Join The Union of Your Craft

Join The Party of Your Class

A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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Capitalist Prosperity for the Slaves

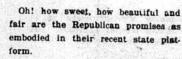


SOUP KITCHEN.

His (Roosevelt's) administration has brought unparalleled Capitalist Prosperity for the Master's prosperity, maintained the public honor, fostered industry, stimulated enterprise, extended American commerce, strengthened American influence, ennobled American citizenship and brought prosperity alike to capital and to labor .-- Extract from State Platform of the Republican Party.

What does Republican prosperity, Democratic prosperity, Capitalist prosperity mean to the two classes here referred to?

In giving consideration to Republican Promises do not forget conditions in Colorado.



Their frantic endeavors to allure the toiler to them recalls the story of the "Stork and the Wolf." The wolf had been unfortunate in fastening a bone in his throat. He needed help to get this bone out. He made strenuous efforts to get aid from beast and bird, and finally a stork agreed to try for the reward the wolf so freely promised. The stork was successful in its efforts and relieved the wolf. After the wolf was fully recovered the stork asked for the promised reward, but the wolf growled and showed his teeth.

The Republicans are very cordial to the slaves now. They want us to put them into position of prominence and

If we do this they, like the wolf, will show their teeth and growl.

Don't forget Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek, Telluride, Pullman, Homestead and the many other battlefields where our class has been insulted, outraged and slain.



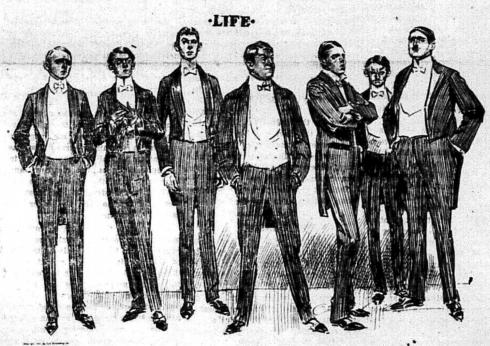
BANQUET HALL

The people in this banquet hall have little reason to complain so long as they are permitted to enjoy the privileges and opportunities which the unpaid labor of the slaves give them

If the creators of wealth are not satisfied with their lot they must organize into a political party which will represent their economic interests as the Republican and Democratic parties represent the economic



THE HOME OF THE SLAVE UNDER CAPITALISM



IDLERS ON DRESS PARADE UNDER CAPITALISM

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

piece of the masters names a few of the militia to shoot you down. the people who were prominent in the ceremonies. All the parties named belong to the master class either in their own right or as lackeys and ing too much."

This fact alone ought to put the slaves on guard. The economic interests of the masters are directly oplican party or the Democratic party. so the slaves must be represented by a political party which stands for our economic interests, the Socialist Party.

Do not forget that, however softly these politicians address you before instructions.

The praise, the glitter, the music, the frantic with joy at the results at gifts, which will now abound for a tained in the Railroad Lobby of the season, are not intended to be of Republican party which recently met benefit to the slaves in mine, mill, in Tacoma, giving to the rank and file factory, shop and on the railroads, but a corporation ticket to vote for. The are intended to delude all such into Reveille says the ovation to A. E. putting the masters in power and in tell us, do the workers have a right Mead was tremendous, and this mouth- position where they can safely order

The Olympia Daily Recorder says.

If the Recorder is thus alarmed for Debs. I hope he will continue to talk. I hope Debs will talk enough to throw the Recorder into one of its posed to those of the slaves and as characteristic fits. The Recorder is the masters are represented in the amusing at all times, but it reaches political field by either the Republical the climax when it attempts to deal with historical facts, as it does in the editorial herein referred to.

sented their platform and asked for

election, they do not hesitate to tear Mr. Cleveland and his friends never ragged holes in your bodies with cold make that kind of a fight, even when lead after election, if you dare to de they have a majority. They never mand a little more of the wealth all present a clear, well-defined and hon- with grave apprehension.

of which is yours by every principle est issue. Like the Republicans, they

platforms, and like the Republicans, they resort to every species of unfairness at the polls."-The Com-

All true, Mr. Bryan, but in what respect do you and your supporters differ from those against whom the foregoing is directed? We ask you if the slave is not entitled to the en tire product of his toll, and you do not reply, but chatter about Mr. Cleveland and his shortcomings. Come, come, Mr. Bryan, be candid and to the product of their toil? If so, what are you doing to give it to them?

An advertisement reading as fol editorially: "Eugene V. Debs is talk- lows hangs in the street cars of Seattle:

> "WHERE IS THE MONEY you have been earning all these years?

In a bank, perchance, but not in your name. Open a bank account of your own. We invite small deposits and pay interest."

Where is the money you have been earning all these years? In the bank, but not in your name, or possibly it is in a railroad, factory, mill, shop or mine, but not in your name

Parry's association has resolved that it looks upon the domination of the mining industry by a labor monopoly

attempt to deceive the public in their tion of General Bell in sending so



Under Republican prosperity, Capitalist prosperity, these Slaves are in search of a master.

many of the laboring men to their he has made a lot of cheap statesmen

Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Resolved, That it is the further of arbitrary power over the slave marsense of this convention that, in the kets of these United States. event of a strike, the full power of the state and federal government should be used to maintain peace in the mining districts, and to protect Hearst bullets will not make any ugthe constitutional right of every citi-

Now, will you be good?

out of a lot of counterfeits who had the price he can, by the use of his The National Citizens' Industrial papers, do as much for himself. If Association 3-coped the following bit the working class is still unconscious of wisdom at its recent convention in of its interests, I cannot see why Hearst should not wield the scepter

> He has never suggested anything so far as I am aware, and then I guess

worse than Roosevelt's spiked club, lier holes in the body of a workingman than will Roosevelt bullets.

"The lowest, basest criminal on earth is entitled to his full day in usurpation of your own brutal class? ries them above your class.

court, and he is not to be condemned Post-Intelligencer.

"redeemer's" report.

Would the P-I act upon the advice here given in dealing with any but the "better" class?

its melodious voice in protest at the to relieve us of unpleasant responsiusurpation and brutalities of its class

Why don't you, Mr. P-I, condemn the

unheard. Common humanity calls for ently excited over the Supreme Court treatment that shall be decent."- decision in the celebrated Merger case. Socialists are tranquil over this deci-The foregoing quotation is from the sion. We observe, that wages are not P-I's comments on a report of some advancing nor are conditions of labor reform body of this city-some of the improving. Therefore, capitalistic interests are not endangered by this

We prate much about industrial democracy and political autonomy, but I observe that the P-I has not lifted some of our "saviors" seem willing bilities, presumably, at so much per.

Reduce the "saviors" to the ranks whenever their impulse to save car-

EUGENE V. DEBS Candidate for President on the Socialist Ticket



BENJAMIN HANFORD Candidate for Vice-President on the Socialist Ticket.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

way employe in Vandalia railroad car who were the real law breakers and shops. Afterwards he worked as fire destroyers of property. An acquittal man on a freight engine for several by a jury upon substantially the same years and became a member of the charge as that upon which they were York in 1892 not only continued his Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was made editor of the Brotherbood magazine in 1877 and three years in one great organization.

Within a year the Great Northern Railway strike was fought and won. thousands of workers from St. Paul eve of a universal change." to the Pacific Coast were saved from reduction and the railway managers awoke to the fact that they had a new power with which to grapple.

days the entire railroad system of the the Socialist Party. country, extending from Chicago west

On July 2, 1894, Judges Woods and Grosscup, at Chicago, issued a sweepand associates were arrested for contempt of court, on alleged violation of the injunction. They were tried in September, but Judge Woods did not render a verdict until December, when he condemned Mr. Debs to six months imprisonment, and his associates to three. The case was carried to the supreme court, which sustained the lower court, and in May, 1895, the imprisonment in Woodstock jail began The term expired on November 22, 1895, and on the evening of that day the prisoner was tendered a reception in Chicago, the like of which that city

had never seen. Debs and associates were also indicted and placed on trial for conspir-

Local Seattle Notes.

Next Sunday eve, May 22d, Com-

Comrade D. G. Crow having resigned

as secretary of Local Seattle Com-

rade A. Wagenknecht was elected to fill

Comrade Crow has resigned as a

member of Central Branch and joined

The entertainment committee for

the recently organized at York.

rade H. F. Titus speaks in Carpenters'

Hall, on 4th Ave, near Pike street.

the unexpired term.

ment and the trial abruptly terminat-Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, and at the anxious to bring the General Manage of 15 years began work as a rail- agers' Association into court and show imprisoned for contempt would have been fatal to Judge Woods.

