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Join The Party of Your Class



THE WORKINGMANS PAPER A CAPITAL WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

A slave sitting on the opposite side of the table from me, says he has a wife and four children. He has had nine days work in three months. I told him there could be no trouble about getting work, "everybody who will work has work." He fired up and called me all sorts of liars; he shook his fist in my face and dared me to give him work. I told him that I did not own any of the machinery of production and could not give any one employment. He said that if I did not own any of the means of production and distribution I was as much of a slave as he was. I admitted as much and then he wanted to know what I meant by telling him that everybody who would work had a job. Well, said he, "I think it an infamous slander upon the working people." I agreed with him and then he shook my hand and wanted me to smoke a cigar.

The Puget Sound Shingle and Lumber Company has cut the wages of its slaves. This company boasts of its ownership of large tracts of timberland and large and effective machinery. Its profits are enormous. The leading spirit in this company is one Earles, State Senator, the slaves' friend. Last Christmas he presented his slaves with turkey. Now wages are cut to pay for this turkey and incidentally to add to profits. Earles as a state senator helps to make the laws which his slaves and other slaves are driven to toil. The slaves almost broke their necks to vote for Earles and now he will break their backs.

A careful examination of the flag in our last week's issue betrays the fact that existing conditions have left traces of their presence in the flag. It is a wonderful revelation. Examine it for yourself. Sometimes you will think you see it and then you will think that you don't see it, but traces of a skull and crossbones are there.

It is passing strange that any slave who has been influenced by the opinions or the sayings of our masters or their emissaries, but we must realize that when the masters utter an obvious falsehood, many of the slaves yet believe the utterance true. How often do we see an article here and there, the false and misleading statement that "all who will work now have a job."

The following statements are extracts from three letters written by one slave to another slave in this city and they are a complete refutation of the statement that "all who will work now have work."

"I could not get anything to do down there (in Olympia). I heard of this place and came down here and started to work, but the mill only ran two days. I do not know what to do next, unless I jump into the bay. That's about the only thing left to do. There are about as many idle men here looking for work as in Seattle. If it were not for me to have stayed in Seattle, but I was doing nothing there and hoped to get something to do here. Sometimes I get work for a day or two and then I am idle for a week. Say--what is the matter with this old world?"

If people are free and equal in this country why is it that the slaves who bear the truth about conditions are afraid to sign their own reports?

The following letter comes from Alabama and is a truthful portrayal of conditions down there, and yet the writer does not want his name appended.

"I may want to go out to your country about next July. I look for trouble here between capital and labor about that time. Wages are lower here than

they have been in the last three and may fall still lower. We are working on a sliding scale here, and it nearly always slides down."

A glittering coach stopped in front of a fashionable dry goods emporium. The liveried footman opened the door of the coach and a richly dressed woman stepped out and entered the store. When she believed herself unobserved she concealed an elegant point lace fichu, but she had been detected by one of the slaves who are hired to watch all customers. As this wealthy lady was leaving the store she was requested to return the concealed fichu, which she did, and her act of taking it was called kleptomania. She rode home in her coach and servants attended to all her wants.

At the time this occurred a young girl in another part of the city, a stranger, was tramping in search of work. She begged, implored work, but for her there was no work.

It was bitter cold, strong blasts of wind swept the streets and made her shiver. She was not only cold, but hungry. She was alone and without money and a stranger. Night was closing down upon the pulsing city. Though cold, the tramp clothing betrayed her not, but the pangs of hunger prompted her to seize a loaf of bread. For this act she was arrested, tried found guilty and sentenced to a term in jail. She had no coach, no servants. We are free and equal in America, yet there are fools in America who continue to repeat this lie.

The Puget Sound Shingle and Lumber Company has discovered a new principle in arithmetic and they are using their power of private ownership to teach their slaves how to "finger."

They cut wages from \$2.25 to \$1.75, from \$2.00 to \$1.50 and they call this a 10 per cent reduction. According to ancient principles of arithmetic this cut was slightly more than 10 per cent, but masters and slaves are living in a fast age, and the slaves are fast coming to a realizing sense of this fact.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 15.—William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and his party are here on a special train. They came from Alken for a touch of warm air here and are occupying the handsome suite of rooms at the Hotel Royal Poinciana. They consist of a breakfasting lobby, drawing room, dining room and seven bedrooms. With Mr. Vanderbilt are Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William H. Travers and Mr. William S. Hoyt. For their arrival their rooms were decorated with palms, ferns and orchids.—Press dispatch.

