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THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

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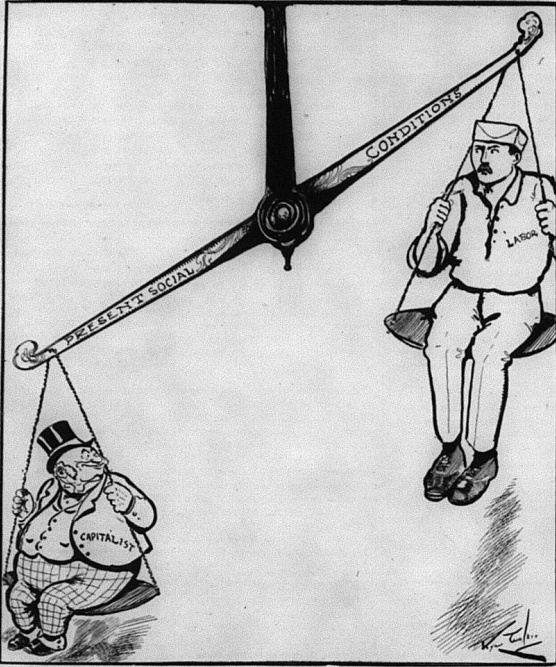
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No. 153

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THIS SCALE



and we the loser, inasmuch as we would give her our goods at cost price...

Answer. This question is important because it brings out very important facts in the answer.

It is not absurd to suppose that the capitalist can fix the price of commodities in the open market?

Fifth Question. I claim that under present conditions the interests of the employer and employee are identical...

Answer. If I had not heard this question so many times before I would begin to think that you are a Socialist in disguise.

Imagine a slave, saying before the mill was: 'I know that my master makes all he can out of me, but if I don't work fast and turn out good work he will fall and we will be out of a job.'

I am not a pessimist, but there are conditions here in Seattle and everywhere else that absolutely sicken me.

In one sense the interests of all are the same. With society rotting at the top and bottom, the preservation of the race demands that a sane system of production and distribution be adopted.

It is useless, however, to suppose that the exploiting class, as a class, will see this. There are, then, the necessity of organizing the workers into a class conscious, political body to achieve their own emancipation and with that, the emancipation of the whole race.

Sixth Question. 'What is the law of natural selection in biology?'

The law of natural selection supposes that the present characteristics, etc., of plants and animals have been brought about by changes in environment, the 'fittest' surviving and transmitting their characteristics to future generations.

Socialists, in applying this law to

manhood, hold that the economic condition is, so to speak, the most influential environment. Hence all laws, customs, etc., including even religion (conventional or church religion), are but the reflex of economic conditions.

Seventh Question. What is traveling in a cycle and what has it to do with Socialism? You will greatly oblige and enlighten me by answering these questions.

Answer. In general, a cycle is a certain time in which a number of events happen or something culminates and then the same or a similar series of events take place in about the same order over and over again in the same period of time.

Traveling in a cycle in history might be illustrated by the rise and fall in succession of different civilizations. In economics it might be applied to periodical panics or the abolition in succession of various forms of servitude such as slavery, serfdom and finally wage slavery.

When Socialism is adopted there will doubtless be other great questions arise which will have to be surmounted and this will continue all ways—at least we hope so.

When the present cycle is closed, every true Socialist, however, humble his station may have been, can look back with pride upon the part he performed.

J. D. CURTIS.

Comrade G. Weston Wrigley of Victoria, B. C., sends us money for subscriptions enclosed in a 'Coin Card' sent out by 'The National Economic League, 13 Astor Place, New York.'

Wrigley says: 'Does this coin card will go better with you than with Comrade Mattox of the N. E. L.' We have already received several such cards. Mattox is supplying Socialist ammunition in various ways; Kellogg, for instance.

THE WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION

This was the Third Annual Convention of Washington Socialists. The first was in Seattle just at the opening of the Presidential campaign in 1900. The party was so young then it did not know itself.

The second was also in Seattle, one year ago. Then a conflict was on between Working-class Socialism and Opportunism. The working-class won, but the organization was not well knit, and self-confident. The Whatcom Taxpayers' platform was repudiated, but the Spokane influence toward Fusion remained. This last has been settled by a Referendum during this year, and the convention of 1903, held July 4, at Tacoma, acted as one man to solidify the party in Washington along working-class lines.

