

Father McGrady's Article

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The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

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

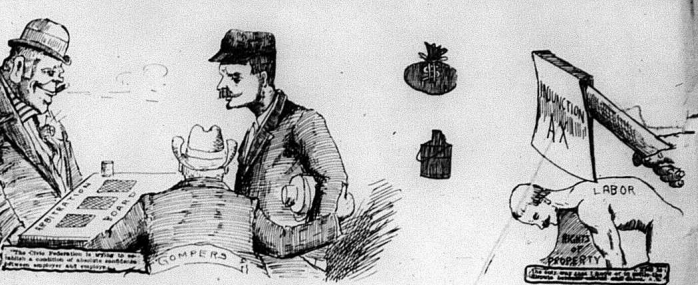
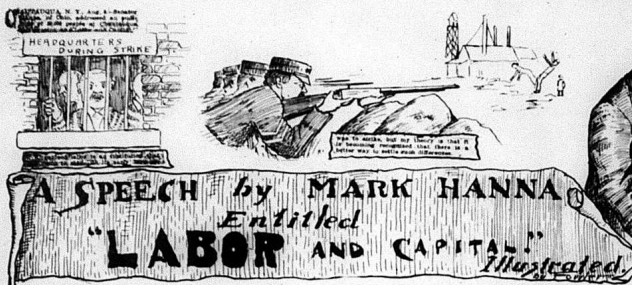
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The most notable event of the week was the speech of Senator Hanna to the Chautauqua Assembly of thirty thousand Christians Saturday evening, one week ago.

Mr. Hanna is the shrewdest politician in America. A year ago he prophesied the next great political fight in the country would be between Republicanism and Socialism.

It is no accident that M. A. Hanna is the chairman of the Committee of Thirty-Six appointed by the National Civic Federation to reconcile Labor and Capital.

Mr. Hanna intends to be the next President of the United States and he intends that Mr. Gompers and his fellow "labor leaders" shall deliver those votes.

himself talked about as the "Friend of Labor." In this Chautauqua speech, hear him as he says: "WE MUST FORGET THE IDEA THAT THERE ARE ANY CLASSES IN OUR GOVERNMENT."

Notice how he praises the Labor Leaders, like Mr. Gompers. They are "honest," "earnest," "competent." He admires and respects them.

Organized Capital has come to stay, says the smooth Hanna, just as organized Labor has come to stay.

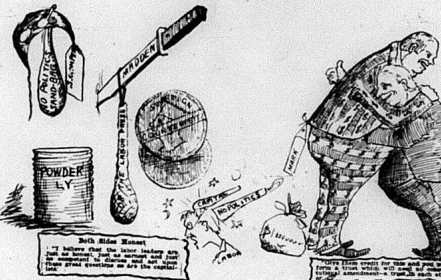
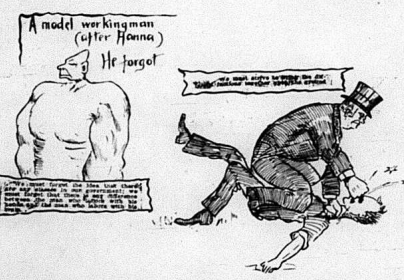
good feeling.

Just so President Jas. J. Hill has been distributing among the farmers of Washington and among the section men on the Great Northern, some foretaste of these "beneficial effects."

Mr. Hanna addresses the young Christians as his best allies. They will go home and teach this doctrine of the friendliness of Labor and Capital to the workmen.

Mr. Hanna has been pictured and caricatured as a hideous monster. He is now showing himself as a good Christian, the friend of McKinley, and above all, as the friend of Labor, especially of Organized Labor.

You are a wise old fox, friend Mark, but then we Socialists are not fools and we'll take good care to let our brother workers "get next" to your pious tricks.



The A B C of Socialism - No. 1 By Father McGrady



Father McGrady,

Author of "A Voice from England," Etc.

Dear Comrade: Some time ago you requested me to send you a contribution, and, in compliance with your wish, I submit the following letter for publication in the columns of your valuable paper.

