BE SURE AND READ EXPOSURE OF HEARST AS A "UN ON WRECKER," ON PAGE 3

THIS IS FOR YOU

THE SOCIALIST, Seattle, Wash.

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No. 144

SOCIALISM-A NEW WORLD MOVEMENT.

By Ernest Untermann.

Associate Editor "Appeal to Reason."

Socialism is a science, a political movement, and an ideal. The science furnishes the mental weapons for the political movement. The political movement is the means of attaining the ideal, the co-operative common-

The science of Socialism outlines the elements of human development. It is the philosophy of evolution applied to the human race. It shows that the economic conditions determine the political, legal, religious and moral ideas of a nation. It points out that the struggle for existence, since the introduction of the principle of private property, has been carried on between the different members of a nation in the form of class struggles, and by nation against nation in the form of wars of conquest for the control of new

The political Socialist movement of modern times is a struggle of the working classes against capitalist classes of the different nations for political supremacy. The political party of the working classes of all nations is the Interntional Socialist Party, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. Its aim is the organization of the majority of the working class of each nation into a political party, distinct from, and opposed to, all capitalist parties, for the purpose of making the working class the ruling class in politics.

The consummation of this political aim marks the beginning of the ideal society, the co-operative commonwegith. This ideal society will be inaugurated by the transfer of the essential means of production-land and the machinery of production, transportation and distribution-from the hands of private corporations and individuals to those of the working class. When the working class will thus got control of the economic and political power, they will use their supremacy for the benefit of all, by abolishing all class rule and transforming production for private profit Into production for com-Humanity, freed from economic and political oppression, will then enter on a new stage of development in peace and freedom.

Socialism as a Science.

Economic history, as first taught by Socialists, traces the economic development from earliest times to the present day. It shows by indisputable historical facts that social customs, laws, religious ideas and family relations have undergone a transformation with the great economic changes that mark human progress. The historical records, viewed from this standpoint, prove that to this day various peoples living under different economic systems also have different social institutions and morals. In general outlines, human history appears as a development from a stage of primitive communism in production and distribution, under which groups of blood relations formed large families with economic and political equality of both sexes. After thousands of years of development, we find humanity in a state of patriarchy, in which production is still carried on in large family groups, but in which the men have deprived the women of economic and political equality, in consequence of a division of labor which gives the men control of the economic resources and confines the women to the household. During this stage the further enlargement of production by the help of inventions and discoveries leads to the complete dissolution of the great families and to the transfer of the commonwealth from the groups to single men. Then follows a new stage, in which local division takes the place of blood relationship, and men and women, from the most remote corners of the earth, intermingle and form new social systems, founded on private property and production for private profit. The advent of this stage marks the dawn of our present civilization. This civilization is distinguished from the preceding stages of savagery, barbarism, and patriarchy, by the exclusion of women from social production, division of society into classes with divergent material interest, and by the formation of states in which the economic masters make laws for the enslavement and exploitation of the economically dependent,

The earliest civilized states are found to be built on chattel slavery, which partly survived through all the ages up to the present day. When in the further march of events chattel slavery became unproductive, a system of feudalism arose and survived for many centuries. The progress of invention and discovery of new continents led to the downfall of the feudal barons and to the ascendency of the merchant class which developed the present system of capitalism.

The Modern Proletariat.

Capitalism rests on the expropriation of the independent artisans and other small producers from their means of production and the creation of a class that has no other means of existence than their labor-power. This

(Continued on page 4)

Why Are There Scabs?

Why are there men ready to become scabs? Surely, no one likes to be called a scab, and to be despised by his fellows; no one likes low wages and long hours. Then why do they

Now in considering this question we must not permit emotion or sentiment to influence as. We can not overcome obstacles by condemning them or ignoring them. Here we have an indisputable fact, a fact that hampers union men every time there is a strike, therefore let us look at the matter practically.

A Decent Living.

We find that it is becoming more and more difficult to secure a decent living, and that in order to retain their jobs, men have a tendency to teady to the employers. The country seems full of people wandering from place to place in search of work, ready to take any kind of a job on any terms. These are the men who become scabs when other men go on strike; they seem only too glad to accept the terms that union men refuse. And even when there is no strike on they will go to the boss and offer to work cheaper than those that are working.

Why do these people do this? Is it because they like to work long hours for small pay? Surely not! No one likes to do that. No one likes to be looked upon with contempt and hatred by his fellowmen. Then why do they take the union men's places?

The Census Reports.

The census report of 1890 showed that there were 3.523.730 persons in the United States unemployed at their regular occupations during various portions of the census year; 1,818,865 were unemployed from one to three months and the others from four to twelve months of that year. These figures are furnished by the Census, Bureau.

From other sources we find that the total membership of trade-unions in the United States in that same year was 1,040,000.

The Industrial Revolution.