The Vanderbilts are masters; they do not do anything whatever, but in the winter they go south; in the summer they migrate to the north.

Wherever they go they occupy light, cheerful, richly furnished apartments. They are lavishly supplied with the products of human toil, but produce nothing, perform no service. They are parasites, noxious, disgusting, vile.

The slaves whose life is expended in the creation of wealth which such slaves cannot use, live in poverty, in misery, in degradation.

I don't blame the Vanderbilts; I do not blame the slaves. The Vanderbilts and the class that they represent will continue to exploit the slaves until the slaves become class conscious. The slaves will then join a political party of their own, thus making it necessary for the Vanderbilts and their class to join the industrial army and do some useful work.

The government and the states have given millions out of the public treasuries for the purpose of "entertaining" visitors. Wonder how the poor people like to pay for the "entertainment" of the Vanderbilts, while they are too poor to even visit the Bellshazzar's feast?

The foregoing is a sample of the political economy taught by some of our so-called Socialist papers. It seems utterly impossible for some of our "hurrh" editors to comprehend that the slaves pay none of these bills. We must get the slaves to see that they are robbed in the factory, mill, mine and on the railroads, etc. Why should the slaves want to visit the feast, if they cannot take their places at the table as equals.

One of the slaves who is yet unconscious of his absolute dependence upon the owning class made the following report of his experience in one of the grocery stores in a Washington town. "I was working in a grocer store for a very devoted man (master). He was advertising to sell 18 pounds of sugar for one dollar. We had instructions to put up 17 1/2 pounds, and we followed instructions. It was the same with all articles in which false weights could be used. I got poor pay. The owner was stealing from his customers. I stole from him. He could not help stealing; I could not live without stealing; I know this done very generally. You can't help it."

At Carpenters' Hall, Seattle, last Sunday night a D. D. L. D. gave the audience a most beautiful illustration of his ideas of justice and right of which he prates so loudly. He made the statement that the whole amount of wealth created in the United States amounted in 1900 to \$18,000,000,000. Divide this sum by 80,000,000 and you have the quotient of \$225.00, which said the D. D. L. D., is the sum to which every one is entitled in this country. Every man who has received as much as \$225.00 in the last year has received all he is entitled to and with this sum he can buy back all the wealth he has created.

One of the fiercest objections to Socialism is the alleged purpose of Socialists to "divide up" but this D. D. L. D. goes away beyond the wildest dreams of the most crazy Socialist. He coolly proposes to give to the idlers just as much as to the toiler, but why should any slave be influenced in his judgment by such mental and moral profligacy as this D. D. L. D.? Instead of adopting the scheme proposed by D. D. L. D., an emissary of capitalism, we would divide the whole amount of wealth, say \$18,000,000,000, by the number of useful workers, say 25,000,000, which would give to each worker the sum of \$720.00 which the idler would get nothing. This is a very different proposition and it is a proposition that will create consternation as we shall have gained political power. But these D.D.'s may not find it so bad after all.

A man in Iowa, a slave, has just served a fifteen year sentence in the penitentiary for serving a two cent postage stamp. The masters in Missouri who have stolen millions of dollars get different treatment. Such men do not go to the penitentiary. The penitentiaries are built for the slaves. It has always been so. The masters can do no harm. If you like this system vote for it; if you do not like it study up and if you believe after such study and investigation that collective ownership will be in the line of progress, vote the Socialist ticket and in this way put the slaves in control of the affairs of this country.

The Republican and the Democratic sections of the capitalist class are preparing for their sham battle, as of course, vote the Socialist ticket and you, they will feel some of the work once more, but they can no longer fool all of the slaves. They will give us a good show and perhaps it is worth all it costs, especially as the capitalists who put the strings pay all the bills.

State Committeees Talbot, of Minnesota, writes: "I consider 'The Socialist' a top notcher for Propaganda. It has always been the very best we have yet issued. Eight pages of cartoons for window and poster use. 1 Cent a Copy."



S. J. KATAYAMA, Editor "The Socialist," Tokyo, Japan, with his two children.

A JAPANESE SOCIALIST.

One of the most interesting and thrilling events occurred in Seattle last Tuesday.

