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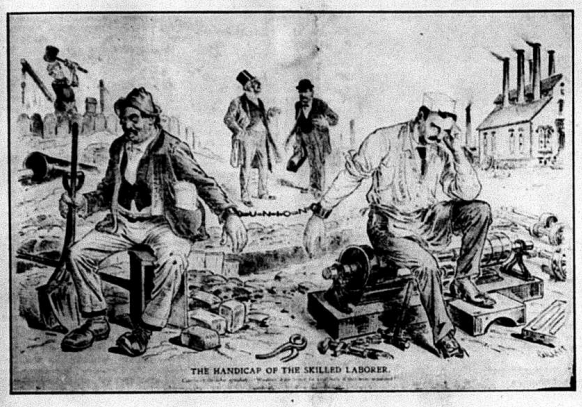
Trying To Divide The Working Class

Picture From "Judge"



THE HANDICAP OF THE SKILLED LABORER.

THE CAPITALISTS SEE THE POINT!! DO YOU?

This picture is taken from "Judge," one of the great capitalist Cartoon Weeklies. Do you see what they are trying to accomplish? It is the same trick that the Decoy Weekly we told you about last week is up to, namely, to divide the working class. It is the same game, too, that the Economic League is playing. It is a deep game. They can never avoid being beaten if the working class goes all together. That would be the most terrible calamity that could happen to America, that is, terrible for the Capitalists.

Mark Hanna saw this point long ago. He helped organize the Civic Federation for the express purpose of settling Labor disputes amicably. He says the highest ambition in life is to reconcile Capital and Labor. He has pulled the wool over old Sammy Gompers' eyes, and he is working John Mitchell for all he is worth.

In one word, the deep game is, to split off the Labor Unions from the rest of the working class and attach them to the interests of the employing class. All these late attempts at Profit Sharing are aimed at the same end. In fact there is now a great fight on to see who shall capture the Two Millions of Organized Laborers in the United States.

Observe that cartoon carefully. See how disreputable the common workingman is made to look and how superior the skilled worker! If now the capitalists can make the skilled worker feel above his class and so ally himself to the men who employ him, if he can persuade him that his interests are identical with those of Capital, why, then this terrible portent on the political horizon, this rising storm of a united working class, united at the polls, will be averted, and capitalist exploitation be prolonged.

What, under these circumstances, is it our duty as Socialists to do? Shall we play into the hands of the Capitalists? Shall we play their game for them? Not if we have our wits about us! We hold trump cards in this game. We have the very highest trumps. Unless we prove ourselves the biggest fools on the footstool, we cannot fail to win this political game. Diamonds are trumps, that is, the interests, the very highest interests of the workers are with us.. We have only to show them and they are ours.

THE GREATEST AND MOST IMMEDIATE MISSION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS TO EDUCATE THE MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM. IT IS THE HIGHEST DUTY OF EVERY MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY TO JOIN THE UNION OF HIS TRADE, TO BRING HIMSELF INTO CLOSEST TOUCH WITH ALL HIS FELLOW TRADESMEN, AND TO SPREAD AMONG THEM THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF THE CLASS-STRUGGLE.

One year's supreme effort, undertaken by the organized party as a whole and by the individuals of the rank and file everywhere, and our political destiny would be settled. The unions would turn to us in masses. We should be recognized as the party of the working class beyond a doubt; for the unions are all wage workers. All tendency to a middle class party would be stayed. With the trained strength of two million organized workers in the Socialist Party, the great battle of the proletariat would be almost won.

They are already turning our way. Witness the Socialist vote in Massachusetts, where the unions and the Socialists train as one crowd. The American Union Labor is working even more for Socialism than for unionism all through the Rocky Mountain region. The capitalists are fully alive to the situation. They are bending all their energies to prevent the unions from turning to Socialism. They must divide the working class in order to save their own class.

WILL THE SOCIALIST PARTY RISE TO ITS GRAND PRESENT OPPORTUNITY?

THE LAW OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

A political movement, to amount to anything, must have behind it, underneath it, a class of men whose material interests will be subserved by the carrying out of the program of the party. If the actual interests of the great majority of any party are not furthered by the legislation proposed in the party platform, then the party will go to pieces whenever it wins power.

This principle was not formerly recognized. Now that it has been studied out, discovered like a Law of Nature, there is no excuse for our neglecting to observe it in our political management. It is not a question of good nature at all nor a question of allowing every man the right to his opinion.

It is only a matter of using a compass or not using a compass when you are traveling over foggy seas. The man who tries to construct a political organization without reference to the class-struggle existing in society is like one who goes into a chemical laboratory to make dynamite not knowing a thing about the laws of chemistry. There are many just such ignorant blunderers who have not learned the Law of Political Parties. These must not be allowed under any consideration to control in the counsels of the Socialist Party. Our party must not follow the Populist course.

We are not out of the woods yet. We have people in our ranks whose interests are not with us and who do not know it. This class must never get a majority.

The small business men are doomed as a class. The large business men form the real capitalist class. A few of the small business men, the middle class, will escape by force and fitness into the capitalistic class above, but most of them will drop into the wage class, the working class. The Republican Party stands for the capitalist class, the Democratic Party for the middle class, and the Socialist Party the wage class.

Which class will be the biggest and have the most votes, and rights, and power?

DON'T MAKE YOUR OWN FACTS.

Two recent speakers in Seattle have been guilty of the most un-Socialistic action, namely, manufacture of facts.

One was asked what was his authority for saying that organized labor constituted only 5 per cent. of the wage-workers of the United States. "Just assumption, just my assumption," was the answer. No authority whatever but his own guess.

Another charged 'the inventors of the United States flag with intending to represent a divided working class by the divided red stripes, and when asked for evidence, replied: "My common sense teaches me that." "Just assumption" again!

If Socialism were based on "Just assumption," every man would have his own kind of Socialism. It is because we require proof for everything, we have a hunger for facts, that we are scientific Socialists.

Ten yearlies for $2.50? Yes, if you don't believe it, send in your $2.50 and see.

MY VISION.

Me thinks I see on yonder plain,
The millions march to music's strain;
Of varying faiths, and differing creeds,
Regardless of past words or deeds;
Each, trying all others to excell
In strength and clearness of his yell,—
"Yours is the old way, ours is the new,
Yours is the false way, ours is the true:
Or,
Ours is the old way, yours is the new,
Yours is the false way, ours is the true."
Of all this vast contentious host,
But few had felt the Holy Ghost,
Few know the way, for Peace, to plan,
For peace on Earth to every man;
The way above all criticism
Is simply this,—'Tis Socialism.

My little 7-year-old girl said, "papa write me a piece to learn to speak." Here it is. Some other little girl may want it.—A. D. Marble, Oklahoma City.

Every man should insist on his opinion prevailing until it is proved wrong and no longer. If his opinion is outvoted in his party, he should never advocate any official act contrary to the expressed party will. He still is free to convert others to his view, but not to advocate any official party action contrary to the policy of the party. So much is due to organization.

Locals New Haven, Toledo and New York, and probably others, already have acted favorably on referendum for New York instead of Omaha. Some of the Omaha advocates on the National Committee now they discover the sentiment against their arbitrary action in refusing a Referendum, are scurrying around to get in a Referendum on Omaha alone, before the Chicago referendum is submitted. Only two more Locals are needed to secure the Chicago referendum, no matter from what state.

THE HEADQUARTERS TO GO TO A REFERENDUM.

