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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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No. 154

DROWNED IN THE RED SEA OF SOCIALIST BALLOTS

The Freed Spirit of Labor Commands the Thunderbolt

From "Der Wahre Jacob," German Socialist Cartoon Weekly



Above the puny sparrow light of bourgeois campaign trickery the thought of Socialism rises like an eagle. Socialist philosophy is the only clear idea in a world full of confusion, the only great factor in a time full of smallness, the only will battling against mental inertia, the only hope which triumphs over the cares of today and leads a meaning to the lives of millions.

But now it is suddenly claimed that the Socialists are getting ashamed of their platform. The only political movement which does not waver about aimlessly, but is proceeding straight toward a really great and mighty goal, is suddenly said to be veiling its aim. The men who frankly confessed and announced a new world message, who paid for their honest convictions, during the last five years alone, the penalty of three hundred years of imprisonment, are now suddenly charged with tramping through the country in the guise of mysterious heroes of detective stories and with having no other care but to conceal their dark plans behind a spotless shirt front. Every bourgeois campaign meeting, every capitalist campaign leaflet, loudly proclaims: **THE SOCIALISTS ARE CONCEALING THEIR REAL PROGRAM.**

But if our capitalist antagonists wish to insinuate that we have not revealed our aims with sufficient zeal, then we hasten to assure them once again: **YES, WE ARE REVOLUTIONARY. WE REGARD THE IMPENDING TRANSFORMATION OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES AS AN URGENT NECESSITY OF PRESENT SOCIETY, AND WE WISH TO SERVE SYSTEMATICALLY, AND FULL OF PROUD CONSCIOUSNESS, AS THE HARBINGERS OF THE NEW ORDER.** They may call us iconoclasts, if they wish, but we know very well that nothing will collapse unless it is mouldy and rotten. We are also disturbers who chase the ruling classes from their beds of ease and jar he masses out of their inertia to demand all the blessings of culture. We combat all privileges of birth and of property. We are opposed on principle to the rule of monarchs, nobles, and capitalists.

Yes, we are all this. But what are we not?
We are no conspirators who plan in the dark. Neither are we robbers or murderers. We despise nothing so much, we regard nothing as more clumsy and detestable, as the use of force, that force which the ruling classes of all countries have used. So long as human history remains a history of murder, and brutal force, just so long have you little reason for feeling superior to your ancestors of the stone age.

We wish to abolish murder, and our foes claim that we are preaching murder. We wish to make property, which hitherto has been a common right only in theory, the actual right of all—and they claim that we wish to abolish property. We wish to abolish all the open and concealed forms of paid love, and our opponents claim that we wish to introduce public prostitution.

And though they always fall in their gross insinuations and brainless inventions, still they never tire of repeating the same old game every time it has been lost.

We know that the battle of June 16th is nothing but a battle in that great class struggle which cannot end otherwise than by the victory of the proletariat, in the triumph of Socialism. We do not celebrate any victories, until we have won them, and we shall not rest on our laurels. The day after the battle will find us busy preparing for the next one, while the foe may slip his sword back into the scabbard.

**WE SHALL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE VICTORY—
THERE WILL BE NO REST UNTIL THE GOAL IS REACHED.—Vorwärts, Berlin Socialist Daily.**

WORKINGMEN IN A CAPITALIST ARMY



THE RICHMOND STREET RAILWAY STRIKE—EVERY UNION MAN SHOULD READ.

Very little about the strike of street car workers in Richmond, Va., is being said in the outside world, so it is not generally known that the state militia is on active duty there, and martial law is practically in force. Since the strike commenced and the militia has been on the ground numerous outrages against the strikers and their sympathizers have occurred, one of the outrages being the shooting of a small boy. As the state and city are controlled by the Democratic Party, a report of the strike situation in Richmond, under date of July 6th, from Comrade John Catrell, a member of the Bricklayers' Union of Richmond, is exceedingly interesting.