It was an audience of Three Hundred Japanese working men listening to an address by Sen J. Katayama, editor of "The Socialist," of Tokio. Comrade Katayama is a graduate of several American institutions and is organizer for the New Labor Unions in Japan.

Japan has leaped in a day from feudalism to capitalism and will probably have the least time in which to bear the curse of civilization. Unborn by the vices and meanness begotten by Civilized Capitalism, the "little brown men" may become leaders in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

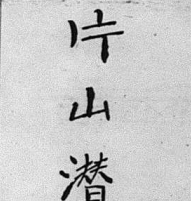
The International Character of the Socialist movement was never better exhibited. The quick intelligence of this packed audience of Asiatics responded with applause to the sentiment that Japanese workmen and Russian working men have common interests and no occasion to go to war.

Comrade Katayama is delegate from his country to the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam next May, and meanwhile will tour this country.

The following were some of his remarks made at the Seattle meeting. He says he was never able to complete this speech in Japan, as the watchful Police always called him down when he reached the words "Social Revolution" or "General Strike."

Katayama Said: "Money Power and Laborers." It is an age of the Almighty Dollar! Money is everything now-a-days. Money can do all things. Money is right as well as might. The power of money has enslaved workers.

But what is this money? Simply a piece of paper or a bit of metal pressed with an image of Emperor or President? No, it represents past labor or the result of labor. As all the orthodox economists like Adam Smith and Mill said that labor produces all the wealth. Every dollar represents then labor or a result of past labor. Without labor there is no wealth, goods, wealth are poor and miserable while those who do not are well off. You say they are capitalists. True they are, and own machinery and factories and lands; but who make these machines and factories and land produce wealth for capitalists? Labor



ers, and all these results of past labor will be useful only as workers apply to them their living labor force. Let me illustrate this to you: In Seattle a shoe store has a large stock of shoes, say ten thousand, each pair worth ten dollars. Then the store-keeper is worth thirty thousand dollars. Now a new machine is invented whereby a pair of the same shoes can be produced much cheaper and can be sold, say, for a dollar only.

Now then, the said shoe store worth \$30,000 will be reduced to only \$10,000. See it is the labor that makes all the past labor in worth.

Morgans and Rockefeller will be worth a very little when all the Americans realize this economic truth. Do you say how can we accomplish this? I say that we can do this by adopting Socialism. Think, just for a minute! If all the workers in the United States become Socialists and vote for Socialist candidates--president and all the representatives, and make a single law that will guarantee a living for all classes, will they still be enslaved by Morgans, Hill, and devil?

How to accomplish, do you yet say? By voting, of course. Do you say we, the Japanese workers, have no vote in Japan? Get it, then! How? By strike, strike and general strike! Do you say there are police, gendarmes and military? But they, too, are working men, and when they, too, become Socialists, they will never turn their guns against their fellow working men! Then will be the Social Revolution."

1 1
1 1 6 5 4 1 1 6 5 4
5 5
4 4

If you do not know the meaning of this cross and these figures, be sure to see the Feb. 7 issue of The Socialist. You might well get a bundle of this issue at 1 cent a copy for 10 or more copies.



"MOTHER JONES"

Special From Colorado

(Not much news of the strike of several thousand coal miners in Southern Colorado has reached the outside world. Mrs. Bertha Howell Mailly, wife of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, went to that district from Omaha last week to be with Mother Jones, who was dangerously ill in Trinidad, but who is now happily recovering. While in the strike district, Mrs. Mailly will write a special series of articles for the Socialist press, the following being the first.)

The miners' strike of Southern Colorado was for its relief center, Trinidad, a town set in a ring of coal mines at Starkville, at Ingelville, Sopria, Terove, Segundu, Primero and other places. Here is the headquarters for the officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which is the chief master and owner of this mining region.

The main "tent town" is in Trinidad, and at the headquarters is a commissary department, which is fast being systematized. Here are heaped quantities of provisions, bags of potatoes, sugar, carrots, boxes of macaroni, of canned goods, of tea and coffee, and great sides of beef. They are fast getting into shape to stand a six months' strike. Each striker, on presenting his union card, is given an order for an amount of provisions proportioned to his family, the maximum being \$4 for a family of six. Further relief is given by two meals a day served the men in a soup kitchen. Here you must study the faces if you want to see the results of centuries of slavery.