Some objection has been made to the proposed location of the National Headquarters at Chicago because there are, it is alleged, some remnants of anarchist influences left there. We never heard of the fact before and it would be an absurd reason even if true. Socialism is so utterly disconnected from all association with anarchy in these days that the very statement of such an objection seems like an echo from the long ago.

Some of the comrades want to push Indianapolis to the front as a candidate for the new Headquarters. But there is little doubt the referendum will be taken on the questions proposed by "The Worker" of New York. They were printed in the two last issues of this paper and we believe should be adopted by as many Locals in the West as possible if for no other reason than to rebuke the attempt which is being made to create a sectional issue out of the matter.

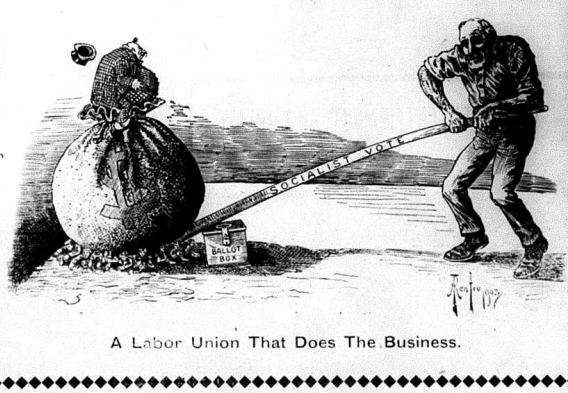
Another petty and technical point has been raised against the submission of any other city to referendum than Omaha. This orginates in Florida with State Secretary and National Committeeman W. R. Healey. It is this, that the National Constitution provides that "Headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party," and therefore only the Committee is authorized to initiate the change. That is, the party can reject the choice of the Committee but can never make a choice of its own. If the whole Committee were arbitrary enough to take this view that the Socialist Party was to be ruled by its own executive and not allowed by that executive to express its own will through a referendum, said committee would find itself out of a job a good deal quicker than the late Quorum.

Our constitution provides, "All acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote." The constitution itself may be amended by direct vote of the party with or without the initiative of the National Convention. On the Healey technicality, it would be possible for a bull-headed Committee to keep us voting on undesirable localities for a whole year. And where would the Headquarters be after the rejection of the first place selected by the Committee? It would have to travel at the new behest of the Committee and we would, in fact, have a Headquarters without a head—and a Committee likewise. The contingency seems too absurd to discuss seriously if it had not been seriously proposed in a communication to the entire Committee. It will die unlamented.

What Every Republican and Democrat Votes For.

Either of These Ballots will Make Both Conditions—a Pampered Society and Starvation.

Le us have a fair expression of the party will and then go on and work as if the question had never arisen. The Committee, we are reliably informed, already see their error in refusing to submit the Headquarters to a referendum, as if they were afraid a party might reverse their action. But if they were so afraid, did they think, to force their own will on the party? Did they really not desire to submit the decision to the party to decide the matter? It was a bad break and only a referendum can correct the error. The Committee itself, lest its action be misrepresented, and in order to restore the confidence of the membership in itself is now obliged to support a referendum. The question will be, CHICAGO or OMAHA?



A Labor Union That Does The Business.

SIX KICKS and TWO COUNTER-KICKS

(By the late Editor of the late "Advance" and by Editor of "The Socialist.")

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist."

Dear Comrade:—I wish to enter a few protests and as your estimable journal has a penchant for that sort of thing I address myself to you. I write you also because some things against which I desire to protest have appeared in "The Socialist."

First Kick. I wish to protest against the stream of communications by people ignorant of conditions in San Francisco, which denounce those who proposed the policy pursued here last fall as "dishonest," as "job chasers," as "middle class politicians," etc., E. G. the Nebraska poet, J. "Edward" Morgan (whose membership in the Socialist Party dates back a scarce year, and who is an "intellectual" as far as school teaching permits one to be), attacked the integrity of Comrade Harriman. Comrade Harriman has been a staunch worker in the cause as many years as Morgan has been months and I protest against the impudence of the Nebraskan in imputing wrong motives to such a man. Let Harriman's arguments be answered (if they can be), let the dangers of fusion be pointed out (if such dangers exist), but let no yearling upstart asperse the character of a man to whose zeal, integrity and ability the Socialist Party of California, of New York and of the United States owes so much—a man whose health has been shattered in strenuous party work before Morgan ever heard the party's name. ("The Socialist" did not like Comrade Morgan's style and wrote him to that effect. But we do not presume to cut every correspondent's language to fit our notions. We intend to let every comrade who has something to say worth printing, say it in his own way. We are not censors, but vehicles, of Socialist public opinion. That is the reason we make "correspondence" one of the chief features of "The Socialist." Letters are always the best reflection of actual life. We want the columns of this paper to come as near as possible to being a Socialist National Convention, where every comrade can deliver his own speech freely and where, after honest discussion, we can arrive at wise conclusions.—Ed.)

Second Kick. I wish to protest against "The Socialist" printing the circular of San Francisco District Club, No. 1, and failing to reprint the refutation of the false allegations therein. This refutation was printed in the last issue of "Advance" and showed that the delegates to the City Convention nominated by District No. 1 were equally guilty with those of Nos. 2 and 3 in supporting the policy of no nominations. And that the delegates were not selected by a clique for the purpose of forcing such a policy upon the local, but that the delegates made practically a mass convention (if they had all attended) and that the action was afterwards indorsed by a referendum, 95 to 37.

Third Kick. I wish to protest against the fallacy of considering Schmitz as the whole thing in the Union Labor Party, also of considering the Union Labor Party of San Francisco as sure to be swallowed by the Hearst Democracy—whatever the Socialists do we should always act with a clear knowledge of the facts. The San Francisco Union Labor Party sprang out of the great strikes of 1900 and was a genuine labor movement. The use of the police emphasized the necessity of working class control of the municipal government and it was partially obtained by the Labor Party. But in the convention which nominated the men for office a very small but sharp and organized clique of Republicans secured Schmitz's nomination for Mayor. It was the same old show of the dominance of an organized and intelligent minority. The next year, however, 1901, saw a change. Though Schmitz, who has a very pleasing and plausible personality, was not formally repudiated, yet his influence was greatly weakened, and in this effort to break away from the Republican affiliations of Schmitz, the Democratic heelers found their opportunity to secure the permission of the party to get the Democratic Party to endorse Union Labor men. The object of the Democrats was to get the favor of the Union Labor men for the Democratic nominees for Governor, a man of the "honest citizen, good unionist" type. But since election (and before) a considerable element protested against this endorsement procedure, which, indeed, required the decision of the Supreme court, declaring a paragraph of the Election law unconstitutional, to become a fact visible on the ballot. This protest has resulted in a declaration by the just forming State Union Labor Party, that no endorsement be given other candidates nor U. L. P. candidates permit endorsement by other parties. This was carried by "an overwhelming majority." In Oakland the U. L. P. has fused with both Republicans and Democrats on some candidates. But this has been accomplished in the interest of local politicians and of neither Schmitz nor Hearst. It has been made possible by the "official primaries" which throw open the election of delegates to all "official" parties to any one who will declare "his bona fide present intention of voting for the candidates of that party" at the next election. Under this law the party organization has two battles to fight each year; first, to control its own nominating convention; second, to elect its nominees. Every party, thus, is liable to the interference of others and as a matter of fact the Socialist Party is the only one that has been entirely immune from outside manipulation. But the fact of the matter is this, that in the U. L. P. organization Schmitz is distrusted and the Democrats repudiated, so that those who regard Schmitz as the typical representative or fusion with the Hearst Democracy as the sure fact of the Union Labor Party are arguing from false premises. The U. L. P. is feeling its way along and the schemers and politicians who find a new movement rich pasturage are being shoved aside by men honest and independent though in some instances certainly lacking in economic knowledge. (This history of repeated fusions and compromises by the Labor Party, misled and cheated by capitalist politicians, is what will always happen to any Labor Party which is not also a Socialist Party. Not until they reach the Socialist position of the absolute antagonism between Labor and Capital, based on economic knowledge, will a Labor Party be safe from "entangling alliances." That is, in other words, they must come to our position, we cannot go to theirs. The fatal mistake of the Harriman argument lies in assuming that the Socialist Party's going to the Union Labor Party will bring the Union men to the Socialist position quicker than our insisting that they come to us. It is a lack of practical insight, of essential political horse sense, that condemns the Harriman program. The history of every Independent Labor Party shows its impracticability as a rapid means of making clear Socialists. They have always been swamped in "Reform" and never reached "Revolution."—Ed.)