Adam Smith says in his "Wealth of Nations" that one man making pins can scarcely make ten pins a day, whereas ten men working together, each performing a single operation, could make 48,000 pins in a day.

late 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 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 quota of the wealth produced by the combined efforts of all, we have Socialism.

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.

Adam Smith says in his eighth chapter of "Wealth of Nations": "It is that original state of things, which precedes both the appropriation of land and the accumulation of stock, the whole produce of labor belongs to the laborer."

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.

Labor power is a merchandise, which is sold like any other merchandise. But the cost of production regulates the price of every merchandise.

reached the age when the supply of laborers is greater than the demand, and the consequent result of this excess is, first of all, the reduction of wages to the lowest possible point, and, secondly, the superannuated must meet with starvation and death.

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.

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.

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Thoughts By Your Uncle

Come to think it over, this phrase about the "dignity of labor," which we hear so much from the mouth of the office-seeking politician near Labor Day and election time, is not so far wrong. After all, however, I never saw anybody die by labor.

For a Socialist paper to have a big list of subscribers is a mighty good thing, but when we recalculate, on the face of things, taken to secure the truth, it might be had this indeed. You may make "friends" by leading people to believe that there is no difference between altruistic and scientific socialism, but—

Altruistic Socialism is based upon brotherly love and takes the position that an appeal to the principles of love, justice and humanity will induce both capitalist and worker to aid in establishing the co-operative commonwealth. The scientific Socialist, on the other hand, bases his action upon the material interests of the working class, taking into account the history of the world, which shows that people have never been moved to action save by their material interests.

Brotherly love and high ideals have always been sacrificed when material interests were threatened. The difference between altruistic Socialism and scientific Socialism is so great that both ideas can not be brought into one organization or party save at the price of disruption and disaster. To say that there is no difference between the two is the statement of one who is either ignorant of the facts upon which Socialism is based, or else the person who makes his living by the risk inevitable future dissemination for the sake of a present personal gain. To compromise truth to make a friend is practically treason to the Socialist movement.

St. Simon might have been a wise old guy in his time, but if he lived today he would find that "enthusiasm" would go a mighty little ways unless it was backed by the "cash." The most enthusiastic crowd I ever saw was a big McKinley-Roosevelt-fall dinner parade of \$150 a day working-men. And now they are getting \$130. "Enthusiasm" is a very unreliable thing. "Parties" depend upon entirely to hook-wink the unthinking mob. I tell you what, St. Simon, old guy, enthusiasm ain't worth a darn unless you back it up with brains and intelligence of the people. And in that case you can generally accomplish what you want quicker by dropping the "enthusiasm," which often stampedes you in the wrong direction, and putting in a few extra links with your brains and facts.

Wonder where all the "farmer Socialists" of Eastern Washington were during the Hill-McLellan-Boyer trial. The crowd grew very small, very small, very small. The railway makes produce good of giving better outlets so that farm produce could be readily sold, and thus creating a scarcity, establish higher prices for food products. I may be one of those "dumb" folk, narrow minded, but I think the Socialists, but I'm blessed if I can see where the working class will be benefited by a scarcity and high price of necessities. Darned if I didn't think that what the Socialists are doing is keeping a hold of all good things at lowest possible cost. But I must be mistaken. At least thousands of farmers don't think so.

The Seattle Daily Times, a yellow Democratic sheet, devoted its front page the other day to a big picture of a "high toned" actress who is living, unmarried, with a man with whom she had previously eloped. Of course it is none of my business whether they are married or not, but if the Times thinks its readers are hungry to gaze on the features of good looking women who refuse to conform to the marital law, they should be pleased to secure for it pictures of dozens of better looking women, and not necessarily "actresses" either, who exist and have their being amidst Seattle's most wonderful and picturesque scenery.

There is more than a little way to bring rift to the mill of the little capitalist. If he can't profit from vice directly he can at least use his influence in city councils every once in a while to move a tenderloin from some established quarter to some new locality where he has property for sale or other buildings for rent. He has a chance to coin a few extra dollars before some other hungry capitalist hustles the girls off of some other locality for his benefit.