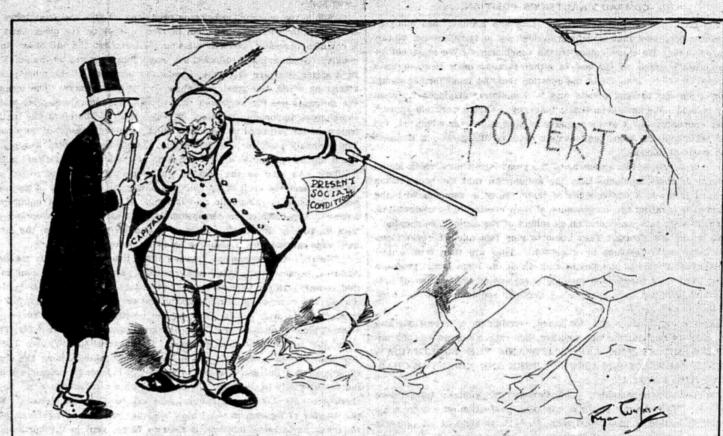
During that year then, the unemployed were far more numerous than the union men. The question then -what is the cause of such vast army of unemployed? The cause! Simple enough—there has been a complete change in the methods of industry. For generations Human Society has been going through a process of evolution. From primitive barbarism man has developed to modern civilization. His weapons have evolved from the club and the stone axe to the bow and arrow and the javelin, and from those to the Maxim gun. His clothes have evolved from the unfanned skins of animals to the beautiful fabrics of today. His tools have evolved from the knife made from a chip of flint, to the marvelous machinery of today driven by triple expansion engines or e'ectrical dyna-

One Better Than a Thousand.

Now the productive power of modrn machines is really wonderful With modern power looms one person can produce more cloth than 1,000

men could produce in 1760. It would require 300 presses, 60

REAL FAIRY STORIES No. 3





young girls for your lust who sell their bodies for bread. Have no fear of our Giant, they are his daughters but he can do nothing as long as I touch him with this wand."

In a modern saw mill machinery en

ery 100 persons can wash and launder more clothes than 500 persons could ing much of the work to a semi-auto ducing expenses, for the less labor

seven men can do more work than cheaper labor of women and children. number.

perfecting presses and ten typesetting more efficient and productive.

Few Workers Needed Now.

The simple fact is then that by ustheir number could do with hand so productive that comparatively few able in case of strikes. men are really needed to supply the The capitalists do not use machinery and poverty is so demoralizing that needs of society.

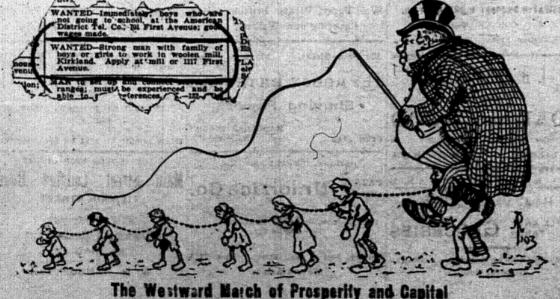
matic process of "tending to" ma-The header and thresher cuts, chines, has enabled the capitalists to

ressmen and about 5.000 persons 1,500 could do with scythes and fails. The entrance of female and child ypesetters, stitchers, falders, etc. And machinery is used in every labor into the market not only reto do the work now done by two Hoe industry, and every year it becomes duces the wages of workingmen, but the phenomenon of the unemployed; also decreases the workers' power of they can not employ themselves for resistance in strikes because it in the reason stated; they have to work creases the quantity of labor at the for the owners of capital or starve. thles men to do more than 200 times, ing modern machinery, labor is now disposal of the capitalists and avail-

for the purpose of reducing the hours employed the less wages paid. It is therefore inevitable that the unem-

Middle Class Bankrupt.

Here then is the explanation of The competition for work is so keen, many of them will accept the most And, moreover, machinery, by reduce of labor, but for the purpose of re- slavish conditions, and even endure the contempt and hatred of their fellows.-From "Tactics and Strategy," threshes and sacks grain, and with supplant the labor of men by the ployed must constantly increase in by Thos. Bersforth, 609 Stevenson St., Sap Francisco, Price, 15 cents.



The American Farmer and the Socialist Party

A Running Debate Between Ernest Untermann, Associate Editor of "Appea to Reason," Girard, Kansas, and Hermon F. Titus, Editor of "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash. Debate to be Closed by Karl Kautsky, Editor of "Die Neue Zeit," Berlin, Germany. Published in "The Socialist," Beginning May 3, 1903.

THE RURAL PROLETARIAT

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Synopsis of Argument.

I. Introduction.

IV. Conclusion

II. Comrade Kautsky's Position.

II. Where I stand.

A. The Economic Development of the American Rural Proletariat. B. The Political History of the American Rural Proletariat.

II.-COMRADE KAUTSKY'S POSITION.