The strike began on Nov. 9th, and not only the mines closed, but the coke ovens, smelters and blacksmith shops, whose workers were not called out. One man travelled 150 miles to be sure that his nephew, who works in the blacksmith shop at Starkville, came out. The start and conduct of the strike have so far been splendid, and no name receives such high honor as that of Mother Jones, whose untiring work in the cause has exhausted her vitality, and who now lies ill in a hospital here, having narrowly escaped the fatal pneumonia. She is now recovering, and her one thought is to be "in the fight again."

She has done what it is universally conceded no man could have done, by organizing the southern district of Colorado, and added thereby thousands to the army of men and women who lovingly call her "Mother." These days men in Trinidad are asking on every side, "How is Mother Jones?" or from the poor Italian, "Mr. Modder Jones, she well?"

At every turn one hears stories that show the unflinching loyalty of both men and women to their class in the present struggle. One story is worth telling.

A Catholic priest, who was accustomed to hold mass in Segundu and Primero, camps owned by the C. F. & I. Co., and surrounded by armed deputies, had received strong assistance from the C. F. & I. Co. in building a beautiful church in Primero.

This priest was said to be urging Italians to go to work. He would write recommendations for the men to the Company. The strikers found it out and sent two men to get their recommendations. These men brought them direct to the Union. It was further ascertained that at confessional he would refuse absolution to the men unless they promise to go to work for the Company. One day he took two such poor intimidated Italians in his carriage across the "dead line" of the camp at Primero. The woman in Segundu who boarded these two men was informed of it and told to watch for the Father. Finally she saw him enter a Mexican's house opposite. She left her house with a light whistle and a snap of her finger she summoned two or three of her country women. "The blackbird's in there," she said. They waited until he appeared. She strode up to him, a tall, handsome, muscular woman of forty, and seizing his neckcloth, wrenched it from his neck and cried: "You are unworthy to wear this."

Then, quite unaided, she treated the priest's face anything but gently. It is said she left him with two black eyes, minus three teeth and with a badly scratched cheek.

She has his way to the train and it is said was sent to Mexico for an indefinite vacation.

The conditions obtaining here are summed up in the words of one miner: "Yes, it was slavery back east, but nothing like this. It's the script and the unfair weighing, the terrible hours, the pluck-me stores, and worst of all, our honor. The men who can pay the superintendent \$10 or \$15 can get a good job. The man, especially the Italian, who has a handsome wife, can get a good job, too."

BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY.

News and Correspondence

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS.
FRANCE.
 The right of Hamburg give women the right to join political organizations. The main headquarters of members of the various party clubs of their districts. They have a women organizer who receives the names of women who wish to join. The expenses \$139.17, of which \$24 were paid Comrade Miss Heider for agitation work, and \$7.20 were sent to the Berlin workers in a Christmas package; \$134.11 in the treasury.

The Gleichen (Equality), the Socialist women's journal, reviewed and published by Comrade Mrs. Klara Zetkin, has 600 subscribers in Hamburg.

The executive committee of the recently founded International Federation of Diamond Workers of the Netherlands, Comrade Henri Polak, the treasurer is J. Groener, and the secretary is E. de Vries, whose address is Passage de l'Union 7, Paris, France.

The diamond workers in their first international convention, recently held in Paris, voted to try to obtain the introduction of a working day of 8 hours in all countries. The first report of such efforts comes from Antwerp, where the diamond workers requested that the working day of nine hours be introduced on Jan. 30, has been additionally requested by the employers according to middle class papers there will probably be a strike.

The diamond workers were recently arrested in St. Etienne, France, because they sang the Socialist revolutionary song, "The Internationale." The entire company was put under barracks arrest.

The organized workers of the Ardennes region have elected Comrade Leuglet to the district council; he had 1,000 votes. The district council is a Bourgeois Radical, who pretended to have "Socialists" on his committee.

The Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party has held its second convention in Moscow, Dec. 19, 1904. It had to travel about with great secrecy to summon the delegates. The time for the convention was spent in drawing up the platform and the general program. The platform was adopted, presented a draft of platform which was adopted with changes and additional council elected, to meet only in important cases, on account of the danger and difficulty "Iskra" (The Spark), was designated as the party's central organ.