On January 1, 1897, Debs issued i afterwards he was chosen general sec circular to the members of the A. R. which has always characterized him. retary and treasurer, a position which U., entitled "Present Conditions and he occupied for thirteen years, resign- Future Duties," in which he reviewed ing it in 1893 to organize the American the political, industrial and economic a candidate for one, he has answered Railway Union, which was intended to conditions, and came out boldly for unite the railway workers of America Socialism. Among other things he said: "The issue is Socialism vs. Cap times. In 1898 he was the candidate italism. I am for Socialism because I of the Socialist Labor Party for govam for humanity. The time has come ernor of New York, but leaving that Through this contest the wages of to regenerate society—we are on the party the following year because of

convention in Chicago, in June. 1897, is the official name of the Socialist that body was merged into the Social Party in New York state), and in 1900 Democracy of America, with Debs as and 1902 was its candidate for gov-In May, 1894, the famous Pullman chairman of the National Executive ernor. In the latter year Hanford instrike occurred. Unable to effect a Board. The following year (1898) the settlement by arbitration, the A. R. U. Social Democratic Party was started to 25,400, giving the party third place took up the matter in the national as the result of a split in the Social on the ballot. convention in session at Chicago in Democracy. In 1900 Debs was nomi-June. As a result a boycott was de nated for president as candidate of the clared against the Pullman cars, to Social Democratic Party, which was take effect July 1st. Within a few afterwards merged into what is now

During the past seven years Debs and south to the Gulf and Pacific has devoted all his time to lecturing peculiar to the Socialist movement ev-Coast, was tied up and the greatest and writing for Socialism, and has labor war in the country's history also taken part in some notable strikes in the industrial and mining him: "Two qualities go to make Hancenters of the East and West. He has visited every state during his travels speaker-a burning earnestness, as ing "omnibus" fajunction. Mr. Debs and carried the Socialist message into more places than probably any other man in America.

> National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904.

> > BEN HANFORD.

Ben Hanford, of New York, candi-Party ticket, has long been known as cialist movement.

He combines to an exceptional de gree, the qualities of agitator, speaker and writer, and he is therefore a wor candidate, Eugene V. Debs.

Hanford has been a Socialist over ten years and a trade unionist for perience, and he speaks in the sinacy, and the trial continued until the ten years and a trade unionist for perience, and he speaks in the sin-evidence of the prosecution had all twice that period. He was born in cere and unmistakable language of his been heard, but suddenly when the Cleveland, Ohio, 46 years ago, but be class." gan life as a wage worker in a coun

ly afterwards went to Chicago, where Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party can ed in spite of all efforts of the defend he joined the International Typedidate for president, was born in ants to have it continued. They were graphical Union, of which he has been a member ever since. He has worked in printing offices in every city east of Missouri.

Hanford became a Socialist in Philadelphia and upon removing to New activity as a trade unionist, but threw himself into the Socialist movemen with all the intensity and earnestness Although he has never held an office in his union, and has never been

to the call of duty for the political working class movement several disagreement with its policy, he joined When the A. R. U. met in national the Social Democratic Party (which creased the Socialist vote from 12,069

> Hanford's writings have become de servedly popular, his "Railroading in the United States" winning distinction for its merit and originality. His "Jimmy Higgins" has appealed to all Socialists as a description of a type erywhere.

ford a convincing and an inspiring evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and told to the free(?) voting sovereigns feelings in the simplest and most di- of America. Why? Are the capitalrect language, so that no hearer can ists afraid to have the truth known? fail to understand.

"More than this, he is a working- havehave been and now are guilty of man, a class conscious workingman, in violating and usurping law. Read of the working class, thinking its about condition in Colorado: one of the hardest workers in the So thoughts and instinct with its feelings, full of its growing hope and self-reliance, hating class rule with all his soul and despising the sham and meanness and cruelty which are necessary thy companion to the presidential to what is conventionally called 'success.' Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own ex-

taken ill during a temporary adjourn- try printing office in Iowa. He short Party, Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904.

"Is Colorado in America?" corner of Washington street and Oc- Another Slave Heard From

Porter, Wash., May 12, 1904. The slaves at this place have just received an emancipation proclama tion. But it has not filled them with rejoicing; not on your life. In other words, the "boss" has just notified us that he will not run his mill before A social will be given under the au the 1st of June, and perhaps not then.

> present crew has been here more than a month. Many of them have families, and the wages they have received since coming here will not pay the

The boss makes no secret of the fact that he prefers men with families, be-The banquet will probably be held cause they can't get away so easy, and will work cheaper, rather than leave home, and he says "The bigger the family, the better." Is it not possible that "Strenuous Teddy" had some such motive when he exborted the people to raise more children? Since I have lived at this place I have witnessed the breaking up of half a dozen families, and yet these same slaves say they don't want Socialism, ecause it would destroy the home Well, there are just a few around here

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Arthur Morrow Lewis and Lena Morrow Lewis. Address: 225 Parrott Bldg., S. F., Cal.

ences and is pleasant and central. The

opening night will be a great event,

Every Socialist should be on hand. As

to the program, that has not been

settled by the propaganda committee.

Something good, however, is certain,

and if nothing else offers it may be a

San Jose is conducting a vigorous

municipal campaign with Comrade

Leslie Brown as street speaker. San

Jose's gain in Comrade Brown is our

loss, as his absence from the city de-

creases materially the effectiveness of

Tulare and Oakland seem to be the

A back dues-paying campaign is on

the slate in Local San Francisco. Will

NEWS ITEMS.

Lena Morrow Lewis.

We publish the following letter and statement from the pen of the State Cecretary, E. B. Helfenstein, which will be of interest to the party members in California:

Losa Angeles, May 5, 1994.

Lena Morrow Lewis,
Dear Comrade: Will you be kind enough to publish the enclosed reply to the resolution of the Local Alameda County in your California department May 1st in "Socialist," of Seattle.

Please state for me also, that in reply to the statements of Comrade Brady of Los Angeles, I have communications from the secretaries of ev.

nications from the secretaries of ev-ery local in the district in question, to the effect that the election proceed-ings were regular, that notices, bal-

Los Angeles, May 5, 1904.

get into the best possible shape.

only places so far bidding for the

our street propaganda.

state convention.

debate between Mr. Howe and the

writer on Secialism vs. Free Society.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO.

Local San Francisco. Headquarters 1504 Market street. Rooms 29-30. Business meetings every Monday night at 117 Turk street. Public prop aganda meetings Thursday night, 117 Turk street. Organizer, arthur Morrow Lewis. Secretary, Mary Fairbrother. Financial Secretary, Oliver Everett, 126 Kearney street.

GENERAL NEWS.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

Mother Jones is with us and Socialst circles are sizzling with excitement. Wherever she appears she is greeted with applause. She has come to the Coast mainly to rest after her long and arduous fight in Colorado. To see a little of Mother Jones, however, is to realize the impossibility of her doing much resting so long as she is in even moderate health. The way she climbs stairs and clambers into members please take note? We must cars is a caution to the young.

Incidentally while she is "resting" she is doing about twice the work a man would be doing if he were "or the road." She arrived in the city Sunday, May 8th. That evening she spoke before the Oakland Comrades to their exceeding joy.

Tuesday she addressed the Carmen's Union; Wednesday, the Machinists Union; Friday, the Labor Council.

During her stay here she will address the most important unions in the city in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, and collect what money she can to carry on the struggle. The party is managing her arrangements and doing all in its power to make her work a success finan cially and otherwise. By the time this issue appears she will have spoken in the Alhambra theatre in this city. She will probably speak at a mass meeting in Dewey theatre in Oakland sometime the last week of May.

lings were regular, that notices, ballots, etc., were all duly received. The evidence is in the hands of the grievance committee of Local Los Angeles and the false charges are being fully investigated. I can justly be proud of my alleged unpopularity in Local Los Angeles. Aithough the "fusionist" and recent ex-members of the S. L. P. Comrade Matchett spoke at our propaganda meeting Thursday. Audience large. Collection \$16.

(now boring from within as members of the local) do not agree among themselves, yet they invariably combine as

May 26th Comrade M. Lesser of sentative of the Socialist party, oc-Oakland will speak on "The Issues of cupying its present rational position: I regret that it is necessary that so he Campaign."

A big coming event in San Francisco is the opening of Sunday evening meetings in the Carmen's Hall, As a speaker it has been said of \$10 O'Farrell street. This hall seats more people than the Academy of Sci-

CAN THIS BE AMERICA?

established. The truth must not be

Sure, they are. Why? Because they

"The press throttled in Colorado!

"Bullpens for union men in Colora

"Free speech denied in Colorado!
"Wholesale arrests without warrant
in Colorado!