Fourth Kick. I wish to protest against the seating of a person in the National Committee who comes as the representative of a state which pays no dues to the National Organization. I have no quarrel with Comrade Mills of Kansas. I hold him in considerable esteem. But why should either he or Untermann or any other comrade from Kansas be permitted an equal voice in national affairs with the representatives of states, such as California and Washington, which pay their per capita regularly to St. Louis and Omaha? If the present Kansas membership is not interested enough in the National Organization to aid in its support, the sooner a new and more willing membership is organized the better. "No representation without taxation." (See letter from Dayton.—Ed.)

Fifth Kick. I wish to protest against the summary removal of the Local Quorum and of the National Secretary. I admit that the Committee acted in this case entirely within its right. But since, as the committeemen knew, the Local Quorum and the Secretary were the only representatives of the California "heresy" it would have been only mere courtesy to give them a chance to defend said heresy. Not only courtesy demanded a hearing, but the loss of the debate, which would have ensued were the hearing permitted, has prevented a far clearer understanding of the positions taken by the opposing sides. Personally, I feel that San Francisco's position has never been adequately explained to the comrades outside of California. As I was the first to propose the policy of no nominations to San Francisco Local and had taken pains to write to Comrade Greenbaum the full details of the situation I was, and still am especially anxious to see the facts truly set forth.

Sixth Kick. I wish to protest against the removal of the Headquarters to Omaha and the selection of a Quorum from states where the farming interests are so predominant. Socialism is essentially the movement of the wage-working propertyless class. It is that class alone whose immediate demands can harmonize with the construction of the co-operative commonwealth. All other classes find immediate interests in the protection or encouragement of one form or another of private property. But every demand in the wage workers' immediate interest is proportionately antagonistic to capitalist institutions. Hence in the hands of the wage-working class is the Socialist movement safest. While I do not agree with Comrade Boomer that only wage-workers should be admitted, yet I do believe that so important a committee as the Local Quorum should come from states where the wage-working class is in the greatest proportion and where, in consequence, the distinctive class character of the party will be best maintained. The struggle before us is one of no mean proportion. It will demand strength of organization and unity and promptness of action. It is in the industrial centers, especially in trades union centers, that we will secure recruits who are accustomed to the discipline and skilled in the use of organization. The agricultural population whether propertied or propertyless, have little experience in such matters. It is significant that the opposition to the dues system comes from the comrades in rural districts. When the Socialist Party begins to acquire power it is necessary that the bulk of the membership shall not have any "immediate interests" in any form of property. I recognize that the "intellectuals" and "professionals" and even middle-class men may furnish very valuable members to the Socialist movement, yet the committeemen of the party should come from districts where the proletarian character of the party is beyond question and where there is the least chance for any considerable body of the members to have immediate interests which would divert the party policy from the pursuit of a strictly revolutionary path. This last committee meeting discloses the formation of new alignments within the party. They are not definite as yet, but they threaten to become such. It behooves all comrades who wish to hitch the Socialist wagon to the proletarian star to work actively for the removal of the National Headquarters to Chicago.

I have a few more kicks but will reserve them for a future occasion.

Fraternally,

CAMERON H. KING, JR.

FACTS ABOUT COMRADE NEILL.

Colfax, Wash., Feb. 9, 1903.

Editor Socialist:

As there seems to be a misunderstanding of the facts relative to my being elected city attorney, I make the following statement for the information of the comrades throughout the state:

The first call for a convention was made by the city clerk, but before the notices were posted a number of citizens met and called another convention, so that without knowledge of each other, there were two conventions called for different times. The one called by the citizens was with the view of electing a new mayor and council, while those who attended the convention called by the clerk desired to renominate the old mayor and council. No political party had anything to do with calling either of the conventions. I had announced that I was not a candidate for re-election, but at the solicitation of a number of citizens I finally consented to be a candidate on these conditions, viz:

That the convention pass no resolutions of any kind; that there be no other candidate for city attorney nominated, and that it be understood that I was not to be in any manner considered the representative of any faction, or as favoring any policy, and that I owed no duty except to my conscience and oath of office. I was nominated by both conventions, or rather I was nominated by one of the conventions and indorsed by the other, and no resolutions of any kind were passed or introduced by either convention.

I received the unanimous vote cast for the office of city attorney. My position is that I hired my services to all the people of Colfax, to represent their legal interests in matters pertaining to the whole community represented in the entity known as a municipal corporation. At the time I was nominated and elected I was known to every citizen to be an uncompromising Socialist.

If my conduct has been or is contrary to either the letter or the spirit of the constitution, I am unconscious of the fact, and I am at a loss to know on what grounds any local or individual can construe my conduct to be such as to warrant my expulsion from the party. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS NEILL.

BOOMER IN KENTUCKY.

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrades: I want to congratulate you on the good material you have in your vicinity, that is if they are all like the sample we have here in Comrade Boomer. If there are any more like him we would like to have a few of them.

He spoke in Cincinnati February 8, in Newport, Ky., February 9, and in Covington the 10th, and he put up clear talk on the class struggle that was appreciated by all who heard him, and the Kentucky State Committee wanted to engage him to organize locals through Kentucky, but owing to his anxiety to get back to Idaho, they secured him for two weeks only, in which time he will speak in Maysville, Ashland, Cattlesberg and Vanceburg, Ky., and Huntington, W. Va., and several other places, where, with his talk, he is bound to meet with success. Fraternally,

GEORGE MESSNER.

MILITIA A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Dear Comrade: Please send the paper to enclosed list of addresses for the enclosed amount.

We are getting ready for the city election here and in Hartford. Comrade J. W. Brown has returned to Connecticut and is doing some vigorous work. A new American branch in Hartford is the result so far. We will have McGrady for four dates in the latter part of March (in the state). Our recently organized Italian branch, New Haven, has issued the party platform in Italian, and will soon have Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists" in same language. The trolley men are on strike in Waterbury and the company's imported scabs have been mobbed so that all the militia were called out. The militia proved to be a white elephant. They threw bricks at the scabs, too, and were generally rebellious, so that the authorities were glad to send them home, pretending that things were quiet and "Waterbury was on her good behavior." But the papers report cars mashed today again, same as usual. Fraternally,

W. E. WHITE.

IMPRESSIONS OF EX-MAYOR CHASE.

(From the "New England Farmer.")

One who reads the signs of the times cannot fail to be impressed with the growing prominence of the Socialist idea. Much confusion exists regarding the idea, but it may be accepted that Socialism is the very contradiction of anarchy. What they (Socialists) want is order and systematic development under law. They propose nothing lawless, but they do propose what is revolutionary, and there is a vast difference between the two things.

