

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Vol. I SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, DEC. 9, 1900. No. 18

TREMENDOUS GAINS AT FAIRHAVEN AND WHATCOM.

WHATCOM TO THE FRONT. SOCIALISTS LEAD THE FIGHT AGAINST POLITICAL CORRUPTION. COMRADE LUX GETS 444 OUT OF 1,000 VOTES. TWO THOUSAND COPIES OF "THE SOCIALIST" DELIVERED TO VOTERS IN WHATCOM. SPLENDID PROPAGANDA WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS ELECTION. THOUSANDS LED TO READ ABOUT SOCIALISM AND HUNDREDS VOTED FOR IT. SPITE OF PREJUDICE.

It so happened that the Social Democrats in Whatcom were given the opportunity to lead the forces against municipal corruption. Had not Comrade Lux been in the field, the scheming political ring of Republicans would have had no opposition. Here, as everywhere, Socialists stood for clean government.

Whatcom voters all read in the last issue of *The Socialist* how the Socialist mayor of Haverhill, Mass., had fought for economy and honesty in his administration, and nearly five hundred of them so far overcame their prejudice against Socialism as to vote for Lux, an unheard of mechanic who has only lived in Whatcom for some six months.

Just one month ago Debs and Harriman got only 45 votes in this same city.

We do not claim that there are 400 new Socialists in Whatcom, but it is a remarkable fact that so many could be induced to vote for a Socialist under any circumstances.

It is only right to add that Comrade Lux made his fight almost alone. Some comrades of his own Local worked against the ticket because they were not in favor of putting up a ticket in the first place.

Comrades Lux and Burgess and those who stood by them are to be most heartily commended. Socialists should never vote for any but Socialists, never allow themselves the chance to vote for a capitalist candidate, never miss the chance to put up a Socialist candidate.

The comrades in Whatcom have been richly rewarded for their courage and vim.

We append a letter from Comrade Burgess, written the day before the election, which explains the situation.

New Whatcom, Dec. 3.

Dear Comrade:—

Our city politics have changed with wonderful rapidity in the last few hours.

It seems there is an outstanding claim against the city, represented by warrants which are declared by some of the courts, to be fraudulent.

A clique of Republicans, presumably holding these warrants, have put up one of their tools for mayor. Then, to blind the people some of the same clique called citizens meeting and put up a man at the last hour, whom they knew would not serve.

When it was too late to do anything he resigned, leaving as they supposed, a clear field, but now Lux appears along the horizon with quite good chances of election if the electors can overcome their prejudices.

Some of the leading wardheelers and some of our best citizens are now working for Lux.

There is intense, though quiet, excitement in this city.

Fraternally,
D. BURGESS.

Haverhill Special to The Socialist.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 6, 1900.

The Socialist, Seattle: Republicans carry Haverhill, defeating Chase and the ticket. Coulter re-elected in Brockton. W.M. MAILLY.

Both parties united against the Socialists and put up a workingman from the shoe shops at that. Poor dupe and poor dupes!

(Continued on Page Three.)

LABOR UNIONS.

S. D. P. For—S. L. P. Against.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ALWAYS SUPPORT ORGANIZED LABOR. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HAS FORMED THE SOCIALIST TRADES AND LABOR ALLIANCE TO OPPOSE AND DEFEAT ORGANIZED LABOR. MOST MARKED DISTINCTION BETWEEN TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES. DEBATE ON THIS SUBJECT BETWEEN HARRIMAN AND DE LEON.

Editor *Socialist*: Dear Sir—I am a reader of your bright little paper, and I am also a Socialist, and voted the ticket, but I am not satisfied as to there being two Socialist factions in the field. I cannot see the need or cause of there being two such parties. I have been talking with both Social Democrats and Socialist Labor men, but they do not satisfy me on the question. I deem it of much importance to the public. So much so that we have come to the conclusion to ask you to give us a history of the rise of these and the cause of there being two tickets in the field. Now, we hope you will not throw this in the wastebasket, but give us a plain statement of the case through the columns of *The Socialist*. We would not trouble you with this before election, although we very much wanted to have an explanation before voting, and now that election is over, you are not crowded for a little time and space. So please explain, and greatly oblige

YOUR READER—

N. B.—There is a S. L. P. man here, and he says you will not answer through your paper. READER.

Another correspondent says: "For the benefit of my friends, could you state, through *The Socialist*, the difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P.?"