"There were two competing street car lines here until recently, when they consolidated and were granted franchises, for which the city had been offered \$300,000. Frank Gould, of New York, owns the controlling interest in the consolidation. There are 627 street car men now on strike, and when the struggle began, the company failed to move a car for 48 hours, and since that time the service has been very poor. The company has imported strike breakers from a detective agency in New York—Drummond's. The leader of the strike breakers is the notorious Barley, who makes strike breaking a business, and who claims to have a force of 2,000 men throughout the country ready to act on demand. Barley receives \$2,500 a year and expenses, and his 'professionals' get \$2.50 per day and all they are permitted to 'knock down.' I heard one scab say, 'Dis was a bum trip for knocking down; didn't have but three guys!'"

When the first car left the barns there was rioting, the tracks were torn up and the switches spiked. The local papers immediately roared and ranted for protection for the 'Sacred rights of private property.' The militia was called out, and although martial law has not been declared, yet the police powers are being exercised and if a man makes a derogatory remark in the presence of a scab the soldiers jump off the cars, arrest the offender, and the police justice (?) soaks him for \$10 and 60 days.

"Last night a man was shot to death by militiamen in Manchester, our twin city, because he refused to stop when told to halt. All the powers of government are being used most brazenly, and all laws openly violated in the interest of the company, while the workers are being intimidated and shot down under the guise of upholding the 'majesty of the law.' The city council refused positively to listen to a resolution brought up by one of the councilmen demanding that the company arbitrate the strike. Class antagonism was never so clearly manifested."

"The labor organizations have rallied to the support of the street car men, and my union, the Bricklayers', in which there are ten Socialists, and eighty subscribers to party papers out of the 150 members, has contributed \$750 to the aid of the strikers, mainly through the efforts of the Socialists. The members of the city government, including Mayor Taylor, who was a boyhood friend of many of the strikers' have had their eyes opened by this fight."

"The Socialist local has made it a point to keep prominently before the unions. We have distributed thousands of papers and are taking advantage of the present situation to the utmost. This strike is simply the beginning of a general fight in this city. One of our business men, Fritz Bitterding, director of several banks, building contractor and material man and Nabob of this city of 100,000 people, is president of the street railway company. Our union has boycotted his material. An alliance has resulted between the contractors and material men, to resent the 'shameful tyranny of organized labor' and if the street car company wins, the other labor skinnners will begin operation on the other unions."

"The Socialist local pledged moral and financial aid, participated in a strikers' parade, and on the following morning I went before the union and told the strikers what the Socialist Party was doing, to the undisguised chagrin of some of the so-called 'labor leaders' who stomp the city every election for the politicians. These people tried to have me shut out, but the union men knew me, as I had helped to get relief for the striking miners and for the street car men of Norfolk during the their strike, so the leaders' efforts were unavailing. I have visited the union a dozen times and each time have been called upon to speak, despite the efforts of the newspapers to scare the strikers by misrepresenting us, and of the leaders to create prejudice against the Socialists."

"These same leaders were quietly engineering to have a labor party launched, but all our boys are working like Trojans and we know that this strike opens up a new era for Socialist propaganda in Richmond. I am off to address a meeting now, to which the strikers have invited me."

THE WORKING CLASS INTERESTS OF THE "MIDDLE CLASS"

Walter Thomas Mills at last declares himself—Good Reason for refusing to join the Class Struggle is the Central Element in Socialist Politics—An elaborate report to show "No Danger from the Middle Class"—All Capitalists interested in the Advent of Socialism—The old Utopian party under a slightly veiled form—Now for a Discussion Apart from Personalities, on the Real Merits of the Question: Has the Middle Class Sufficient Working Class Interests to be a Safe Co-worker in the Socialist Party?

The following circular letter from Comrade Mills speaks for itself. He has waited nearly a year since "The Socialist" first asked him to declare himself. He has now been principal of an "International School of Social Economy" for two years. He ought now to know exactly what he wants to say. He has just completed a tour of the country speaking to audiences largely composed of Socialists. He has probably felt the pulse of the Socialists he has met and knows, or thinks he knows, their sentiments.

Now he deliberately issues this circular, announcing his conclusions with this request: "Editor, please publish third week in July." It will appear simultaneously in the Socialist press of America as the political manifesto of Walter Thomas Mills.