The major made his hearers feel the actual burden of injustice and deprivation which is suffered by the working members of society in their struggle for the bare necessities of life. It was a tale of pathos and also of tremendous power. It made one feel as if the rich must have a sense of guilt on their souls in that they could take so much as they do without rendering any equivalent, forcing the mass of the workers into a condition much harder than they would have if they could receive an equivalent of what they produce. When put in the way that Mayor Chase put it, it was easy to see that there is more of slavery than we suppose dominating our industrial system no matter how much we may try to deny it, or to say that the present days are better than any which have gone before.

The intense earnestness of these men is wonderful. They are not trying to make friends or converts by using honeyed words. They state the truth, as they believe it, forcibly, and without trying to soften its harsh side to the people who they seem to believe are in part responsible for the wrong which is suffered by the working people. They make converts and compel the attention of even those who disagree with them. As a result we shall see much stronger votes for Socialist ideas than we have seen before.

ATTENTION, TACOMA!

Tacoma Local holds meetings in Foresters' Hall, 952½ Pacific avenue, Wednesday evenings. They are lively affairs.

Some people are awfully afraid of prejudice as a barrier to progress. But no man with an empty stomach can be prejudiced against filling it. So the workingman can't be prejudiced against Socialism.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND HOP

For Benefit of

CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Germania Hall, Saturday, March 7th, 1903.

Twenty Children in Drills, Sketches, Songs, Dances, Recitations and Monologues.

Two Five-year-old Sketch Artists.

Two Five-year-old Mandolin Players.

Songs and Elocution by Ladies and Gentlemen.

The best Quartette and Musical Specialties on the Pacific Coast.

Short Address by a member of Woman's Economic League.

Comrades and friends, the Committee asks you to come and make this affair a financial and Social Success.

Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be had of any comrade.

PARTY NEWS.

LOCAL NOTES.

Local Seattle is never dull. Step into the Headquarters at 509 Third avenue at any time from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. and prove it.

Comrade Beebe has taken hold of a fruit and cigar stand at the Headquarters. He has agreed to take care of the place for the rent of it. The boys are all turning in to help him out. He also has literature on sale.

Comrade Smart will speak at Carpenters' Hall next Sunday night. He is always a popular speaker.

The music at the Carpenters' Hall meetings is a feature. The way the comrades took hold of the "International Party" last Sunday night for the first time was enough to make a Socialist proud of himself. We shall miss Comrade McCorkle's leadership hereafter, as he has gone over to Bremerton to take a job at the navy yard for a while. But we have got so used to these grand songs of the Revolution now that nothing can stop our singing them.

Father Hagerty on the 22nd. That's Sunday night, the 4th Sunday in March. Probably at the Armory; 3,000 people should hear him.

Comrade Wiswell, pastor of the University Congregational Church in Seattle, will speak at Ballard at 4 p. m. in Maccabees' Hall next Sunday. Ballard Local will give a dance Saturday night, Feb. 28th. Things are moving at Ballard. Very few realize that Ballard is one of the seven largest cities in this state. It is also one of the best Socialist fields in the state. For it is almost wholly composed of mill workers. One of these days this great shingle town will have as strong a Local as Seattle.

Another debate. This time at Fremont. Comrade McDevitt and Geo. N. Hodgdon, the enthusiastic advocate of the immediate demand of Direct Legislation, will be the disputants. Remember the best hall in Fremont next Sunday afternoon, and they expect to organize a new branch of the Local, too. It will be a good place to go to.

Did you miss that Coupon sale at the "Fair" in Seattle last week? We are sorry this paper does not reach many of your homes till Saturday night. The only way to do will be to look over the advertisements the very first thing. See if there is any special sale on for Monday.

Look at the notice in another column of the entertainment at Germania Hall, Saturday evening, March 7th, for the benefit of the Central Branch of Local Seattle. Every comrade has tickets for sale. This is to help put a city organizer in the field.

The Seattle City Central Committee meets at Headquarters every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The members are: Smart, chairman; King, treasurer; Olson, secretary; Fechtner, financial secretary; Freeman, McDevitt, Hanbury, Carroll, Titus.

OHIO NOTES.

A local has been organized at Corning, Perry County, Ohio, with a good list to start with. Comrades are actively at work building up the Local.

Cincinnati and Cleveland comrades are working hard for their city tickets and signs already point to a good increase in the vote. The comrades of Cincinnati are getting out their own literature in this campaign and it is certainly worthy of the perusal of comrades at other points who are looking for suggestions as to propaganda material.

The comrades are assisting nobly in the fund to place an organizer in the field, which is being raised by the State Local Quorum. This is a part of the work that must not be neglected, and the support accorded the plan proves conclusively that the comrades appreciate this.

Local Cincinnati has passed a set of resolutions calling on the party press and other comrades to not allow personal prejudice to enter the columns of the papers and the discussions, as it hinders the propaganda work of the movement. Also for all comrades to take advantage of the present conditions and work for Socialism instead of quarreling.

Father McGrady will speak in the Auditorium at Chicago on March 29. In addition to this he will fill some dates in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts and Connecticut during March and April.

The smallest local in Ohio is Painesville, while the largest is Cincinnati. For some time past the Cleveland comrades have held the banner as the largest local, but the Cincinnati comrades have had an organizer devoting his whole time to the work for some time past and the results are now apparent and the movement is still growing at a most rapid pace.

A GOOD ONE.

Kent, Wash., Feb. 22, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist."

I see you are thinking of changing the name of your paper. You wanted suggestions for a new name.

Now I have read most all of the Socialist papers published in the United States—the "Appeal" for three years, and I am can see deeper into Socialism when I read the Seattle "Socialist" than any of the rest of them, so the most appropriate name for a cartoon paper like yours, to my mind, is "The X Rays."

W. H. VINEYARD.

Father Hagerty is not like Father McGrady. He is still in the church, a regular priest. Every Catholic should hear him.

Join the Socialist Party, you workers, who voted the Socialist ticket. Why not? ?

EMPIRE LAUNDRY

First Ave. and Pike St.

PRICES REASONABLE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Goods called for and delivered to any part of the city.

D. C. KEENEY, Prop.

Seattle, Wash.

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Edgewater Grocery & Creamery Co.

Is headquarters for all kinds of

Fancy Groceries.

We buy direct from the manufacturer, therefore we can defy any competition in the city. Call and see our store and get prices.

EDGEWATER GROCERY & CREAMERY CO.

T. D. CORLEW, Manager.

1100 Kilbourne Avenue, Fremont.

Union Bakery and Restaurant

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Dealer in

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Cor. Third Ave. and Clay St.

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Phone Main 157.

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COR. WOODLAWN AVE. & 73rd ST. GREEN LAKE

Telephone Pink 1526

THE ORIGINAL WORKINGMAN'S STORE

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Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Carrol & Co.

PROPRIETORS,

515 First Avenue So. Seattle, Wash.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE MECHANICS' TOOLS

Garland Stoves and Ranges

General Kitchen Furniture Plumbing and Tin Work.

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Removed to 1411 First Avenue

A. E. GREENUS & CO.

Wall Paper, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Signs, and all kinds of Painting, Papering and Writing

Tel. Main 989.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1100

PATRONIZE . . Drivers' Union Ice Co.

Chemically Pure ICE Chemically Pure

Factory, Foot of Wall Street. Office, 2415 Western Avenue.

303 Pike Street. 303 Pike Street.

The ABBOT BATHS and Shaving Parlors

Union Shop. MADOLE & GIERCH Proprietors.