It was feared there would be sharp discussion if no discussion. A group of Seattle men had planned an attack on 'The Socialist' for its uncompromising exposure of all who stand for any middle-class tendencies. But the stern temper of the delegates from twenty other Locals made such a procedure impossible. One motion, aimed at 'The Socialist' was tabled instantly and against the vote of its editor. It was only at the most urgent request of the editor of 'The Socialist' that a motion endorsing its course was not presented.

It was a workingman's convention from first to last. A workingman presided. A workingman was the secretary. Workingmen were the chief speakers. Its delegates were almost solidly of the working class. Its resolutions and constitutional amendments were aimed to make the party more strongly a working-class party. It reaffirmed the class-struggle plank of the National platform. Out of nine members of the executive committee elected, seven are wage workers, one of the other two is a small farmer's wife noted for her advocacy of the working class basis of the party, and the other a man who lost his wage- (Continued on page 4.)

SEVEN INTELLIGENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Owing to a great amount of work on hand, the editor has turned the following questions over to me. As I shall answer the questions seriatim, I first take the opportunity to say that if Mr. Neal will procure a copy of 'Value, Price and Profit' (price 15c; Labor News Co., N. Y. City), and study it carefully he will not only have these questions answered, but will get an immense amount of light on similar questions. Every Socialist especially should master this book.

Mr. Neal's Letter. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1903. Editor of 'Socialist'.

One day while on Arch Street I was attracted by a sign inviting 'all to come' to Socialist Reading Rooms. I went and spent several hours reading. Read several copies of your paper and got quite interested, but do not agree with some of the things and do not understand others. For instance:

First Question. You quote from Marx's 'Value, Price and Profit'—

'What determines prices?—Wages? The prices of commodities are determined by wages or regulated by it, is an antiquated and exploded fallacy.' (Value, Price and Profit, p. 25 C.)

I think you and Marx are wrong. Now I am a metal turner and whenever we have a new piece of work, the foreman lets us turn the new work for a day in order to see how much we can do, then sets our price (piece

work) and also sets price for sale to customers. Isn't this an example of wages determining prices?

Answer. No, it is not; but it is a fine illustration to prove the position of Marx, which is that apart from certain fluctuations and effects produced by a monopoly, the price of a commodity is determined by the amount of average social labor taken to produce it. You have your facts in the wrong order. The foreman first, as you say, experiments to determine the amount of labor it will take to produce the article. Then he judges (not sets) what price the market is likely to bear. Then he 'sets' your price, 'having as large a margin of profit as you will stand.'

Second Question. Please explain General Law. 'The values of commodities are directly as the times of labor, employed in their production and are inversely as the productive powers of the labor employed.' (Marx, p. 27 C.) I can't make head or tail out of this.

Answer. It has both a head and tail nevertheless. This is simply a mathematical expression and means that the more time it takes to produce a commodity (average labor always being understood) the higher the value will be and vice versa; and the more productive (or efficient) labor is in production, the lower the price will be and vice versa.

For example: Barring certain disturbing factors, and of course within reasonable limits, the more work it takes to produce a garment the higher the value will be and the more productive labor is in making garments (by means of machinery for example) the less the value will be.

Third Question. Suppose one hundred men work for a corporation and it falls and the goods are sold at a loss, or say below cost. Have the workers produced surplus value?

Answer. This is an ingenious question, but has nothing to do with Socialism, which deals with the profit system, which we all know would not stand a single day if the profit were taken out.

The answer all depends upon certain details which you have omitted. If the men received in wages less than the value of the goods produced (which is almost invariably the case) they produced surplus value and were exploited. The capitalist, who bought the goods sold below cost, made the profit or if it was in time of panic with rapidly falling prices (the fluctuations as before mentioned), then the profit would be made by these or other capitalists when there was a reaction towards high prices. We cannot have a down without an up.

Fourth Question. Now say we have Socialism in the United States and exchange one thousand dollars of manufactured goods with China for rice. Would not she be the gainer

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and she the loser, inasmuch as we would give her our goods at cost price, while getting hers at the profit price?