In his great work, "Die Agrarfrage," Comrade Kautsky has analyzed the economic processes that transform agriculture in the direction of capitalist production. He there comes to the conclusion: "We must not re gard capitalist methods as the end of either farming on a large or on a small scale. * * " It is out of the question that the small farmer should disappear from our present society and be completely displaced by great property in land. We have seen that a tendency toward repartition appears whenever concentration of great property in land is too far advanced, and that the state and the great land owners even facilitate this, if it meets with too great obstacles. "

But it is precisely this endeavor of the great landowners which shows that nothing is more fallacious than the assumption that the preservation of the small farms is a consequence of their ability to compete with the large farms. It is rather the consequence of their ceasing to be competitors, of ceasing to enter into consideration as sellers of the agricultural products marketed by the large farm. They cease to play this role wherever farming on a large scale develops by their side. They are then transformed from sellers into buyers of the products of which the large farm "produces a surplus;" but they themselves produce a surplus of that means of production which farming on a large scale urgently requires, viz.: the commodity labor power.

"Whenever conditions reach this stage, farming on a large scale and a small scale do not exclude one another, but rather depend on one another THE SAME AS THE CAPITALIST AND THE PROLETARIAN. THE SMALL FARMER THEN ASSUMES MORE AND MORE THE CHAR-ACTER OF THE LATTER"

In his well-known pamphlet, "The Proletariat," Kautsky furthermore says, page 5: "The superior power of capitalist production on a large scale over small production is today sufficient . . . to strip of all property a considerable number of small farmers and industrialists . . . who merge with the mass of the proletariat." And again, on page 23: "In all countries, the bulk of the population has sunk to the level of the proletariat." Still further, on page 26: "There is no little truth in the saying that the wage earner of today is better off than the small farmer or the small industrial producer. * . As to the small farmer, for whom it is impossible to stand up against capitalist competition as a farmer, he is forced either to take up some industrial pursuit in his home as the employe of capital, or he is bound to hire out either himself or the members of his family as wage workers to the large farmer. What has become of his independence? His little property is the only thing that distinguishes him from the proletarian, and it is this very property that prevents him from taking advantage of the best opportunities to labor; it rivets him to his household with the result of making him more dependent than the wage workers who are wholly propertyless."

Again, on page 27, we read: "The usurer who has a mortgage on a farm has a stronger claim upon the labor of the farmer than the farmer himself. The ucurer must be first satisfied, and only what is left falls to the farmer; whether this remainder suffices to support the farmer and his family, does not concern the usurer. Accordingly, the small agricultural and industrial producers work as absolutely for the capitalist as does the wage worker. The only difference established between them by private property of the former is that the wages of the propertyless workmen are. in general, controlled by their needs, while in the case of the small property holders, there is no limit downwards. . . If the poor devil who holds in his pocket a lottery ticket were to imagine himself rich because of it, he would be considered a fool. And yet this is exactly the mental condition of but too many small agricultural and industrial producers. They carry themselves as capitalists, yet they are not one whit better off than projetarians" I can only add that some American Socialists go them one better: for when the rural proletarians awake to class-conscious ness and join the Socialist Party, some of our-day scientific Socialists object to their company on the ground that they are dangerous capitalists.

In the "Commentary to the Erfurt Program" which Comrade Kautsky wrote in co-operation with the late Comrade Schoenlank, we find, on pages 22 and 23 of the German edition (there is no English translation in existence to my knowledge), the following statements: "Thus the proletariat grows incessantly in numbers, in ethical force, in intelligence, in solidarity, and in indispensability. It becomes a power that inspires an ever-growing fear in its opponents. Its own self-reliance and hopefulness grow in proportion, while its enemies, full of fear, are losing confidence in themselves But once the proletariat has become such a nower then it no longer remains single. Recruits then join it also from the ranks of other exploited classes intellectual proletarians, little bourgeois and small farmers, that so long followed the conservative and liberal flags. . . If we furthermore consider that the ties of affinity between the farmers and little bourgeois on one side, and proletarians on the other, become ever more intimate, in proportion as individual farming and handicrafts lose their golden founds tion, and in proportion as the sons and daughters of farmers and handicrafts men are forced to hire out as wage workers, then we must not be surprised to see proletarian ideas penetrating more and more into the other strata of the lower population, and that they are becoming ever more inclined to join the proletariat in its fight against exploitation."

Hence Kautsky concludes, in a recent article in the "Neue Zelt" (1903, No 22, page 687): "We once hoped to succeed in rallying the united farmers to our standard for the common fight against the great capitalists and the great land holders, expecting one part of them to follow us, because they were already proletarians, and the other because they were threatened with being reduced to the position of proletarians. Our expectations have not been fulfilled. We rather see the peasantry dividing into two camps: one of them semi-capitalist and exploiting wage laborers, the other semi-prole tarian and not living from the proceeds of their farm alone, but also from wage labor. It becomes more and more our practical duty to support the latter and the rural proletariat proper. The greater our success will be in the performance of this duty, the more prenounced will become ings, not alone against the great land holders, but also against those farmers

mically independent and employ wage labor. Hence our interference in rural conditions can not aim to win the whole rural population, but only to develop the class antagonisms in their midst and strengthen the proletarian and semi-proletarian element."