One gentleman whose business it is

with uncurtained windows for fear of being shot; that no man knew whose turn would come next.

questioned in Colorado!

and violence in Colorado!

In Colorado a press censorship is

troubles, and that one mine superin tendent in Telluride had been shot, probably by some miner. There had indeed been many assaults and beatings of non-union men, but no such carnival of crime as had been reported. The two ends of the story do not agree very well; I judge that both ends were somewhat destroyed."

I regret that it is necessary that so much space should be required for charges and refutations among Socialists, yet it is not discouraging when we realize that it is an unavoidable part of a growing revolutionary movement.

EB. HELFENSTEIN,
State Soc'v California.

State Sec'y California.

The fear of losing subscribers constrains a capitalist paper, now and date for vice-president on the Socialist every fiber of his being—living the life what Washington Gladden has to say then, to tell some truth despite the fear of being censored. Read and "I could not meet Mr. Moyer; he is ponder the following from the Denver Post:

still, as I have said, in military con-finement at Telluride. The offense for "If Governor Peabody did not want his visit to the scene of the strike at Colorado City to result in honest ar-bitration, he took exactly the right which he was last imprisoned was the desecration of the American flag. This desecration consisted, as a journalist told me, in printing upon the flag a variety of most atrocious anarchistic sentiments. The same report was in general circulation, and it was believed "He visited with the military. He

ad a heart-to-heart consultation the mill owners. He talked familiarly with the "strike-breakers," usually

those in sympathy with the miners— that this offense was a heinous char-"But he failed to have anything to do with the men whose wrongs are the cause of the strike. He neglected to Later I succeeded in obtaining a copy of this document, and here tran "Martial law declared in Colorado!
"Habeus corpus suspended in Colo

cause of the strike. He neglected to consult with the citizens who know both sides of the case.

"What the people of Colorado want is arbitration. The governor gave them a military review. What the strikers want is justice. The governor gave them the cold shoulder.

"Does the governor court the worst?"

"Does the governor court the worst?" Reader, do you approve of the crimes and usurpations of the capitalists in Colorado? If you do not, what are you "Union men exiled from homes and amilies in Colorado! "Constitutional right to bear arms doing in way of protest? Do you believe it dangerous to have people to know the truth? Do you give your "Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado! "Citizens' alliance resorts to mob law support to the censorship of the press? If not, what are you doing to make your protest effective? Do you still vote for private ownership? If so "Militia hired by corporations to break the strike in Colorado."

The tenth and thirteenth of these protest, for private ownership is restatements might be disputed; the rest, as will appear in subsequent letters, are indisputable facts. sponsible for all these acts of tyranny and oppression are indisputable facts.

Away from the stipulating atmosprere of Colorado their anarchistic character will not appear; and the imprisonment of a man for having painted these sentences on the stripes of an American flag seems a strange procedure.

A NEW PRINTING SCHEME. Editor "The Socialist."

Dear Comrade: I have a suggestion to make to the members of the ocialist Party where-by by putting it in practice would save many dollars to the organization. It

to be well informed, told me in explaining the deportations, that the conditions in the mining camps had become intolerable; that dynamiting of mines, wrecking of trains and assassinations were of constant occurrence; that no man dared to sit in his house at night with uncurtained windows for fear of these. That the National Committee to a special committee, be instructed to call for bids from printing establishing for Local and State organization.

tions. That literature and job printing be furnished at cost to state and local organizations.

2nd. That the job printing be done in different places close enough to

Not many minutes later, in the same conversation, in protesting against the stories which had appeared in eastern papers he said that the reports of law-lessness had been greatly exaggerated; that there had been but one murder in Cripple Creek within the last year and that had nothing to do with the labor

stations in various cities for distribu-

In concentrating our money we would be able to command our print-ing and publishing very cheap. Fifty per cent cheaper at least; for example, Locais pay \$2.50 to \$3.00 for prinung hand bills that the National organiza-tion only pays \$1.25, and better work at that

we (stockholders) pay 5c to Chas.

H. Kerr & Co. for such pamphlets as
"No Compromise," and we, by the
plan I suggest, can get them for at
least 1c each. The Pocket Library least ic each. The Pocket Library from the same house costs stockholders ic, they can be made for at least 50 per cent cheaper. Thousands of dollars are paid out by the organization for literature and job printing each year in this country and by employing the best equipped printing establishments we could save thousands of dollars to the state and local or-ganizations. Today, we are buying and distributing car loads of literature and distributing car loads of literature and we should not pay two prices for it. We have no money to waste. We have no energy to lose. Some may say, "well, but we have members in our party who do this very kind of work, and it is our duty as Comrades to parronize them." I would reply that this is not a "charity" organization. We should not give \$10.00 for work, when we can get the same work done for \$5.00. unless a principle is done for \$5.00, unless a principle is involved. The committee in charge could select such cities as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and others and Locals desiring printing done could send their order to the nearest place selected and receive the goods about as soon as if they had the work done in their town, and only cost them onehalf as much, they could then either have more printing done or have more money to turn to other use. The National organization may call for do nations to a fund for this purpose.

I have talked to men, who can be relied on and they say the plan is a good one. It will not require money to carry this out. All is needed is to call for bids to do the work of the call for bids to do the work of the party for a certain length of time and the establishment offering the best inducements gots the work. We would only need one establishment to publish books and pamphlets, but a printing establishment to do the work for locals and state organizations, to for locals and state organizations, to a radius of about 300 miles each, and any local or state organization desir-ing band bills, tickets, cards and all kinds of job work, to send the order to the nearest printing place employed by the party and save 50 per cen even after paying express or postage.

And when the amount of printing done
by the organization is considered it is easily understood the saving we could demand by centralizing our printing to one point. It is the same with books and pamphlets, the organization pays 35c wholesale for books that costs about 8c to publish, pays 60c when the same books can be obtained for at from 20c to 35c each, and on

nearly all of the small pamphlet we pay wholesale 400 per cent more han we would need to pay in the plan I have suggested. One of the most mportant things to consider in carying out the plan is to employ printing and publishing houses that have the and publishing houses that have the best modern machinery. That is abe to do the best work at the lowest fig-

Praternally yours, J. ALFRED LABILLE

Those who praise the soldiers are well dressed and comfortably housed and they fare sumptuously every day. But it is far different with the soldiers and their families, and with the other members of the slave class to which the soldiers belong.

Small thefts are on the increase Why? Because men, women and children who create wealth when permitted to do so, are in need of some of this wealth. It is charged that two men stole 80 cents worth of cookies at Green Lake, and one starving slave tock a few eggs from a restaurant on Third avenue. As a result of these and other crimes (?) the policemen have been armed with heavier clubs. The man who refuses to starve is to be beaten into submission. If you doubt that classes exist in this country you will be taught that the idlers who do no useful work are in possession of the wealth that the slaves create and that these masters are going to protect their stolen wealth if they can hire slaves to do such dirty work.

"THE GRANDER AGE."

Have you seen a copy of this pioneer Socialist magazine of the South? It will be sent you three months on trial for ten cents. (It is at present boycotted by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, but is still in the ring for Socialist conditions). In the May issue will be an article that ought to be circulated North as well as South—"The Negro Under Present Conditions, and the Negro Under Socialism." In bundles of ten or more copies this edition will be mailed at one cent each, which is less than the cost of printing and postage.

THE GRANDER AGE,

The WEIR Steam Dying and Cleaning Works

911 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash.
Ladles' and Gents' Clothing Cleaned
and Dyed by latest and most improved
methods.
Socialists know what an advertisement in this paper means.
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and citles as far away as Spokane. We
pay expressage one way. pay expressage one way.

Bundles may be left at 509 3d Av. care of Comrade Beebee.

LEITES Comrade SELLS NOW \$3 PANTS FOR . \$3 SHOES FOR . \$3 HATS FOR . 1205A 1st Ave., Below Post Office

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While you can, for you may be

A Long Time Dead.

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MEN Should read the GEO. B. HELGESEN

Official organ of the

Samples copies free.

226 Parrott Bldg., S. F., Cal.

the Commune Celebration which was March 20, made their final report last

Sunday, the net receipts were \$41,25; 50c were received later making a total A debate was held in Ben Hur Hall at the corner of 9th Ave, and Yesler

Way, between Mr. Rosenbaum and Comrade David Levin. The subject Resolved. That the Zion State when

established shall be governed by Democratic principles rather than by a Socialist Co-operative Commonwelath Mr. Rosenbaum took the afirmative and Comrade Levin the negative. Mr. Rosenbaum proved without a

that what he didn't know about So

cialism would fill quite a large sized

Central Branch holds regular business meetings at Local Headquarters, Third avenue, every Wednesday

cidental avenue. Pike Street Branch holds propagan da meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., iz Labor Hall, corner Second and Pike street. Business meetings are held ev ery Sunday immediately after propa

ganda meetings. This branch also holds street propa ganda meetings several evenings a week at the corner of Second avenue and Union street.

spices of Pike Street Branch, Satur held at the Grand Opera House on day evening, May 21st, in Labor Hall, corner Second and Pike. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Bring your friends.

