

WHAT WE SAY: "THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS A WAGE WORKERS' PARTY WHICH THE FARMER SHOULD JOIN"

Join The Union
of Your Craft

The Socialist

Join The Party
of Your Class

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

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a Year

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which your subscription expires.

This is No. 170

A BUTTE-FULL OBJECT LESSON



S. O. C. IN BUTTE

Great Object Lesson in Butte the last two weeks.

Even a fool can see and understand!

Twenty thousand workmen turned out and shut out by the Magnate Company, the S. O. C.!

Their bread and butter snatched from their teeth by the S. O. C.!

Forty thousand men, women and children in Montana, at the beginning of winter, deprived of their income by the S. O. C. swept off duty like so many cockroaches!

What does S. O. C. stand for? Socialist Organizing Company, though commonly called Standard Oil Company.

Because John D. Rockefeller, Christian, "owns" the mines where the 20,000 men work, and must work or starve, therefore he and his S. O. C., otherwise known as the Amalgamated Copper Co., are the masters and the men are slaves!

You thought there were no slaves in free America! What do you think now?

Did you hear of martial law proclaimed in Butte by the governor as the Colorado governor did in Cripple Creek when the slaves themselves dared to strike?

Why were not the militia called out to compel the S. O. C. to obey the law? Because the government is owned by the masters. It is a capitalist government.

In Colorado there is an 8-hour law wrung by Labor's efforts from a capitalist legislature. When it was not obeyed, Colorado miners struck. What happened? Troops were sent and Labor's leaders arrested without process, union meetings broken up, all the forces of military usurpation employed to defeat the law itself.

In Montana, the courts decide against the S. O. C. What happens? Half Montana is paralyzed by the sudden cessation of its greatest industry, an act of coercion by hunger and cold. You slaves will know better next time, says John D. the Christian. You will vote for me when I tell you next time, says the S. O. C. You cannot live without me, says the Amalgamated.

Were ever black slaves driven with worse lash or chased by more savage bloodhounds?

It is the power of Life and Death that private ownership of these great properties gives to the Magnates.

What has happened in Montana might happen in the U. S. Suppose the Protestant Christians, Rockefeller and Morgan, and the Catholic Christian, Jas. J. Hill, were to turn down and out all the wage-workers they control, how many would be left in these free United States?

Would Teddy Roosevelt call out his new army to compel his fellow Christians to reopen their properties?

You think such a shut down impossible? Not at all. It will occur in a few months. A panic is coming soon, just as it does every ten years or so.

What is a panic but a shut down by the capitalists because they can't sell their goods?

When they can no longer make a profit, that is, find a profitable market for their wares, a panic will come, a mighty shut down—FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION.

Otherwise we could go on producing for USE instead of PROFIT. Think on that. That is why we say S. O. C. stands for Socialist Organizing Company!

Election Specials

Dispatch to "The Socialist."

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4, 1903, 10 a. m.—Returns show a general increase in Socialist vote. Losses in Massachusetts and gain in New York and Ohio. No estimate of vote in other states can be given thus early. State secretary of Massachusetts reports a decrease in Socialist vote of about two thousand in 274 towns.

Carey is defeated for sixth term legislature by about one hundred votes. McCarty's former district is lost by sixty-one. Handen of Brockton is re-elected by fifty-eight majority.

The State Secretary estimates a Socialist gain in New York state of ten thousand. Majority vote in Greater New York shows increase of over 10,000. For state ticket there is an increase of 8,000.

Rochester majority vote increases over eight hundred; state vote, over eleven hundred. Buffalo gains 350.

State Secretary of Ohio not heard from. Cowen, candidate for Governor in Ohio, polls four thousand votes in Hamilton County (Cincinnati). Toledo gains three hundred. Columbus (City) gives Cowen, governor, a gain of a hundred and forty (county) a hundred and seventy increase. Sixty precincts not reported.

State Secretary of Iowa reports light vote in state. Des Moines gives slight gain; light total vote.

State Secretary of Colorado reports six hundred votes in Denver for head of ticket.

Nebraska returns not obtainable at this hour. WM. MAILLY.

Victory in Massachusetts

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist.")

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 5, 1903, Noon.

Seattle "Socialist": Carey is defeated by combination. One representative to legislature elected from Brockton. Several districts lost by only five to fifty votes. Coal strike voters of last year were fooled into voting Democratic ticket. Unlimited money used. We were cut out by newspapers entirely. All kinds of charges against us which we could not answer through papers. We hold solid vote of twenty-eight thousand. Victory for Socialism in Massachusetts.

J. C. CHASE.

Omaha Gains 30 Per Cent.

(Special to "The Socialist.")

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4, 1903. Returns are coming in slowly. This county (Douglas) cast a total vote of 17,000. The Socialists get 2,400, a gain of 30 per cent. over last fall.

Our vote for the state is estimated at five thousand. The state returns are not in full. Will send full report for next week.

J. P. ROE,

State Secretary.

(Continued on third page.)

In one day the Seattle Electric company fled 300 applications for positions. Prosperity is sizzling.

Socialism in the United States

The nineteenth century was marked by a period of industrial revolution. The nineteenth century was marked by a period of industrial revolution ages was swept away by the gigantic factory system of modern times. The railroad, telegraph, and steamboat tore down all geographical barriers, and united the entire civilized world into one great international market, while the huge machines and the power of steam and electricity increased the productivity of labor a hundredfold, and created a fabulous mass of wealth.

New Social Problems.

But this process of transformation brought in its wake a variety of new social problems.

While a comparatively small number of men fell heir to all the benefits of the process, the greater part of the population often reaped nothing but suffering and privation from the rich harvest.