Answer. This question is important because it brings out very important facts in the answer. Before you go any further, read again my answer to your first question.

It is not absurd to suppose that the capitalist can fix the price of commodities in the open market? What, for instance, restrains him from doubling the price? On the contrary if he fixes anything, to use a slang expression, he 'fixes' the laborer by giving him as little wages as possible and then pockets the difference between that and the cost. Of course we know that as a general proposition, even wages are determined by the cost of producing and supporting a laboring class, but this is a very elastic figure. The coolie wants a little rice and the good, industrious mechanic wants, perhaps, 'a fair wage for a fair day's labor.' The Socialist does not want wages at all, but wants all he produces. Under Socialism, then (in America and not in China), the only loss sustained in the transaction you mention would be by the Chinese coolies who produced the rice and who were foolish enough to donate a large part of what they produced to their employers.

Yours fraternally, WILLIAM COSTLEY, City Organizer.

HOW TO BE A SOCIALIST

The first best qualification of a Socialist is to be a workman; the second, to be conscious he is one of the working-class; the third, to learn that the working-class is robbed in the payment of wages; the fourth, to join the Socialist Party of the working-class pledged to stop that robbery.

WHAT THE MILITIA IS FOR



SAN FRANCISCO FOLLOWS OMAHA

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY. Local San Francisco.

Secretary's Office: Odd Fellows' Building, Corner Market and Seventh Streets.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1st, 1903.

Dear Comrades:— Local San Francisco passed a resolution last night adopting your paper as the official paper of this Local. The comrades here greatly admire your uncompromising stand on all matters pertaining to party affairs. From now on we are going to push the 'Seattle Socialist' to the best of our ability, in order to show our admiration for your courageous stand against the grafters and freaks that seek to use this movement for their personal ends. I enclose sub. one year. Other comrades will forward a dozen or so more that they have secured. With best wishes for yourself and all the comrades of the Local, I remain,

The American Farmer and the Socialist Party

A Running Debate Between Ernest Untermann, Associate Editor of "Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kansas, and Hermon F. Titus, Editor of "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash. Published in "The Socialist," Beginning May 3, 1902.

THE RURAL PROLETARIAT

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

- Synopsis of Argument.
- I. Introduction.
 - II. Comrade Kautsky's Position.
 - III. Where I stand.
 - A. The Economic Development of the American Rural Proletariat.
 - B. The Political History of the American Rural Proletariat.
 - IV. Conclusion.

III—WHERE I STAND

A. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN RURAL PROLETARIAT.

I have established the fact that the majority of the American farmers are proletarians or on the way to become proletarians. I have still to establish my claim that those who join the Socialist party are the truest and most advanced of our movement, and that for this reason they may be called the backbone of our movement. In making my argument to prove this, I shall not, of course, take up the question of the present number of farmers in the Socialist Party or of farmers voting for Socialism. I am merely feely willing to grant, Comrade Titus, that at present there are more wage workers voting for Socialism than farmers. In making my claim I have not had in mind the number, not the quantity, but the quality of the farmers and their historical evolution. On this ground, then, shall I endeavor to establish my claim and leave it to the events of the next years to prove or disprove the correctness of my analysis.

If great bodies of small farmers do not join the Socialist party before the next presidential election and during the four years following it, then I am willing to admit that I have been mistaken in relying on the historical qualities of the rural proletariat of this country. In the meantime, Comrade Titus will have to bring forth evidence showing the errors of my economic analysis, or if he cannot do so, he must assist in giving the Socialist farmers their due and in eliminating the prejudice in our ranks against them. And I also wish to plainly state at this juncture, that wherever I have quoted the European Socialist authors, I have not done so to defend myself behind ramparts built by them, but merely to point out, how far their analysis applies to American conditions now, and to suggest a reflection, how far their definitions ever applied to the United States. I have often said, and repeat now, that if the "Communist Manifesto" and "Capital" had been written in the United States, instead of England, many passages relating to agriculture would have been worded differently. And if some of the modern revisionists, Bernstein for instance, had lived in this country, instead of passing their lives under the influence of the English land and middle class foginess, they would have revised their position toward a more revolutionary Socialism rather than away from it. Such a Socialist work as that written on the agrarian question by Comrade David could never have been written by anyone familiar with agricultural economics and farmers' history in the United States.