But Comrade Kautsky does not stop there. He is too clear-sighted, and too analytical a mind, not to detect the difference between the European and American farmer proper, that is, the farmer who is neither a proletarian nor a great capitalist. His position, and the general position of the Socialist Party as he sees it, toward these farmers is summed up in an article ernagitation in America" (Neue Zeit, 1902, vol. 2, No. 15), in which he reviews the excellent treatise of Comrade A. M. Simons on "The American Parmer." Kautsky there concludes, page 461 to 463: "In industrial Europe, we have the great antagonism between the consumers of products and raw materials and the farmers who produce them. Whether they sell grain or wine or butter or hops or cattle, is immaterial. They are all interested in high prices, while the proletarian wants low prices. This antagonism is sharply defined in Europe today.

"But in America this is less conspicuous. The American farmer is largely dependent on the export of his products. The prices which he receives are not fixed in the home market, but in the world market. On the other hand, farmers and wage workers of the United States have today the same interest in free trade. The protective tariff increases the cost of production for the exporting farmer; and the industrial wage worker has nothing more to hope from a protective tariff. The industries do no longer need the protective tariff. It only promotes the interests of the most dangerous opponents of the proletariat, the cartels and trusts. In Europe, the tariff policy of the farmers and wage workers is antagonistic; but in America, farmers and clear-sighted Socialist wage workers advocate the same tariff policy.

While the antagonism between producing farmers and consuming wage workers is thus less marked than in Europe, they on the other hand have common opponent which is missing in Germany: the railroads. In this country (Germany), the railroads are overwhelmingly run by the state. But in America they are in private hands and form one of the most powerful means by which the great capitalists exploit the farmers. The owners of the railroads are the very men that oppose the miners and steel workers, those most important branches of wage labor. Therefore the nationalization of the railroads is a demand which is in the interest of both classes. The realization of this demand might, indeed, become very dangerous, if it.did not correspond to a thorough form of the state and national administrations. As long as the present corruption continues and every public office becomes the spoil of the party in power for the reward of its heelers, every increase in the public reevnues and in the number of public offices neans an expansion of the corruption fund, out of which the victorious party pays its voters. But in this question of administrative reform, the farmers and wage workers have also the same interests.

"Finally, the antagonism between these two classes is less marked in America, because wage labor in agriculture plays a less prominent role in that country. In the German empire, we counted in 1895 2,202,227 independent persons engaged in gainful agricultural occupations, and 5,528,708 wage laborers on farms. But in America, the proportion is almost reversed, in 1890. There were then only 3,004,061 agricultural laborers to 5,281,557 farmers and independent agriculturists. There were, indeed, also 1,913,373 day laborers, many of whom would have to be counted among the agricultural laborers. But at any rate, the number of independent farmers predominates, especially in the West. In the northern central states, e. g. . . there are only 778,626 agricultural laborers to 2,284,625 farmers. While the number of farmers in the Union is 64 per cent of the total sum of farmers and agricultural laborers, it rises to 76 per cent in the northern central states. Even if we were to count all the day laborers as agricultural laborers, the percentage of farmers in the northern central states would be 61, in the whole Union 53, but in Germany only 32.

"In view of these facts, it may well be assumed, that in large regions of the United States, the conditions will be more favorable for a temporary co-operation of farmers and wage workers than in most parts of Germany An agitation among the farmers, simply aiming to make them more friendly to us and to persuade them that we are a lesser evil than the capitalist prties, may count on good results. But I should regard it as a mistake and a great danger, to repeat the shortlived attempts of the greenbackers, single taxers, and populists, and to weld farmers and wage workers together in a party and to adopt the program and tactics of our party to this purpose. . . However, we need not fear that there will be a second edition of such

So far Kautsky. I have purposely quoted him thus fully, not only to show precisely where he stands in this question, but also to reveal to some, of our critical friends, many of whom were born and raised on American soil, how deeply he, the outsider, has grasped problems which they have only skimmed on the surface.

(Continued Next Week)

COMMENTS ON "KAUTSKY'S PO-SITION."

The Question Restated.

The question at Issue in this de

bate should never be lost sight of. Editor Untermann has affirmed as follows: "The class conscious farmers' the rural proletariat of this country, are the sincerest and trustiest working class, and never more so than at the present moment."

Editor Titus says: "The farmer be ongs with us, but he must join a BEEN FULFILLED. We rather see wage-workers' party, not the wage the peasantry dividing into two camps. orkers join a farmers' party."

one, but it has an intensely practical of this question by the Socialist Party

Which shall it be primarily, a Wage-Vorkers' Party or a Farmers' Party? is not a question of the exclusion of either wage-workers or farmers Both classes should be included in the party. But which shall lead, which hall be the dominant interest, whose ic position shall guide the poleles of the party? Untermann says, The Farmers are the trustlest guard-Titus says The Wage-Workers are the trustiest guardians.