In the first place, read the two platforms printed last week for comparison. You will see that both are good Socialist reading, though the S. D. P. is markedly the more scientific and international, while the S. L. P. is rather sentimental and American.

But there is no reason discernible in the platforms why there should be two parties. Both are Socialist platforms.

In the second place, notice their attitude toward each other. The Social Democrats declare always and everywhere that the Socialist Labor people are Socialists, and that to them is due

the highest credit for maintaining the Socialist doctrine under the most adverse conditions.

But on the other hand, the S. L. P. declaims against the S. D. P. as a "middle class party," as "freaks," as "fakirs," as "fools," etc., etc. This they insist on doing in season and out of season, in the face of the above platform and the uniform teaching of all our party papers, and in spite of the fact, too, that the International Congress at Paris just held officially recognized the S. D. P. and seated their delegates—seated them against the protest of the S. L. P. delegates. The difference here is that the S. D. P. tells the truth about the S. L. P., and the S. L. P. lies about the S. D. P.

In the third place, notice the differing attitudes toward labor unions. It is shown by the recent debate in New Haven between De Leon for the S. L. P. and Harriman for the S. D. P. on this question:

"Affirmed, That the tactics of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance against pure and simple trades unionism is for the best interest of the working class and for the promotion of Socialism in America."

De Leon spoke in the affirmative and Harriman in the negative.

But read the official declarations of the two parties.

The S. D. P.'s Attitude Toward Labor Unions.

"Resolved, That we, fully recognizing that the exploitation of labor will cease only when society takes possession of the means of production nevertheless declare it the duty of all Socialists to participate in all struggles of organized labor to improve the conditions under the present system, and.

"Resolved, That we recommend all members of the party to join the or-

(Continued on Page Four.)

The Socialist

Issued every Sunday by

EDUCATIONAL UNION

720 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

50 Cents a Year. 10 Weeks 13 Cents



Single copies 2 cents each.
Twenty or more, 1/2 cent each.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DEBS.

Debs can bring about union of the S. D. P. forces tomorrow if he will. The entire strength of the Chicago movement against union was in the possession of Debs. When the "manifesto" against union was issued the fact that his name was not attached was found to be killing it. It was only his indorsement a few days later that secured the subsequent vote.

The Chicago N. E. B. is simply a Debs N. E. B. It has put him forward in the Social Democratic Herald in the most abundant manner. To read that paper one would think there was but one candidate. They did not advertise Debs and Harriman buttons, but only Debs buttons. Their whole stock in trade has been Debs. They could not have held their following for a day without the use of his great popularity. Their only two branches in this state were formed and are held by personal friends and followers of Debs.

Now, Comrade Debs knows all this. He sanctions it. His own brother remains the secretary of the Chicago board. Debs is responsible for the existence of the Chicago board.

Now the question is, What will he do? He prevented organic union last summer. He afterward secured co-operation during the campaign. Is he now going to prevent union again?

Surely a high opportunity is his at this time. With one determined word he can bring about a joint convention to formulate a plan of union.

Yet the last issue of the S. D. Herald tells of a meeting in Chicago at which he was present, which was aimed to defeat the purpose of the Heron-Mills meetings, held the week before to call for union, and a special convention is to be held of those only who recognize the N. E. B. at Chicago. Thus a joint convention will be forestalled by this factional convention just as the joint referendum for unity last summer was forestalled by their special vote on the question "Is Unity Desirable?"

Is Comrade Debs determined to run a personal party, a Debs party, whatever becomes of Socialist union?