The invention of new and perfected machinery reduced many skilled mechanics to the ranks of common laborers, and deprived many more of work and wages permanently, or at least during the long and tedious process of "readjustment."

The planless mode of production and reckless competition among the captains of industry produced alternately seasons of feverish activity and intense work, and seasons of enforced idleness, which assumed alarming proportions during the oft-recurring periods of industrial depression.

The luxury, splendor, and refinement of the possessing classes found their counterpart in the destitution, misery, and ignorance of the working classes, and the social contrasts were more glaring than in any other period in history.

Various Solutions Offered.

These evils of modern civilization engaged the attention of the most earnest social philosophers and reformers of the last century, and numerous remedial systems and theories were suggested by them. The most radical of these, the theory which discerns the root of all evils in competitive industry and wage labor, and advocates the reconstruction of our entire economic system on the basis of a cooperative mode of production, received the name Socialism.

Socialism, like most other social theories and movements, passed through many stages of development before it reached its modern aspect.

Idealistic or Humanitarian Socialism.

In its first phases, Socialism was a humanitarian rather than a political movement. The early Socialists did not analyze the new system of production and did not penetrate into its historical significance or tendencies. The evils of that system appeared to them as arbitrary deviations from the "eternal principles" of "nature" and "reason," and the social system itself as a clumsy and malicious contrivance of the dominant power in society.

True to their theory that social systems are made and unmade by the deliberate acts of men, they usually invented a more or less fantastic scheme of social organization supposed to be free from the abuses of modern civilization, and invited humanity at large to adopt it.

The scheme was, as a rule, unfolded by its author by means of description of a fictitious country with a mode of life, and a form of government to suit his own ideas of justice and reason, and the favorite form of the description was the novel. The happy country thus described was the Utopia (Greek for Nowhere), hence the designation of the author as "utopian."

That these theories should have frequently led in practice to the organization of communistic societies as a social experiment, was but natural and logical.

Modern or Scientific Socialism.

The utopian Socialists knew of no reason why their plans of social organization should not work in a more limited sphere just as satisfactorily as on a large scale, and they felt sure that they would gradually convert the entire world to their system by a practical demonstration of its feasibility and benefits in a miniature society.

Utopian Socialism was quite in accord with the idealistic philosophy of the French Encyclopedists, and lasted as long as that philosophy retained its sway.

The middle of the last century, however, witnessed a great change in all domains of human thought; speculation gave way to research, and positivism invaded all fields of science, ruthlessly destroying old idealisms and radically revolutionizing former views and methods.

At the same time the mysteries and intricacies of the capitalist system of production were gradually unfolding themselves, and the adepts of the young social science began to feel that their theories and system required a thorough revision.

This great task was accomplished toward the end of the forties of the last century chiefly through the efforts of Karl Marx, the founder of modern Socialism. Marx did for Sociology what Darwin did later for biology: he took his basis of analysis, or, to borrow an expression from Professor Sombart, he introduced realism in Sociology.

The social theories of Karl Marx and the movement based on them are styled Modern or Scientific Socialism in contradistinction to Utopian Socialism.

Modern Socialism proceeds from the theory that the social and political structure of society at any given time and place is not the result of the free and arbitrary choice of men, but the legitimate outcome of a definite process of historical development, and that the underlying foundation of such structure is at all times the economic basis upon which society is organized.

As a logical sequence from these premises, it follows that a form of society will not be changed at any given time unless the economic development has made it ripe for the change, and that the future of human society must be looked for, not in the ingenious schemes or inventions of any social philosopher, but in the tendencies of the economic development.

Not a Fantastic Scheme.

Contemporary Socialism thus differs from the early utopian phase of the movement in all substantial points. It does not base its hopes on the good-will or intelligence of men, but on the modern tendency toward socialization of the industries. It does not offer a fantastic scheme of a perfect social structure, but advances a realistic theory of gradual social progress. It does not address its appeals to humanity at large, but confines itself principally to the working class as the class primarily interested in the impending social change. It does not experiment in miniature social communities, but directs its efforts toward that class to assume the control of the economic and political affairs of society when the time will be ripe for the change.

Both aspects of the movement have been well represented in the history of Socialism in the United States, and we will treat them separately, devoting the first part of this work to an account of utopian Socialism and communistic experiments, and the second part to the history of modern Socialism.

—Introduction to Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the U. S.," cloth, 255 pages, price \$1.50. For sale by "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square, New York City.

Entertainment and Dance, Germania Hall,
Seattle, Saturday Night, Nov. 7

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

To paint the class struggle in its proper colors is the purpose had in view by the conductor of this department of "The Socialist." We want facts, ugly, hideous, disgusting facts, such exist. Our mission is to teach the presence, power and tendency of the class struggle which now exists. We are content to leave the past to itself. To deal with the present and to provide for the future is our purpose. We shall continue to present facts and the plain deductions to be drawn therefrom, and then if there are working people too blind to see the truth we shall feel sorry for them, but will not cease to hold up the stark board to the Socialist Republic.

We shall still contrast the condition of the idle and useless masters with that of the toiling workers and as few are professed Socialists who cannot see the necessity for this, we shall pity such, but we will not turn aside to please such sentimentalists.

There has been no startling news in the past week in the labor market. Slaves continue to seek work in the perfunctory manner which has characterized the great labor markets of the world in the recent past. If these slaves fail to secure a master they still continue in some manner, and as they grow more apprehensive there is less danger of strikes by the slaves who are no fortunate as to have a master. It is a strong feature of the slave market that should never be overlooked by employers of labor power.

From every direction come reports that conditions in the slave camps are almost intolerable, but so long as the slaves in these camps show no sign of revolt, the masters can safely build spacious mansions and furnish them in rich and lavish style; they can go to Europe with their families, and through retinue of servants, and revel in all sorts of luxury.