No charge for admission. Pike Street Branch has under adisement the giving of a banquet for the delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Party and all other Comrades who wish to participate.

at the Germania Hall, the management of which has offered to prepare same at 25 cents per plate.

All members of the German Branch who are interested in placing their branch upon a more substantial basis shadow of doubt to all those present are requested to communicate with EMIL HERMAN.

Organizer Local Seattle,

116 Virginia Street.

Our last mail brings a warning from Alaska. The writer says: 'S'tay away from here if you are a workingman. evening, and street propaganda meetings several evenings a week at the week."

He has granted us bur freedom: free

dom to hunt another master. Except myself, not a man of the cost of moving.

whose homes will never be destroyed; they haven't any.

JOHN McSLARROW.

News and Correspondence

Duplicate Credentials Received.

The following Locals have forwarded their duplicate Credentials to this office: Aberdeen, Arlington, Bellingbam, Buckley, Catlin, Clipper, Ellensburg, Elma, Everett, Jorden, Lake, Montesano, Mountain View, Outlook, Puget Island, Puyallup, Sedro-Woolley, South Bend, st. John. Sunnyside, Tacoma and Yelm.

Only one-fifth of the Locals heard from so far. Crowd them in, com rades. Send Duplicates to this office and place Originals in the hand of delegates that will surely attend the State Convention on the 29th.

This will greatly facilitate the work of the Convention, and allow you to miner, 1; manufacturer, 1; merchant rest easier from a sense of duty done. Drum Up Those Dues.

If your Local knows itself to be indebted to the State organization in the least, see that your Secy-Treas. forwards them to this office at once also the current months' dues.

Summary of Receipts to 18th. Balance from April \$ 5.41 Donations, Coin Cards, Etc..... 62.00 rapher, 1; sheet iron worker, 1; teach Dues Locals, Menis, at Large... 49.00 Applications, Supplies, Etc..... 2.00 Delegate Expense Fund (Total). 55.00 (Less than half the am't needed)

Current Expenses this month.... 26.00 For the first time in the history of the party the campaign fund receipts have exceeded those for dues. By the time these lines greet you, the Wilkins; Deficit can be liquidated and the increased expenses for the month of May guaranteed. A most hopeful sign

Workers can be placed afield early in June, if the following pace holds

Let the forthcoming State Conven tion mark a most important epoch in our work

On with the war of the Workers vs the Shirkers. E. E. MARTIN.

Box 717. Seattle. Secy-Treas

NATIONAL OFFICE

The State Convention of the Social-John W. Arvidson of Rutland has been elected National Committeeman from

The referendum on the election of ters. The report of State Secretary the party in Idaho.

for the publication in book form of tive amounts due them. the complete stenographic report of so as to place it within the reach of erally, we can be assured of a good all party members, and it will be a campaign fund with which to begin

The Socialist Party state convention of New Hampshire held April 21st nominated Sumner F. Classin for gov- Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. ernor and chose five electors for the presidential ticket. The party will vote by referendum upon the election of National Committeeman to succeed Party, Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904. Comrade Claffin, who has resigned.

SPECIAL TO THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

The Russian Social Democratic Party has established a central library at its headquarters, 3 Rue de la Hollive,
Geneva, Switzerland, and desires to
receive all Socialist publications, periodicals, newspapers, party organs,
etc. appearing in the United States.
Publishers and editors of Socialist papers are therefore urged to accede to
the request of the Russian Socialists
who are in exile in Switzerland, so
that the library can be made as complete as possible.

William Mailly,

Fund since last report:
Card No. 325, Evanston Branch, 1

Card No. 1895, Branch No. 3,
Hoboken, N. J...
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1895, Branch No. 3,
Hoboken, N. J...
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1824, A. J. Vicine, Providence, R. I.
Card No. 1895, Branch No. 3,
Hoboken, N. J...
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1824, A. J. Vicine, Providence, R. I.
Card No. 1895, Branch No. 3,
Hoboken, N. J...
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
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Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1823, A. J. Vallence,
Card No. 1823, A. J. Hauser,
Adolph Guthen, Waterloo, 10wa,
Card No. 1823, A. J. Vallence, R. J.
Card No. 1823, A. J. Vallence, R. J. its headquarters, 3 Rue de la Hollive,

WILLIAM MAILLY.

One hundred and twenty were na tives of the United States. Foreign countries were represented as follows: Austria, 4; Canada, 9; Denmark, 1;

Ireland, 2; Italy, 1; Norway, 2; Rusia, 5; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2. Total of 54.

The occupations were: Architect, 1 bookkeeper, 4; brewery worker, 1; butcher, 1; cabinet maker, 1; carpenter, 5; cigarmaker, 6; clerk, 3; confectioner, 1; cooper, 1; clergyman, 1; contractor, 3; dentist 1; editor, 20; engineer, 1; electrical engineer, 1; farmer, 5; foundryman, 1; groceryman, 1; hatter, 1; hotel keeper, 1; iron and steel worker, 1; jeweler, 1; journalist and writer, 4; janitor, 1; knitter, 1; lecturer, 7; lawyer, 15; merchant, 4; molder, 3; machinist, 4; mail carrier, 1; music teacher, 1; tailor, 1; news agent, 1; organizer and agitator, 5; physician and surgeon, 5; porter, 1; printer, 16; paper hanger, 1; painter and decorator, 2; pharmacist 1; proof reader, 1; plumber, 1; pattern maker, 1; real estate agent, 1; store manager, 1; salesman, 4; student, 3; sawmill operator, 1; stove worker, 3; stone mason, 1; silk weaver, 1; stenog er, 7; telegrapher, 1; tinner, 1; waiter 3; woodworker, 2; watchmaker, 1; watch repairer, 1.

Seventy-eight delegates were memers of trade unions.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND. A fund for the Socialist Party presiiential campaign must be raised a once. In accordance with the resolu tion adopted by the National Conven tion, party members and sympathizers everywhere are called upon to contribate one-half day's pay some time dur ing the month of June, 1904.

It is proposed that one-third of the amount thus realized shall be retained by the local organizations, one-third shall be remitted to the state organiza tions, and one-third sent to the national organization. Where no local organizations exist, contributions shall be divided equally between the state and national organizations. In unorganized states amounts shall be divid ed equally between the local and na ist Party of Vermont will be held at tional organization. In organized Barre on Saturday, June 4, when a states all remittances should be made full state ticket will be nominated. through the state secretaries and portion due the national organization can be sent in the form of a money order or draft payable to the National Secre tary, William Mailly.

Lists will soon be sent out by the state officials for the Socialist Party in National Secretary through the state Idaho resulted as follows: Secretary- and territorial secretaries to all the Treasurer, L. E. Workman, Boise; Na- local secretaries. The state secre tional Committeeman, G. F. Carter, taries will countersign these lists, keep Boise; Organizer, A. G. Miller. Boise a record of them before forwarding was elected as seat of state headquar- them to the various locals, and be re sponsible for their return to the Na-Workman shows up encouragingly for tional Secretary, with the amounts reported as collected on them. This will insure the local, state and national or-The National Secretary is arranging ganizations the receipt of the respec-

Comrades should prepare for thes the proceedings of the recent national lists and be ready to contribute at convention. It is expected that the least one-half day's pay during the book will be sold at a nominal figure month of June. If this is done genvaluable memento of an historic gath- the great battle against the capitalist

parties. Lists will be forwarded to Comrade where no locals exist upon application direct to the National Secretary, 269

WILLIAM MAILLY. National Secretary. National Headquarters Socialist

WEEKLY BULLETIN National Headquarters Socialist Party

1.50

2.00

1.50

1.50

1.50 2.75

1.50

2.00

2.95

1.25

1.50 5.00 1.00

1.50

1.50

1.50

Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904. NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

INTERESTING CONVENTION
STATISTICS.

Thirty-six states and territories
were represented in the national convention by 183 delegates, among them
being seven women (from six different states). A number of alternates
were present who for a time took the
place of absent delegates.

