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SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION

In another column will be found some resolutions passed last Sunday by Local Seattle excluding from membership for a term of months certain members who are certain to injure the party and to bring about the withdrawal of Local Seattle's charter by the State organization.

The "Social-Democratic Herald," of Milwaukee, Berger's English paper, date of August 16, prints a letter from E. Backus, of Seattle, complaining that there are "two-paying members" in Washington and that it is not a party but who are "fenced out" by "the De Leonties."

There are not 700 of them. There are probably not 70 of them, while the Party in the whole State has paid dues for August, 1908, on 1,351 members.

But there is a howl raised by some Socialists whenever anyone is rejected from membership in the Socialist Party. As work of Iowa puts it: "I believe in inclusion, not in exclusion."

This opens the whole question of organization which "The Socialist" has promised to discuss in the future but in the past.

To accomplish this entire action three acts are essential. First, common interests among individual members. Second, consciousness of these common interests. Third, loyalty to the common interests.

Every Socialist Local has attempted to do things furnishes evidence of contentment, a half dozen "kickers" do infinite harm, destroying the "esprit de corps," that spirit of harmony and cooperation essential to organized effort.

Not only, then, should a Socialist organization examine its applicants to see (1) whether they are certain to injure the party or (2) whether they are Wage Workers who are educated to their own class interests, but (3) whether they are interchangeable individuals.

It is absurd to argue that an organization may not exclude from its membership persons who are certain to injure the party. Let us note the fact.

Let us be done with this kind of argument. Let us be practical Socialists. This idealistic notion that "all men are born free and equal" and must be treated exactly alike, is not Socialist nor scientific but bourgeois in origin and doubly false to fact.

To any new movement like our folk radicals and erratics of all sorts: Megalomanias, excessive individualisms, vain freaks, egotistic monstrosities, moral degenerates, people with "wheels," must the Socialist Party accept them all indiscriminately because 19th century idealism repeated the old myth that were all created in the image of God?

We insist the organization of Protestants, known as the Socialist Party, must be composed of rational, normal, organizable individuals, men and women whose egoism is adjustable, who can work with other men and women without too much fuss.

It has been objected to the present Seattle organization that it has a "Membership Committee" which examines all applicants and reports its conclusions to the local Executive Committee. Let us note the facts.

Do you imagine anyone passes that scrutiny and gets into Local Milwaukee who is "undesirable?" The Editor of "Socialist" would not expect to be admitted into Local Milwaukee, nor should any other Socialist's expect to be admitted who did not agree with the policies of that organization, or was unwilling to work peacefully after he was admitted. Why? Because he would disturb the harmony of that Local, would present and

Editorial.
Local Everett has just finished work on the subject of the German Social Democracy.

1. The Origin of the Modern Nation

The Social Democracy is an international party. It can solve its problems only through vigorous and constant co-operation between the brother parties in all other countries. It understands and acknowledges openly this international character and takes the consequences.

The answer is difficult. An exact and exhaustive definition cannot be given. Those traits which upon superficial observation seem most prominent prove by closer investigation to be separately insignificant but give the explanation.

The population, being split into small village communities, each leading its own essentially self-sufficient existence with but little contact with any one another, a feeling of shyness and suspicion towards strangers naturally prevailed. It would be unreasonable to think that the peasants of two different provinces, or even of two different parts of the same province, should have been united by the feeling of national solidarity as known to us.

NATIONAL BULLETIN.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1908.

The votes on National Referendum and State Referendum, and "B"—The National Constitution, were counted Aug. 18. Both were carried by the affirmative vote.

The National Platform printed in large type, is ready for shipment in any quantities within a week. The platform contains the program of Debs and Hanford the Presidential Candidates and are of a size convenient for distribution when folded or may be used as a placard and posted up.

A particular interest is expressed by the Italian Comrades of the East in the success of "La Prota de Seattle," published at 1415 Broadway and Avenue, Chicago.

SNOWHORN COUNTY, WASH.
Editor The Socialist.

Dear Comrade:
Will you kindly publish the following list of names of comrades who represent unjustifiable ideas, injurious to that united action necessary to success.

It is a success because it admits to its membership only those who will work with its membership. It has opportunist principles with which "The Socialist" is at war.

"The Socialist" commends the Milwaukee form of organization and believes the Socialists of the State which is the only one that is able to work in harmony with its policies, and thereby ensures cooperation and unity of action.

We believe in inclusion of all organizable individuals who are agreed, whether on Revolutionary Policies or on Reformist Policies, and in the exclusion of all who are not agreed.

If the Revolutionary Socialists were as practical in their organization tactics as the Reformers are, they would show equal results. It is because in the State of Washington we have had sense enough to insist on common interests, common ideas and common action.

We propose in future articles to discuss Work's and Mills' "Policy of Inclusion."

disseal characters to the position of champions for a national cause. This can be done only by attributing to them feelings and motives which are alive in our time, but which must have been quite unknown and incomprehensible to the men of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The age of money, which little by little gained foothold, brought the small, hitherto segregated groups into closer touch with one another. By exchanging goods with people of the immediate neighborhood a community of interests was felt, which was further extended and branched out more and more before.

Trading on a large scale was a far greater factor in the development of a national life in another and more indirect manner. The trading class, which as time went on increased in social influence, was in constant communication with foreign countries; its interests reached beyond the boundaries of its own country.

On the home market, as well as on the market in foreign countries, the trader would always encounter foreign merchants as competitors, seeking to attract the trade to themselves and to exclude everyone else.

It was naturally in the interests of these merchants that the German merchant who made life such a hard struggle. And this feeling of opposing interests towards foreign traders quite naturally created a feeling of common interests among traders of the same country.

And this had a very far-reaching effect on the succeeding era. The feeling of common interests nationally among the merchants expressed itself in the political life, it formed the foundation for their common interests.

One of the main factors in furthering this development, was the new technique of war which at the same time was gaining ground. In time, as the bow and arrow gave way to powder and bullets, the nobility became socially superfluous.

Little by little, as time went on, the individual States acquired a more national character. And it is this, and not the feeling of common interests, which has been the foundation for the development of the national consciousness.

The National Executive Committee met in Council Hall at Boston, Mass. on August 14th and 15th. Finding \$5,000 cash in hand and \$2,000 in bills, the Executive Committee decided to organize a National Socialist Party for the Presidential Candidates.

The local to pay cost of transportation. The locals on the "Red Special" route will be first served.

"The Call," the new New York Socialist Party paper, will be published from New York on August 15th. It will be published from New York on August 15th.

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