At such times, a cheerful air pervades the gambling markets of the world and a cruel optimism reigns. The masters smile, and boisterous songs and reckless shouts resound in their banqueting halls.

The slaves who create the wealth of the earth, exist in poverty and degradation, leading a most precarious life. This is prosperity, and anything that threatens the perpetuation of such condition is regarded by "patriots" as dangerous to the existence of our free (F) institutions.

The lower the price of labor, the worse the condition of the slave, the greater is prosperity. This proves that existing prosperity is a myth, a mockery to the slave.

One of the St. Louis papers gives a glowing account of a Mrs. Hay who came to that city one bright morning and before the sun had spent \$10,000. This paper says that she is a very busy woman who tact, ability and executive genius dazzles like the sun light in comparison with a fellow creature.

But this paper does not say that this remarkable woman has created the wealth she spends so lavishly. All of us know she does not create it. But the present organization of society is able to afford her to pose as managers, as directors, as owners. These possess social power because of such organization of society and not because such persons have ever done anything to contribute to the possession of such power.

This woman is a master because of accident and any disposition she may make of the wealth she rightfully belongs to those who create it. Tactless and dazzles the servile puppets who pose as writers on the staff of papers which are prostituted to such base uses.

The masters are adored, the slaves are ignored or treated with scorn and contempt. To which class do you belong?

The bustling Times says that Roosevelt will have to make the journey to his home to cast his vote, but that after going to all this trouble he can vote no oftener than the humblest citizen.

He has an advantage, however, that the Times falls to note. He still deceives the workingman into the belief that the interests of capital and labor are identical and as a result the present gets the benefit of the present as well as that of thousands of workers who are still deceived by the voting device.

When the working man gets to voting in his own name, the president will not dwell so lovingly on his virtues, nor will he make long pilgrimages to vote.

The ostentatious display of voting will not hold its value to these masters when the slaves have learned to vote for their own interests.

A slave in Idaho writes to say that he cannot report for the Slave Market Reports, because he is compelled to

ELECTION SPECIALS

(Continued from first page.)

Working Class Centers in Ohio are Way-up

(Special to "The Socialist.")
Cleveland, O., Nov. 5, 1903.
The Socialist ticket in Cleveland polls 1297; in Cincinnati, 3090; in Toledo, 1989.

Meagre returns from:
ROBT. BANDLOW.

San Francisco Gains

Special Dispatch to "The Socialist."
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5, 1903.—The Socialist vote in this city for Mayor rose to 1094, the lowest vote cast, as against 915 at last municipal election. The highest Socialist vote cast at the election last Tuesday was 1806.

GTS VON BRAUN.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LOSS.

There is no cause for depression because we have lost two seats in the Massachusetts legislature. The odds were tremendous. The capitalists concentrated money and influence to defeat Carey at Haverhill. They even got some sorehead "Socialists," like Casson, Martha Moore Avery and Goldstein and F. G. Gordon, to fight their old comrades. The very small margin by which the Republicans carried Carey's and McCartney's districts show that the Socialist vote held pretty steady.

The loss of several thousand on the state vote since last fall is not surprising. There was an "off year" and was augmented both by the strike conditions in Boston and by the loose Socialist sentiment occasioned by the coal strike. The last fall vote was not normal, but special. Our present vote of 28,900 is an immense gain over that of two years ago. If the unnatural and special "sympathy" or "discontent" vote secured a year ago is left out of our calculation, our gain is all that could be expected. It will not satisfy those who shout for "Socialism in 1908," but those who have enlisted for the war and who are perfectly satisfied with the steady gains made by education, will see in Massachusetts the onward march of our great cause. Elsewhere absolute gains appear to be universal. Even in San Francisco, against the big odds against it, the Socialists have more than held their own.

The ranting of the capitalist press should not disturb the working class. It has been and will be the game of the press to mislead, confuse and further degrade your class. Scorn their threats; look for the Judas beneath all their smiles; it is there. It is the nature of the beast.

The working class should remember: That it is in the majority in this country. That state troops are called out illegally. That you are at the receiving end of the bayonet and police club.

That the laws under which you are bayoneted and clubbed are of your own making. That you continue to vote for your masters, they will continue to use the power you give them as they have in the past, and are doing at present in Colorado, Chicago and elsewhere.

That if you continue to vote for your masters after having been clubbed and bayoneted, I can simply say that you are not clubbed or bayoneted one-half as much as you should be.—Socialist Standard.

The Socialists of Denmark have won municipal election victories in Aarhus, Randers, Silkeborg, Odense, Ryborg, Slaskov, Hobro, Horsens and other cities. The official paper is publishing a clerical tax-commissioners and city councilmen. In most places the Socialists had strictly party candidates and formed no alliance with the Liberals.

A "BEST MOVE".
Lynden, Wash., Oct. 27, 1903.
Dear Comrade:—I received 50 votes for another year of the Socialist.

One of the best moves you have made in the interest of the paper and the cause was that of inviting patrons to send in definitions of Socialism. It's just the thing; just right method and I hope you'll keep it up as long as the paper is published. Many of the definitions are very suggestive and instructive.

They define the philosophy of the movement or both most satisfactorily and even then in numerous cases they have failed to define the difference. Socialism per se is not a philosophy or a movement, neither indeed can be any other word more than a material interest can be the science of astronomy or the study of the stars. It is simply an industrial institution like production, Capitalism, Feudalism and Chattelism.

Success to the movement.
J. F. STARRK.

PRICES AND WAGES

Carroll D. Wright's contention that the cost of living and wages both during the past few years of "prosperity" and that in times of depression prices fall earlier and more rapidly than wages does not appear to be borne out by facts.