At present, we make only two comments. First, this was the finest opportunity ever given a single man in the Socialist Party to emphasize the working class character of the Socialist movement. Just at this juncture when our greatest danger lies in the Utopian middle class "Socialists" rushing into the Socialist Party and making of it a party with middle class interests, when wage workers themselves need the clearest instruction in economics to keep them from Utopian programs, Mills has omitted even to mention the class struggle, based on Exploitation in Wage Labor, and even takes the greatest pains to assure us there is no danger from the Middle Class, that they are the very men who oppose all palliatives, and are to be trusted.

This omission to emphasize the Class Struggle, and this deliberate emphasis on the safety of the Middle Class, is the most significant thing about this Manifesto.

Second, He advocates omission of all special proposals as to the constitution of our party, and, instead, "the simple pledge to everybody, AND TO EVERYBODY ALIKE, of the collective ownership, democratic management and equal opportunity (his pet phrases) of the regular Socialist program."

This is precisely what "The Socialist" has said all along, that Mills ignores the Class-Struggle basis of present Socialism, as a political organization, and would speak only of future Socialism, that is, our legislative program when we have achieved political victory. On the contrary, we claim, with International Socialism as expressed in our national platform, that the most important thing just now, is to get the wage workers together in one party, and that there is danger in Middle Class domination.

The issue is now clearly drawn, Mills on one side, the Socialist party on the other.

Let the discussion go on!

Denver, Colo., July 8, 1930.
Dear Comrades:

During the last sixty days I have traveled over nine thousand miles and have spoken in twenty towns in twelve states, extending from New York City to San Francisco—have given seventy-one lectures, more than a hundred thousand people; fourteen times to trades unions, once under special circumstances, to groups of trades unionists and Socialists, and twice for propaganda clubs—all the other addresses, made up of meetings under the auspices of regular Socialist locals.

The trip was undertaken on the invitation of many of the most active workers in the Socialist Party, but on my own responsibility as to expenses and appointments. My bills are all paid for the trip and a small surplus has been left over in excess of expenses; and as to appointments, I have had applications for more than four appointments for every day on the calendar.

The meetings everywhere have been most gratifying. So far as the collections have been in all cases paid all the expenses and have frequently left a surplus for further work of the party, after paying to me the sums agreed upon.

The receipts for the Cooper Union meeting in New York were \$145; in Denver, for two meetings, \$107; in Los Angeles, \$106; in San Francisco, \$149; in Seattle, one meeting, \$179. In a dozen cases I was unable to get out of the hall till after midnight, and in many where the interest has been intense I have seen the crowd in the hall grow so small for the crowd, and the most gratifying results.

At San Bernardino, five neighboring Socialist locals joined in the meeting, ran a special train, filled the hall with people, and the comrades said that after paying for the expenses of collection, Richardson alone was out of pocket five cents.

There is a fact of things I am fully satisfied, as the result of this trip, I am convinced that I have not been mistaken in contending that there is no sectionalism in the movement. There is not a place in America where the Socialists are so numerous as in the work and first of all to win Socialism for all mankind rather than to seek personal advantage or personal consideration for anyone inside or outside of the Socialist party. While in New York I insisted that the Comrades should come west. He is coming when he has crossed this continent he will find the same approval of my views, as in favor of trades unionists got everywhere other eastern comrades has done who has come to personally know the western comrades.

Again, fusion is dead. As is now everyone knows, it has never been taken in California until after it had been discussed in New York.

I am assured and am convinced that it was never seriously undertaken by the comrades in New York, and I did not find a single comrade in California anxious for any more of it in that state. In both San Francisco and Los Angeles I spoke to trades unions on their invitation and in both cases argued at length and with the most pronounced approval of my views. In favor of trades unionists got everywhere, but against the separate organization of a trades union party and in favor of their support of the Socialist party with the only possible

Socialist party, and, instead, will simply pledge to everybody, and to everybody alike, the collective ownership, democratic management and equal opportunity, of the regular Socialist program, bearing in mind that this is the only possible program for the working man's side of the class struggle—if doing this and stamping out all middle class proposals we will fight hard for the working class program, the middle class Socialist will never harm the party. In its fight for working class interests only, for members of the middle class will co-operate with us only so far as they have interests in common with the working class, which are of more importance to them than any advantage they may now have as employers of labor or buyers and sellers of goods.

