive to public opinion. They fear votes. But the Federal judges are appointed by the president, and for life. It is practically impossible to remove one of them, and they can assume all sorts of independence.

By means of the injunction, these judges become supreme dictators. You do absolutely no redress. Habes corpus proceedings may be had, but unless the Federal judge had no jurisdiction in your case, no habeas corpus will avail. There is no statute law to direct him, no common law to restrain him. You are completely in his power. This whole injunction power was originally a function of the sovereign, and was subsequently assumed by the courts, as kings lost their prerogative. English judicial custom was adopted by our constitution makers, and hence our judges are able to expand their powers back to those the old kings exercised.

The Seattle Injunction.

Of course a capitalist judge acts for his class. Whoever heard of a judge enjoining an employer from hiring scab labor? Yet why not? One reason is evident. If Judge Hanford had enjoined the Nagles from employing this Chinese cook, and from doing anything related to break up the Cooks and Waiters' Unions, we doubt not Theodore Strenuous would have been investigating his appointee at an early date.

We ask again, why not? This court is supposed to be sitting as a court of equity, to try cases not provided for by ordinary law. What equity is there in allowing an individual to violate the rights of a social class? For what is the issue involved here? Here are the facts in brief. A Chinaman is employed as a cook in a restaurant. The waitresses get only six dollars a week. They ask for \$7. They are refused. The Cooks and Waiters' Union take up the case. They boycott the restaurant. They try a placard front "Unfair Refusal to Organize." Is employed, Friends, they

persuade people to cease patronizing this restaurant. Then a shrewd lawyer is employed by the Nagles, proprietors of the place, to take up the case of the Chinaman cook and apply for an injunction to protect him in his "Right to Live."

"Most Dear Right." In the court room, the Chinaman's lawyer, Lindsay, made a great cry about this "valuable right," "this most dear right, the right to live, to earn his living," which had always been protected by the courts. This right, he said, had a marketable value, he could sell it for a consideration, it was worth \$15 a week to him. Now he asked the court to protect him in this right to live and work. The court was quite willing. He forthwith issued a temporary restraining order, and advised the lawyers to "make it broad enough and emphatic enough to prevent these union people from interfering in any way with the business of this restaurant." He told them he would enjoin the defendants from the commission of "all these unlawful acts" and from "accosting people they had no business to accost."

Language of the Writ.

Here are the exact words of the injunction: "You are restrained and enjoined from doing any act or thing tending in any manner to prevent the said complainant from retaining employment as a cook, etc.," and from in any manner interfering with or interrupting the business of said firm, and from endeavoring to induce other persons not to patronize the business of said firm because of the fact that said firm gets the said complainant in its employ as a cook or helper, and from assembling in front of or contiguous to the place of business of said firm, and doing any act or thing interfering or tending to interfere with the business of said firm so as to prevent, or with the object of preventing, said firm from retaining said complainant in its employ."

That is "broad enough and emphatic enough" to be sure.

But your query is this, how about "the right, the valuable right, the most dear right" of all these other cooks and waiters and waitresses, to earn a living?

These Labor Unions are formed for no other purpose than to keep their members from falling to the wage-level and standard of living of the Chinaman. This Court of Equity decides that this Chinaman's right is greater than the right of all the rest. This injunction renders it impossible for them to protect and maintain their right to earn a decent living. Six dollars a week is little enough for decent girls to live on. But unless they can hold together as a union, even this pittance will fall to the three, and four, and five dollars that the poor shop girls are obliged to take. Was there not a prima facie case here for a court of equity to consider, that the "valuable right" of Two Hundred Waitresses in the City of Seattle to earn a living was involved, and of in

than the assumed danger to one Chinaman's right? But this judge was appointed by a capitalist class president to support capitalist class legislation, and he will do what he was appointed to do.

The Rights of Labor have never yet entered into the fabric of governments and molded the laws and the law. The working class can expect no equity till it has captured the government for itself, till it can appoint and remove its own judges, and create its own laws.

The Chinaman in this case is a mercantile's paw to pull out capitalist chestnuts. It is the property rights of the restaurant keepers that are really at stake. These rights are opposed to the rights of the union waitresses—and that's what's the matter.

Down with the Unions, Damn the Laborers, Up with Property Rights now and forever—that is justice and equity. The mills of the gods grind slow sometimes, but remember, you capitalist flunkies, that they grind, nevertheless, and you that stand in the way of human progress and attempt to suppress justice, will be first grist for those eternal mills.

Greatest Opportunity of Socialism

[Continued from Page 1.]

Matt Quay. And his minions are now out again taking the miners vote. He has nominated a relative of his own for governor, Pennsylvania by name.

The Democrats of the state have nominated Patton for governor, the one who held that post in the Homestead strike and sent troops there to slaughter the workers in a full massacre. Now he asks the labor vote. He asks the children of those whom he murdered at Homestead to elect him governor that he may have a chance to murder them if they strike. This is what the Democrats offer the working class of this state.

The working class is revolting. Whenever a Socialist speaker goes he recovers the deepest attention. The miners are swinging over to Socialism in shoals. The serious thing is that there is not a fraction enough Socialist speakers to work while the fields are white while the strike lasts and the men are idle and can listen. They want speakers. Each little town complains, we are being neglected, no one comes to talk to us and keep us warmed up. They said this yesterday at Parsons, and at Miners Mills. So it is everywhere.