Kautsky's Present Position

Now, with respect to Kautsky's poition, notice three points. First. Kautsky has changed his for-

egard to European Farmers is ex-city that of "The Socialist."

Third. All that he suggests with egard to the American Farmer is a "temporary" alliance.

I.-Kautsky's Views Have Changed. For what does he write only last February, less than three months ago? ("Die Neue Zeit," quoted above by Untermann.)

"WE ONCE HOPED to succeed in rallying the united farmers to our standard for the common fight against the great capitalists and the great land holders, expecting one part of them to follow us because they were guardians of the interests of the already proletarians, and the other be cause they were threatened with being reduced to the position of proletarians OUR EXPECTATIONS HAVE NOT one of them semi-capitalist and ex ploiting wage laborers, the other semiproletarian and not living from the earing. According to the decision proceeds of their farm ione, but also from wage labor. IT BECOMES MORE AND MORE OUR PRACTICAL DUTY TO SUPPORT THE LATTER AND THE RURAL PROLETARIAT PROPER. The greater our success will be in the performance of this duty, the more pronounced will beagainst the great land holders, but also against those farmers who are nomically independent and employ wage labor. Hence our interference in rural conditions cannot aim to wir the whole rural population, but only to develop the class antagonisms in their midst and strengthen THE PRO-LETARIAN AND SEMI-PROLETARI AN ELEMENT.

This is in entire accord with the following words of Kautsky in his last book, "The Social Revolution" (SIons' Translation, p. 87):

"The Revolutionary circles to-day epresent in reality only one class, th proletariat, to which not only th whole body of the exploiting class BUT ALSO THE GREAT MASS OF

ity of the intellectuals, stand oppos Only a fraction of the intellectuals AND THE VERY SMALL FARMERS, ally wage workers and dependent on their, custom, unite with the proleariat, BUT THEY ARE DECIDEDLY UNCERTAIN ALLIES."

II .- Kautsky With "The Socialist." It is scarcely necessary to point out that Kautsky supports, in the lanruage just quoted, the contention of The Socialist," that "the farmer be long with us, but he must join a wage workers' party."

"The great mass of the farmers," ays Kautsky, "stand opposed to the waze-workers." "They are decidedly uncertain alties"

This is the exact opposite of saying The farmers are the sincerest and trustiest guardians of the interests of the working-class."

III .- Kautsky the Same Last July. What Kautsky said in July, 1902, Farmer," does not contradict his later words just quoted. Indeed, his approval of a Farmer agitation in Amer-

"The conditions will be more favor able for a TEMPORARY CO-OPERA-WORKERS than in most parts of Ger many. An agitation among the farm-AND TO PERSUADE THEM THAT WE ARE A LESSER EVIL THAN THE CAPITALIST PARTIES, may count on good results. BUT I SHOULD REGARD IT AS A MISTAKE AND A GREAT DANGER, TO REPEAT THE SHORT-LIVED ATTEMPTS OF THE GREENBACKERS, SINGLE TAXERS, AND POPULISTS, AND TO WELD FARMERS AND WAGE WORKERS TOGETHER IN A PARTY AND TO next Sunday night in Seattle at Car-ADAPT THE PROGRAM AND TAC PURPOSE."

In view of these statements of Kautsky, I think that Untermann's "American farmer proper, that is, ts" (his own words above), would cut sorry figure as "the sincerest and trustiest guardian of the interests of the working class."

THESE WILL STAY SOCIALISTS. Grangeville, Cal., 1903.

Dear Editor and Comrades:—Find nclosed 20 cents in stamps for ten weeks' subscription for your paper, "The Seattle Socialist." We are poor workers for the cause, but work will be plentiful in one month, the fruit eason will come, and then we will subscribe for the year.

Yours fraternally, J. L.

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NOTES.

"Boyce's Weekly," beg pardon, "The Itorial by Henry George, Jr., devoted ics. to a recent note in "The Socialist," headed "Socialism in Three Questions." We hope to have room next week to reply to Mr. George.

The first number of "Labor and Capital," the organ of the National Economic League, contains as its leading article the splendid A. B. C. statement of what Socialism is by Ernest Untermann, which we publish this week. It also contains as its second leader a contribution by the Reverend W. M. Kellogg, D. D., Ph. D., of Maltby, Wash, late of Seattle. This gentleman has challenged the Socialists of Seattle to meet him in debate as the representative of the National Economic League. He writes to "The to 92 against, that is, on the second Socialist" that we must select our best. He wants no mean opponent. We suggest that a manual worker be selected and all the workingmen in Seattle after reading Simons' "American be invited to hear the debate in the stance, the fesult in this state would Armory. Since Capital selects a Christian clergyman as its champion, let Socialism also select a typical repre- cago, a hopeless bungle and tangle. ica is quite limited and grudging, as sentative.