All government officers of the west coast of Russia have received strict orders to take extensive measures to preserve peace, as a violent party competition is going on among the working people of those regions.

In Haysk, numerous and extensive strikes and an attack on the chief of police caused general excitement. The police arrested 1,283 obtained by house and many arrests were made. The preservers of order are particularly active in the work of arresting many thousands workers have been all most daily. Often several meetings were held in one day. The revolutionary speeches which are applauded by the crowd.

Recently in Warsaw a Socialist leaflet was widely circulated among the new recruits, urging them to join the Socialist secret revolutionary Socialist military organization in the army, and to refuse to fire on revolting workers.

In place of the party press, which was confiscated by the police last year, the secret press published by the Russian Social-Democrats and leaflets have been published. The typesetters accused of working in the secret press of "Iskra" (The Spark) in Kishinev, were tried in Kishinev as political prisoners. The trial were held in Kishinev. All the accused men admitted being members of the secret revolutionary organization. They were sentenced to life-long exile in Siberia.

The London "Labour Leader" of Dec. 17, 1904, reported that 1,000 unemployed workers reported to the Board of Trade has gone up to 6 per cent. This is the first increase in percentage of unemployed for the past years. "Justice," of London, estimates that about a million unemployed in England are now hunting for work in London.

The most interesting article in the London "Labour Leader," of Dec. 19, 1904, is "The Rich Get Rich."

MARK STRIKE SETTLEMENT, FEB. 4, 1904

Sunday mass meetings have not been a financial success in San Francisco lately, so the comrades say. McGrawdy, Stitt Wilson and Brown were all losing propositions.

So the proposed mass meeting to be addressed by Dr. Titus, editor of "The Socialist," on Sunday, Jan. 31, has been deferred to the following Thursday night in the Park St. Temple.

All right, comrades of the Golden Gate. We shall expect to see every one of you there, ready to disagree, like good Socialists, if you can find anything to disagree with.

Two topics will be presented to the audience to choose from. FIRST, "The Suicide of Capital;" SECOND, "The Rich Get Rich."

The Editor wishes to understand that this trip is undertaken wholly in the interest of "The Socialist." The speaker will not make a cent out of his work. This paper was chosen last year by Local San Francisco as its "official organ." It has a large circulation in that city and neighboring cities. But the Comrades in California have never given it the support it deserves. It is the only paper in Washington Comrades have borne the burden almost alone. We believe the time has come for others to assist us. It is hardly fair for this Northwest corner of the country to do the work for a paper which now has a national circulation and influence.

San Francisco is the nearest Local outside of Washington which has given official and explicit endorsement to "The Socialist." We therefore want the Comrades there to be ready. There ought to be at least One Thousand More Subscribers to "The Socialist" in San Francisco. Nothing would boom Socialism more in this campaign year of 1904.

Should it be done?

is Comrade Gavroche's review of Miss Margaret E. Irwin's pamphlet on "The Condition of Homeless Workers." He says: "If I had the power, I would make it compulsory that every minister in England should have a pamphlet to his congregation every Sunday for six months. The pamphlet is based on the fact that in every year, 100,000 men of 'sweating' home work on behalf of the Scottish Church for Women's Guild, who receive the wages of women who finish skirts at about 2 cents an hour, and sometimes half a cent, and others who do all the work of a dozen, earning only 21 cents for three days of steady work, and others who do all the work of a dozen, earning only 2 cents and 1 cent each."

The London Socialist Sunday School has been reviewed by the London delegates at those sent by the London Council of Clarion Fellowship, the Socialist Sunday School, and the Independent Labour Party. "Very encouraging" reports of schools were given in the December meeting. A new school will be opened at Fulham in January. "The Clarion," of December 10, 1904, has addressed the London Socialist Sunday Schools, and appeals for more help and teachers.

"Avanti," the Socialist daily journal of Rome, is prospering since Prof. Enrico Ferri, M. P., became its chief editor. It has an average circulation of 55,000 copies five times as many as in spring. Its staff of editors has been increased, and financial condition is favorable. The enlargement of the paper is proposed in the next party convention, which is to be held in Bologna April 5th to the 11th.

Belgium.
 The glass-manufacturers of Belgium are forming a trade union. The committee reported that a trust is very necessary "in order to oppose the labor organizations, to demand higher wages, and to obtain better prices for foreign markets." The value of the glass factories is about six million dollars.