But the next sixty days I shall be in Denver, reviewing my lessons in Social Economy and preparing for the next term of our Training School at Kansas City, which will begin on December 8th, when I am to have the assistance in my school work of Comrades Kirkpatrick, Wood, Eberhart, O'Hares, Pitts, Lockwood, Spargo, New York, Fieldens of New York, Critchlow of Ohio, Chambers of Nebraska, Smith of Montana, Jones of Colorado, Richards of California, and Utermann of Kansas. I have already on the list of students for the coming term the names of one hundred and twenty-one comrades, representing nearly all of the states of the Union and provinces of Canada. I shall enter the field again September 1st, and shall speak every day until the opening of our next term.

Yours fraternally,
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.
1255 Lincoln Ave., Denver.

"THE SOCIALIST" CONDEMNED AND REPUDIATED.

The following resolutions, we take it, were introduced at a public meeting on our overloaded stomach. We have swallowed it cheerfully, but it has not yet produced the desired effect—unless the administering comrades may take the present writing as adequate to the occasion.

With respect to these resolutions, all we can say is this: "If the 'Whereases' tell the truth, we would have no special objection to the resolutions, in substance.

But the point is, Are the facts as stated? Has Mills ever said or written what the above preamble says he says, namely, "that he now stands and for years has stood for the uncompromising affirmation of the class-struggle as the basis of Socialism, and for the working class nature of the Socialist movement?"

He certainly did not say that on the Seattle platform. He has refused for ten months to write that, though over and over again urged publicly to do so. A single sentence saying that would have prevented this controversy.

Less than that was asked of him. He has only been asked to say whether he believed the class-struggle to be the basis of every case, whether or not as above, of Socialism. The latter statement he has explicitly ridiculed and rightly. Socialism in its wide meaning, including the Co-operative Commonwealth, is not based on the Class-Struggle. But Socialism as a political movement, that is, the Socialist Party, must be based directly on the struggle between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class.

This latter principle, essential to our tactics, without which we can not build a successful party, is what Mills has never yet said to our knowledge. More, there is abundant testimony, that he said at San Francisco, "Thank God, I do ignore the Class-Struggle." It is not necessary to go back to his speeches now. He has written out what he now stands for and sent it out for publication in all the Socialist papers.

It can be found elsewhere in this issue after the article from the Atlantic to the Pacific, after months of thinking and studying, he has written on July 8, at Denver, his own answer for the comrades to read.

That answer, while most adroitly prepared, is a special plea for the

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS, ESPECIALLY TO "THE LIBERATOR" SUBSCRIBERS

We wish to say to all our friends that we have taken over "The Liberator" list for nothing—except glory.

This means expense to us and nothing in return, except the good will—and perhaps some ill will.

It is understood we are not to duplicate any of our own subscribers. If you subscribe for "The Socialist" and "The Liberator", that is your misfortune. You get "The Socialist" just the same as before. And we expect you will try to get us another subscriber, to pay us for the extra expense of furnishing so many "Liberator" subs. for nothing.

Now our word to "The Liberator" subscribers who did not take "The Socialist."

We send you two issues together as samples. If you want it continued, send us a postal card and say so. Otherwise, we shall assume you do not want it. You see we can't afford to waste our ammunition.

CONVENTION IMPRESSIONS.

The writer heretofore has attended many political conventions, local, state and national, but never one more efficient, business-like, and frictionless than the state convention of the Socialist Party of Washington, held at Tacoma, July 4. A national organizer must concern himself with the status of the movement in the states he visits. The clearness and solidarity of a movement, of the lack thereof is never better manifested than by the work of delegates in a state convention. With that thought in mind the Socialists of Washington have great reason to congratulate themselves. Looking at the question from the viewpoint of revolutionary, working-class Socialism, it is doubtful if there is a movement within the confines of the United States better grounded than the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

There was a business-like atmosphere, if you will allow the expression, about every session of the convention. All the delegates seemed to know what they wanted and travelled straight to their purpose. The wordy squabbles that mark most conventions, giving professional hair-splitters a chance to parade their talents, were noticeably absent at the Tacoma meeting. Removed friction did not materialize. Opportunism, if present, squared itself to the dominant sentiment of the convention and made things unsmooth. The country delegates, whom we always expect to wobble a little, proved themselves as capable of walking a straight line as the "hard-heads" from Seattle. The speeches were a noticeable feature of the convention. Though so little was set, scarcely a speech exceeded three minutes in length. There was a straight driving at the mark in vigorous Anglo-Saxon, that would have harrowed up the soul of the professional spin-binder. Had the latter been present he wouldn't have had time to lay the foundation of a rhetorical flourish without a sarcastic invitation to cough himself. The delegates were working people, whose function is to work, not talk, and throughout the convention they followed the line of their every-day life.