In order to clearly grasp the significance of the advent of the small American farmers into the Socialist movement, one must not only realize that they form the bulk of the rural proletariat, together with the less numerous farm laborers, but also that they have peculiarities developed by historical causes that make them more truly revolutionary than the American city proletariat. Once we have taken into account the influence of the American farmer has been entirely different from that of the European colleague, it is easy to see that the farmers' question which the American Socialists are called upon to discuss is a widely different proposition from that to be met in Europe.

The European farmers evolved out of feudalism, and are living to this day in an environment impregnated with memories and survivals of the feudal past. Their task has ever been to till the same soil which others had tilled over and over centuries before them. So little has their environment changed in the course of the development since the thirty years' war, that even now we find many of them living under practically the same conditions as their forefathers lived in. And their ideas differ as little from those of their ancestors as their environment does. They are, by nature, breeding, and hereditarily a conservative and slow-going people, accustomed to obedience and submission, looking for guidance and inspiration to their "natural superiors," the nobility, the authorities, the clergy, and the politicians.

But the American farmers, up to the last decade, were in the great majority pioneers who escaped from a capitalist environment and who fought capitalism, in one form or another, all their lives. They were indeed the most independent class in the United States; independent, not in an economic sense, but in character. Economically, the price which they paid for their so-called independence, and which they still pay for the privilege of farm "ownership," was and is from three to five hours of work more than the dependent city wage worker does, and the drudgery of wives and children. But in character they are indeed one of the most independent classes of people in the world. They have always had a certain instinctive contempt for capitalist authority, perhaps because they were made to feel that this authority did not take sides with them. And they have always been quick to resent oppression and interference with their liberties.

Their environment, since the early days of the colonies up to within less than a generation ago, has been a new country, which they had to open, cultivate and maintain in the face of the elements, the animals of the wilderness, the Indians, and hostile tribes of the most independent and from foreign society. Many farmers are still living today, who started out as proletarian pioneers, rose to middle class affluence, and were again overtaken by capitalism and reduced to a proletarian condition.

As their economic life, so has their political life been one of constant struggles. Long before there were any labor unions in the land, did the farmers exert a strong influence on the politics of the American nation. It is well known that the colonial farmers were the element that carried the American Revolution to a successful issue. But for them, American liberty would have been but a dead letter. It was again the old indomitable farmers' spirit that broke out in Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts and in the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania. When the alien and sedition acts were passed by the federalists, in violation of the constitution on which the ink had hardly dried, the first protests came from agricultural states. The Kentucky and the Virginia resolutions were the first wedges that finally split the federalist power, in spite of the federalist endorsements coming

from the industrial states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont. And whenever during the succeeding years the question of privilege or no privilege came to an issue, the farmers as a class were always found on the side of the popular liberties. It is more than an accidental coincidence that the most democratic of all presidents—Abraham Lincoln—came from a pioneer environment.

The story of the winning of the West has been told in words so stirring and vivid that I need only mention it in passing. Whoever has read those accounts, knows what heroic qualities the American pioneer has displayed. And these qualities are still typical of the present pioneer and his descendants. The Kentucky moonshiner and the Western cowboy are only picturesque types of a character that forms the main obstacle to all encroachments of the ruling class and that will prove the rock on which capitalist torism will be shattered when all legal and rational methods should prove ineffective.

The union labor party which carried the class struggle into politics under the leadership of Horace Greeley, for the first time in American history, was in a large measure supported by the men, who later continued the fight against capitalism in the greenbacker, people's party and populist movement, after the city wage workers had abandoned the struggle and gone back to the capitalist parties. The Grange and the Farmers' Alliance were the only economic attempts of the farmers to meet the capitalist.

And whoever reads the people's party platform of 1892, must admit that the farmer surely then a great deal more advanced politically than most of the wage workers. For it is there that we read: "Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical." And among the supplementary resolutions adopted was the following: "Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized working men to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law."