We have never believed it possible. We have trusted his own intimation that after election he would promote union. We can see no possible reason why a joint convention should not at once be held. If Socialists present an undivided front to capitalism they are formidable. If they scatter into factions they are contemptible.

Whether they shall unite or divide depends upon Eugene V. Debs.

AUTHORITY TO CALL A CONVENTION.

We doubt if any executive has authority to call a convention of its own initiative. It is too large a power to be delegated to any set of men.

Therefore, let the question be submitted to a referendum vote of the comrades. Shall the executive be authorized to arrange for a joint convention to perfect union? Let the branches who recognize the N. E. B. at Chicago call for a referendum to decide this question. If they authorize and direct their board to arrange for a joint convention the board would not dare refuse.

Let the rank and file take the initiative. If they want a joint, not a separate, convention, let them say so. A separate convention, called without authority of the comrades by a board whose term of office long since expired, with every indication that it is called for the purpose of preventing union of Socialists, is more autocratic than De Leonism.

The Seattle Local has passed the resolution printed in *The Socialist* last week calling for a referendum on the above question, to be submitted by the Springfield board. We believe it to be the only way to secure a joint convention.

The linemen of the telephone company are still on strike for decent wages. You don't see any big headlines or indignant editorials on the subject in the P.-I. or the Times, do you?

Who cares for a score or two of common proletarians? They can't even command sympathy like the girl operators when they went on a strike. Boys, strike at the ballot box next time you get a chance. That's the only place they will pay attention to you, and the only place you can really get anything worth having. Vote for Socialism, which will give you ALL you earn, where you will be no slave under wages. Drop into 220 Union street in some of that spare time you have on your hands and study up this question a bit.

SOCIALIST SNAP SHOTS.

It is impossible that a decent, self-respecting American citizen can look over the pages of the average capitalist newspaper and not experience a feeling of profound disgust and shame. And this on more than one account, but especially because of the increasing tendency toward the worship of mere wealth, a sycophantic and servile adulation of the plutocracy, presenting at once the sad picture of a debased and degenerate journalism and of a great people wrongfully held up to the world as being basely recreant to their own high national ideals. Wrongfully, for the American people are not nor will they ever be a race of snobs and flunkies! In this connection nothing could be more significant than the phenomenal growth of the Social Democratic Party in America as the result of its first national campaign. It is the party of the people—the people

That Boasted Primary Law.

NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW SENT OUT FROM REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS DISFRANCHISES SOCIALISTS, ABOLISHES CAUCUSES, PRIMARIES AND NOMINATING CONVENTIONS. SUBSTITUTES A LEGAL PRIMARY ELECTION, WHERE ALL PARTY NOMINATIONS ARE MADE, SEVEN WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION. ANY MAN MAY BE A CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION WHO PAYS TEN DOLLARS TO THE COUNTY AUDITOR. REQUIRES TEN PER CENT OF TOTAL VOTE TO BE CALLED A PARTY.

Everybody hails the proposed new law. No doubt it will pass the next legislature. It is printed and advocated by the Republican organ, and the Republicans will have full control in the next house and senate. Not a word of criticism from anybody. It is greeted as another Australian ballot system.

But let us see. This vaunted Minnesota law allows no party to have candidates which did not cast 10 per cent of the total vote at the last election. That completely disfranchises the Social Democrats of Washington unless you choose to vote for capitalist candidates.

In place of the present liberal laws of this state, which allow free expression of the smallest party's will at the polls, Socialists are to be denied the chance to propagate their views in the most effective way—that is, through an election—until they have obtained one in every ten votes. What is to prevent making it 20 per cent, or 30 per cent, or 40 per cent?

In nearly all states it has hitherto been 3 per cent. But this boasted law raises it to 10 per cent.

Why, just now, this first year that a new party is commanding universal attention? Is it just a coincidence that this 10 per cent provision is appearing all over the states just at this time?