The work of the committees of the convention was performed with that dispatch that characterizes men who know what is wanted and needed and how to state it. There was no technical quibbling, nor subtle weaving of phrases "to catch 'em a-som'n and a-go'n." But every act of the committees, whether manifested in a resolution or an amendment to the constitution, made clear the purpose of Socialism, or more completely squared the party in Washington to the basis of a truly revolutionary, working-class movement, all of which was adopted by the convention with a unanimity that bodes well for the cause in this state.

The presence in the Washington field of a Socialist paper, that bows strictly to the line in matters involving the state and tactics, though sometimes causing a disagreeable flying of chips, is a factor not to be underestimated when the clearness and solidarity of the movement are under consideration.

M. W. WILKINS.
McDEVITT, HUTCHINSON, BULLIT, FUHRBURG, BURNS.

The Mills men, by using "packed" meetings instead of referendum votes, have got control of the offices in the Central Branch of Seattle, and of the City Central Committee also, when the delegates from the branches are absent. That they will stop at nothing in the way of injustice, is seen by the account found elsewhere, written by Comrade Curtis, one of the most painstaking, careful and accurate men in our party. The facts speak for themselves.

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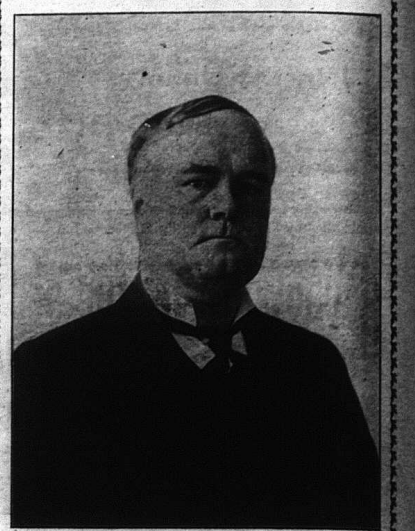
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M. W. WILKINS, National Organizer



M. W. WILKINS, NATIONAL ORGANIZER FOR PACIFIC COAST.

Born in Vermont in 1856. Descended from Scotch ancestry that came into New England way back in seventeenth century. Has the physique and mental characteristics of Scotch race. Raised on a farm from seven years old and onward worked hard for a living. Worked in fourteen different states, at two dozen different callings, giving him wide experience of working-class interests. Expended college at 25. Taught school several terms. Edited eight different papers, and for three years was editor of "The Class Struggle," the Socialist paper of San Francisco. Called himself a Socialist so early as 1885, but saw "as though a glass darkly" until 1896, when he became a full-fledged Socialist, joining the Socialist Labor Party. Believes in revolutionary working-class Socialism.

"THE SOCIALIST" MADE OFFICIAL ORGAN BY NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.

Whereas, "The Socialist," in its fearless adherence to the working class program of International Socialism, as well as by its no less fearless policy of laying bare the internal affairs of the organization and making public to the membership the acts of individual comrades, has stamped itself pre-eminently the totem of the proletariat, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialists of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, adopt the Socialist as our official organ until such time as we have a paper of our own.

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COLORADO BREEZES

BY J. EDWARD MORGAN

You may talk of the "Great Class Struggle,"

In a sort of an abstract way,

And spin out a wearying jargon

To the dupes of your grand stand play.