The American Federation of Labor has not yet reached the political maturity which the people's party had acquired in 1892. And most of the demands of the American Federation of Labor have not been so close to the demands of revolutionary Socialism more than ten years ago, have not a long step to make in order to understand the necessity of adopting the Socialist program. The men who have been through a lifetime of economic and political battles against capitalism, are certainly not likely to forsake their past traditions when they enter our ranks. Being proletarians in fact and revolutionary to the core, they are surely less doubtful Socialists than many of the opportunist city wage workers who have not yet outgrown the immediate demand skin.

The greatest danger to the political success of the Socialist Party is clearly the tendency to fuse with a union labor party, and thus in the long run, with the Democratic Party. And what better means could we maintain the political strength of the Socialist Party, in order to understand the recent events in St. Louis and in California. We have only to remember where the elements are to be found that would lend themselves to such a policy. But fusion will no longer be a means of catching the farmer. Does any one believe that the attempt to turn the Socialist Party into a labor union party would have been made by a national quorum composed of populist farmers? The answer is plain. There is nothing in our immediate demands that appeals to the farmer, hence there is no longer any incentive for the farmer to seek the assistance of any capitalist party that uses these demands as a bait. On the contrary, if any one realizes that the greatest obstacle to our political success is the creation of elements that maintain the political strength of the Democratic Party, it is the farmer who has become a Socialist. Am I not right, then, in claiming that the Socialist farmers are the truest and most advanced of our movement and the backbone of the revolutionary proletariat?

Remember, furthermore, that we must have the farmers, if we want to get Socialism in our time. It is no longer a question of who is a proletarian and who is not. Neither is it a question of making the Socialist Party a farmers' party with a wage working tail. Not at all. The question of the supremacy of the one or the other proletarian class cannot be discussed, for we are all proletarians and all working toward the same aim, the abolition of the capitalist system. Neither is it a question of attracting the farmer by any special farmers' plank in our platform. The question is simply: Shall the American working class, agricultural, industrial, and intellectual, unite in the Socialist Party and abolish agriculturalism? If not, then what is the mission of the Socialist Party? If yes, what difference is it, which one of these three classes exerts the greatest influence in the Socialist Party? But if the question of choice is to be raised, then I do not hesitate to state that under the present political circumstances, I would rather see the party managed by our rural comrades than by city opportunists.

However, no matter what may be the effect of this discussion on the city comrades, the farmers are not in doubt as to the next step which they must take, after the defeat of the populist movement. They are forming dental campaigns against capitalism, and preparing for a vigorous protest.

When we admit it or not, the farmers will adopt the Socialist platform and work for an early abolition of the capitalist system. And if another fusion danger should arise in our path, it will be met and vanquished, not by the city opportunist, but by the revolutionary farmers.

REPLY BY THE EDITOR OF "THE SOCIALIST"

In his article Comrade Untermann makes a very modest contention, to-wit: That sometime during the next five years the American Small Farmer will prove himself the truest and most advanced of the American Socialist movement and the backbone thereof. Next, he goes a step further and claims that even the few such farmers who do not vote are more trustworthy than the many wage workers. Then, warning to his subject, he announces, if he has to choose, he would rather see the Socialist Party managed by the Farmers than by the Wage-Workers.

A Wholly New Proposition.

As a matter of Socialist tactics, that proposition is sufficiently new and revolutionary to suit anyone. In one word, Untermann's position is that the Farmers rather than the wage-workers. That is a complete overturn of all previous Socialist teaching, from Marx to Kautsky. Even Simons, the specialist in the American Small Farmer, explicitly disapproves of the extreme contention, as he wrote in "The Socialist" of June 15: "I have no sympathy whatever with the idea that the farmers will ever form the

Marx spent his life in defining this word once for all, and a thousand Untermanns must not be allowed to undo his work. The Proletariat is the special and typical product of the modern capitalist system. It is the class on which the whole Socialist science of politics will be based. Whoever may be said of the class of farmers, no one will contend that it is the special and typical product of capitalism. Capital is built on wage labor, not on farm labor. To abolish capital, you must abolish wage labor. You cannot abolish capital by abolishing farm labor.