Wright, in support of his contention, claims that the current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent, is wide of the mark. He says it is nearer 15 or 17 per cent. From which it is inferred that labor has "enjoyed" a like increase in wages.

But here comes "Bradstreet's" for October 16, and in an article entitled "Staple Prices Swing Upward," leaves the Wright contention, together with the figures alleged to prove it, badly shattered.

It is well known that this country is now entering upon a period of industrial depression, and that, as a consequence, wages in the steel, iron and rubber industries, have suffered a sharp decline, and yet, in contradistinction to Wright's claim, prices keep on going up, and not down in anticipation of the wage reduction, being in the last analysis 38 per cent higher than they were in 1896, the year being "the period of prosperity."

But let "Bradstreet's" tell the tale. Says "Bradstreet's":

"Taking the total of the cost per pound of 100 articles as an approximate index number, the figures obtained are 9.9883, a gain of 2.8 per cent being shown in the general level of values over September 1. The gain over a year ago is 3 per cent, over the 10 years ending June 1903, the increase is 84 per cent, while the decline from the top in the present boom is shown to be only 3 per cent. The rise from the low point reached in 1896 is shown to be 38 per cent."

So much for "Bradstreet's" vs. Wright. The only question now remaining is, how many workmen get their wages advanced 38 per cent in the last seven years? Please don't all about at once or the effect might defeat Mr. Carey and special. Our religion as a solution of the labor problem and official jargon of figures in the interests of the capitalist class.—"Weekly People."

"CORRECT"

EDITOR SOCIALIST:
There seems to be a marked tendency among a certain class of Socialists to take advantage of the opportunities given at our Socialist meetings to enlarge on their peculiar creed.

This is not to be commended, nor as aggressive that it has caused forth much controversy on the subject.

From my point of view it is not only an indication of bad taste, but decidedly a sign that Socialism is broader than any creed.

We have hundreds of religions, but only one sound economic basis. Socialism embraces all religions, but favors none, and offers equal justice to all without prejudice. We have in our ranks Christians, Jews, Spiritualists, Theosophists and Materialists, all united enthusiastic in the cause of economic freedom, and equally entitled to the benefits of co-operation.

And yet, it is only the Christian who insists on introducing his pet faith into every assembly of Socialists before whom he is permitted to speak. All others can hold up the ideals of Truth, Justice and Equality in the abstract, and show the benefits to be derived from co-operative effort without offering any "predicament" if they choose to turn it—of those who may find their ideals in other religions, or in any other material assembly. The Socialists and say that "no man or woman can be a true Socialist who does not stand up before a mixed assembly of the spirit of his faith and work."

And yet, that, in effect, the kind of talk we get from many who, aside from this idiosyncrasy, are endowed with good common sense and a fluency of speech that would naturally fit them for the Socialistic reform.

It seems as though they reasoned that as they could not get a chance to crowd their doctrines down the throats of non-Christian in the churches, where such things belong, they were justified in attacking them wherever they could corner them, re-

LEARN OF THE ASS, THOU...

I have no quarrel with any Christian, or with those who are other faiths, for we their personal beliefs are concerned, but I do object to having what should be a school of economics turned into Christian Sunday schools. Yours for justice to all.
ELIOT COLEMAN, W. L. B. X
Whitcomb, Wash., Nov. 2, 1903.

SEATTLE NEWS.

D. Burgess speaks for Local Seattle last Sunday, Nov. 8th at Carpenter's Hall, on "Socialist and the Pike Street Subject." The Socialist Movement Meeting will start prompt at 8 p. m. on Monday, Nov. 9th. (SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE.)

PIKE STREET BRANCH NOTES.

J. D. Curtis will speak for Pike Street Branch next Sunday, Nov. 8th, at 2 p. m. at branch headquarters in the Masonic building, 1510 Second avenue, near Pike street.

Comrade Wm. H. Maroon gave an interesting talk at the propaganda meeting of the branch last Sunday.

The School for Speakers, under the direction of H. F. Titus, which had its first session last Friday, is meeting with the best of success. Any person wishing to join the school should address H. F. Titus for particulars.

The branch will now hold three street meetings preceding the hall meetings, to be held at the corner of Fourth and Pike, by Comrades Craig, Holt and Koch, the other at corner 100 street and Pike, by Comrades Wagonknecht, Kemp and Hatfield, and then the usual street meeting at corner of Second and Pike, by Comrades Finney, Curtis, Titus and Marshall.

The audiences at these street meetings have been better than at the hall meetings and in that manner effective work is expected. All interested in joining speakers should address the School for Speakers. The next session of this school occurs the evening of Friday, Nov. 27th.

Friday, evening, Nov. 6, the second meeting of the School for Parliamentarian Practice takes place under direction of J. D. Curtis. All interested are requested to be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

The entertainment and dance to be given by the branch, Friday evening, Nov. 13th, will be complete as far as a good time is concerned. Dance music will be furnished by an orchestra of two union musicians. The entertainment program is as follows:

- Mandolin Solo.....Jack Kemp, Vocal Solo.....Lucy Alexander, Vocal Solo.....Florence Hubbard, Recitation.....Sue Downie.

Ice cream, coffee and cake will be served to those desiring. Tickets can be had of branch members or by addressing Mrs. Chas. Lampe, 422 Duane street, to the chairman of the entertainment committee.

ALFRED WAGONKNECHT, Organizer.

BALLARD.

T. C. Wicks will address Local Ballard on Sunday, November 8th, at Macabee Temple. All are invited. Admission free.

FROM THE WOODS.

Pittsburg, Mo., Nov. 3, 1903. The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.
Dear Comrade: I have been so busy of late, being prosperous, that I have not had time to bustle for subs, but I have lost my job for the present, so went out to make a few dollars. This is a backward country, here, and nearly all small farmers (very few hand laborers) are anxious to work for a true-to-the-line Socialist paper.