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EMIL ANDERSON, Prop.

— Dealer in —

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

Tel. Main 921. 1524 1st Ave., near Pike.

Buy Your SHOES OF THE

Plymouth Shoe Co.

707 Second Avenue.

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PHONE RED 718

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— Dealer in —

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, HARDWARE, SASH AND DOORS, ETC., ETC.

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Dealers and Leaders of Qualities and Prices . . .

As Follows—Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery and Underwear.

221 Ballard Avenue. BALLARD.

Schram & Gordon

Dealers in

HARDWARE, STOVES AND RANGES BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. Second and Ballard Aves. BALLARD.

Correspondence

SECRETARY AULT BACKS UP HIS REPORT.

"The Socialist."

Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 20, 1903.

Comrades:—It has come to my notice that Local Spokane has officially approved the proceedings of the recent convention held by the Socialists in that city and has branded my report of the proceedings of said convention, of which I was secretary, as "incorrect and misleading."

I wish to say in reply that every word appearing in that report was absolutely true and can be substantiated by any member of Local Spokane who took part in the convention, and kept his or her eyes and ears open.

As I stated before, the convention was not called at a regular business meeting of Local Spokane, but by a caucus of some of the members called together by a little 4-line item appearing in the local notes in **The New Time.** This item was not authorized by Local Spokane, nor by her officers, who had no official cognizance of any such meeting. The notice was inserted by Joseph Gilbert, without consulting the local or any of the officers in their official capacity.

While I was not present at the caucus, I received an accurate report of the proceedings from reliable comrades, and I know the facts to be as I stated. Moreover, when things did not go exactly as Gilbert wished he made the statement that if a certain measure (upholding that section of the constitution which requires membership for 12 months before a member is eligible for nomination), was enforced in the convention he would resign from the party in Spokane and withdraw the support of **The New Time.**

It is impossible, however, to answer in detail a general denial of my statements, but I am ready at any time to answer, and back up my answer with testimony from eye-witnesses, any attempt at a refutation of any statement that I have made in **The Socialist** relating to the Spokane convention or the events immediately prior to or following it.

Fraternally,

E. B. AULT.

FROM NATIONAL SECRETARY—IS NOT AN "EASTERN SOCIALIST."

The Socialist Party National Headquarters,

Rooms 10-11 Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18, 1903.

Dear Comrades:

Have just seen your issue of Feb. 15 and want to thank you for your kindly note about myself. I hope I shall always merit the confidence of the comrades everywhere and I shall try, in my new position, to show myself worthy of its responsibilities and opportunities. I want to see a strong, unified national organization that will embody the workingclass struggle for emancipation and the international movement for Socialism, and I have received so many letters from so many unexpected source offering me support and encouragement that I have confidence my wishes will be gratified.

Somehow the idea seem to have become prevalent in certain quarters that I am an "Eastern Socialist"—whatever that may mean—but I am simply a Socialist, recognizing no geographical divisions in the fight against capitalism, and with only one great object in life—the unification of the working class, North, South, East and West, so that they can come into their own. And I am certain the Socialists of the West are agreed with me on that proposition.

I notice your enterprise in publishing the complete minutes of the National Committee meeting and shall be obliged if you will send me a number of copies to be kept for reference in this office.

With Socialist greetings, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY.

DID KANSAS PAY AT THE LAST MINUTE?

Dayton, O., Feb. 19, 1903.

Dear Comrades:

In your issue of Feb. 15th, in article "Where We Stand Now," Third point, you say that Walter T. Mills represented a state that had not paid any dues for a year. In a previous letter I commended your paper for its aggressiveness, but when you misrepresent I will not stand for it. If you will take the trouble to question your National Committeemen as I did ours you will find that said question was settled in the committee meeting when W. T. Mills got up and asked the National Secretary if the state he was representing owed any dues at that time and Greenbaum answered that it did not, and it was also explained why the state of Kansas ever got behind in their dues, as shown by the National Secretary's report.

Yours,

ED. GARDNER,

Literature Agent.

This is the first intimation we have received that Kansas had paid dues. The National Secretary's report, read at the National Committee meeting, has the following:

"Kansas has totally discontinued payments of national dues and has abolished the dues-paying system in the state."

The last report of the National Treasurer that we have seen reads: "Kansas, in arrears nine months."

There is not a word in the minutes of the National Committee about the incident referred to by our correspondent. If the dues are paid now, they must have been pid just as the National Committee me.

This is all we know about it. The Washington Committeeman is in Chicago at the present writing.—Ed.

REFRAIN FROOM PEISONALITIES.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist."

Comrade:—Local Cincinnati at its last regular meeting eidorsed the following resolutions unnimously, and the Secretary was instructed to send a copy to the Socialis press.

Fraternally yors,

A. S. MATTER Secretary,

23Grant Street.

Resolutios.

Whereas, Articles o a personal nature have appeared frm time to time in our propaganda papers assailing the characters of editors and other representative members of the party, and

Whereas, Such artiles only tend to discourage the membership at large, and to give the appearance of disharmony in our ranks, to outsiders, without any equivalent benefit to the cause in general, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Cincinnati hereby appeals to the loyalty of all editors and speakers in our movement to refrain from personalities and restrict their criticisms to questions of tactics, methods, and principles which must be discussed.

We read and circulate Socialist literature to teach the principles and not to further the personal claims of any one to wisdom and leadership. Our object is to establish a system where the public attends to its business without leaders, and where the ability to do this will be considered the main qualification of good citizenship.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY.

Arlington, Wash., Feb. 15, 1903.

The Central Committee of the Snohomish County Socialist Party met today at Arlington, Wash. The following business was transacted:

Report of Secretary DeLilly was read and accepted.

Financial Statement.

Pledged by members and Socialists throughout the county for agitation fund per month	$30.15
Collected for months of January and February	30.90
Left over from fall rent	.35
Total receipts	$31.25
Expense of DeLilly during his soliciting	$16.54
To U. G. Moore for printing subscription pledges	1.75
To "Coming Nation" for 3 bundles of five forone year, to be applied in precincts Lake, Getchel and Peasant Ridge	3.00
Money orders and postage	.41
Hall rent for meting	.50
Total expense to date	$22.25
Money on hand	$9.00

Motion carried that we take the collection of the month of February and apply it to sending bundles of Socialist papers into the unorganized precincts, the choice of the papers to be left to the Organizer and Secretary, and that each member of th Committee give the Secretary all information as to Socialists in unorganized precincts.

Moved and carried that we take the proceeds of March and April and send a good man in the field to speak, take up collections and make himself useful in any way the business of the cause in the county, the man to be started as soon as $40 has been collected.

Now, comrades of Snohomish county, you know how matters stand. So please get a hustle o yourselves. The sooner that $40 is gotten together the sooner we get to work. Most of the comrades have paid up for January—some for February.

Now you Socialists this is your fight as well as mine. Please pay up and get your neighbor's help, too. All those 358 voters has not been heard from, only about one-fourth. Where are the others? Try and unearth them; they are somewhere in the county. All Socialists in unorganized precincts willing to distribute papers please write to Wm. DeLilly, Arlington, Wash. So please take off your coat and drill and have some fun with the N. E. L.

Yours for Socialism more than ever,

WILLIAM DE LILLY,

Secretary Snohomish Co. S. P.

"A PAIR OF SHODY BLANKETS."

Brownsville, Kosap Co., Jan. 19.

Editor "Socialist."