Fifty Socialist speakers would not be too many for the Socialists of the country to send here now. Today there can be more Socialist speakers in a week here than can be gained by perhaps most of the labor in the whole country with the same amount of work. This is because the 150,000 miners are battered into receptivity by this strike and the treatment they are receiving.

Judge Keller says the strikers may not be fed by others. This is a little worse than taxing tea. It is a case where the judge assumes the right to hit the strikers by commanding their starvation. It is a revolutionary Czar-like injunction and of course will not be obeyed, but it means jail for those who scorn it. This judicial tyranny opens the miners' eyes politically. They can no longer be swayed to your re-

that the Socialists of each state raise funds immediately to keep one speaker each in the anthracite field while the strike lasts. They can send speakers from their own state, or distant states can have their men already in the East repair to the scene, to save traveling costs.

It is a crisis when great things can be accomplished by rapid and decisive action. The most inspiring Socialist movement that the country has seen can be organized in the strike section by a few weeks' work. The instructiveness of it to the nation will be tremendous. It will be the most ominous blow at plutocracy that has yet been struck. It will encourage Socialists everywhere to double their efforts. It will cause thousands and thousands who are wavering to turn over to Socialism. It will give the movement to such importance that in the next national campaign it will be recognized and adopted generally as the workingman's movement, by the great majority of the United States. It is far the greatest opportunity Socialism has so far had in this country.

All that is needed to accomplish this is a corps of Socialist speakers in the coal belt, fifty in number.

MORRISON J. SWIFT, Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 21, 1932.

NEWSY REPORT FROM ORGANIZER LATIMER.

Ferndale, Wash., Aug. 5, 1932.

Dear Comrade, A meeting had been arranged by the Lynden Comrades and the hall was filled, many standing outside. I found here many staunch workers for Socialism and an organization was effected and \$15 raised for the state campaign. A subscription has also been started for a fund to place an organizer in Whatcom and Skagit counties, and within a short time a significant amount will be raised and an organizer put to work. The Comrades there are not doing their propaganda work by halves.

On the 30th I went to Wiser. There I found Comrade Dorr, the postmaster, and in the evening a meeting was held in the school house and as usual a good crowd was present and listened with much interest.

At Noon's Crossing the large schoolhouse of Van Wyck was filled, not a seat being vacant, and this in a place where one year ago a Socialist was a curiosity.

After the meeting was over the audience still remained, waiting for more. It has been this way almost everywhere I have been. It has been impossible to close the meetings in an hour and a half because the people are clamoring for more of Socialism.

On Saturday night a meeting was held on the street in front of the school house. The night and the warm weather the Comrades felt it best to hold a street meeting. In a short time a large crowd gathered and remained remarkably well for a street gathering of this kind. "Respectable" Socialists could not be expected to be present.

On Sunday evening I went to Fairhaven, the "Banner town for Socialism in this state" and was awaited by the magnificent audience of one and one-half thousand dogs. The smallest meeting since I left Seattle. A portion of the audience, however, was from Whatcom and Bluff and one of the Socialists also stayed in to swell the attendance.

A portion of the evening was spent in deciding that it was more democratic for one man to represent 40 members in the state convention than for 40 members to represent one man. The opportunity to thank the Comrades for helping to pay the expenses of (to some of them) "a kid who is not to be taken seriously," was returned to Whatcom with the Whatcom Comrades. On Monday I went to Ferndale, where one year ago two Socialist votes were cast. Now there is a local of 18 members and every seat taken. At A. R. Hall was filled. Comrade D. J. Wilson of Portland was present and gave a short address also and the more we talked the more the audience seemed to desire. Ferndale will give a good account of itself in the future. I further I go the brighter the outlook for those 10,000 Socialist votes this fall. Yours for Socialism in our time, T. E. LATIMER.

JOHN MACKENZIE, SPOKANE, New Member State Committee. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 21, 1884. Educated in the public schools and Glasgow University, Scotland. Received his B.S. from the University of Glasgow Technical College, in the latter of which institutions took special courses in the natural sciences. Upon advanced certificates there from the Kensington Science and Art Department, London. Came to the United States in the spring of 1889; has been a resident of Spokane, Idaho, since 1901. Has been lecturing and has also devoted a great deal of time to scientific lecturing, with the object of popularizing the natural sciences. Engaged in present in mining. Student of social and economic questions for many years. Identified with Portland Ore., Local 100, residing there for a short time. Has addressed the Socialists of the only solution of our industrial ills for many years. Comrade Mackenzie writes: "I was very glad to see such an enthusiastic convention at Seattle last week, and hope that it will mark the beginning of a permanent and abiding enthusiasm. On our side of the mountains I think there is going to be a very respectable showing this fall. However, much work will be done in getting the campaign systematically organized, and the value and necessity of perfect organization.

With best wishes, yours sincerely, "JOHN MACKENZIE."

It's a prize! What? That photograph album. See notice on another page. If you do your part toward the 10,000 votes we are going to get, you will need to begin at once. Nothing better for a vote-catcher than The Socialist.

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The Emancipation of the working class is rapidly coming. Let it not be you He alone slinks to the left and the slaves." "He alone breaks from the left and the freedom."