ITEMS BY THE SOLICITING AGENT OF THE SOCIALIST.

(1) Whether in the house of a workman for a subscription for the Socialist his wife said: "I have no use for Socialism. Why should I do for me? It does not matter about the women at all. Men get in enough trouble when working ten hours a day. I don't know what would become of me if they only worked three."

(2) Another man I recently said to me: "I don't want the paper. The theory of Socialism is all right but I can never be put into effect. There will never be anything else for the workman but lots of hard work."

WHATCOMB COUNTY, WASH.

Lynden, Wash., Nov. 3, 1903. Editor Socialist: The Comrades of Whatcomb, Northwood and Lynden have called a county convention for the purpose of county organization, November 7, 1903, to be held at Lynden.

Fraternally,
KATE GANSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Seattle School Election

Occurs Dec. 5, Saturday. Mrs. Hattie W. Titus is nominated by the Socialist Party for School Director.

Registration is necessary to vote. All citizens can vote, men and women over 21 years of age, who have resided 30 days in Seattle and one year in the state.

Place of registration, Central School Grounds, corner Madison St. and 7th Ave. The registration office is at the pure journey Jo Jauso Seventh, a small brick building at the South East corner of the open ground between 1st and 2nd streets. Registration books are open every week day from 9 to 4, until Tuesday night, Nov. 24. Then they are closed for ten days till Friday, Dec. 4, the day before election, when they are reopened for that day only.

There is some doubt about registration at the City Hall being valid this year for the School Election. Hence those who have already registered at the City Hall should register again at the above named place so as to be sure.

Now let every Socialist in Seattle register and get all his friends to register. Take out your second paper, if needed. Get ready for the City Election next spring. Practice politics. That is the Socialist's next duty on every occasion. We must learn to be the very best organized workers for votes in the country.

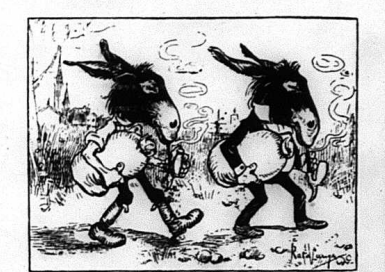
THERE ARE JUST TWO WEEKS FROM TUESDAY IN WHICH TO REGISTER. WOMEN, HOW MANY OF YOU HAVE REGISTERED? THIS IS YOUR ONLY ELECTION IN THIS STATE.



Staggering 'neath his heavy load The poor as trod the dusty road—



Till, roused by many cruel blows, He smote his master on the nose.—



And with a bold determined air, Declared that he would master share.

Oh, some day it shall come to pass That we shall learn from that poor ass. Then shall our bitter conflicts cease. And all men smother the pipe of peace.

JOHN SPARGO, in "The Comrade."

NEW STORE LEITES' HABERDASHERY
Worsted Pants, \$3.00 Best Selected Patterns
Woolen Pants, \$2.25
Money Refunded if not Satisfactory Cotton Pants, \$1.25
W. LEITES, Prop. (Below Post Office) 1205A FIRST AVE.

GEO. H. WOODHOUSE & CO.
1409 Second Avenue
Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools
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Health & Mulligan's Air
Novelty Hot Air Furnaces
Eldredge Sewing Machines

Warren C. Sylvester, Manager.
W. F. Richardson, Secretary.
LABOR UNION CO-OPERATIVE CO.
(Marshall Street)
115 Marshall Street
Both Phones 272
SEATTLE, WASH.
Solicitors—G. T. Bean, G. E. Holmes, J. W. Coleman, W. D. Clark.

You should stop at the
MAIN ST. LODGING HOUSE
413 MAIN STREET
And eat at the
"THE LINCOLN"
406 MAIN ST.
W. H. BENSON, Prop.

ONLY "LOOKING BACKWARD"
15c.
Costs 50c in U.S.A.
Send 2c for mailing
"Can be had by mail from Henry B. Adolphson, Dundas Street, London, Ont., Canada. 25c single copy, 25c for two copies; 15c dozen; 50c copies per 100."

For Good Things to Eat
1415 AND AVE. TEL. MAIN 800

SUNSET, MAIN 1100
PHOENIX, INDEPENDENT 1100
Patronize
Union Ice Co.
Chemically Pure
Factory, Foot of Wall St. Office, 2415
Weston Annex.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

Ontario, Neb., Oct. 17, 1903.
National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Germany.
The annual convention of the Socialist Party of Germany Sept. 20-21, in Dresden, had 400 delegates. About 400 delegates were present and nearly 60 reporters, including several foreigners.
Comrades Paul Singer and August Baur were elected president and vice-president respectively at the Convention. Periodic differences often caused much excitement. A very long debate on party tactics ended by 288 votes against it, in the adoption of a resolution against Bernstein's revisionist tactics, and by upholding the policy of Bebel, Singer, Kautsky, and their followers, that the Socialist Party, as in the past, shall continue its adherence to the Socialism of Marx and tactics based on the class struggle and the emancipation of the workers, refusing any reconciliation with other parties and declining attendance at court on the part of a Socialist vice-president of Parliament if one is elected.

Another Socialist mayor has been elected in Germany in the person of Comrade Ulrich Schmidt at Bettingheim on Sept. 19th.
At the second ballots for district council in Alsdorf, Comrade Schmidt, Comrade Peirotes, was elected, receiving 1751 votes in South Straasburg. His opponent, supported by an alliance of the Centre and other parties had 1115 votes. In Cologne, Hussenhausen, Max Gershaft, owing to an alliance of the reactionary parties, was elected with 2665 votes; a Socialist voter, Comrade Martin, had 2186 votes.—Berlin "Vorwaerts," Sept. 23rd.