The villain of the politician,

Deep skilled in the trickster's art,

You may stily pose as the "true and tried"

While playing your double part,

But as sure as the great class struggle

Is a living concrete thing,

As sure as the voice of a grafter

Has a two-fold-tell-tale ring,

As sure as the lies of a liar

In the end will the liar rout,

So sure the schemes of the trickster

Will one day find him out,

The bandit may cheat the trustee,

The villain the hangman's knot,

The sleek, commercial pirate

May cover his thieving plot,

But the wily politician,

How ever he change his coat,

That proves a wolf in the daylight,

Disguised as a Billy goat,

And attempts to lead the slaughter

The watchful, Socialist fold,

Will be hurled to earth by the toilers

And trampled 'til stark-and-cold,

In the ranks of the Socialist army

That stretch to the four winds, wide.

There is never a nook where a traitor

As small as an asp can hide,

No place for the politician

In all of its world-wide reach,

Inglorious end to the trickster

And every grating hatch,

No place for the would-be "leader"—

He fails—who assumes command,

For the pulse of this mighty army

Is in each soldier's own right hand.

And the mighty, unseen captain,

The world-wide movement's soul,

Is the one class-conscious spirit

Directing the mighty whole,

So out of the way, ye gruffers,

Ye bezards, all take wing,

Or, crushed like worms, bear witness,

To this movement's forward swing.

Woe! woe! to the politician

Who this day piles his graft,

Alas, for the labor fakir

Who, warned, has but blindly laughed,

For the day of retribution

Comes surely as all roads turn;

Who straddles the Socialist buzz saw,

Shall be ripped from stem to stern.

is in it. "No pay, no speech!" Lucian Sanial, one of the ablest living writers, who has contributed so much to the stock of Socialist literature and from whose very life work so many agitators draw their inspiration, is a poor, neglected, decrepit old man, eking out a miserable existence, and yet the working class have \$15 to pay to a backboneship liped, a prating parrot, who jetties them with his stupendous oratory, pumps them full of hot air and incidentally tells them that the class struggle is a myth and revolutionary Socialism a lie. In the words of San Francisco Local, "close the ranks, proletarians, the class struggle is here, the battle is to be fought and you alone can win it."

Will return to Nebraska to lecture at the Tomcosh Chautauque, July 30th and 31st, on "Economic Foundations of Society," and "Socialist Philosophy and What Does It Teach?"

Will then return to Colorado and journey on to coast. Will be glad to speak for State Committees in Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington and California on the revolutionary, class struggle philosophy. I refer State Committees (who may wish to route me) to National Secretary, or to Nebraska State Committee for information in regard to my standing in the party.

J. EDWARD MORGAN

Home address, 2255 Arapahoe St., Denver, Col.

AN UNVARNIISHED TALE.

Scheme to Drive Jas. D. Curtis Off the Washington State Committee.

A Plain Statement of the Facts.

CHAPTER I.

Seattle, Wash., July 13, 1903.

Editor "Socialist."

Dear Comrade: At a regular meeting of the City Central Committee of Local Seattle Socialist Party the following resolution was adopted on July 12.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. SCOTT,

Secretary Pro Tem C. C. C. Local Seattle Socialist Party.

Resolved, That Local Seattle of the Socialist Party enter a protest against the placing of J. D. Curtis of Seattle on the State Committee of Washington on the ground that while he was last a member of the State Committee he came in conflict with the trade unions by letting his work to an unfair contractor; for that reason he is still blacklisted by the unions of this city.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to both papers for publication in the state.

CHAPTER II.

Editor "The Socialist."

In order that all comrades may understand this question and get a correct idea of the motives of those who passed the above resolution, I submit the following:

1st. In the spring of 1901, through the total misrepresentation of the above mentioned case by the secretary of the Building Trades Council, together with the machinations of others who were in a deal to turn the union vote, for consideration, over to the Republican Party, my name was placed upon the unfair list.

2nd. The secretary of the Building Trades Council also wrote what purported to be an official letter to Local Seattle Socialist Party, requesting that I be expelled from the party notwithstanding the fact that the unions of Seattle had expressly voted that it be not done. The Local prompt by laid the communication on the table.

3rd. A disagreement in accounting for the money received for the attempted delivery of the union vote resulted in an exposure. One man was expelled from the Union and also from the Socialist Party, another lost his position as editor of the Union paper and was expelled from the Socialist Party. The secretary resigned his position shortly after.