All delegates in attendance did not
fill out blanks on back part of duplicate credentials. From those filled out
the following facts are shown:

The oldest delegate was 70 years of
age, and the youngest 20 years; there
were two of later age. The average
age was between 39 and 40,
One hundred and twenty were natives of the United States. Foreign

Total to noon, May 14... \$

INTERESTING CONVENTION
CATA NO. 1933. Wm. Inderlist,
Stonington, Conn.
Card No. 1936. Wm. Inderlist,
Stonington, Conn.
Card No. 1937. Wm. Inderlist,
Stonington, Conn.
Card No. 1936. Wm. Inderlist,
Stonin

Total to noon, May 14....\$ 51.65 Previously reported 3,193.76

S. Schmoll, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00

WATIONAL SECRETARYS PINAN CIAL REPORT FOR APRIL, 1904. Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1904. RECEIVED.

Unorganized States District of Columbia Georgia Indian Territory Maryland Mississippi

Total for dues
Supplies
Buttons
National organizing fund
Lecture bureau
Miscellaneous \$1,157.10 16.02 10.95 116.30 85.00 12.85 Total \$1,348.22 EXPENDED. Exchange
Expense express
Freight and express
Office equipment
Office help
Postage
Printing and supplies
Telegrams
Miscellaneous
Salaria

Salaries. ...\$83.33 Wm. Mailly W. H. Clark C. R. Martin James Oneal Agitation and Organisati

Special Speakers for Milwankee On Account.

Total for month\$1,242.85 DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 90-1-2 Starr Boyd Bidg., Pioneer Square. Residence

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necessity of the co-operation of the working class. They must get "together" at the ballot box. "A foreman in one of the factories in the North of England was very fond of swaggering and showing his authority. One day he dismissed one of his men for next to nothing, and was surprised to hear the man ask him if he could find him work in America. 'America," said the foreman. 'What have I got to do with America? 'O, I thought you were the boss of the

RECAPITULATION

May 1st, balance \$ 181.24 WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

In almost every Protestant publica-

tion one sees the expressed desire of

churchmen to get together. By getting

"together" they mean the union and

co-operation of the various churches.

The trust idea is even invading the

churches. It is co-operate or perish.

The worker who is a thinker sees the

Total receipts

have I got to do with America? 'O, I thought you were the boss of the Earth,' answered the workman, who then went home."

These slave drivers are much alike the world over.

Lengthy-"I hears that Rockfeller is savin' that der labor problem will be hell wid der lid off by 1907." Shorty-"Wot's it to yer?"

Lengthy-"Well, ef that's der case, dem Socialists wot's always sayin' fold Fillings, pure fold Fillings, pure fold frillings, pure fold crowns, 13 eat, will have dere innin', an' they'll Full Set Teeth make such fellers as me an' you an' der summer seaside crowd an' der rest of der people wot dont work, do some tall hustlin' fer grub, that's wot

Shorty-"Wot's der matter wid pool in' our issues wid der other fellers wot dont work an' beatin' der Social ists wot is tryin' to destroy existin'

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington.

James McGregor, Plaintiff, vs. Ella McGreagor, Defendant. Summons for Publication. No. —
The State of Washington to said Ella McGreagor, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, towit: within sixty days after the set of wit: within sixty days from the 8th day of May, 1904, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled action in the above entitled action in the above entitled court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorneys for plaintiff therein and serve a copy of plaintiff at their office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of the complaint which has been filed with the clerk of this Court.

This action is brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from the defendant upon the ground that the defendant has abandoned and deserted the plaintiff for more than one year before the commencement of this ac..on without any cause or reason therefor.

RICHARD WINSOR and EDGAR S. HADLEY.

RICHARD WINSOR and
EDGAR S. HADLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
and P. O. Address, Room 78 Sulan Building, Seattle, King County livan Bullding, Washington. First publication May 8, 1904.

The cheapest laundry is not always the lowest priced. The caustic sods, quick lime and seld methods are "cheap" methods. We use pure soap and water only

We make our own seap Using pure, clean tailow. We estal or simpler house refuse. We employ only skilled Union belp.
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington, Mary E. Bone, Plaintiff, vs. Albert W. Sone, Defendant.

Mary E. Bone, Plaintiff, vs. Albert W. Bone, Defendant:
No. 42069. Summons for Publication. State of Washington to said Albert W. Bone, Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, towit, within sixty days from the 12th day of March, 1964, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff, at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said Court.

Court.

That this action is brought by the Plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a diverce from the defendant upon the grounds of cruel treatment and personal indignities, rendering her life burdensome; and for failure to provide for the support of this plaintiff and their child. RICHARD WINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office Address—Room 79 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

THE FAIR-2213-2215 FIRST AVENUE

DAMAGED STOCK AT A SACRIFICE

\$1,000 worth of Ladies' Summer Skirts, Muslin Undergar-ments, Kimonos, Wrappers, Waists, etc. Also Boys' Waists and Men's Hats are being closed out for just what they will bring. JUST AS GOOD AS NEW.

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FOR FRUGAL PEOPLE This represents a chance of a lifetime. The lot includes the latest dainty creations for summer wear. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

> THE FAIR

2213-2215 FIRST AVENUE

Bryan asks: "Is the battleship a failure?" Of course it is not a failure from the capitalist point of view. When it is turned upon the slave he may have a different opinion of ...

The Socialists of this country have a positive reasure in The Comrade. There is nothing a sistencies in Socialist periodical literature either in his country or in Europe, as The Comrade, Social Democratic Herald.

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in cloth covers, stamped in colors and gold.

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For Bates, Folders, etc., see S. G. YERKES, G. W. P. A., 612 Piret Aver

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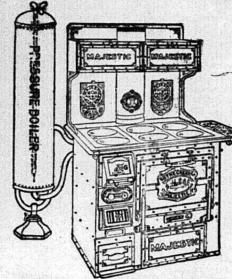
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Secretary Mailey's Report

(Continued from Last Week.)

essful it has been attained by difficulties only to be appreciated by those in the national office and into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter here. Some of these difficulties could be obviated b ythe adoption of definite rules to govern the routing of interstate speakers and which rules would preserve the integrity of the state organizations within their respective boundaries, while also facilitating the general arrangement of engagements with the locals.

This would prevent the confusion and unnecessary expense which have been caused by state organizations assuming the work of routing lecterers and organizers when they were unable, for various reasons, to perform the work properly. The blame for this state of affairs has been mostly directed at the national office, when the facts are that in almost every case the routing done by the latter has been more satisafctory in every way. With the facilities now in use, speakers and organizers can be routed from the national headquarters more economically than otherwise. Especially is this true of those states in close proximity to the seat of the national headquarters.

The effort to establish a lecture system such as I have outlined caused the circulation of a report that I was attempting to form what was termed a "bureaucracy" at national headquarters fo rthe purpose of victimizing certain speakers and driving them fro mthe field. I take this opportunity the first presented to me, to state that this report was entirely unwarranted, that I was not actuated by personal motives of any kind ,that I had no other purpose than the co-ordination of the party forces upon a scale which would gaurantee economy and better results in the future. Regardless of contrary opinions, a system for handling Socialist speakers must be perfected if we are to keep step with the forces which we recognize and proclaim to be at work in society.

Durin gthe infancy of the organized movement when pioneer work was the rule and Socialists were widely scattered and isolated from each other, the question of control ofspeakers did not arise, except in well-organized sections of the country. But since the party has developed into a national organization the question has arisen and provoked discussion. This is a healthy sign and should be taken as an indication of growth. The question can only be settled in one way, and that way is the one in harmony with the law of organization and co-ordi-Those who assume to speak for the Socialist Party should be prepared to eccept the control of the party. If the Socialist Party is to be held responsible for them, then they should be held responsible to the party; the local workers to the local organization. the state workers to the state organization, and the national workers to the

ARTICLE II-MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Every person, resident of the United States, of the age of 18 of the United States, of the age of the pears and the pears, without distinction of sex, race, color or creed, who has severed connection with all other po-litical parties and who subscribes to the principles of the party, is eligible to the principles of the party, is eligible. to membership. Any person occupying a position, honorary or reaumera tive, by the gift of any other political party (civil service positions except-ed) shall not be eligible to member-

ed) shall not be eligible to institute ship to the Socialist party

Sec 2. A metaber who desires to transfer his membership from a local in one state to a local in another state new do so upon the presentation of his card showing him to be in good standing at the time of asking for such transfer. ing for such transfer.

ARTICLF III-MANAGEMENT.

Sec. 1. The affairs of the Socialist party shall be administered by a national committee, its officers and executive committee, the party conventions and the general votes of the party.

IV-NATIONAL COM-ARTICLE

Sec. 1. Each organized state or territory shall be represented on the national committee by one member and by an additional member for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof, in good standing in the party. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory is entitled, the national secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the average of the state or territory for the preceding year.