Austria.
The Socialist members of the Austrian Parliament, on Sept. 13th, issued a circular to the Austrian soldiers, protesting against the prolonging of military service. One of the soldiers whose time of service has expired, but who are compelled to begin a fourth year in the army.

Holland.
In the discussion on the Queen's speech at the opening of the Dutch Parliament, Sept. 15, Comrade Trotskiy objected that the disturbances of last spring were called "criminal revolts." He referred to the effect of the German Emperor's Eiden speech in strengthening German Socialism, and said that the number of Dutch Socialists will be increased by the Queen's speech. Prime Minister Kuyper replied that the disturbances had endangered the stability of government, and therefore deserved condemnation. He defended the Queen, saying that the Ministry upholds every word she had said. The reply to the Queen's speech was accepted with 73 votes against 8 Socialist votes.

Denmark.
The Danish Socialists' success in municipal elections was the effect of the 40 towns, where tax commissioners, poor fund commissioners and common councilmen were elected a few weeks ago. In all, 15,000 Socialist candidates were cast. The Socialists themselves with the Radicals in only five towns. The Left won in only one city, Helsing, and then only with the help of the Conservatives. The rupture between the Socialists and the Radicals in democratic as many feared, but has weakened the Conservatives, while the Socialists have advanced.

Norway.
According to a later report from Norway, where the Socialists have won their first successes in the parliamentary elections, five Socialists have been elected to Parliament. The first report said that three had been elected.

Italy.
According to the last party "Bulletin," the Socialist party in Italy has 1126 branches, \$3,195, 150 paying members. Of the 69 Italian provinces, Cosenza is the only one which has no Socialist organization. Reggio Emilia, the province of the "Apostle of Socialism" over and over, has 1126 branches and 3,548 members. The province of Rome has 19 branches and 853 dues-paying members. Many Socialists are not enrolled in a party. In the last parliamentary elections held in 1900 the Socialists received 215,941 votes. There are now 31 Socialists in the Parliament of Italy.

Switzerland.
Parliamentary elections were held in Servia Sept. 21. For the first time a Socialist was elected. Nine candidates will have second ballots.

It is reported that King Peter I will introduce a complete parliamentary government. Alarm is felt at the disturbances in the army. It is said that the army officers who assassinated the former king and queen have been written by Peter, and that they threaten him. The King's condition is regarded as very insecure.

England.
An interesting debate on the question "Would the public ownership and

control of capital be more just and beneficial to the community than private ownership?" was held by Comrade Harry Quelch and Mr. Frank Thompson on the main Socialist Party for Acricition, on the evening of Sept. 14 and 15, in Temperance Hall at Bolton. Over two thousand persons were present. Comrade Quelch replied with great vigor to the speaker's opponent's arguments that "Labor is not the basis of value nor the producer of wealth," and that "poverty is not caused by capitalism, but by drink, gambling, charity, landlordism, and the separation between supply and demand."

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the British trade unions was held in Leicester the second week of September. There were 400 delegates representing 1,500,000 organized workers. Comrade Peter Curran's resolution in favor of supporting the Labour Representation Committee was adopted with 596,000 votes against 285,000. The election of a Socialist candidate for the Fabian society which together have 4,000 members, and 127 trade unions, with 847,000 members, now support the Labour Representation Committee. The Miners' Federation, which is the largest labor organization in Britain, does not support the Labour Representation Committee, nor does the Social Democratic Federation, whose members vote for none but Socialist candidates and form no alliance with other parties. The article on "The Trades Union Congress in London" "Justice" of Sept. 19th, says: "Last week's Congress would certainly have been a funeral farce without the presence of the Socialist Party. Socialism was the speech by Max Hayes, the American delegate."

Belgium.
A despatch from Brussels says that on the night of October 16 the Hon. Peppin, a Socialist member of the Belgian Parliament, was stabbed. He was seen while walking on the street with friends. It is feared that he will die. The assassin struck him from behind and escaped.
A French-American Cyprian, the well-known Italian Socialist who is now living in Paris and is a member of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of France, has an instructive article in the "Belgian" in "Justice" of September 26. He says: "The Latin races are threatened by the Slavs, for after the Russification of Finland, of Manchuria, of Armenia, of the Caucasus, and the Balkan provinces, if Russia shall be the beginning of a new Balkan war, which will enable Nicholas II—this false apostle of peace—to intervene."

France.
The Socialist Party of France held its convention in Reims, Sept. 27-29. There was a large public meeting the evening before the convention opened; among the speakers were Comrade Pedron, who presided, Comrades Debray, Broche, Vallier, and others. M. P., and mayor of Lille, Comrade Constant, M. P. and mayor of Montluçon, Rodes, M. P. M. Sorges, Lafargue, and Jules Guesde. One of the most important resolutions was the completion of the unity of the revolutionary party. There is no "French Labor Party" (Parti Ouvrier Français), no "Communist Revolutionary Party" (Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire), no "Communist Alliance" (Alliance Communiste). There is but the one Socialist Party of France (Parti Socialiste de France), which treats all the vital forces of the working class active in the political field.

Many delegates criticized the tactics of Millerand and Jaures, citing the defeat of the German revisionist Socialists in the Dresden Convention. The Socialist Party of France is in harmony with the Socialist Party of Germany and the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels in the reaffirmation of uncompromising class struggle in the class struggle. The convention passed Jules Guesde's motion to send a telegram of congratulation to the Socialist Party of Germany.
Among the leading subjects discussed besides unity were the program of the International Socialist Convention to be held in Amsterdam next year, the liberty of the association, the abolition of the senate and of the national presidency, the salaries of elected officers, the state ownership of mines, banks, railways, and insurance, and the Socialist legislative and municipal platform.