I use capital in the Marxian definition. It seems to me there is no other use of it possible to the scientific man. Marx wrote his great work in vain if capital does not mean what he said, namely: The machinery of production as used in modern times, always to exploit wage-labor. The proletarian class is the class who are thus exploited, robbed, held up, in the capitalist process.

As the increase of capital is accompanied by the increase of the proletarian class, in the very nature of things. The farmer class, especially the small farmer class, is a relic of old times. The country is being depopulated, and that is a well-attested statistical statement. That means that the wage-working class is increasing and the farming class relatively decreasing. In one word, the wage-working class is the one class that is the class of the future, and of the present. It alone is the legitimate product of this system.

How Long Will Capital Exist?

Further, Capital will exist as long as wages exist, for capital is created by means of wages. This is the lesson for the farmer to learn. It is harder for him to learn it than for the wage laborer to learn it. He will not be humiliated for him to learn it, since he must go to another and "inferior" class for his own salvation. There is no question most farmers look down upon the common laborer as belonging to an inferior class, but to that class he must go for his salvation and apart from that class there is no hope for the farmer class.

Hard for the Farmer.

What Untermann says of the independence and high spirit of the farmer is entirely true. But therein lies his danger just now. He will not be easily persuaded that he cannot get fight down obstacles and re-establish his freedom, just as his forefathers, "the embattled farmers of New England," stood and fired the shot heard around the world.

For, moreover, it is not an impossibility to check the trusts. If the farmer and the small manufacturer and the small trader can unite, especially if they can persuade the wage-workers to unite with them, into one grand Party of the People, they can bring back the old days in a measure.

We Socialists are splendid optimists, so much so, that sometimes we overlook some very stubborn and towering facts, such as for instance, the fourteen million votes cast for the two old parties, largely made up of middle class people, as the big capitalists are few in number.

What these vast numbers of voters make up their minds to do, they will do. Now multitudes of them believe the trusts to be a monstrous and tyrannical evil. If the exactions of these Giant Extortioners were stopped, the good of these middle people, including the farmer, would really be relieved. As pointed out in my last article, the Farmer will get relief from his robberies by Public Ownership of the Land and Railways and by the Abolition of Monopolies.

All his habits of conquering pioneer difficulties make him furious and confident.

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"THE SOCIALIST" SUCCEEDS "THE LIBERATOR"

Statement from Publishers of "The Liberator."

"The Socialist" has taken upon itself the obligation of filling out the unexpired subscription list of "The Liberator."

Financial distress, unfulfilled expectations, "incompatibility of temperament" between the subscribers and its editors, and the other causes which brought about the demise of "The Liberator" are no longer of consequence.

A large number of readers, several hundred of them but lately introduced to the Socialist movement, have paid subscriptions to "The Liberator." "The Socialist" steps to the front and saves the Socialist workers here and elsewhere from the necessity of making explanations.

Now this is all very well, but business is business, even if we are class-conscious proletarians, and "The Socialist" is, in common with other papers which adhere strictly to the organized movement, often in financial straits. "The Liberator" list will be an added expense, and Socialists who are able to see the class character of the "The Liberator" should make it their business to give financial support to "The Socialist" and aid in carrying this additional burden.

"The Socialist" fills an unique position in the movement. Day by day the need of such a paper becomes more and more apparent. It may be that only one such paper is needed, and we may hold opinions that certain modifications in the method of "The Socialist" might prove beneficial. The fact remains, however, that in "The Socialist" the party has a fearless and outspoken champion of the working-class program, ably edited, an organ that does not place its financial success first, and its editorial policy second, but a paper that adheres to the conclusions reached by scientific investigators.

Without making a fervid and eloquent appeal for funds, we simply say this: The movement needs "The Socialist," and "The Socialist" in turn needs not only our resolutions, but money. Let us support a paper that supports the organized movement.

THE PUBLISHERS OF "THE LIBERATOR"

Portland, Ore., July 4, 1902.

dent against these modern giants, called the Trusts.

If the Socialist Party can be made to stand for this sturdy program, just enough of Public Ownership to relieve the small farmer, he will support it. So will the Small Trader and the Small Manufacturer. Their interests are common.