Sec. 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum wote of and from the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent. Their term of MITTEE.

office shall not be more than two years.

3. The national committee Sec. 3. The national committee shall meet in regular session in all even numbered years when no national conventions of the party shall take place. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of the members of the committee. The dates and places of such meetings shall be determined by the national committee.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the national committee in attending meetings and one additional delegate for every and one additional delegate for every shall be paid from the national treasury.

Sec. 5. Between the sessions of the state from the shall be considered eligible unless he or she is a resident of the state from

Sec. 5. Between the sessions of the national committee all its business shall be transacted by correspondence.

Sec. 6. The national committee Sec 6. The national committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with the provisions

ARTICLE V-DUTIES AND POW-ERS OF NATIONAL COM-MITTEE.

The duties of this commit tee shall be to represent the party in all national and international affairs, to call national nominating conven-tions and special conventions decided upon by referendum of the party; to arrange rules and order of business of national convention subject to the approval of the convention; to make reports to national conventions; to re-ceive and pass upon all reports and ac-tions of the executive committee. Sec. 2. The national committee shall neither publish nor designate

any official organ.

ARTICLE VI-EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

Sec. 1. The executive committee of the national committee shall be com-posed of seven members, to be elected by the national committee, from the membership of the party, but no more than three members of the said com-

mittee shall be elected from one state.
The term of office of the executive committee shall be one year.
Sec. 2. The executive committee shall meet at least once in three months. It shall supervise and direct the week of the national secretary or the work of the national secretary, or ganize unorganized states and terri-tories, receive semi-annual reports from the state committees, receive and pass upon the reports of the national secretary, and transact all current business of the national office, except such as are by this constitution or by the rules of the national committee ex pressly reserved for the national com mittee or the general vote of the party Sec. 3. The executive committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this constitution or with the rules of the national

committee.
Sec. 4. The executive committee shall transmit copies of the minutes of its meetings to all members of the national committee, and all its acts and resolutions shall be subject to the revision of the national committee.

Sec. 5. Between sessions of the executive committee all its business shall

be transacted by correspondence. ARTICLE VII-NATIONAL SECRE-TARY.

Sec. 1. The national secretary shall be elected by the national committee; his term of office shall be one year. The national secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1,500 annually.

Sec. 2. The national secretary shall have charge of all the affairs of the national office subject to the directions of the executive committee and the national committee. He shall receive the reports of the state organizations and of local organizations in unor-ganized states and territories. He shall supervise the accounts of the na-tional office, and the work of the lec-ture bureau, the literature bureau and such other departments as may here after be established in connection with

Sec. 3. The national secretary snain organizations, and the national committee and sub-committees or officers the respective state or territorial organizations in such matters without the consent of the financial affairs of the party, a summary of the condition and the membership of the several state and territorial organizations of the party, a summary of the condition and the membership of the several state and territorial organizations of the principal business transacted by his office, and such other matters pertain ing to the organization and activity of the party as may be of general interest to the membership. Such bulletins shall not contain editorial comment.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in states where a different ame to the membership. Such bulletins shall not contain editorial comment.

Sec. 4. The national secretary shall be empowered to secure such help as may be necessary for the proper transaction of the business of his office.

Sec. 5. The national secretary shall be committee and such-committees or officers to the respective state or territorial organizations.

Sec. 5. The national secretary shall be the Socialist Party, a summary of the condition and the membership of the several state and territorial organizations of the party as unamary of the condition and the membership of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Sec. 5. The national affairs of the party as unamary of the condition and the membership of the party as may be of general interest to the membership. Such bulletins shall not contain editorial comment.

Sec. 4. The national secretary shall be empowered to secure such help as may be necessary for the proper transacted by his office, and such other matters pertain such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Sec. 5. The national secretary shall be the Socialist Party, as may be of general interest to the membership of the state committees and territorial organizations.

Sec. 6. issue to all party organizations in such

ARTICLE VIII-THE LECTURE BU-REAU.

Sec. 1. There shall be maintained in connection with the national office a lecture bureau for the purpose of arranging tours for lecturers on the propaganda of Socialism. Sec. 2. The lecture bureau shall

have no connection with the work of organization, and it shall have the right to make arrangements for the lecturers under its auspices with all state or local organizations of the

The national committee shall establish a uniform rate of com pensation for all lecturers and organ izers working under its auspices

Sec. 1. The national committee shall

Sec. 1. The national committee shall also maintain in the headquarters of the party a department for the dissemination of Socialist literature.

Sec. 2. The literature bursau shall keep for sale to the local organizations of the party and others a stock of Socialist books, pamphlets and other liferature, and shall have the right, with the approval of the committee, to publish works on Socialism or for the purposes of Socialist propaganda, but this clause shall not be construed as authorizing the bureau to publish any periodical.

Sec. 3. The profits of the literature

Sec. 2. Special conventions of the party may be held at any time if decided upon by a general vote of the party membership.

be considered eligible unless he or she is a resident of the state from which the credential is presented.

Sec. 5. The railroad fares of the delegates in going to and coming from the place of convention shall be paid from the national treasury, and such expense shall be raised by a per cap-tic researchers. ita assessment on the entire membe

ARTICLE XI-REFERENDUM

Sec. 1. Motions to amend any par of this constitution, as well as any other motions or resolutions to be voted upon by the entire membership of the party, shall be submitted by the national secretary to a referendum of the party membership, upon the request of twenty locals in five states or territories, or any smaller number of such organizations having a membership of at least 2,000 in the

referendum shall have been made as referendum shall have been made as above provided, the national secretary shall forthwith cause the same to be published in the party press, and shall allow such question to stand open for forty-five days, within which time amendments may beoffered there to in the same manner in which an original request for a referendum is to be made and at the close of the same. be made, and at the close of the said period of thirty days the original mo-tion submitted to referendum, togethr with all and an yamendments which might have been offered, shall be sub-mitted to the vote of the party mem-bers, and such vote shall close fortyfive days thereafter.

five days thereafter.
Sec. 3. All propositions or other
matters submitted for a referendum
of the party shall be presented with
out preamble or comment.

ARTICLE XII—STATE ORGANIZA-TIONS.

Sec. 1. The formation of all state or territorial organizations or the re-organization of state or territorial orranizations which may have lansed. hall be under the direction of the executive committee, and in conformity with the rules of the national commit-

Sec. 2. No state or territory shall be organized unless it has at least ten locals with an aggregate membership of not less than 100, but this provision

of not less than 100, but this provision shall not affect the rights of states and territories organized prior to the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 3. The platform of the Socialist party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall conform municipal platforms shall conform thereto, and no state or local organiza-tion shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other party or political organization or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such party or organization: nor shall any candidate of the

Socialist party accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party or political organization.

Sec. 4. In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, the state or territorial organization, shall have tion affiliated with the party, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory; their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations and the national comorganizations, and the national com mittee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere

action of the business of his office.

Sec. 5. The national secretary and members of the executive committee may be removed from office at any time by a majority vote of the members of the national committee.

cals in any state of any act on the part of such state organization in violation of the platform or constitution of this organization, an investigation shall be undertaken, acting under rules of the national committee.

the end that such organization shall be brought into conformity. Sec. 8. All state organizations shall provide in their constitutions for the initiative, referendum and imperative

ARTICLE XIII-HEADQUARTERS. The location of the headquarters of the party shall be determined by the national committee.

ARTICLE XIV-AMENDMENTS. This constitution may be amended by a national convention or by a refer-endum of the party in the manner above provided.

ARTICLE IX-THE LITERATURE Report of Committee on State and Municipal Program

To the National Convention of the Socialist Party, assembled in Chicago, Ill. May, 1904.

Comrades: Your committee on State and Municipal Program beg leave to submit the following report:

We wish first of all to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that the report of this committee is unanimous. This is contrary to the expectations of the members of the committee, but is the apparently natural outcome of the discussion which took place in the assistions of the committee.

We wish, secondly, to express the opinion of the committee that nothing in this report, if adopted by the convention, is to be considered as otherwise than suggestive, or as being in any way mandatory or binding upon the various state and municipalities have their own characteristic economic development and political situation.