The poppy was adopted as emblem of the Socialist party, the ministerial Socialists' eagleline.
The striking textile workers have made serious disturbances in several towns of France. The weavers' pay is miserable. In Arras the average wages are \$21 a week. The strike in Lille has not succeeded in its aim, for the four factories have introduced the 10 hours' day with an increase of wages. In Angers also improvements have been obtained.

GERMANY.
In Berlin, where police statistics are carefully kept, from 1899 to 1902 the number of beggars increased by 25 per cent. It becomes harder to earn a living, more persons are dragged in to the abyss of pauperism.

There are Labor Secretaries' Bureaus in 40 towns of Germany. The law written by Peter, and that they threaten him. The King's condition is regarded as very insecure.

Spain.
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J. A. WAYLAND AND HIS EMPLOYEES.

The Dresden city council, on Oct. 4, voted to cover that workmen in the employ of the city may not be members of consumers' cooperative societies.
There is a report that the Countess Oriola, in discourse, attacked the Socialists, and that the main Socialist Party in Dresden, and that she has been giving the Socialists important information.
In Brandenburg, Oct. 9, an election was held to fill the vacant seat of a deceased member of the city council. Comrade Fritz Punge was elected with 365 votes; his opponent, who had the support of the allied reactionary party, got 615 votes. The Socialists got 115 votes, and one of the third class in that city council.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Oct. 13 reports that in Langenweiser near Erbrum Comrade Friedrich Bok, a porcelain painter, has been elected, in the unanimous vote, to the council. Of the 188 votes cast he received 181. There are now two Socialists in that council.
The same issue of "Vorwaerts" reports that in Altshausen, Baden, in the common council elections the Socialists won the whole third class, and also five seats of the second class. As soon as three more comrades are elected half of the councilmen will be Socialists.

SWITZERLAND.
The Gruevite Union, a large Socialist group of Switzerland, recently held a convention of delegates. It was voted to transform the society's bookshop and publishing house into a cooperative.

RUSSIA.
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The aim is to get rid of the Turkish yoke. So that the Turkish revolution is, and will be, the spark which may set fire to the Balkan provinces. A Bulgarian-Russo-Turkish war may ensue, dragging Europe into its bloody whirlwind.

In a conflict between Jews and Christians in Hommel, 700 houses were destroyed. Very many persons were wounded; nine Jews and seven Christians were killed. The Jews who attacked in defense will be tried for court martial.
"Ikra" is of the opinion that the revolutionists are responsible for Minister von Ploehre's railway accident. They claim that he was killed by his cruelty to many persons during the labor disturbances in Ufa. The Minister of the Interior was seriously bruised. Several passengers and nearly all the trainmen were injured.

ENGLAND.
The London Socialists will have four speakers' classes this winter. In different parts of the city, where the party branches have rooms or halls. Comrade J. A. Cross has charge of forming the classes, as he announces in London "Justice."

PLEADED WITH OUR STAND.
Toledo, Ohio.
Socialist: I have seen several copies of your paper that were given to me by my friends and comrades. I am glad and I must confess that I am greatly pleased with the stand that you take. I enclose \$1.00 for five ten-week subscriptions and a year's subscription for myself. If "The Worker" and your "Socialist" supported the way they ought to be, the Socialist movement will surely be kept straight and protected from all kinds of fakirs, frauds and fustianists. Wishing you success in this great fight of ours, I am, yours fraternally, G. MITCHELL.

The Railway Employees' Journal, issued by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, from its headquarters in San Francisco, will come out in future as a monthly magazine, well illustrated and containing material they ought to be, the Socialist movement will surely be kept straight and protected from all kinds of fakirs, frauds and fustianists. Wishing you success in this great fight of ours, I am, yours fraternally, G. MITCHELL.

"The Socialist" has incurred the criticism and hostility of many Socialists because it dared to speak words of truth concerning "Appeal to Reason." Every effort has been made by J. A. Wayland and his friends to kill this paper for its tenacity.
But time has amply justified all our assertions. The truth is bound to come out in the long run, especially among Socialists.
The following letter was printed last week in the "Chicago Socialist" and was written by one of the "Appeal" staff.
"Considering the fact as shown in 'The Socialist' last January that Wayland made \$1,000 in one week alone out of the 'Appeal,' the revelations in this letter are no less than infamous. It is almost inconceivable that men and women, under such circumstances of profit making, should be asked to work on such pittance wages.
We take this occasion to ask the readers of 'The Socialist' who have been misled by the publishing false statements, to consider this case and to rest assured that when 'The Socialist' deliberately makes any statement as of fact, it is most likely to be proved true in course of time."

APPEAL EMPLOYES ON STRIKE.
Glad, Kan., Oct. 24, 1903.
J. K. Hayes, Manager, Chicago Socialist.
Dear Comrade—Yesterday at 11:30 the entire force, some 50 employees, walked out of the Appeal to Reason Office. The reason was based upon demands made by the editorial staff that certain wrong practices should be refused to concede the justice of our demands, the resignation of the entire staff was at once placed in his hands. Each one immediately called for his time and quit work retaining a Little over a week ago a Federal Labor Union, No. 11,478 was formed. This union by resolution declared that it would stand by and sustain the staff in their demands. When the employees learned that our demands had been turned down, with one accord they donned their street garments and demanded their time, and walked out at 1:30 p. m. a meeting of the union was held a committee was organized to wait on J. A. Wayland. The committee reported that Wayland was without knowledge as to the reason of the walkout of all the employees save the staff. Another committee waited on him and a committee of the union of the position—demanded the discharge of C. D. Bevans and W. F. Phelps, and thorough unionization of the office and the signing of a scale of wages in keeping with decency and a thorough reorganization of the office. He declared himself utterly opposed to all our demands save the unionization, and thus the afternoon session closed. In the evening session the proposition was made to send a letter to Mr. Wayland, offering old positions to the force, also informing us that W. F. Phelps had resigned, that he had signed his name, John G. Wayland, and C. D. Bevans and his secretary, as foreman, he declared that all would return to work save Ricker, Brecken, Brown, Mason and Grant.