International Labor Day on May the absurdity. TION OF FARMERS AND WAGE. first, and the great May Day strike in that city and the city election, all in one, by the publication of a firsters, SIMPLY AIMING TO MAKE class four-page paper, edited by Asst. THEM MORE FRIENDLY TO US National Secretary Clark, and entitled "The May Day Strike."

Result, over 2,000 Socialist votes in Omaha last Tuesday! That's also the workers' answer to the wholesale arrest of Socialist street speakers in that city, which we reported last week.

O, yes, "the way to fight is to fight."

Comrade Boomer, "Uncle Sam," penters' Hall Give him the hall full TICS OF OUR PARTY TO THIS He is worthy of it. Fresh from lecturing in the East, as national committeeman.

Put "The Socialist" in the hands of THE FARMER WHO IS NEITHER every farmer of your acquaintance, PROLETARIAN nor a great capital- beginning with May 3d. We have kept beginning with May 3d. We have kept avenue, when you are down town. We extra copies on hand to fill orders, are always glad to see you.

M. LEITES, PROP.

This debate on "The American Farmer and The Socialist Party" is just ecoy Weekly," of Chicago, has an ed. the thing to teach the farmer econom

> There is quite a call for the reproduction of Ryan Walker's cartoon on the soldiers shooting down the workers. We expect to have it printed as a separate dodger, 8x10, to sell for a dollar a thousand: if we get orders enough to make it pay. In case of a strike in any city, this dodger will be a great educator, and should be distributed by thousands.

> The result of the national referendum in the state of Washington gives 124 for Chicago and 128 for Omaha, but 114 for the Chicago Local Quorum to 90 against.

On the other hand, 156 for Omaha eferendum.

The vote is ridiculously light. We have a good deal to learn yet in the way of taking referendums. For ingive Omaha for headquarters and the Local Quorum from the vicinity of Chi-The national result, however, will probably be sufficiently decided in The Omaha Socialists celebrated favor of Chicago to avoid any such

WOMEN IN VICTORIA. Victoria, B. C., May 5, 1903.

Dear Comrades in this Class Struggle: Hnclosed please find subscription to "The Socialist "

We had a successful May day concert and banquet; over 200 sat down and many ladies were present. The ladies are coming on to the front, and it augurs well for the movement, as they can do a power of good. Comrade Hawthorthwaite, Socialist member for Nanaimo in the local legislature, was present and addressed the large audience. A very pleasant even-ing terminated by the singing of "La

Fraternally yours, HAROLD BURNETT.

The meetings at Carpenters' Hall every Sunday night are very inter-esting. Do you attend? National Committeeman Boomer next time.

Drop into headquarters, 509 Third

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We believe the producers should get together, as do the non-producers, and even in this age of rascality and deceit the people are discovering the fact that there are a few honest men The labor leaders, which the Inter-State Home Investment League of Butte is composed of, are promoting this institution for the purpose of providing homes for the wage earners. We are pleased to say that we are receiving encouragement from every hand. Our plan of co-operation for home buying has been investigated and endorsed by the best business and



few of the most intelligent and prominent men of Butte are carrying from \$15,000 to \$25,000 with us. Some of the largest newspapers in the eastern states have commented favorably on this plan. In England and Germany companies on the same lines have operated successfully for 70 years, and thousands of homes stand today as monuments of their achievements. That this is a noble work must be admitted by all, and that all our members will eventually reap the benefit

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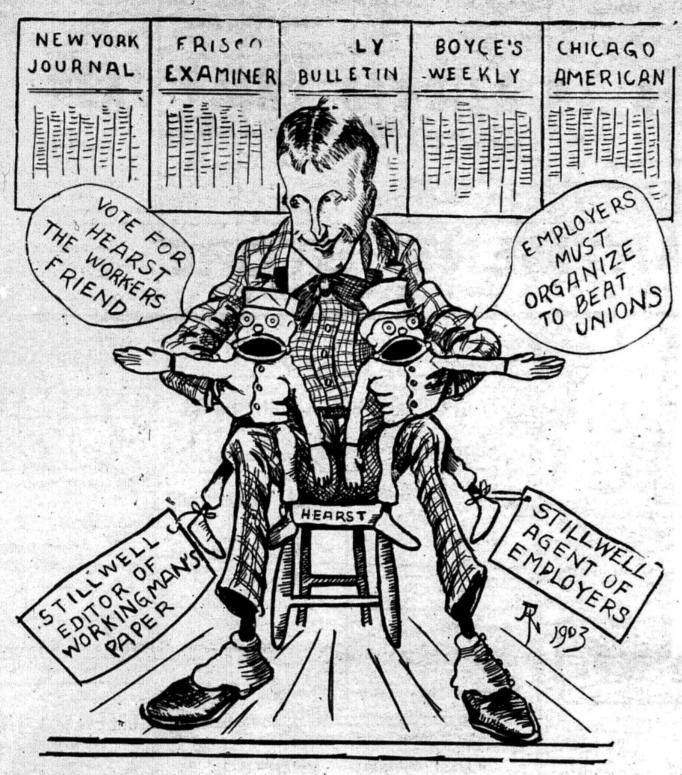
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HEARST AS A UNION WRECKER.