It would be well in a locality of the type from whence the writing comes to once again spread broadcast the issue of "The Socialist" of some time last July with the caricature: "The man who will never be a Socialist." Although I do not assert that illiteracy is altogether the cause for such needs, but the reptile—Socialist press—is frequenting every home (no matter how remote and isolated from industrial centers) as it has deluged the land like the flood of Noah, telling poor suckers how prosperous they are and they actually believe it, that they are prosperous, so big as they have a pair of shoddy blankets to pass on the backs of their half-matured offsprings and can thus fit them out on a life's journey in search of a job. I myself am incapable to speak to even a small audience, on account of German birth; therefore am desirous of seeing an able speaker come once to this locality, to who my proletarian home will, on notice, be open and hospitable. If the Socialist Educational Union, in its mission that must penetrate into all institutions) finds it feasible to make a call here by an able speaker please notify me in due time.

Fratrnally yours,

LEO GRAS.

O. K. IN B. C.—A. CORRECTION.

Editor Socialist.

I notice in your issue of the 1st a Vancouver "Independent" canard about Mr. J. Edward Bird, a prominent member of the Socialist Party, who is supporting Mr. Foley. I wish to state that Mr. Bird is neither a prominent member nor any other sort of a member of the Socialist Party. He is only "coming our way," and being a fairly regular attendant at our meetings the Foley papers try to make it appear that we are supporting them. No person reading the "Western Socialist" can make any mistake about our attitude. The enclosed manifesto issued by Vancouver Local shows where we stand. Mr. Bird undertook some time ago to address our Sunday night meeting on Carl Marx, his life and works. In arriving at the hall, he informed us that he had never read Marx before, and on tackling it found it a much bigger subject than he had anticipated, therefore he would take up the evening in advocating Mr. Foley's cause. He attends the meetings simply for the purpose of supporting Foley, but the comrades are too much for him.

Mr. Foley formerly attended the meetings regularly, but is either afraid to come now or has given it up as hopeless. In part, he is reported as saying that "You can't do anything with these fellows." Mr. Foley says that he believes in Socialism and that it will come in two hundred years, and that he is a Socialist. He furthermore says that there is more community of interest than conflict of interest between the capitalist class and the working class. Now, as Socialism will abolish the capitalist class, and as it is entirely opposite to their interests to be abolished, and as the interests of labor and capital are identical (vide Mr. Foley), then Socialism is opposed to the interests of the working class and everybody else. This is the logical conclusion of Mr. Foley's philosophy, and he claims to be a real Socialist, and Mr. Bird is perched on the same roost. Both of them are coming our way as fast as the Irishman who started on a journey, but the roads were so slippery, that for every step he took forward, he took two backward.

Yours in the revolution,

ALEX. LANG.

PHILADELPHIA PROSPERITY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12th, 1903.

Editor the Socialist.

It occurred to me that the readers of "The Socialist" in the west might be glad to know how "Our" great prosperity works in the East. Anything but "prosperity" exists for the workers, unless either "drudging" or "lack of work" could be taken as the meaning of that word. In Chicago I went to one of the large hotels which had advertised for a couple of "hands" and was told that there had been forty-one men there already, about one hour after the publication of the paper containing the ad. I also went to a factory, among other places, which wanted ten men, and getting on a box I counted over 170 men pressing around the gate so as to get the first chance when it opened, the regular employes going in another way.

Many people said that in Pittsburg anyone could get work who wanted it, but the same conditions exist there as in any other of the great industrial centers—men in considerable numbers out of work and want and destitution are almost as common as anywhere else. At the same time the rolling mills and blast furnaces were running day and night, the men working mostly in twelve-hour shifts, at perhaps the hardest kind of work. Day and night the number of freight trains between Pittsburg and points on the lakes and in the West carrying im-

"TAKEN HOME IN A CARRIAGE."

On the Field, Jan. 14, 1903.

Editor Socialist.

I am still in a dazed condition. To me, the world is all hollow. It happened this way. I went in search of subscribers for "The Socialist." When I made my business known to workman, he grasped my hand warmly and said: "I am right with you, sir, I am a Socialist, you bet."

This made my pulses leap, my eyes sparkled and I fancied I should get this man's sub. for five years. He seized a proffered copy of "The Socialist," glanced hastily and then rolling whole manner changed and he handed the paper back to me and went about his work in a perfunctory sort of way.

I began to extol Socialism, but did not know what else to do. He said: "I don't want that paper at all; it's an enemy to Socialism."

"How do you make that out?" I asked.

"Why it fights the 'Appeal to Reason,' he replied.

"I think you are mistaken about this, for I have watched the matter very closely. I admit there has been some difference of opinion expressed but just criticism, surely, is not antagonism," I said.

"Well," said he, "I do not want any paper that finds fault with the 'Appeal to Reason.'"

"But if one thinks the 'Appeal' wrong what must he do?" I asked.

"The 'Appeal' is never wrong," he said.

"Allow me to admit that. If I think it wrong am I to be denied the right to express such belief?"

He said, with scornful mirth and with manifest impatience: "Nobody has any business to criticise the 'Appeal.' If he don't like the 'Appeal,' why let it alone."

I was taken home in a carriage and had my head put in cold storage. I doubt if I ever recover entirely. I thought it was in free America, but everything is in a sort of a glimmer now.

DANUBE.

The Socialist movement is one thing. Socialist Commonwealth quite another thing.

Father Hagerty at the Armory, Sunday night, March 22. Tell everybody.

The Catholic church has more working men and women than any or all of the Protestant sects. Get them all to hear Father Hagerty.

FATHER HAGERTY

At Armory Hall, Seattle, Sunday Night, March 22

FATHER HAGERTY HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.

My Dear Comrades:

A great many names suggest themselves for your paper. I propose the following:

The Marxian.
The Informant.
The Collectivist.
The Proletariat.
Our Social Heritage.
The Social Informant.
The Social Expositor.
The Full Product.
Industrial Freedom.
The Workers' World.
International Brotherhood.
The Socialist World.
The Collective People.
Economic Justice.

For my part, "The Proletariat" or "The Proletarian" would best fit the spirit of your paper.

The comrades who object on principle to my very moderate fee must also, to be consistent, object on principle to my traveling on anything but the brake-beams and eating anything but "hand-outs" at the back doors along the route. They must, furthermore, object to my going upon the platform in decent linen and apparel which becomes a gentleman who is desirous of using his professional standing to help him win converts to Socialism. The railroad fare from Van Buren to Seattle and return would amount to something like $170. My household expenses, fuel, lights, etc., go on whether I am delivering lectures or not. An extremely heavy correspondence with Socialists all over the world who take it for granted that they have an indisputable right to my time and best thought—entails no little expenditure of money and its equivalent, time. These unthinking comrades are constantly preaching against exploitation and yet they would, in effect, exploit me to such an extent as to reduce me to a tramp on the highways. They forget that we live in a capitalist form of society and that we must procure the commodities of existence through capitalist markets. Suppose that I were to object on principle to paying any of these comrades the price which he asks for his day's labor on the plea that, under Socialism, with the elimination of waste labor and the increased productively of co-operatively used machinery, the product of that labor would be fifty times cheaper than it is in its present form: wouldn't he raise a howl that could be heard from Dan to Beersheba?

Now, five lectures at $25 per lecture will not cover the bare cost of traveling from here to the coast; and if I do not get at least five additional engagements on the return trip, I shall not earn enough to cover my living expenses. If it were merely a question of making money, I could earn ten times the amount in the practice of medicine or, by renouncing Socialism, in parochial work. Kindly tell these comrades from me that I object on principle to being exploited just as much as they do.