4th. Since 1901 I have built two houses, both by union labor, and I am still blacklisted or on the unfair list as the following statement will show:

Seattle, Wash., July 13, 1903.

To Whom This May Concern:

This is to certify that J. D. Curtis is not on the unfair list.

W. J. STANLEY,

Sec. Building Trades.

5th. Now as to motives. Some of the members here in Seattle, with the co-operation of Gilbert, of Spokane, who came here directly from the convention, are moving heaven and earth to "smash" "The Socialist" and abrogate some of the results of the convention with which they were displeased.

On the evening of Wednesday, July 8th, Branch No. 4 held a meeting ostensibly to endorse Mills, but in reality to attack the character of the editor of "The Socialist," who was not present.

After the meeting, as G. W. Scott and I were walking up the street, he threatened that, if I did not resign from the state committee or withdraw my name, they would expose me. I told him to go ahead with his expose.

Last Sunday the City Central Committee of Seattle, of which Scott is a member, met and the above resolution was proposed by Hutchinson, and seconded by Selbert. A comrade not a member of the committee suggested that if it were done in the name of the Local that the local should be allowed to vote on it. This was not dis-

On Sunday, July 27, the S. E. U. will hold in Seattle their semiannual meeting. On behalf of the S. E. U. of which I am secretary, I hereby invite Local Seattle and all other members of our party to meet us at a place to be announced in our next issue, and discuss the whole question concerning our paper in a fair and straightforward way. Criticism, condemnation, approval, or suggest changes—such a meeting is sure would be productive of much good.

In conclusion, let me say, I recognize that there is some truth on both sides of every question; let us try to get the truth. I have been insulted a number of times of late but I have no bitterness on that account. It is not because I am even-tempered, for I am not, but I cannot find in my heart hatred for any comrade, however misguided, who is working for the common cause.

J. D. CURTIS.

WILKINS AT PUYALLUP.

Puyallup, Wash., July 13, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist."

Dear Comrade: Comrade Wilkins, national organizer, lectured here three successive nights to fairly good audiences, composed mostly of thoughtful men and women of mature years, who manifested the deepest interest in all that the speaker said. Seed in such soil cannot fail to produce abundant fruit. The soil being good, the seed pure, and the sower making it a mastery manner, calling forth frequent and hearty applause.

The speaker's presentation of the class struggle, his analysis of the wage slavery, and the relation of socialism to the socialist movement, and the benefits and blessings of socialism were bestow upon her, were made in a mastery manner, calling forth frequent and hearty applause.

Comrade Wilkins is possessed of a high order of mental endowment; a strong logical mind; a superior judgment; and with these mental endowments, an earnestness and eloquence of which I have never witnessed. He would give the attention of his audience. We would highly commend Comrade Wilkins to all comrades who are doing battle with capitalism and endeavor to establish a co-operative commonwealth. Fraternally,

E. C. JOHNSON,

Olympia, Wash., July 13, 1903.

Dear Comrade: A dandy sheet this week; glad you succeed "The Liberator."

Announce Boomer for Olympia next Sunday, at 2:30 and 8:15 P. M., on "Socialism, a Brand and Better Proposition." Don't know just what his other points will be, probably Gray's Harbor points.

Have just been notified to vacate headquarters by the 16th. Will they make 'em evict us? I see you have made it in section 2 article 5 of new constitution, leaving out the words, "Endorsement of a majority of the localities."

Well, I have to hustle. Mainly yours,

E. M. E.

We want every member of the party to send a copy of the secretary's notice of the regular semiannual meeting of the S. E. U.

NOTICE.

The following persons have made application for membership in the Socialist Educational Union:

U. G. Moore, Seattle; E. W. McNeal, Tumwater; E. B. Ault, Lewiston; Edna E. Boomer, Prosser; Dr. Lee Hansen, Lynden; J. G. Brown, Hoquiam; and M. W. Wilkins, Oakland, Calif.

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

An Alleged Socialist

and his alleged Communist Manifesto and the alleged Communist Manifesto. His intentions may be all right, but the names are not his. He is not a Socialist. We will show two great books in paper cover for the same price. For \$1 we will mail the two books. International Socialist League will send you the books. Write to: INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE, 215-225 Broadway, New York City.

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