The height of American comfort as the "country" sees it. You know the wages are lower in the Great Bend country and the hours long, but you have all you can eat three times a day. And away he hikes with a horde of children the biggest though he knows of in the competitive boop.

The intensity of devotion shown for Socialism by some old-party office holders is only equalled by the intensity with which they hate the office and let go of Socialism when the choice is put before them.

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REFERENDUM ON WASHINGTON STATE

A vote is now being taken in Washington on the adoption of the new state constitution as proposed by the Constitutional Convention. For the convenience of Washington comrades, we reprint below the constitution itself and a copy of the voting blank. Get used to these referendum votes, comrades. We might as well have our say on the constitution should surely be taken this month.

Vote on State Constitution

Article I.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article II.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article II.	Section 2.	For	Against
Article III.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article III.	Section 2.	For	Against
Article III.	Section 3.	For	Against
Article IV.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article V.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article V.	Section 2.	For	Against
Article V.	Section 3.	For	Against
Article V.	Section 4.	For	Against
Article VI.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article VI.	Section 2.	For	Against
Article VII.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 1.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 2.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 3.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 4.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 5.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 6.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 7.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 8.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 9.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 10.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 11.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 12.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 13.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 14.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 15.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 16.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 17.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 18.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 19.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 20.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 21.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 22.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 23.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 24.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 25.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 26.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 27.	For	Against
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Article VIII.	Section 29.	For	Against
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Article VIII.	Section 31.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 32.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 33.	For	Against
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Article VIII.	Section 37.	For	Against
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Article VIII.	Section 90.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 91.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 92.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 93.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 94.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 95.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 96.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 97.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 98.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 99.	For	Against
Article VIII.	Section 100.	For	Against

STATE CONSTITUTION

As Amended for Submission to Referendum

Article I.—Name. Section 1. The name of this party shall be The Socialist Party of Washington, and it shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America.

Article II.—State Committee. Section 1. There shall be a State Committee, composed of nine members, at least three of whom shall be residents of the place selected by the members, elected at the annual state convention for the term of one year. Said three members shall act as a local group, transmitting all business of the State Committee, subject to referendum of said committee, on call of any one member.

Section 2. The State Committee shall elect a secretary-treasurer, organizer and other officers or assistants necessary to aid in carrying on its work.

Section 3. The State Committee shall represent the party of this state in its relations to the national organization, organize, grant or revoke charters to local, call state conventions, submit questions to a referendum vote, receive reports from such organizations for speakers, sell and distribute Socialist literature, file tickets nominated at state and local elections, and carry on propaganda work in the state. It shall report semi-monthly to the national committee and shall publish a monthly Bulletin together with the proceedings of its meetings. The State Committee shall not publish nor designate any official organ. Vacancies in the State Committee shall be filled by general vote of the members of the state upon nominations made by the locals.

Article III.—Locals. Section 1. A Local shall consist of five or more persons believing in the principles of Socialism, and holding a copy of the charter from the State Committee. The officers of a Local shall consist of an organizer, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary. They shall be elected the first week of January and July for the term of six months. Officers elected at any other time shall serve only for the unexpired term. Local charters shall be issued at any other time fully informed as to the names and addresses of local officers and members of the State Committee in the general condition of the Local the first week in June and December.

Section 2. Dues—Locals shall pay to the State Committee each month, on or before the 15th of the month, a sum of one dollar per member in good standing, if money to be raised as the Local sees fit. By good standing shall be meant that a member is not in arrears over thirty days.

Section 3. Any member not in good standing shall not be eligible for membership in the party.

Article IV.—Officers. Section 1. The location of state headquarters shall be decided by the annual convention.

Article V.—Limitation of Members, Etc. Section 1. No member shall accept any office or position under a capitalist party or under any law or regulation of civil service laws.

Section 2. Any member advocating fusion with any other party or any member of reactionary Socialist shall thereby cease to be a member.