In view of the difficulties attending the work of those elected to public office to represent the Socialist Party. as already developed in the experience of such chicking, and also in view of the problems attending the proper preparation of state and municipal platforms, your committee have adopted the following resolutions, and transmitted a copy of them to the Committee on Constitution:

Whereas, the Committee on State and

copy of them to the Committee on Constitution:
Whereas, the Committee on State and Municipal Program regard it as essential that the Socialist Party should have a permanent Committee on State and Municipal Affairs, with a permanent secretary, whose office shall be at the National Headquarters,
Therefore, be it Resolved that we, the Committee on State and Municipal Program, recommend that in the constitution of the party, provision should be made for the organization of a Committee on State and Municipal Affairs, with a permanent secretary, whose office shall be at the National Headquarters, and recommend that the following provisions become a part of the constitution of the party.

recommend that the following provisions become a part of the constitution of the party:

Section A: There shall be elected at each national convention a committee of nine (9) on State and Municipal Affairs. Section B: The committee shall have power to fill vacancies occurring among its members during the interim between the meeting of the national conventions. Section C: The object of the committee shall be that of an advisory committee to suggest lines of activity to local and state officers and to assist that on several control of results of the committee to suggest lines of activity to local and state officers and to assist that on several control of the second control of results of the second control of results of the second control of local and state programs.

Section D: The Committee on State

grams.

Section D: The Committee on State
and Municipal Affairs shall elect a permanent secretary, whose office shall be
at the National Headquarters, and his
compensation shall be one thousand dollars per year.

compensation and the com-lars per year.
Section E: The expenses of the Com-mittee on State and Municipal Affairs while attending its meetings shall be paid from the national treasury. STATE PROGRAM.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES WHERE THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS A MINORITY PARTY.

The principles of the Socialist platform cannot be carried into full effect while the Socialist Party is a minority party. The work of Socialist members of the state legislatures and local administrations under present circumstances must necessarily be confined to efforts for the realization of such limited measures as they may be able to wrest from the capitalist majority for the benefit of and in the interests of the working class. In presenting and adv Preamble for State Program the benefit of and in the interests of the working class. In presenting and advocating such measures the Socialist members of the state legislatures and of local administrations must bear in mind the fact that they are fighting on a parliamentary basis the class struggle which brought into existence the Socialist particular the such as the

The following suggestions are made as a preliminary basis for the activity of Socialist members of the state legislatures and local administrations, with the understanding that they are not mandatory, binding, or anything else than suggestive.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

than suggestive.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Freedom of speech and expression of opinion by teachers and students.

Free text-books for teachers and pupils: uniform text-books on all subjects to be furnished free to public schools, and to private schools on request.

The choice of text-books to be left to a committee composed of teachers and students in all institutions above the grade of high schools.

In history and economics, the proletarian standpoint to receive equal consideration with the capitalist standpoint. Compulsory education for both sexes up to the age of 18 years.

Co-education in all branches of science, and manual training for both sexes to be continued through all grades.

Adequate provisions for harmonious physical culture and development through a systematic course of gymnastics and open air exercises, a minimum time for such exercises to be made a requirement for students of both sexes throughout all grades.

Extension of the public school system to assure equal educational opportunities to all classes in all branches of elarning; public supervision of all educational institutions to secure an equal educational institutions to secure an equal educational standard.

STATE MILITARY LAW.

STATE MILITARY LAW.

STATE MILITARI LAW which surrenders the power of the governor over the militia to the federal authorites: and members of the state militia to be exempt from all other military ervice.

The right of privates of the state militia to elect their officers; and state militia to be confined within state lim-

ts.
Federal troops to be prohibited from interfering in disputes between capital-sts and laborers.
CITIES.

The autonomy of all municipalities in the matter of the ownership and opera-tion of all enterprises vital to the mu-nicipality as such.

PUBLIC WORKS. For the purpose of employing the un-employed and educating citizens in coperation, the state to inaugurate a sy tem of good roads, a comprehensive sys-tem of drainage, forestry and irrigation state farms in connection with agricul-tural experiment stations, and to build homes to be rented at a price not ex-ceeding the cost of production and main tenance.

tenance.

The contract system to be abolished in all public works and such work to be done by the state directly. OLD AGE PENSIONS.

All persons above the a geof 60 to be exempt from labor, and to be entitled to pensions of not less than the current minimum wage.

SICK AND DISABLED. Adequate facilities to be provided, a public expense, for the care and main tenance of all sick and disabled per sons. TAXATION.

A graduated income tax and graduat ed inheritance tax to be imposed, such revenue to be used solely in the interes of the working class, not to relieve the middle class of taxation.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Public control of the entire liquo Public control of the entire inquestraffic.

REGULATION OF CORPORATIONS.
Railroads and all other corporations operating under public franchises to be placed under state control, and to have their rates fixed by law.

THE COURTS. The abolition of all court costs and sheriff's fees in the commencement of suits, and the abolition of all costs for appealing cases to the courts of last resort.

The establishment of free legal destablishment of free legal destablishment of free legal destablishment.

partments.
Sufficient courts to secure speed; trials. PRISON SYSTEM.

PRISON SYSTEM.

The present brutal system of treating criminal persons to be replaced by a system of pathological treatment. This includes the abolition of the prison contract system, death penalities and isolated confinement, and the substitution therefor of sanitariums in rural localities with adequate healthful open-air employment, and treatment corresponding to modern scientific psychological pathology.

SUFFRAGE.

SUFFRAGE. The right to seate not to be contingent upon the payment of say taxes, either in money or public labor.

Women to have equal political rights with men.

Residence qualifications for all elec-

An eight-hour day and a minimum wage, uniform for both sexes.

Free state employment agencies.

All specific laws detrimental to the working class to be repealed, such a conspiracy, anti-boycott, and anti-picket ing laws; and the abolition of the modern of the modern

Public inspection of all factories and institutions employing labor.

All land held for speculation, and all land not occupied or used by the owner to be subject to purchase by the state at an advance of 10 per cent, on the assessed valuation, as fixed by the owner.

wher.
All public forest and mining lands
be developed under state direction
d control directly, and farm lands to
open to use with public assistance.

The initiative, referendum and impe-tive mandate to be put into operation SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ACTIVITY OF LOCAL SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATIONS WHILE THE SOCIAL-IST PARTY IS A MINORITY PARTY.

Preamble for Municipal Program.
Socialist Representatives in municipal administration should always bear clearity in mind the scientific basis of the Socialist Municipal Program. Under capitalism, the municipalization of public enterprises has been compelled in the interest of the business man. The graft of a few has come to interfere with the graft of the remainder of the business world, on account of the development of machinery vital to municipal life. There has followed as a result of this what might be called municipal capitalism, which would operate these publicly owned industries for the purpose of reducing the taxes of present property holders. Preamble for Municipal Program.

owned industries for the purpose of reducing the taxes of present property holders.

It must be borne in mind that Socialism will operate these enterprises in one of the three following ways:

First. All service absolutely free of cost to the public, paid for out of the general fund. Instance, the roads and streets, police service, and the free water supply of New Orleans.

Second. Service at cost of production. Instance, the usual theory of water supply, and of the United States Postoffice. Third. Service furnished at a profit to the municipality, the profits to be used for the benefit of the whole community. Instance, the taking of water works profits for the perfection of fire department and extension of parks, bath and playground systems.

All other measures are to be considered in the light of their bearing upon the working class as such. Those which will prepare the working people for their part in the class struggle by increase of intelligence, strengthening of their bodies, securing independence or

their part in the class struggle by increase of intelligence, strengthening of their bodies, securing independence or certainty of livelihood for them, are to be considered as so many weapons making for their victory. On the other hand, the taking away from the capitalist class of exclusive privileges, making the courts free to all and securing, as far as possible, the limitation of those powers financial, legal, social and political which have accumulated in the hands of the capitalist class will tend, of course, to make the victory of the working class more easy at every step.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

PUBLIC EDUCATION. -Changes in Instruction.

1. Sufficient kindergartens for all children of proper age.
2. Manual training (not trade schools) in all grades.
3. General introduction of idea of development and freedom in education with close connection with things, according to principles of modern pedagogy.

Gorgy.

4. Teaching of economies and history with evolution of industry as hase.

5. Establishment of vacation schools.

6. Adequate night schools for adults.

7. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation and right of children before the law. II.—Changes Affecting Teaching Porce

Adequate number of teachers (small classes in all schools).
 Normal school training required as minimum qualification for teaching.
 Agist of trial for teachers before lismiscal.

issal.

Pensions for teachers when sucrated or disabled.

III.—Care of Children.

III.—Care of Children.

1. Uniform free text-books for all chools, public and private, on demand.

2. Free meals and ciothing.

3. Free medical service, inspection or eyes, ears, mental faculties for educational purposes), and for contagion.

IV.—Equipment.

Adequate buildings, numerous, not 1 Adequate buildings, numerous, not too large.
2: Ample play-grounds, with physical instructor in charge.
3. Museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., enlarged and accessible to all children through frequent visits accompanied by teachers.
4. Baths and gymnasiums in each school.
5. All school buildings open even-

All school buildings open even-Sundays and holidays for public L_MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

I.—Principles' o Management.