Seeks to Control Labor Papers. Recommends Detective Stilwell, "Labor Editor" Stilwell, Employers' "Commissioner" Stilwell. Full Account From Official Report to Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New of Hearst, or 'the Millionaire Labor Candidate for President of the United States."

The following account specially prepared by a New York representative of "The Socialist," will show capitalist methods of circumventing labor.

The one great end of capitalist politicians is to cheat the United Workers and divide them at the polls. Hearst in the Democratic camp and Hanna in the Republican camp, are equally "Friends of Labor."

The only thing they dread is a United Labor Party. Such as the Socialist Party ain's to be. A revolutionary sentiment among workingmen, refusing any alliances with capitalist parties, scorning all attempts to reconcile Labor and Capital"-is what capital fears as the Devil himself-or God himself, if capital was God-fearing.

All over the country are springing up Decoy papers to mislead Labor. Here in New York is this "Weekly Bulletin," really run by a Detective in the employ of the capitalists and having a letter of recommendation

What do Union men think of this? It is greatly to the credit of the Journeymen Tailors in New York, that they have unearthed this scheme, and brought out the true character of this capitalist Labor candidate.

"Boyce's Weekly" in Chicago, is another "Decoy Weekly," really work-

ing in the interest of Hearst and his kind.

Workingmen will get used to dealing with capitalist underhandedness through such fights as this.

Great show, Mr. Hearst. But we Socialists know that the only friend

of the Workingman is the Workingman himself.

For some considerable time past there has been a great deal of discussion among the members of the United Journeymen Taliors Union of Greater New York over the alleged treacherous character of the "Weekly Bulletin," a paper betensibly published in the interests of the United Journeymen Taliors' Union of Greater New York the United Garment Workers, Cutters and Journeymen Taliors of America. A committee was appointed by the U. J. T. U. of Greater New York to investigate the whole matter and their report is as follows:

In No. S. Vol. 2, of the "Weekly Bulletin," it was stated that a member of the delegate body of this union had urged that trade union papers should not be published because they were detrimental to the organizations. We have investigated this statement and found it to be wholly untrue. No such remark was ever made at any meeting of the delegate body.

Late in the year, 1901, Mr. Stilwell, the publisher of the "Weekly Bulletin," (which was not published till June, 1902), waited upon the secretary of our organization and told him a long and ingenious story, to the effect that a friend of his, in London. England, was about to publish a paper deviced to the interests of the workers in the tall-the control of the secretary with a letter stating that he was down the secretary with a letter the paper sent free of charge t

promised the leaders that he 'was going to help us in our fight by publishing articles in our support in the Hearst paper. This promise was never fulfilled.

At one of our mass meetings he was introduced, and, on account of his supposed and loudly-expressed friendship for labor was given the privilege of sitting in our meetings. Then the paper was published, but it contained little more than bluffs, and could not be said to adequately represent us by any means.

contained little more than bluffs, and could not be said to adequately represent us by any means.

Very soon some of us began to be suspicious of this very silck and slippery friend of organized labor. He spent enormous amounts of money, "treating" all comers at the saloon bar where we have our headquarters, for no other apparent reason than to ingratiate himself with as many of our members as possible. Not only this, but we saw him going into the offices of our employers, and at least one of them subscribed for 100 copies of the paper which were to be distributed among the men in the shops free of charge. Now, our employers are not usually asxions to subscribe for free copies of a bond. Ade labor paper for us, and the circumstances added to our growing distrust of Stliwell. When asked about it he said the employer had written to him and he had had some private business with him. A committee was appointed to the matter and the employer said that it had been represented to him that the paper needed financial assistance. In view of this, a further committee was appointed to find out what was behind the enterprise.

Now, it was discovered that there exists

herprise.

Now, it was discovered that there exists an international Desective Agency, the address of which in New Fork is 34 Park Row, and the head of which is named Stilwell II was not long before this detective was positively identified as our quondam friend, the publisher and editor of the 'Weekly United Stilly and the publisher and editor of the 'Weekly Stilly and the stilly was assetted. and the need of which characteristics was positively identified as our quondam friend, positively identified as our quondam friend, the publisher and editor of the "Weekly Bulletin"! When this was reported to our union we first got him barred from our meetings (he having admitted that he was a licensed detective, but claimed to have "transferred" [Detectives' license are personal and non-transferable] his license, then the question of whether or not we wanted to have such a paper for our organ was put to a vote and decided in the negative. The members did not want such a paper. Whatever was said about 'a trade union paper being detrimental to our interests applied only to this particularly shady sheet and not to trade union papers in general.

city with local organizations affiliated with it in practically every important town and city in the United States and Canada.