Section 3. No person shall become a member of this party who does not sever all connection whatsoever with the capitalist parties.

Section 4. Pledge of Members—All applicants for membership shall subscribe to the following pledge: "I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the privileged classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party."

Section 5. No person shall be nominated for office or position unless such person has been a member of the party for at least six months. If the person nominated shall not apply for six months from date.

Article VI.—County Organization. Section 1. Any county containing at least five members may proceed to organize a county organization by the election of a county committee, to be composed of one member from each local county organization and such other officers as may be necessary.

Section 2. Locals in organized counties shall pay their dues to their county treasurer, who shall pay the same to the State Committee.

Article VII.—Basis of Representation to State Convention. Section 1. The State Convention shall be based upon one delegate at large for every Local, and one delegate for every five members in good standing, or major fraction thereof.

Article VIII.—Amendments and Initiative. Section 1. Any question involving a change in this constitution, a question of party tactics, the effect of any state, county or municipal official of the Socialist Party or any member of the party, the calling of special conventions, or any other party matter, shall be submitted to a party convention for consideration by two members of the State Committee.

CONSTITUTION

Section 2. All questions calling for a referendum vote shall be submitted by the State Committee without comment.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION. RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Whereas, The reorganization of the Western Labor Union into the American Labor Union at its recent convention in Denver, and the declaration of said body in favor of Socialism and independent political action has brought the Socialist party face to face with an important issue concerning our party's attitude towards the trades union movement.

Resolved, That we shall consider carefully the newly inaugurated movement of the members and comrades concerning this question of policy, and in many instances confusion and lack of proper information and sound knowledge of the historic mission of the trades union movement will tend to work mischief and injury to the cause of organized labor.

Resolved, That the program of the Socialist Party National Committee has been repeatedly called upon to state its attitude concerning the newly inaugurated movement of the American Labor Union; therefore be it Resolved, That we will have by the declaration of the American Labor Union convention in favor of Socialism and independent political action, mass-consciousness and fully appreciate the excellent pioneer work of our Western comrades.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the delegates attending the A. L. U. Denver convention and in the good faith of the delegates resulting of free deliberation and noble aspirations towards the goal of the working masses; Resolved, That while acknowledging all this and giving the A. L. U. representatives credit for all the good done at their Denver convention, we cannot but sincerely regret their action in constituting themselves a rival trades union to the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the invading of the Eastern industrial center by the A. L. U. will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will undoubtedly result in the outbreak of a fratricidal war and suicidal strife between the forces of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the most sacred duty of the Socialist Party to promote the unity of the labor forces, and for this reason we consider it a very unwise move the unity of the A. L. U. to inaugurate a rival movement that will force our comrades and fellow workers to waste their energy and fight against each other instead of fighting the common enemy.

Resolved, That experience having demonstrated the failure of the trades union movement as well as the Socialist movement in this country, has been retarded by our progress considerably retarded by a so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and the American Federation of Labor; Resolved, That in our opinion the American Labor Union, by organizing rival organizations to the A. F. of L., will not only develop in the same direction as the so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and finally result in the same manner as the comrades of the A. L. U. realize and promptly rectify their mistake.

Resolved, That in our opinion the regeneration of the trades union movement on Socialist lines is not only a necessary step from the rank and file, not from above, i. e., from the leaders, and the progress made in this regard is a very important one. St. Louis and other cities by our comrades furnish conclusive evidence that no necessity exists for the formation of a rival movement.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Socialists throughout the world to unite their best efforts and influence among the members of the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. to prevent a fratricidal conflict that would do irreparable injury to both the Trades Union and the Socialist movements.

M. HALLARD DUNN, Sec. G. HOEHLBRAND, Treasurer, W. P. PIERCE, Organizer, E. A. HILDEN, Secretary, WILLIAM BRANT, Local Chairman, LOCAL QUORUM.

COMMENT ON ABOVE.

The above action is not necessarily the final word of the Socialist Party. The Local Quorum does not constitute the National Executive Committee. Their action will be brought to the subject of free discussion.