In the meanwhile glass-workers are organizing against the trust. A general decrease of wages has been announced for January. The wages of the glass-cutters will be reduced 50 per cent.

Switzerland.
 The Socialists of Berne elected six city councilmen, Dec. 17, in the partial elections. The Independent Socialist Party, which has separated from the Socialists, has an average of personal dissensions, gained one seat from the Conservatives. Comrade Mueller, with 5,716 votes, was re-elected to the magistracy. Comrade Zerragen will have a second ballot with the Independent Socialist Party. Comrade Zerragen had 2,148 votes and the latter 1,292 votes.

Norway.
 The large Norwegian Total Abolition Society, "Verdens," held a convention, voted to join the Labor Party (of Norway) in January. The convention adopted the Socialist journal "Social-Demokraten," as the society's organ.

Japan.
 The Socialist Party of Japan will soon be organized. Comrade Kato and Sakai will edit it. The Japanese Socialist Party has practices and methods of the Socialists against government tyranny.

NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

Each National Convention Now Has One Vote for Each 100 Members in His State.

Vote on National Party Referendum by National Quorum, Jan. 16, 1904.

State	Yes	No
Arizona	77	24
California	174	126
Colorado	19	126
Connecticut	148	11
Dist. of Columbia	6	3
Florida	25	65
Illinois	497	175
Indiana	115	26
Iowa Territory	12	8
Idaho	171	62
Kentucky	121	36
Maine	115	53
Maryland	21	10
Massachusetts	105	40
Michigan	105	40
Minnesota	132	120
Missouri	54	24
Montana	44	128
Nebraska	137	73
New Hampshire	30	11
New York	358	59
North Dakota	2	49
Ohio	244	113
Oklahoma Territory	94	82
Oregon	12	69
Rhode Island	19	48
South Dakota	2	38
Tennessee	15	23
Texas	48	50
Vermont	36	2
Virginia	25	23
Washington	329	131
Wisconsin	402	29
Wyoming	20	29
Totals	5,599	2,037

We had 100 votes for the foregoing vote is correct.

Signed,
 VICTOR L. BERGER,
 B. BERLIN,
 JOHN M. WORK,
 S. M. KEENEY, Secs.
 Members of Quorum.

HEADQUARTER BULLETIN.
 National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 1015 N. 16, 1904.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.
 The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

S. Schmitt, St. Louis, Mo.	\$1.00
W. M. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Collected by Comrade P. C. Bevan, Branch 17, Local Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Henry Schwarz, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
F. A. Westport, Inc.	1.00
G. L. Westport, Inc.	1.00
Edward P. Clarke, New York City	50

C. J. Barlow, Mystic, Conn. 1.00
 Otto Rehwald, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00

Total to noon, Jan. 16 16.25
 Previously reported 1,524.93
 Total \$1,541.24

Comrade John M. Work, of Iowa, Editor, Herald of the Socialist Party, Berlin, of Illinois, and S. M. Reynolds, of Indiana, composing four members of the National Quorum, announced 2 national headquarters Jan. 16, to hold a meeting. The vote on national party referendum was canvassed and the National Secretary's books for the fiscal year from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, are being audited. A report of the meeting will be made next week.

The financial report of State Secretary James S. Smith, of Illinois, for the year 1903, shows substantial progress in the state organization during the year past. The total income from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, is shown to be \$2,189.00, with an average of \$1,474.50 for state and national dues, with expenditures of \$2,098.92, leaving a balance of \$90.08. The average of membership per month for the past three months was \$78.

The financial report of State Secretary Forest Field, of Maine, shows total receipts for the year 1903 to be \$985.57, with expenditures of \$983.50. There were 236 members on good standing on Jan. 1, 1904.

State Secretary Irish, of Massachusetts, reports the election of National Committee for the year of 1904 to have resulted as follows: John C. Adams, 316; George C. Cutting, 14; H. A. Gibbs, 268; John Mullen, 35; Joseph Spero, 33. John C. Chase was declared elected.

Locals desiring the services of the German, Italian and Italian organizers are requested to notify their state secretaries promptly so that the National Secretary can make arrangements accordingly.

The eastern tour of A. M. and May Wood Simons will extend for five weeks, from March 24th to April 28th, 1904.