At a session of the union held this morning the union answered the communication of Wayland and refused to consider his proposition and reiterated its former demand and declaring that it would no more stand for John G. Wayland than W. F. Phelps.
In brief, our demands have in them a thorough reorganization of the office and that the prevailing sweatshop practices and terrific exploitation of employees shall cease; that Carism of J. A. Wayland shall end; that employees of C. D. Bevans and his secretary shall cease. The charge against W. F. Phelps was that of improper conduct to the lady employees and drunkennes.

The demands cover the principle of the union, the appeal to Reason through clean and honest place, and what the paper teaches in its columns it shall practice in its office; that the deception heretofore practiced by which a great many of workers have been financially supported to the paper, shall forever come to an end.
We have discovered that the use of the union label in the office was but a fiction, and that men and women were asked to work for the paper under the name of J. A. Wayland, and that the great majority of employees received but \$3 per week, and in many cases have been fined if they dared to ask for more.

Against all our protests we were all entered our most emphatic protest and the members of the union are standing like a stone wall for the entire proposition.
The employees are all poor, and dependent upon the paper for their livelihood. Means must at once be found to get some funds to care for the most needy. We are doubling up in houses to save expense and so on short rations. Our funds are very limited. We believe the battle we are fighting a most important one. It means the discontinuance of the Appeal to Reason or a thorough reorganization of the paper that shall put it and its practices forever out of the world. It is a fight to the finish. It may mean hungry stomachs and supples to bed, but let it mean the worst, it declares the Appeal shall be right or it shall not exist.

Considering the fact as shown in "The Socialist" last January that Wayland made \$1,000 in one week alone out of the "Appeal," the revelations in this letter are no less than infamous. It is almost inconceivable that men and women, under such circumstances of profit making, should be asked to work on such pittance wages.
We take this occasion to ask the readers of "The Socialist" who have been misled by the publishing false statements, to consider this case and to rest assured that when "The Socialist" deliberately makes any statement as of fact, it is most likely to be proved true in course of time."

WOULD BE THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
(From "Appeal to Reason," Oct. 21, 1903.)
The Appeal to Reason plant has been taken as a team for two days and the entire force from janitor to associate editor has been on a strike. At 12:30 on Sunday Comrade Wayland and Federal Union No. 11,478 reached our residence and the whole office force with a rousing cheer returned to work. We cannot give particulars this week, for we are hurrying to press with the special edition. Comrade Wayland consented to our demand made and some of them involved severing business relationship with stockholders and his own kin. The last vestige of doubt and uncertainty concerning the future of the Appeal has been removed. The change will include a sub-statement manager to be recommended by Comrade Mally.
The surplus of the office above its needs for management and equipment will be turned over entirely to the National Committee of the Socialist Party. Full particulars will be given next week.

This is a skillful attempt to saddle the "Appeal" on the Socialist Party. If the National Secretary recommends an assistant Business Manager, and if the profits of the "Appeal" go into the national treasury, the national office will either be an appendage to the "Appeal" or the "Appeal" an appendage to the national office. In any case, we shall have a national organ, or we shall have a National office, but it will be labeled in big letters "Coming Nation Van," and is undoubtedly an admirable advertising scheme for the C. N. But how can a State committee allow itself to be committed to any particular paper?
"The Socialist" is the only paper, so far as we know, which has been adopted as "official organ" by the party in various cities and states. Such endorsement, however, has been entirely unofficial and based upon the quality of the paper itself. We should be ashamed to attempt to put any official representatives of the party in the embarrassing situation involved in these shrewd newspaper enterprises.
Let the party, its officials and its membership be free from all coercion or suspicion of purchase; let each paper be the best advocate of Socialism it can make itself, and then let each be a win; that is, let the trust be won with the aid of the Ballot Box, too!

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A FEW OF THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

It is impossible to give in a small space anything more than a hint of the greatly reduced prices in all departments at The Fair. This store is going out of business and we are selling the goods for what they will fetch—hence bargains abound throughout the store.

Cotton Comforts of all kinds, well made, full size, a great bargain at 50c. **Heavier Comforts** of the same description, at each 75c. **Heavy All-wool 11-12 Blue Blankets**, really worth \$1.00 per pair, closing out sale price, 50c. **Single Bed Blankets**, regular value \$1.00 per pair, closing out sale price, 50c. **Double Bed Blankets**, regular value \$1.50 per pair, closing out sale price, 75c. **54-inch Table Damask**, in red and white, in blue and white, at the extraordinary price of, the yard 10c. **Flower's Bleached Flannel**—the favorite—at the skin 10c. **All our Women's Mackintoshes**, already marked down to cost, will be sold out during the next few days at 25 per cent off the present low price, which makes them just about half price. **Drummers' Samples of Fine Woollen Khakis**, giving excellent chance for choice, of course, were sent to us a few days ago to fill a contract made some months since. When the drummer was through with them, these are marked at cost for quick closing.

1,000 pairs of Golf Gloves for Women and Misses—our entire stock—will be sold out now at cost. Friskily get them when the drummer has laid gloves in the city and you buy at the same price that any dealer has to pay for them.

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ISSAGUAW ORGANIZES. Leonard W. Cook, of Renton, organized the striking miners at Issagaw, Wash., under the Local Union of U. M. W. of A. The miners of that district are learning to unite with the workers at the Ballot Box, too!