Let us see again. Every man who desires to be voted for as a candidate must put up ten dollars under this blessed new law. This is a poor man's chance indeed. If we want to put up a city ticket, for instance, with twenty candidates, we must raise \$200, at the very least, in order to be nominated for an election. What do you think of it, comrades? They know you are a small party—only 3 per cent. Therefore ten per cent. They know you are poor men. Therefore ten dollars.

Let us see once more. By this law you go into the polling place, they give you as many ballots as there are 10-per cent parties; you go into the booth and mark the candidates you prefer on one ballot only. That is all. Every man decides for himself whether he is Republican, Democrat or Social Democrat. The Democrats may name the Republican nominee if they choose to vote on the Republican ballot. Any man who thinks himself a Socialist may help nominate your candidates for you. In a word, this law takes the Socialist nominations (even after we get the 10 per cent and the ten dollars) out of the hands of the party, and gives control of our nominations to any lot of voters who choose to mark our ballots.

What do you think of it, and what are you going to do about it?

TO THE SOCIALIST, 220 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.:

Enclosed find.....cents, for which please renew my subscription.

Name

Postoffice

aroused and moving onward to the fulfillment of their great historic mission as the builders of a new empire, an absolute democracy, based upon the fundamental principles of economic equity and in which only the people shall be "great" and only the people shall rule!

The people of a small Western village had undertaken to get up a little entertainment. The local talent was fairly good, but when it came to the question of music the committee was almost in despair. The only instrument available was an ancient, battered and wheezy organ, which had a way of emitting in a startling and unexpected manner the most wierd and eccentric sounds. It happened that quite a number of rough-looking cowboys who had spent the day in town came around, all booted and spurred,

to take in the show. Seeing this, the master of ceremonies, becoming somewhat nervous, hastened to the front when the entertainment began and hung up in plain view a large placard bearing the words, "Don't shoot the organist—he's doing the best he can." He was, of course, getting all the music out of the crazy old thing there was in it. The capitalist press is like that. They are serving a bad cause, and the kind of arguments they use and the base methods they sometimes employ is really the best they can do for it to earn their money.

ELEANOR SHELL.

We want an agent in every local and in every town to hustle for subscribers to THE SOCIALIST. We will give him 20 per cent on all subscriptions. We can't offer farms or corner lots—only a good square commission to pay for work done.

OUR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Report of Organizer Spring.

The smoke of the recent political battle in this state has cleared away, and we are able to see clearly the effective work done by the Socialist sharpshooters all along the line. Something like 3000 ballots have been fired into the ballot box by them. This means that 3000 votes in the State are able to sight their political gun in line with their class interests, and against the interest of Capitalism.

It was a fine skirmish, boys, keep right on, load your guns with Socialist Literature and fire it into your neighbors.

Now commences the Educational Campaign preparatory to the next political engagement.

Every one who can, should agitate, and help in a financial way, to carry on the work, Comrades, and in the election of 1904, we will be able to make a heavy charge upon the Capitalistic forces, viz: (Rep. and Dem.), and their lines will be broken in many places, and 1904 will find them in full retreat before a great political army of Class-conscious Socialist voters.

We commenced operations in Thurston county last week; holding propaganda meeting at Olympia. We had a thoughtful, attentive audience, and feel that the seed sown will grow and blossom into votes for Socialism. The comrades at Olympia are determined to wage a vigorous war against the Capitalistic system.

Tumwater has been added to our list of Locals. The comrades there are bright, active and class-conscious. They will carry on a vigorous propaganda. We predict that in the near future the victorious shouts of Socialists in Tumwater will be heard above the roar of the falling waters, from which the place derives its name.

Organized Local at Aberdeen last Friday eve. The members, nine in number, have declared their intention to push the work of Education, so the fourteen votes cast for the S. D. P., at that place this year, will read 140 in 1902.

At Elma our meeting, which we held in the I. O. O. F. hall, was attended by quite a number of hard shell Democrats, and from what I could learn afterwards, some shells were cracked and others shattered at that meeting, and we expect an increase in the membership of the S. D. P. Local at Elma, as a result of the meeting.