Wishing "The Socialist" the increased circulation which it so richly merits, I am,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. J. HAGERTY.

Van Buren, Ark., Feb. 19, 1903.

That special offer of ten subscription cards for $2.50 holds only for the month of February.

Father Hagerty at the Armory, Sunday night, March 22. Tell everybody.

DEBS ON HAGERTY.

I have observed with greatest interest the stirring triumphs of Father Hagerty in Montana and in the Northwest. In fancy I see and hear him as he recites the crimes of capitalism and points the way to freedom. This is the work for which he has been trained, and he will do it well. Tall, massive, erect, he would command attention anywhere. On the rostrum he is a striking figure and when aroused is like a wounded lion at bay. He has ready language, logic, ridicule, wit, sarcasm and at times they roll like a torrent and thrill the listening multitude like a bugle call to charge.

All the Northwest ought to hear Hagerty. Now that he is in that section every town and city should take advantage of the opportunity to hear him and profit by his matchless powers.

STATE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S JANUARY STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Dues—		
Local Spokane	$6.80	
Local South Bay	.90	
Local Spanaway	.80	
Local Fernside	1.70	
Local Hoquiam	3.90	
Local Echo	3.80	
Local Seattle	11.34	
Local Silvana	.40	
Local Lacconner	1.00	
Local Burlington	1.10	
Local Freeland	1.60	
Local Yelm	1.00	
Local Mt. Vernon	1.40	
Local Brush Prairie	.50	
Local North Yakima	1.40	
Local Lyman	.60	
Local Prosser	2.30	
Local Cedarhome	1.40	
Local Washougal	2.00	
Matt Petsche	1.30	
Dan Parmentier	.10	
Arne Amundson	.10	
		$45.44
Applications—		
Local Lake	1.00	
Local Cedarhome	.70	
Members-at-Large—		
Dan Parmentier	.20	
Arne Amundson	.20	
		2.10
Supplies—		
Membership cards, etc.	$2.70	
Balance from December	2.00	
Grand total	$52.24	
Expenditures.		
Postage	$2.85	
U. G. Moore, balance December salary	10.50	
Two telegrams to Boomer re. attendance St. Louis	1.00	
Jan. National Dues	22.70	
		$37.05
On hand Jan. 31st		15.19
Total expendi|ures		$52.24

Over thirty dollars in dues has been received for the first half of January. At this rate February will prove a better month than January. And it should. With the enrollment there is on the books of the Locals there should be $100 in dues paid into the state treasuary every month.

When you get a bowl of soup at a restaurant you expect to pay for it. When you get a chance to vote a Socialist ballot, pay for it. It takes cash to carry on the work. The State Committee has no "stand-in" with the capitalist class, nor does it want one. It must look to Socialists for support and if Socialism isn't worth 10 cents a month to you, your vaccination "didn't take."

U. G. MOORE,

615-617 First Av. **THE HUB** 615-617 First Av.

THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE

WORLD BEATERS FOR OVERCOATS

CIGAR AND TOBACCO PRICES

CIGARS

Owls, 7 for 25c.
Exports and Childs, 9 for 25c.
Floradoras, 12 for 25c.

CHEWING TOBACCO

Horsehead and Climax, Star and Spearhead, 40c. per pound
Battle Ax, 30c. per pound

SMOKING TOBACCO

English Curve Cut, Dill's Best, Lucky Strike, Mastiff, Seal, Yale Mixture, two 1 2-3 oz. packages for 15c.
Two packages Bull Durham, 3 1-2 oz. for 15c
Two packages Lime Kiln, 3 1-3 oz., for 15c.
Two packages Pedro, 2 1-2 oz., for 15c
Two packages Sun Cured, 2 1-2 oz., for 15c.
Westover, 30c. per pound

Frederick & Nelson

FINE FURNITURE

HEATING STOVES

ADAPTED TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

Every heating stove on sale here has been tested and found to be adapted to local fuel conditions—requires but a small amount of fuel.

This feature is very important because it is not the cost of the stove but the cost of the fuel to run that stove which demands attention. Heating stoves of every price are here, each one the best value you can find anywhere in the Northwest.

We are sole agents in Seattle for Round Oak Heaters, the best Heater made, a stove that is famous the world over for its small fuel consumption and the satisfaction it gives its user.

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We Fill Prescriptions Reasonably

Free Delivery to all parts of the City

Brown's Painless Dentists

All work guaranteed for 10 years. Teeth extracted, filled, or crowned absolutely without pain by my late method applied to the gums. Extracting is free when other work is ordered. Give us a call and have free examination and our prices will please you.

GOLD FILLINGS $1.00 SILVER FILLINGS 50c FULL SET GOLD CROWN. **$5.00**

Brown's Dental Parlors, 713 First Avenue

One door south of McDougall & Southwick. Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Parlors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Union Block. Sundays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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You'll help support your paper and benefit yourself, because we sell on a close margin of profit.

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Open Day and Night. Private Dining Parlors.

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602 2nd Ave., Cor. James.

If you want the Best, ask for the Plaintotype

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Photographer,

614 First Avenue, - - SEATTLE

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Is the Best Place to Buy

Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Millinery, Underwear and Groceries

Our aim is to do a square, honorable business, and our best bid for patronage is on that basis. Send us your address and we will mail you our Catalogue.

THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

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1307 Second Avenue

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Pacific Coast Agent for HULL UMBRELLA CO. Norwalk, Ohio

Germania Real Estate Co.

HENRY KNUST and THEODORE SCHMIDT

Phone John 281

512 SECOND AVE., - SEATTLE, WASH.

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SHIRT WAISTS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAINS, WASH GOODS, SHOES and CLOTHING
PRICED FOR QUICKEST SELLING

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT
—FOR—
Friday and Saturday

Bring one of these coupons during one of these three days and save 20% on
SHOES

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20 per cent. Discount
ON SHOES
Friday, Saturday or Monday

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20 per cent. Discount
ON SHOES
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ART. I.

Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be the Socialist Educational Union.

ART. II

Sec. 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, elected by ballot for the term of six months, or until their successors are elected, unless sooner removed by the Union. They shall elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary, and hold regular meetings at least once a month. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees, the objects thereof being stated in the call, may be called by the Secretary, or by any three Trustees. Three shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Not more than two employed on the paper published by the Union may be members of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 3. The Board of Trustees shall at all times be subject to the Union, and shall at any meeting allow, within reasonable limits, the privilege of the floor to any member of the Union.

Sec. 4. The editor of the paper published by the Union shall be elected by ballot for the term of six months, unless sooner removed by the Union.

Sec. 5. All other officers of the staff and of the Union shall be elected or removed by the Board of Trustees or by those to whom they may delegate that authority.

Sec. 6. The inauguration of a new, or a change in the old business or editorial policy of the Union shall be decided by the Board of Trustees, after consultation with the editor, subject, however, to reversal by the Union.

Sec. 7. The books of the Union shall at all times be open to inspection by the editor or any of the Trustees.

Sec. 8. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the remaining Trustees, subject to the action of the Union.

Sec. 9. Voting by mail for editor shall be allowed.

ART. III.

Sec. 1. No one may become a member of the Union unless he be a member of the Socialist Party, and his application has been published in the paper of the Union at least two weeks previous to a regular meeting of the Union, and accepted by a four-fifths vote of those voting.