The circulars and ballots for national party referendum A, 1904, have been forwarded to all the state secretaries and locals in unorganized states.

THE WENTWORTH TOUR.
 Dates have been arranged by the National Secretary for Franklin and Marion Wentworth, their eastern tour as follows: Feb. 7, (Maine); Ohio; 8, Toledo; 10, Cleveland; 12, Washington; 13, New York; 14, New York City; 15, Reading, Pa.; 17, 18, 19, New York City. They will enter Massachusetts for the purpose of touring returning west again by way of Northern New York.

JAMES F. CAREY'S TOUR.
 James F. Carey will enter Missouri Jan. 20, heading for Denver and continuing from that date as follows: Jan. 31, Springfield, Mo.; Feb. 1, New York; 2, St. Louis; 3, Chicago; 4, Dubuque, Ia.; 5, Des Moines, Ia.; 6, Omaha, Neb.; 8, Plattsmouth, Neb.; 9, Lincoln, Neb.; 10, Nebraska City, Neb. Colorado for a couple of weeks.

Praternally submitted,
 W. M. MAILLY,
 National Secretary.

NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.
 National Headquarters of the Socialist Party.
 Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10, 1904.
 To the Members of the Socialist Party:
 Comrade W. M. Mailly, National Secretary, having demanded its submission in accordance with the national constitution, the following proposed amendment to the national constitution is herewith submitted to you to vote on at referendum on the whole party membership:

"Whereas, the proxy system in the present constitution is a favorable method of unscrupulous politicians to control the party, and whereas, the party, is unscrupulous in its nature, and is a positive menace to the future of the Socialist Party, and

"Whereas, the introduction of the proxy, or plural system of voting into the Socialist Party, would be the small end of the wedge to introduce old party tactics and methods into the Socialist Party—therefore be it

"Resolved, That after article 10, another article be added to be known as article 11 to read:

"In all conventions, committees, or other deliberations of the Socialist Party of America, one vote for one member present shall be the rule, and proxies shall not be used or permitted nor plural voting allowed."

Comment.
 The above resolution is intended to nullify the one just voted for which gives to each national committeeman one vote for 100 members in each state. This Referendum confuses the issue and nullifies the referendum. We have had plural voting all along when one committeeman voted for 100 members in his state and another committeeman voted for 100 members in his state. One vote for 100 members and the other man votes 100 votes. But the unfairness of 100 members having one vote and 100 members having 100 votes was carried the last referendum by a vote of 900 to 200.

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stated voting power which he cannot increase by a single "proxy," no matter how much he works for it.

And he will be held strictly accountable by the party who elected him.

This referendum could be held if for no other reason than that it unifies the last one and leaves us in the same old inequality.

WASHINGTON LOCAL QUORUM MINUTES.
Charters Granted—Another National Referendum Proposed.
 Called for State Convention—Nomination of Delegate to National Convention, Etc., Etc.

1916 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash., January 20, 1904.

Regular session meeting of the Local Quorum of the Socialist Party of Washington was held with the following officers present: Secretary, Treasurer, at above place and time; at 8 o'clock p. m. There were present: J. Curtis, chairman; J. B. Moore; absent, A. G. Selbert.

Minutes of last regular session read and approved.

Charters Granted.
 Sunnyvale, Yakima County, Vancouver, Charles Gray, both regular; former charters cancelled, and new charters granted (Vancouver reorganized on account of incomplete organization of October).

Carried that the following bills be also referred to the Executive Committee to National Secretary (Brown) turn:

- 50 double length mailing tubes \$2.00
- Micrograph \$1.00
- Telegram to National Secretary (Brown) turn \$1.25
- Two telegram deliveries \$1.50

Total National Referendum.
 Carried that National Referendum "A" 1904, be canvassed March 2, 1904, and that no votes received thereafter be counted.

A Protest Registered.
 The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That we protest against the action of the National Committee in submitting the last two questions to referendum, accompanied with circulars in the shape of "Whereas" in violation of Section 2, Article IX, of National Constitution; believing this action has deprived those opposed to these Referendums of an equal opportunity to present their arguments.

The Brown Lecture Tour.
 Carried that the Secretary-Treasurer proceed with the tour of John W. Brown of Massachusetts, already outlined.

Call for Resolutions.
 Moved and carried that the state convention be held for Sunday, May 29, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. This date is placed on account of the next day being a holiday; thus saving the complete loss of time.