They certainly make at least two mistakes. First—The A. L. U. did not "constitute itself" a rival of the Federation of Labor. It is not a rival of the Federation of Labor, but the Rocky Mountain region, under the name of the Western Labor Union, has been in existence for years and has made it necessary to create a new name. The time has passed when it must accept content and become an American Labor Union or be absorbed into the Comintern Federation.

Second—The A. L. U. is not more proper to condemn the A. L. U. as "invading the East," than the A. F. of L. is to condemn the A. F. of L. for invading the Western centers. In Spokane, for instance, the A. F. of L. has been organizing unions, notwithstanding the fact that the A. L. U. had almost exclusive jurisdiction among the unions of that city.

It is not true Socialist policy to keep hands off of both the industrial organizations, working constantly among all, both at the rank and file and the leaders, to get them to join the Socialist Party.

The A. L. U. is not a Socialist organization, because it is not a political organization, and its membership cannot expect the support of the Socialist Party as such. When a great labor organization bases itself on a class struggle declared for Socialism, it is not a Socialist organization. It is not within the province of the Socialist Party to pass condemnation. Let the economic organization fight it out if it chooses. There need be no fear that they will scab on each other.

Resolved, That in our opinion we have had some unions, both in the A. F. of L. and others with the W. L. U., yet both have failed. The A. L. U. will fill a most useful place. It will be a challenge to the A. F. of L. to organize unions, notwithstanding the fact that the tool of capitalism to keep the workers in subjection, such as Hanna is scheming with Compton to make it. Then the A. L. U. will stand ready to take its place. The A. L. U. is not a Socialist organization, but it is thought and tactics is inevitable and the sooner the old A. F. of L. recognizes it the better.

There will be no repetition of the scabbing policy of the S. T. & L. The only danger to the Socialist Party is the A. F. of L. is going to attempt to boycott all who do not affiliate with the A. F. of L. as "Socialist and fratricidal," but cannot last long. The so-called economic struggle has about concluded. The result is that the workers are practically powerless. The political struggle must succeed the industrial or economic struggle, as encouraged and assist every real struggle of the labor slaves against their masters, but not concern ourselves with the referendum.

Section 1. Any question involving a change in this constitution, a question of party tactics, the effect of any state, county or municipal official of the Socialist Party or any member of the party, the calling of special conventions, or any other party matter, shall be submitted to a party convention for consideration by two members of the State Committee.

M. LEITES 507—FIRST AV. SO.—50

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Sidelights and Reflections.

The class struggle is not a struggle to make classes, but to unmake them. It is a struggle whose objective point is the extinction of two antagonistic classes, and the formation of one homogeneous and all-embracing and all-helpful class, or rather society.

While it is probably true that mankind's invincible inclination towards justice would, in the absence of agitating socialism, that is, the socialist state, yet such a process is too slow and too tortuous for the enthusiasm and the devotion of the masses. What is needed, and what capitalism produces, is the revolutionary working class, conscious of its rights and wrongs, awake to its historic mission, and devoted above all things to its own material interests. Such an organized consciousness is essential to a just must win. That Providence is on the side of the big battalions is truer in economics, in social evolution, in the affairs governed by the needs of man's "biological brain," than in any other mere supplementary sphere.

You cannot destroy the robbers by joining with them to share in the plunder; you cannot overthrow capitalism by becoming capitalist yourselves. You cannot abolish plunder by sharing in the loot; you cannot abolish surplus value by demanding your share of it. You cannot abolish slavery by becoming yourself a slave owner; you cannot abolish wage-slavery by procuring a monopoly of some machines. If there is to be a slave-owning class preserved in the coming social transformation, there will be slaves. The master will continue to annihilate slavery to annihilate the masters; the slaves will then disappear of themselves. These are some thoughts for those who propose to fight capitalism with capital.

The motto of Oregon is, "She Flies With Her Own Wings." The capitalist motto is, "We fly on the wings of Labor." The wings are on the capitalist—and still there are no "flies" on labor.