1. Reduction of hours and increase of wages to correspond with improvements in production.

2. No profits to be used for reduction of taxation.

3. Pension for all city employes when sick and disabled.

II.—Industries Suggested for Owner-ship. 1. All industries dependent on fran-chises, such as street cars, electric and gas lighting, telephones, etc. 2. Bakeries, ice-houses, coal and wood yards, department stores, slaugh-

III .- Municipal Autonomy 1. Municipal autonomy.

1. Municipal autonomy for the own ership and operation of all enterprise vital to the municipality as such.

2. Issuance of bonds for this purpos up to 50 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

Issuance of debenture bonds, sourced by plants to be acquired or built WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT.

Police not to be used in interest employer against strikers. Free legal advice. Abolition of fee system in all rts. Trial by jury without extra ex-Abolition of fines as alternative to imprisonment.

5. Establishment of Municipal Labor
Bureau for investigation, inspection and
report upon conditions of labor. GENERAL MEASURES FOR PUBLIC RELIEF.

RELIEF.

1. Establishment of useful works and extension of public functions to give work to unemployed.

2. Free medicine.

3. Adequate hospital service with no taint of charity.

4. Homes for aged and invalid.

5. Night lodgings for men out of employment and without homes.

7. Pensions for all public employes.

8. Free public crematory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

 Inspection of food, punishment of all harmful adulteration.
 Public disinfection after contagious diseases.

3. Publicly owned and administered baths, wash-houses, closets, laboratories, drug stores, and such other things as care of public health demands.

4. Adequate system of parks, public play-grounds and gymnasiums.

FACTORY LEGISLATION. Special laws for protection of both women and children in both mercantile and industrial pursuits.
 No child under 18 may be permitted to work at any gainful occupation, including selling papers, blacking shoes, HOUSING QUESTION.

Strict legislation against over-crowding provision for light and venti-lation in all rooms.
 Building of municipal apartments to rent at cost of care of buildings and depreciation—no return for ground rent to be demanded.

3. Condemnation and destruction by the city of all tenements not conforming to proper standards of light, ventilation and over-crowding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all Locale.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

1. Direct employment by the city—abolition of contract system.

2. Fixing of minimum wage not lower than standard trade union rate.

TAXATION.

1. Progressive income tax, such revenue to be used solely in the interests of the working class, and not to relieve the middle class of taxation.

2. Taxation of ground rents.

3. Exemption of household furniture and laborers' homes up to \$2,000.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by

MISCELLIANEOUS.

1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place and educational center for workers of the city.

2. Publication of a municipal bulletin, containing complete news of all municipal activity.

THE COMMITTEE E. Untermann, Chairman.
John M. Work, Secretary.
Comrades Stedman of Illinois, Gaylord of Wisconsin, Reynolds of Indiana,
Kraybill of Kansas, Kelly of Massachusetts, and Atkinson of New York.

Proposed Amendment to New Constitution

Resolved: That in accordance he constitutional provisions the Socialist Club of Jackson County, Missouri, demands that the following amendments to the platform adopted by the national convention held in Chiago, May 1 to 6, 1904, be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire party membership.

First, That the words "in convention assembled" be struck out from the first sentence of the first section of the platform, and that there be prefixed to the said section as an opening paragraph the following sentence:

We, the Socialist Party, in national onvention assembled, reaffirm our adnerence to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism; and declare our purpose to be to organize the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party in order to conquer the powers of government, and to use those powers, when won, to transform the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people and thus put an end to class strife by ushering in the Co-operative Common wealth in which all men shall live plenteously and joyously in fellowship.

Second, That in the second paragraph of Section IV, for the sentence 'If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social ist movement," shall be substituted the following sentence: The task of saving the world from

chaos, and from universal disorder and misery is the historic mission and glorious privilege of the workers of all lands united under the conquering 68 banner of Socialism-the symbol of universal brotherhood. Third, That in the first paragraph

of Section V, to the words "for the public ownership of the means of ransportation, communication and exchange," shall be added, following a comma, the words:

In all cases where it shall clearly appear that such public ownership will accrue to the benefit of the working class.

Resolution offered by Robert Rives La Monte. Seconded by Oscar F. Holmes. Adopted, Kansas City, Mo., May 10,

THE TRADE AND LABOR UNION RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, MAY 4, 1904.

The trade and labor union move ment is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is a ndheld his tongue, he is a hypocrite, necessary to resist the encroace of capitalism. It is a weapon to pro-tect the class interests of labor under the capitalistic system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will only cease when the working class shall own the means of production and dis tribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political, as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot a tain lasting success without the politi-cal activity of the Socialist Party. The workers must fortify and secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the international Socialist and Trade Union Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declarations that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to join this movement.

Neither political nor other differ ences of opinion justify the division o the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the work movement. The interests of the work ing class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their mem-bers for the great work of the aboli-tion of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles. Carried. 107 to 52.

neld in Carpenters' Hall on in the locals for at least three months Fourth Avenue near Pike. Will prior to the date of said convention. convene at 10 o'clock A. M., Sunday, May 29, 1904.

Notice is hereby given to all Locals and Members at Large of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington, that the Annual Convention of the Party will convene in the city of Seattle, at Carpenter's Hall, 4th and Pike St. at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, May 29,

The basis of representation from locals to said convention will be: One Delegate-at-Large and one for every ten members or major fraction thereof, said basis representing the average number of members in good standing in the local for at least three months prior to May 29th, 1904.

By order State Committee, E. E. MARTIN,

Secure Money Orders, or Register Coin Cards. The following from Comrade Pennell, of Lynden, emphasizes the need of registering letters conveying the coin cards for the State Campaign Fund to this office:

"I mailed a coin card for Henry Lapidus, of Lynden Local, and there has been no account from it in any of the papers. So far as I can recollect it was about the first of May. Would not like to have it lost, as I mailed the letter promptly, and would not feel right if some one questioned its being placed in the mail here."

The card in question has not been received at this end, and the matter will be traced from both ways. Several send in the cards accompanied by a money order for the amount collected, which is seven cents cheaper than registry, and even safer. Or dinarily these letters are safe enough, but there is a temptation to slip out a heavy envelope.

It requires four cents postage on a full-laden card and eight cents registry fee, making twelve. A money order fee for \$2.50 costs but three cents and is absolutely safe. We cannot afford to lose any of them; at either end of the line.

The following contributions to the State Campaign Fund have not been hertofore acknowledged, through the press.

Wm. DeLilly, Arlington\$3.60 Local Tacoma 5.10 Coin Cards Since Last Report.
9 E. A. Maurer, Arlington...\$1.50 101 P. O. Olsen; Seattle 1.50

158 Jos. Woerndle, Frances 183 Henry Menzel, Granite Falls 1.50 John Heeckt, Sprague 1.00 C. Gilbertson, Cathlamet80 Richard Roesiger, Snohomish 1.50 John Heitzman, North Bend .60 Neal Gunnison, Alderton 1.00 208

140 A. Jonas, Aberdeen 1.50 Mrs. N. A. Smith, Bellingham .50 383 Mrs Phoebe Downie, Seattle 1.56 63 Jasper Roundtree, Centralia 130 338 James Lund. Stones..... 1.20 321 H. W. Halladay, Equality. . 1.50

196 L. P. Bendixen, Elma. . . . 1.50 . 96 W. Humphrey, Seattle.... 1.50 349 Alex Schabelik, Charleston .. 1.50 330 C. C. Rasmussen, Elma.... 1.50 193 John N. Nuhse, Jorden

Canon Henson one of the highest church dignitaries in England, has recently created a sensation in the religious world by declaring that the Old Testament is full of "incredible, puerile and demoralizing narratives, too gross for toleration in this enlightened age." If this high churchman who has been drawing a big salary on the strength of his ability to uphold the Old Testament from "kiver to its If he has just found it out, he has been a fool all these years while he posed as a great and learned man. This world may be full of Canon Hensons, and yet every time any Labor trouble occurs some great divine bobs up with his solution of the Labor problem, which most of the working class accept as right because he is considered a great preacher, you know

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

mended Basis of Representation from Locals to State Convention convening May 29th, 1904, Adapted by State Committee, May 1, 1904.

Moved by De Lilly and carried, That the Basis of Representation from Washington Locals to the State Convention to be held in Seattle May 29th, 1904, be as follows:

One Delegate-at-Large, and one for every ten members or major fraction thereof, and that the state secretarytreasurer be instructed to notify locals immediately.

NOTE:-Kindly elect your delegates to the State Convention on the above basis, and send me the "Duplicate" properly filled out at the earliest moment. Remember also; that this Basis of Representation means the average State Convention will be number of members in good standing