On motion nominations for place of holding State Convention were called for and carried as follows: March 2, 1904.

Delegate to National Convention.
 The following resolution was carried:

"Whereas, it will cost over \$100 for each delegate to the National Socialist Party Convention to be held in Chicago, on May 1, 1904, therefore be it

Resolved, That Washington send but one delegate."

Moved and carried that the Secretary be instructed to call for nominations by the locals, for one delegate to the National Socialist Convention, also for one alternate; nominations to specify which is delegate and which alternate. Said nominations to close on March 2, 1904. Adjourned and approved.

W. M. MAILLY, Sec. Treas.

Make Ready for Brown's Coming.
 There has been some controversy over the national convention, the price charged for John W. Brown's lectures, \$10, which covers his entire personal expenses. My circular should state, going to the National Committee, the following telegram will show:

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18, 1904.
 E. E. Martin, Sec. Treas., Wash., D. C.
 National Committee pays Brown \$100 for services and travel expenses. I have sent back to the circular letters sent out some time since, and write this to you to be placed in the next issue. These handbills, posters and window cards will be forwarded by express. Local's letter, at prices named in aforesaid letter, as no profit on same will be charged. A majority of the dates have been spoken for, and "I wish we could" might be well to repeat your request for Brown. Make his coming a Real Letter Day for Socialism in your locality. Advertise to the limit. Get in your Resolutions and Dues for January.

Up to this writing, midnight January 20th, only twenty-seven receipts have been issued, and cash collected thereby is practically \$25 less than for the same length of time in December last. This is not good. It should be reported to the local secretary in the first of each month, as required by the national constitution. Do not forget, either, that this is campaign year, and when remitting, give your Local's contribution toward the State Campaign Fund.

That Clarence Cowie, of Pekin, China, "chips in" his \$2 for this purpose, with words of cheer, in that he should be allowed to make glad at the times heavy heart of the writer, as he views the importance of the money. He has sent \$20 dollars to do it with.

A semi-monthly bulletin, embodying the following: (1) National Headquarters, and any inspiring bits of news, that will give an impetus to greater activity in the party. (2) A list of names of those who have given their names and sympathy with the work. This will incur an additional expense of \$100.00.

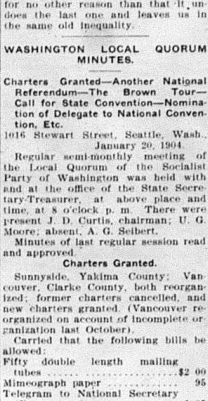
It will be worth while to hear a young blind man play the piano with remarkable accuracy and ease, the only method of reading music being by passing the fingers over the raised notes and committing them to memory. We will have a sheet of this music for people to see, so that we may appreciate the difficulty that may be overcome by those who are determined to succeed. The admission will be 10 cents a person.

There will be other games besides cards if desired. This entertainment promises to be the best ever given by Pike Street Branch, and those who have attended before know what that means.

Refreshments will be served as usual. Those who desire to dance for an hour after the games will be given an opportunity to do so.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

EVERYTHING ON THE HUB OPPOSITE \$12 & \$15
 THE HUB A MAN WEARS. POLE SUITS \$9.25

them into organizations. EVERYBODY GET BUSY! E. E. M. These are the books used in the "School for Speakers," in Seattle. All have been written by our own men.

Have you read the following books yet? Your Socialist limbs, if you haven't, get them now. They are: "Communist Manifesto," Marx, 10c. "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," Engels, 10c. "The Socialist Movement," Vol. 10c.

Unique Entertainment in Seattle

The Pike Street Branch will give a progressive card party of a unique character on the last Friday evening in this month, January 29th, at Harbor Hall, Second Avenue near Pike Street.

The game to be played will be decided by a majority vote between chess and whist. There will be four prizes given, two for ladies and two for gentlemen. There will be a special musical program provided by Comrade Hyde's blind brother, pianist, and Comrade Kemp 'on the mandolin, besides a vocal solo.

It will be worth while to hear a young blind man play the piano with remarkable accuracy and ease, the only method of reading music being by passing the fingers over the raised notes and committing them to memory. We will have a sheet of this music for people to see, so that we may appreciate the difficulty that may be overcome by those who are determined to succeed. The admission will be 10 cents a person.

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