The constitution of the United States in speaking of the "whole number of free persons" is careful to say specifically "including those bound to service for a term of years." This shows there was some question as to whether those who were bound to service for a time were "free." But there is no question about those who are bound to service for their whole life; they are slaves. Now the worker is bound to service for his whole life—until he becomes useless to his master. He is in bondage to an uncertain service for an unlimited time; he can see no period of freedom ahead. Hence he is a slave, pure and simple—so long as he remains a capitalist and refuses socialism. He is not free who does not free himself. "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

The wise capitalist keeps quiet. He knows that it is idiotic to defend the present system, and damnfoolish to apologize for it. He knows that he cannot stop the workers from overthrowing the present system as soon as they accumulate sense enough to want to end it, and he also knows that they haven't sense enough yet. So, as he is a wise cappy, he simply extracts all the good out of things as they are, and remains mum about socialism. The more he gets, the more reason he has for keeping still about it. It's the cappy who isn't getting all the juice that he wants, and who has brains enough to understand the economic situation, that is doing all the bleating and the braying for capitalism. This particular species of cappy, cappy parvus, is the one to watch, fellows, and food for the laughter of the discerning proletariat.

Capitalism well done is socialism half won. A red flag in sight is the socialist's delight. A red flag in the morning is the capitalist's warning. When angry (against the present system), get one vote for socialism; when very angry, get ten. It is harder for a capitalist to enter the kingdom of socialism than for Mark Hanna to pass thro' the eye of a needle. The capitalist fears the man of one book—the Manifesto of Marx and Engels.

Upon the word of the capitalist bird, the capitalist nest—
Is surely the best,
—FORWARD MARCH.

That Socialist Album will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. This is not to signify, that every photograph will be the likeness of a "beauty" or art, but the pictures will represent earnest and true men, Socialists, who are fighting for their class, the working class, and a photograph of each one of these men will grow more valuable with the years. And you can secure this by sending in one new photograph every two new six months, or five new ten weekers, and making the nearest estimate of the highest Socialist vote cast in this state this fall. Send your estimate on a separate slip, plainly marked with your name and address. Your estimates have already been received. Don't delay sending but begin now to secure subscribers and make as many estimates as you can.

The lord must love socialists—he is now working overtime making so many.

Two years ago, the Washington vote was 1960. What will it be this year? If you make the closest estimate, you will receive an elegant album with photographs of such men as Liebknecht, Lenin, Debs, Harrison, Vail and others with their own original autographs. We wish we could keep such a splendid souvenir in the Socialist office, but no one in the office would be allowed an estimate. Who will get it? The only condition is one new yearly subscriber to the Socialist.

The feeling of Seattle Trades Unionists was pretty well shown by the applause Gompers got. Three different times he received spontaneous, hearty applause, and each time the sentiment applauded was a sort of echo of some Socialist idea, like this: "The man who does not labor is a parasite."

The friendly attitude of the capitalist press toward Gompers was noticeable. They reported him as having 3000 hearers when there was never above 1200. They reported "rapt attention," when, in fact, after half an hour, men screamed out in voices and hummed. They reported the largest audience that ever greeted a labor speaker in Seattle, when the fact is, Debs had over twice as many, and no brass band either. They reported "boundless enthusiasm," when in fact the whole air was a frost, the dulllest imaginable crowd. The only really interesting episode was the eager way in which the men received and read the hundreds of copies of the Socialist which were distributed before and during the meeting. But the Capitalist papers know and praise their own friends, like Gompers. And they know and ignore their enemies, like Debs. If you want to discover the real friends of the Laboring class, notice who are ignored or abused by the Capitalist dailies.

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For Congressmen, D. BURGESS, Tacoma. GEO. W. SCOTT, Seattle. J. C. HARKNESS, Northport.

This paper is never sent on credit. If you are receiving it, some one has paid for it. If you take it out of the postoffice, don't worry yourself about having to pay for it. That has lighted attention elsewhere, and you run no risk, except that you may become a Socialist.