I am not one of those who believe the Democratic or Individualist Party is dead. Nor will it die without titanic combat. Wilshire and Untermann and many others among us, have certainly overlooked the persistence of the conservative forces of society. We Socialists, seeing so clearly the present trend and the inevitable end of the capitalist system, take too little account of time, as did Marx himself. We forget that "the mills of the gods grind slow," even in swift America.

Working class Socialism is a new thing in this country and economic ignorance is widespread and profound. We must not forget that Americans are almost as conservative as Englishmen and the great mass of the American people have the middle class instincts of individualism in their very blood and marrow.

KELOGG AT REDMOND.
Redmond, Wash., July 7th 1903.

To the "Socialist."

There will be a debate in the Redmond School House on Sunday, July 12th, at 2 p. m. (sharp) between Rev. Dr. W. M. Kellogg and Rev. Irene Smith. Subject: "Socialism vs. Civilization."

The boats and ferry leave Madison street for Kirkland every hour from 7 a. m. till 12 m.; hence the best county road in King county, four miles to Redmond. All are invited.

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NEWS AND NOTES

The white workmen of the... Travalso, South Africa... workers efforts to shut all Asiatic...

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

Special Organizing Fund. The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

The coming year. The headquarters will hereafter be in Butte. Washington, D. C. 4.00 Members at Large 1.90

Total for dues \$508.45 Total for supplies 62.96 Special Org. Fund 194.29 Miscellaneous 76

Total receipts \$856.46 Exchange EXPENDED \$ 5.75 Expense 13.62

Office Equipment 35.90 Office help 99.50 Postage 12.11 Printing 46.50

Stationery 17.40 Telephone 28.90 W. C. Clark 40.00

Salaries: William Malloy 83.00 W. C. Clark 40.00

Some two or three months ago this paper called attention to the fact that the National Labor Party...

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

The National Quorum, consisting of National Committee Work of Iowa, Bertha...

Beginning July 1 the National Headquarters will send out from time to time for the use of the Socialist and Labor reporting forms...

W. C. Clark 40.00 W. C. Clark 40.00 W. C. Clark 40.00

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There can be no liberty without economic liberty. If a few men own the earth, they own the people who live on the earth.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, when the members of the working class find it difficult to meet for the purpose of the National Quorum...

Secretary Servy of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, requests that the Socialist Party of America make a strong protest against the purpose of the National Quorum...

Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, is preparing the articles to be included in the National Quorum for the new International Encyclopedia...

It was intended that National Lecturer John C. Chase should spend a week in Southampton Ohio on his return trip home to Massachusetts...

National Organizer John W. Brown had a hard time in Vermont, where it is almost impossible to get into the state. Nevertheless he addressed recent meetings and organized Party Headquarters in Burlington...

National Organizer John M. Ray has been in Birmingham, Ala., where 13,000 miners suspended work on July 1st, pending a settlement of the wage question...

Comrade John Spargo of New York has been in the Philadelphia office to the service of the Philadelphia committee in their agitation among the 1,000 striking ironworkers...

A resolution was adopted by the Virginia State Federation of Labor, declaring itself no longer in sympathy with the American workmen's strike...

In the city of Berlin, 12.8 per cent of the school children were entirely absent from school during the week of medical examination, and only 44 per cent of all the children of that city were found to be in good physical condition...

Comrade John Spargo of New York has been in the Philadelphia office to the service of the Philadelphia committee in their agitation among the 1,000 striking ironworkers...

Arrangements are being made to have Comrade Ben Hanford of New York make a western lecture tour under the direction of the National Party Headquarters...

State Secretary Irish of Maine writes enthusiastic accounts of the work of the National Party Headquarters in the latter part of August. Hanford is one of the most eloquent and logical speakers who has ever addressed his tour should be productive of much good to the organized movement...

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins offered his work in Washington, at Seattle, June 21st, under the auspices of the local there.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Montana will meet at Butte on July 12th, to elect officers for the coming year.

Washington, D. C. 4.00 Members at Large 1.90 Total for dues \$508.45

Prisoners Paupers Prostitutes and Parasites. A deluge of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic system.

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