At Cosmopolis a few days prior to my visit, the first installment of McKinley prosperity had arrived. It came in the form of a reduction in wages to the employees operating in the mill at that place. I asked some of them how they liked their full dinner pails, and they really admitted that the great dispenser of full dinner pails had reduced them (the pails) so they were not large enough to hold a respectable handout.

Well, boys, you voted for Capitalism, and you are getting what you voted for. Aint it pleasant, long

hours, cold lunches, and a cheerless bunk house? When you tire of those luxuries vote for Socialism, which guarantees good, warm meals, comfortable homes, less hours to constitute a working day, leaving you leisure time for recreation and self-cultivation.

Held two meetings at Hoquiam. Everything is lovely in that neck of the woods. The members of the S. D. P. there are rounding up Socialists to beat the band. Watch the Hoquiam vote two years hence. It will be a stunner.

Laid the foundation for a Local in Buxada. It will be found on our list in the near future.

Will open fire on Montesana tomorrow night. Hope to effect an organization there.

Come, you workers sad and weary.

Come and join the S. D. P.

'Tis a monument of the wage-slaves.

For to set the wage slaves free.

F. J. SPRING.

GAINS IN FAIRHAVEN.

(Continued from Page One.)

Fairhaven, Wash., Dec. 5, 1900.

Comrade Titus: At our city election held yesterday, John Cloak, Socialist candidate for mayor, polled 267 votes; George J. Hohl, the combined opposition candidate, 302 votes—defeating Cloak by only 35 votes. The Republicans had nominated Frank Odell, but he withdrew in favor of Hohl the night before election. You notice, we now have them on the run and forcing all parties to combine against us. We can now count on over one-third of the entire vote here, and by next election will have a clear majority. Yours respectfully,

WALLACE.

Fairhaven Local, No. 4.

FAIRHAVEN VOTE.

For Mayor—John Cloak, Social Democrat, 267; George J. Hohl, Citizens' Ticket, 302.

For City Treasurer—H. B. Bateman, Rep., 95; H. H. McMillin, S. D., 146; J. M. Darling, Citizens, 303.

For City Clerk—G. H. Ames, Rep., 117; G. B. Blery, S. D., 127; O. E. Garland, Citizens, 309.

For City Attorney—Jesse A. Frye, Citizens, 391.

For City Health Officer—M. Beljeisle, S. D., 174; Dr. A. B. McKinnon, Citizens, 349.

For Councilman at Large—Morris Jones, Rep., 184; W. H. Daniels, S. D., 134; S. J. Slattery, Citizens, 241.

For Councilman 1st Ward—Charles R. Lord, Rep., 117; Abe Hugentobler, S. D., 153; Samuel Swanson, Citizens, 260.

For Councilman 2d Ward—H. P. Bartleson, S. D., 196; T. E. Monahan, Citizens, 294.

For Councilman 4th Ward—George Robertson, S. D., 209; A. B. Martin, Citizens, 298.

For Councilman 5th Ward (unexpired term)—Joseph Alsop, Rep., 156; J. C. Stone, S. D., 136; H. J. Strickfaden, Citizens, 238.

UNDER WHICH SYSTEM.

One of the clearest illustrations of the radical difference between the effect this individualistic and competitive system has on the actions of men, and what would sway them under Socialism, was recently given me by Mr. George Camplan of the Carpenters' Union. He had just recently returned from Nome, and I was pumping the mining news out of him, asking him about the finds along the beach. I thought because he had been there he must therefore know all about the character of the claims.

He replied that right there on the beach was the poorest place in the world to find out the real truth of the quality of a claim. He said if a man did discover anything good he kept it utterly to himself, and discouraged others away from it as much as he could. He knew if he told that he had found a good thing that others would crowd in on him and divide it up with him, and then where would his "good thing" be?