Do you know every 25-cent new subscription entitles you to a Party Button, sent just paid? Also, every new yearly entitles you to an estimate on the party vote in the state of Washington, giving you a chance to get the unique album of Historic Socialists?

SOME SOCIALIST PROVERBS.

A socialist in time makes nine—or more.
Love me, love my class. (Say this to the capitalist who declares he is YOUR friend.)
A socialist with sand is worth two in the bush.
If you don't see what you want, (If you don't see what you want, Every capitalist cloud has a socialist lining.)
A thinking worker makes a tottering capitalism.
Every cappy has nine lies—at least nine.
Capitalism well done is socialism half won.
A red flag in sight is the socialist's delight.

A red flag in the morning is the capitalist's warning. When angry (against the present system), get one vote for socialism; when very angry, get ten. It is harder for a capitalist to enter the kingdom of socialism than for Mark Hanna to pass thro' the eye of a needle. The capitalist fears the man of one book—the Manifesto of Marx and Engels.

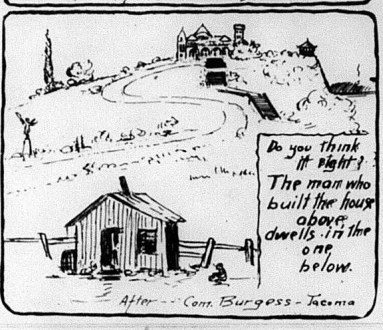
Upon the word of the capitalist bird, the capitalist nest—
Is surely the best,
—FORWARD MARCH.

We repeat Father McGarry's article this week for two reasons. First, there is a great demand for more copies than we printed last week. Second, an amazing error kept in, making no sense out of part of the article. It is O. K. now.

What estimate? Why, haven't you heard of that? It's an estimate of the number of Socialist votes cast in Washington this Fall.

If you like this paper send us Ten Cents for a Campaign Subscription. If you don't like it, send Twenty-five Cents and learn to like it.

Cartoons by Correspondents



An Autumn Night

By Maxim Gorki, The Balzac of the Proletariat

(From "The Social Democrat," London.)
I found myself one autumn night in an uncomfortable and awkward position. I had just arrived in a town where I did not know a single creature, and had a penny in my pocket, nor a corner where to lay my head.
For a day or two I kept things going by disposing of all such articles of clothing as were not absolutely indispensable. When the proceeds of my wardrobe were exhausted, I determined to set out for a place called Oustya, where I knew there were some wharves and docks, which would offer a chance of employment. When, however, I arrived there the air and bustle of the year were over—for it was already the latter end of October, and the place was now empty and deserted.
I tramped about the weedy sands, sending the water splashing at every step I took. Eagerly I scanned the ground under my feet, hoping to find some refuse that might be of use to me in my life. Under certain social conditions it is so much easier to quench the hunger of the mind than it is to satisfy the hunger of the body. As one wanders about the streets, with their richly decorated buildings, which one feels certain are just as luxurious inside as they are outside; exciting thoughts arise in one's mind; as one contemplates the wonders achieved by architecture, sanitation and man's other elevating and improving art and sciences. One meets people warmly and comfortably clad—they are well behaved, they always make way for one, anxious, to the point of fastidiousness, to avoid even the knowledge of the existence of beings such as we are. But, thank God, the souls of the starving are often far better nourished than are those of the rich and prosperous! Such a state of affairs gives the rich many a chance of drawing witty comparisons in their own favor.