Sec. 2. Each applicant for membership in the Union shall be required to subscribe to the following statement:

I, ... believing that the working class are exploited by the capitalist class, and fully recognizing the class struggle arising from the opposing interests of the two classes, agree to support to the utmost of my ability the Socialist Educational Union in its efforts to educate the people in economics, to the end that rent, interest and profit, as exemplified by the wage system, be abolished, and the co-operative commonwealth be established.

I am a member in good standing of the Socialist Party.

Signed ....

Sec. 3. Each member of the Union shall pay quarterly dues of twenty-five cents per quarter, payable during the first month of each quarter. Any quarterly payment or payments above the dues required by the Union shall not be considered to apply on future payments, unless it is so stated at the time of payment. Each member of the Union shall receive the paper gratis.

Sec. 4. The names of all members and officers of the Union, together with their addresses, shall be published by the Secretary immediately after each semi-annual meeting.

ART. IV.

Sec. 1. The Union shall hold regular semi-annual meetings on the last Sunday of January and July. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Special meetings, the purpose being stated in the call, may be called by a majority of the Board of Trustees or by one-fourth the members of the Union. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting which was not stated in the call, except to propose new business to be acted upon by a later regular or special meeting. All special meetings of the Union shall be held on Sunday, and one week's notice shall be given, said notice to contain no comment on the action proposed to be taken, and to be published in the paper of the Union.

Sec. 2. The Board of Trustees may by a four-fifths vote at a special meeting called for that purpose suspend the editor from his office; provided, however, (1) That notice of said meeting shall be sent to the editor, who shall be allowed to be present and take part in the discussion; (2) That said notice shall not be printed in any paper, and (3) That after taking such action, the Board of Trustees shall cause to be published in the next regular issue of the paper of the Union a notice of a special meeting of the Union to pass on said act of suspension, said special meeting to be held on the first Sunday after the date of publication.

ART. V.

Sec. 1. It is understood that all money or property turned over to this Union by any of its members is to be regarded as a gift, for which no claim shall ever be made unless a special statement to the contrary is made in writing by the President or Treasurer of the Union. It is understood that any profit made by this Union shall not be subject to a claim by any member thereof, but shall be regarded as the absolute property of the Union, to be used as it sees fit in building up the paper, spreading Socialist literature and furthering Socialist educational work. It is also understood that all services rendered the Union by its members shall be considered to be entirely gratuitous, unless there is a special agreement in writing to the contrary.

ART. VI.

Sec. 1. Members of the Union may be expelled by a four-fifths vote of those voting at any meeting of the Union, but at least two weeks' notice of the intended action shall be given to all members of the Union by publication in the paper of the Union (or by mail). The Secretary shall give such notice when requested to by one-fourth of the members of the Union or by four-fifths of the Trustees.

Sec. 2. The editor and members of the Board of Trustees may be removed from office by a majority vote of those voting on such question.

Sec. 3. At the end of each quarter each member in arrears shall be sent a notice of such delinquency. Any member failing to respond by payment in full within thirty days after said notice of delinquency has been sent, shall be considered as withdrawn. Members thus withdrawn may at the option of the Union be reinstated by a majority vote at the subsequent regular meeting upon the payment of all arrearages and one-quarter in advance.

ART. VII.

Sec. 1. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at any regular meeting, provided that said amendments shall have been published in the paper of the Union at least two weeks before the beginning of said regular meeting.

Sec. 2. The editor shall publish said proposed amendments when requested to by four Trustees or by one fourth the members of the Union.

I hereby certify that the foregoing proposed by-laws of the S. E. U. were proposed by the following five members, who are all in good standing, viz: Geo. Carroll, H. F. Titus, J. D. Curtis, Hattie Titus and John Downie. (Signed.)

J. D. CURTIS, Sec. S. E. U.

Notice.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the S. E. U., will be held at the office of The Socialist, 116 Virginia street, Seattle, Wash., on Sunday, March 1, 1903, at 2.30 p. m.

J. D. CURTIS, Sec. S. E. U.

MINUTES OF STATE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD FEB. 22.

Seattle, Feb. 22, 1903.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Scott, DeLilly and Moore being present. Letters from Mackenzie, Burgess and Croston advising their inability to be present were read.

Treasurer reported $75 on hand.

Secretary reported having advanced $57.50 to cover ticket to St. Louis and $15 expenses for Comrade Boomer. December dues amounting to $31.60 were were allowed out of this. January dues amounted to $22.70 and request was made on the National Secretary to send due stamps and receipt to cover. He writes, however, that the National Committee had in its 9th session instructed State Secretaries to retain only half the money for dues in order not to cripple the work of the national office.

Moved by De Lilly that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward $11.35 to cover half the January dues but to say that the Committee does not consider that the National Committee has a right to dictate or instruct a State Committee to make further loans to it. Seconded and carried.

Applications for charters from Burley and Blaine received; 10 members signing at Burley and 26 at Blaine. No money received with Blaine application and Secretary instructed not to issue until receipt of first month's dues. Secretary instructed to issue Burley charter.

Secretary then read all correspondence in hand relative to the situation in Spokane and it was unanimously agreed that a thorough investigation should be made before any final action is taken. Burgess and Croston having signified by letter that they favored sending a member of the State Committe to investigate, a motion to that effect was made seconded and carried, the motion carrying with it the authority for the Secretary-Treasurer to pay the expenses of such trip not to exceed $30.

The Secretary-Treasurer was then instructed to proceed to Spokane, ascertain the exact facts, draw these up in concise form and submit them to the Committee for action.

The indefiniteness of the State Constitution on some points was then discussed and it was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of seven be selected to revise the old constitution or prepare a new one for submission to the State Committee not later than April 1st, this with any modifications deemed necessary to be submitted to the state convention and afterward go to referendum.

The following comrades were selected as members of the committee on convention: Wm. McDevitt, J. C. Harkness, John W. Morris, Willard Hyde, C. F. Bowman, John G. Smart, H. N. Baumann.

Committee also discussed advisability of holding state convention in Seattle on May day. May day comes on Friday and the idea was that we should secure some prominent speaker for a May day celebration and hold the convention at the same time and make the day one to be remembered. If there was any likelihood of any considerable number attending, reduced rates on the railroads could no doubt be secured. The committee would appreciate suggestions concerning this.

Meeting then adjourned.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington for the County of King. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary J. Thompson, deceased. Order to show cause why distribution should not be made. No. 3436.

John Thompson, the administrator of the estate of Mary J. Thompson, deceased, having filed in this Court his final account and a petition setting forth that said estate is now in a condition to be closed and is ready for distribution of the residue thereof among the persons entitled by law thereto, and it appearing to the Court that said petition sets forth facts sufficient to authorize a distribution of the residue of said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that all persons interested in the estate of said Mary J. Thompson, deceased, be and appear before the said Superior Court of King County, State of Washington, at the court room of the Probate Department of said Court in the city of Seattle, on the 13th day of March, 1903, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be approved and an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and persons in said petition mentioned, according to law.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be posted in three of the most public places in King County and published once a week for four successive weeks before the said 13th day of March, 1903, in The Socialist, a newspaper printed and published in said King County and of general circulation therein.

Done in open court this 11th day of February, 1903.

BOYD J. TALLMAN, Judge.

State of Washington, County of King, ss.

I, C. A. Koepfli, County Clerk of King County and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for the County of King, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an original order to show cause, made by said Court on the 11th day of February, 1903, in the matter of the estate of Mary J. Thompson, deceased.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 11th day of February, 1903.

C. A. KOEPFLII, Clerk.
By D. R. Sickels, Deputy Clerk.

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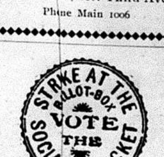

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