But some may say, "Why, that's human nature." Nay, I deny it. It is only "competitive nature." Now, suppose we had Socialism, and that a party of men were searching for gold (of course they would have more sense than to do such a foolish thing in order to get something to make money out of). But we will suppose that the nation needed the gold for some purpose, and took the trouble to look for it. Why, you can easily see at a glance that the whole situation is changed by this new relationship.

If one of them found a lot of gold he would be directly interested in proclaiming it to all the others, because then they could dig so much more of it. He would be interested in telling his fellows where the gold was, instead of where it was not. He would be directly interested in telling the truth about it instead of lying about it as he does under this infernal competitive system.

Thus we see that it is not a matter of human nature—that we did not make—but the fault lies in human relationship, that we did make and unmake and can remake. The same man, taken under both systems, would act totally different, because of the character of the system that puts him to work.

This clearly shows that if men will organize themselves industrially into a co-operative commonwealth, most of the meanness that we ignorantly ascribe to "human nature" will disappear forever, and a feeling of friendliness will spring up that recognizes the common interests of all, and the necessity for common action.

Under that system the interests of one would actually be the concern of all—in fact as well as theory—and men could see it and feel it and know it at their work and know that therein was their own greatest individual good.

More gold could be dug, therefore, where all would gladly tell if they found it, because all would be digging

where the most of it was. This would enormously increase the production and elevate the material and moral condition of all. Manufacturers' secrets would be banished into oblivion under Socialism because all would be interested in having all other workers using the best methods, as this would increase production and so increase the wealth of the individual.

So Socialism promotes truth, brings out the higher side of human nature, and increases the material good things of the world. The individualistic system forces men to lie and cheat, restricts production by concealing information and leads to poverty, degradation and chaos. Under which system, my brother? W. C. B. RANDOLPH.

Dear Comrade:—The copy of No. 11, so far the best of all for farmers, did not reach me before last Saturday. I wish very much to get a bundle of 20, for distribution, for which purpose I enclose 10 cents.

I have taken the initiative to organize a Local here, the first one, I think, in this Clarke Co. (No. Orchards is ahead of you), and hope to meet with success. I have set out for Socialism, and nothing but death can stop me. I will do all in my power to spread the principles of Socialism, for which reason I am glad to see that you in **The Socialist**, are to print weekly programs for Locals; it will certainly be of great help to all beginners.

The Republicans in this county, as well as elsewhere, swept everything in sight, and the Populist-Democrat-Free Silver-Free Trade-Reformers who claimed that Socialism is all O. K., but, it is too soon to introduce such a good thing now, will probably be more willing than ever to use his reason and join the only party that really wants to do justice to all, and wrong nobody.

In regard to advertising in **The Socialist**, I should rather have no such thing, but if it should be found necessary great care should be exercised.

Yours for industrial freedom and bro-

A. H. AXELSON.

La Center.

The little **Socialist** receives so many kindly and encouraging words from its friends that it is impossible to take more than a general notice of them. But these are the things, comrades, that warm our hearts and nerve us for the fight. Hear this from an old friend of the writer, when he speaks of **The Socialist**: "The little paper is at once aggressive, wide-awake, valorous and clean—a credit to the party and to the men and women who get it up. May it continue to go forth to battle, strong armed for the cause of right—a worthy bearer of the sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

Buckley had a "Peoples," a "Citizens," and a Social Democratic ticket, getting respectively 54, 46 and 34 votes. For the very first time, that's a stunner. Hurrah for Buckley!

LABOR UNIONS.

(Continued from Page One.)

ganizations of the trades to which they respectively belong."

The S. L. P.'s Attitude Toward Labor Unions.

"Resolved, That we urgently impress upon the Socialist comrades and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Let the Socialist watchword everywhere be, 'Down with trades unionism, pure and simple.' Onward with the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P."

The above are both extracts from the official declarations of the two parties. They clearly disclose their respective policies toward organized labor.

The S. D. P. is pledged to join and support the ordinary labor union. The S. L. P. is pledged to fight the labor union and to substitute another in its place.

The S. D. P. believes that the place to reach laboring men best is in their present great organizations, which have taught them the strength of union and made them conscious of themselves as a class.