Evening drew on, the rain pattered down, the north wind blew in fitful gusts. It whistled among the empty stalls and sheds, and rattled against the boarded windows of the deserted vodka-shops. The waves of the river trilled to spray under the stroke of the blast, as they dashed helter-skelter against the sandy shore, throwing their white crests high up into the air; then, as if anxious to return to the vast expanse they had just left, they leaped and leaped back, one over the other. The river seemed to have a presentiment that winter was near, and to be making nervous attempts to escape the icy bonds, which the bleak north wind might lay upon it that very night. The sky was dark and lowering, a cold, cutting drizzle, so fine that the drops were scarcely visible swept through the air. The depressing landscape which surrounded me seemed to make still for the stumps of two disfigured, broken down willows, and the overturned boat lying near the roots. A battered, overturned boat, a two-melancholy old tree stripped of its leaves, and a lone, desolate, suggested rain, desolation and disease. The sky, shedding endless tears, gave a last fit, blinding touch to the whole mournful picture. So desolate and bleak was the scene that it began to appear to me as if everything in the world, with the exception of myself, were decaying, and that very soon, I alone should remain in the world—the only living being left. I, for whom cold death might be already lurking somewhere near.

I was only eighteen then, and what beauty there is in that age! Thus I walked about the cold damp streets, my teeth chattering, an accompaniment to my thoughts in howl of hunger and cold, when suddenly as I turned sharply round the corner of a stall I came across a stooping figure wearing the shape of a woman. Her clothes were worn and hung loosely around her. I stopped and tried to find out what she was doing;

and then I discovered that she was scraping a hole in the sand with her hands under one of the marks she had made.
"Why are you doing that?" I enquired, sitting down beside her. She uttered a low cry, and sprang quickly to her feet. As she stood up facing me, her large grey eyes full of terror, I noticed she was a girl about my own age with a very pretty face, which, I regret to say, was somewhat disfigured by three large bruises. The bruises, though placed in symmetrical order, still had the effect of spoiling her beauty. One bruise was just above the bridge of the nose, the others consisted of two black eyes. All of them were exactly of the same size, and had been evidently inflicted by an artist in the art of disfiguring people's faces. The girl stood staring at me, but the expression of terror gradually disappeared from her eyes. She shook the sand from her hands straight into the gutter which ran along her head, and said, with a slight shiver in her voice:—
"Well, I suppose you are hungry also; if so, come and dig for a little while, my hands are aching. Look there," she continued, nodding towards the stall she had been trying to undermine. "In that stall we shall be sure to find some bread, and maybe some sausage. You see this stall has not been regularly closed yet."

I started digging. After some few minutes rest, spent in watching me, she squatted down beside me, and began to work as well.
We grubbed away some time in silence. It is difficult to say at this distance of time whether any thought of the civil code, any considerations of morality, or of rights of property, or of other good things, which wise people tell us should ever be present in our minds, troubled me at that moment. But as I desire to keep as near as possible to the truth, I fear I must acknowledge that at the time I was so engrossed with my work of undermining the stall, that no room was left in my mind for anything but expectation of the treasure I hoped to discover, as a reward of my toil. Evening came on apace. The gloom deepened, and grew ever more and more dense. The swish of the waves was heard less distinctly, but the rain beat louder and more insistently against the boards of the stall. Not far off we heard the night watchman's rattle.

"Has the stall a floor or not?" I inquired my companion in a low voice.
Not understanding exactly what she meant, I asked her to explain.
"I am asking if the stall has a floor or not; because if it has there is no use in our going on digging—if we come across thick boards, what can we do? In that case had we not better break the lock; it's a trumpery little thing."

A bright thought seldom comes into a woman's head; but still, as in this case, "happy thoughts" do come into their minds occasionally. I always have a respect for "happy thoughts," and try and avail myself of them as well as I can.
Acting on this principle, I felt for the lock, gave it a wrench, and pulled it off, screws and all. My accomplice immediately stooped down, and gliding like a snake through the square, raised the lid of the stall. When there, she uttered a cry of triumph and encouragement.
"Well done, my brave lad!"

A word of appreciation from a woman is worth more to me than a hymn of praise from a man, even if he be as eloquent as all the orators ancient and modern, put together. Under the circumstances I am describing however, I was not in such an amiable frame of mind as I am now: I paid no heed, therefore, to the girl's exclamation, but briefly and impatiently queried:—
"What have you found?"
Instead of replying, she began to enumerate in a monotonous voice the various articles she had discovered. "A hamper of bottles, some empty bags, an umbrella, an iron pal!"

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