The Social Democrat believes that the worker is being taught also in his union that the union alone is powerless to give him victory over his capitalist employer and master. The S. D. P. regards the labor union as a school for Socialism—where every Socialist should do his level best to teach.

On the other hand, the S. L. P. believes the unions to be so hopelessly under the lead of dishonest men, the "labor fakirs," as they call them, that Socialism can make no progress while the ordinary labor union exists. They therefore seek to destroy the "labor union pure and simple," as they call it, and to build up a Socialist Labor Union instead.

A provision in the S. L. P. constitution forbids any officer of a labor union to be a member of the S. L. P.

The hostility of the S. L. P. to the labor unions was due to the leadership of Daniel De Leon, and ever since his entrance into the party has grown more intense year after year, till now that he has supreme control, the party cry is "Down with trades unionism!"

It was De Leon's tactics that caused the split in the S. L. P. last year and brought a very large part of the S. L. P. to unite with the S. D. P., whose policy toward the unions has always been friendly.

Comrade Debs and his assistants, who organized the S. D. P. in 1897 and 1898, had themselves grown up in the unions, recognized their uselessness to achieve the workers' emancipation, and thus naturally developed from unionists into Socialists.

They did not join the S. L. P. precisely because of its hostile attitude to the unions, which included the vast body of workingmen in America.

This is the main difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P.

A second difference remains to be told—the difference in spirit. In a word, it is the difference between Eu-

gene Debs and Daniel De Leon, or between Job Harriman and Daniel De Leon. Both believe in the class struggle. But De Leon believes in and teaches class hatred. His disciples all over the United States display a bitterness, brutality and savagery that cannot be imagined by one who has not witnessed it. It is simply inhuman, a sort of psychical disease, an epidemic mania, which seizes upon promising specimens of young men and transforms them into hideous hatters of their kind.

This inhuman spirit leads them to declare even that they don't believe in brotherly love, and they don't want anyone to join them who acts from any other motive than material interest.

This spirit leads them to substitute abuse for argument, which is especially seen in their incessant use of catchwords and epithets—such as freak, fool, fakir, Debserie, kangaroo, bloom-in' idiot, etc., etc., etc.

It is this De Leon spirit which leads them to jeer and deride speakers in their own meetings whom they have invited to the platform, but who venture to disagree with them. They actually hoot and laugh and sneer at such an unfortunate while he is speaking, and afterward pour upon him all manner of abusive and insulting epithets. I think it was a mistake to say trades union tactics was the chief difference—it is rather this demonic spirit of the De Leon S. L. P. which makes it impossible for many men to join them.

The S. D. P. believes in reason, not abuse; in humaneness, not hatred; in candor, not suspicion and bitterness.

You must never forget the fact that the present S. D. P. includes the majority of the S. L. P., and that the present S. L. P. is only the De Leon faction, which is bound to die out if it retains its present spirit and methods.

One other difference should be mentioned. The vote of the S. D. P. in the United States is at least twice that of the S. L. P. And this is the first national campaign of the S. D. P. and the third of the S. L. P.

It is altogether probable that many others of De Leon's followers—in fact all that will be of use to the movement—will abandon him at an early date and join the Social Democratic Party, which has now fairly won its place as the chief representative of International Socialism in America.

Why there are two parties in this state of Washington may be further answered by the following correspondence, which also will serve as a further illustration of the spirit above referred to:

"Headquarters S. D. P. State Committee, Seattle, July 28, 1900: To the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

"Comrades—The state executive committee of the Social Democratic Party were authorized by their state convention, held on the 3d inst., to consult with your state organization with reference to a joint ticket.

"We both stand for the same princi-

ples of international Socialism. We both seek the overthrow of capitalism by the political union of the working classes. It seems to us injurious to the cause we both represent to divide our forces at the polls. We therefore send this letter to inquire if you will consider a proposition from us looking toward a joint ticket. Fraternal submitted, JAS. D. CURTIS,

"Secretary."

"To the State Committee Social Democratic Party: Your letter of July 28, asking for fusion with the Socialist Labor Party of Washington received. In reply we will state that you not only insult the S. L. P. by asking us to violate our constitution, the provisions of which you well know, but you brand yourselves and your party as traitors to the working class.

In looking over the names shown as your state committee, we see at least two names of men who have left the S. L. P. because it was too intolerant; as a matter of fact, because it breathed too much of the working class revolutionary spirit which the middle class and labor fakir hates.

"If the reason for your request is that you feel unable to continue your existence as a party any longer we would advise you to apply for admission to the Bryan Democracy, where you will find kindred spirits and be at home.

"Those of you who, however, are honestly seeking the emancipation of the working class should study the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, and when convinced of its fidelity to our class get out of the bad company you are now in and join us as individuals. The S. L. P. never compromises the truth to make a friend nor withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy, and in pursuance of our intention to fight any and all misleaders of our class to a finish, we challenge you to public debate that your party is an enemy of the working class, which we will prove to an audience of working men.

"The State Convention Socialist Labor Party of Washington.

"Per M. MATSON, Secretary."

AN S. L. P. SPECIMEN.

"These little fellows (Whatcom S. D. P. comrades) crowded the 'Appeal to Poison' to the front, but July 10th came and cleaned the skum and froth from Whatcom, so that the 'real thing' came to the surface. The long-limbed ones (this means 'kangaroos') took the jump that landed them in the garbage box, yecept the S. D. P. (and Section Whatcom is now clear of Reactionists who have gone into the arms of the saintly Job H., and he will Job them and Harrow them."

This last sentence is an attempt to pun on the name of Job Harriman, and no doubt it was received with peals of laughter when it was read. It is a part of the published report of the proceedings of the second state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the state of Washington, held in Seattle, July 29, 1900.

We publish this to prove that we

have made no misstatement in our reference to the degenerate spirit cultivated by De Leon in his worshippers. You can read just that sort of argument and wit in any issue of their New York organ, edited by D. De Leon.

Socialists, go to the State Labor Congress at Olympia, on January 15, and help to further the union of all laborers in this state against capital. But keep your eyes open to prevent the new organization from being manipulated for political purposes. "No politics in the unions"—that is, no political action by the unions as such—is Socialist doctrine from Kari Marx down. Let labor unions represent labor in the capitalist field in the daily fight for small gains, just as the Social Democratic Party represents labor in the political field in the great fight for the overthrow of capitalism and the winning by labor of all its own wealth.

Editor Socialist:—

The political and hence economical triumph of Socialism depends primarily on the class-consciousness of the disinherited; and class-consciousness develops in society with the logic of industrial events. For instance: in mechanical Massachusetts, Socialists are mostly from the ranks of the factory operatives where they have had the philosophy of the class-struggle, of which they are thoroughly cognizant, practically presented to them from their youth up; consequently they polled a very respectable vote; and sent two of their number to the legislature. Now in contrast, the half-baked mongrel west, though naturally in most matters more progressive than the east, did not make nearly so good a showing, simply because capitalistic industry in the west has not yet developed far enough to create a class-conscious state of mind in the proletariat of that section. The point I'm trying to make plain, is the contention of modern Socialism that evolution is the power behind the throne in the phenomena of industry, as well as in other phenomena, and the same industrial evolution, the same resistless force which goes on and on, while men come and go, is verily permeating the whole Social fabric with Socialist thought, regardless of whether it be distasteful to this one or that one. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

J. F. STARK.

Lynden, Wash., Nov. 27, 1900.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in and for King County.

In the matter of the estate of George Vonderheid, deceased—No. 3363. Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of George Vonderheid, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, together with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to said administrator, at room 510 Bailey Building, said building being situate on the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Cherry Street, in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

HERMON F. TITUS,

Administrator.

ROBT. F. BROOTH,

Atty. for Administrator.

Date of first publication, Nov. 4, 1900.