"Its object is to give the merchant tailors of the country the same standing relative to dealing with the labor question, that the Journeymen Tailors Union gives to the employes. Headquarters have been established at 241 Fifth avenue, New York.

"The Executive Board is composed of Berkley R. Mervin, President, New York City; John F. Card, First Vice-President, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jarves S. Jennings, Second Vice-President, Detroit, Michigan; Harvey.

A. Peterson, Treasurer, New York City:

A. Peterson, Treasurer, New York City:
A. Peterson, Treasurer, New York City:
CHARLES J. STILWELL. SECRETARY
AND COMMISSIONER, BENSONHURST,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
"The Administrative Council is as fol-

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

"The Administrative Council is as follows:

"M. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill.

"E. H. Snyder, Washington, D. C.

"Archibald McMillan, Boston, Mass.
"G. J. Haffa, Buffalo, N. Y."

Now, the C. J. Stillwell, of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the same C. J. Stillwell, publisher of the "Labor Paper" supported by the employers, and detective of 34 Park Bow!

The vicious purpose of this Merchant Tailors' Protective Association will be best seen from a circular letter issued by Stillwell, a copy of which is given herewith. We suppose that now he has been appointed to this position, and we have this direct evidence of his treachery, there will be no further need of saying anything much about Stilwell to convince our fellow trade unionists of the justice of our opposition to him all along. But what we want to point out is, that if he had not taken this position he would still, in all likelihood, be coming into our meetings and playing us false. His influence over some of our leaders has been something astonishing. Backed up by William Randolph Hearst (for what reason we do not know) he has imposed upon our officers and leaders all the time. For example, as showing how Hearst's backing serv-

you will read on the first chann of the second page the following paragraph:
"MERCHANT TAILORS ORGANIZE.
"The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association has been organized in this city with local organizations affiliated with it

ed his purpose, we may mention that Mr. Henry White, General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, was carefully warned against Stilwell and was working with one of our committeemen. Franz F. Deiner, to expose the whole scheme and destroy the detective agency in the unions if possible, but whose he received from W. R. Hearst a strong letter of recommendation of Stilwell and his "Weekly Bulletin," he withdrew his efforts.

What Hearst's motive may be we do not know: we are dealing with facts. It may be that for personal political reasons he has his private detectives to join our unions to corrupt them, and that they played a double game. We repeat we do not know and are not primarily concerned with his motives. The question is what can we think of the loud-mouthed professions of friendship for organized labor of this man? Can we trust a man who, for any reasons whatsoever, sends detectives into our ranks? No, the voice of organized labor should be raised to denounce such conduct. The game is up, Mr. Hearst:

The new editor of the "Weekly Bulletin" is understood to have comes here direct from Hoarst's "Chicago American," and so claims. Thus the cloud of suspicion guthers. He claims for himself that he does not know Stilwell and that he has never even spoken to a boss taitor, but we cannot be expected to believe readily what he may tell us. We need time to consider. We need to watch.

Meanwhile Stillwell is said to have re-

we need time to consider. We need to watch.

Meanwhile Stiliwell is said to have resigned his position as Commissioner. It so, well. But, again we say, "Be careful and watch!" Stilwell has proved himself to be a shrewd and unscrupulous man. We shall probably find out yet that annoyed by publicity he has been the subject of he "resigned" only to carry on his nefarious system of espionage under cover.

The following is a true copy of the circular letter issued to the merchant tailors by Stilwell referred to in the foregoing;

Stilwell's letter we will publish next week, and Hearst's too, if he wants it:

All of the Omaha Comrades who were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were fixed \$2 each. Their cases have been appealed to the District Court. The meeting held to protest against the outrages committed upon he Socialists, was a success, the collection netting sufficient to defray the expenses of a special issue of a four page paper, called "The May Day Strike." Ten thousand copies were distributed on May 1st, especially among the striking teamsters, white cooks, waiters and others who are out for higher wages and shorter hours. The waiters are fighting to have the law enforced that provides against women working seven days a week, and only three restaurants have signed the scale. It is conceded that the Socialist ticket will poll a large vote.

The present mayor, who is running for re-election, has offered to sign a pardon for the Socialists who were arrested and fined, but the offer was promptly declined.

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The St. Clair Range at \$32.00. The range has six eight inch holes, and the oven measures 17 inches wide, 22 inches long, and 23 inches high. We only have a few of these ranges on hand and will sell them while they last for \$32.00. Your old stove at value as first payment and \$5.00 a month, or \$5.00 cash and \$5.00 a month.

Famous Range at \$30.00. The Famous is a satisfactory range in every way. It is fully nickel trimmed with six eight inch holes. The size of the oven is 16 inches wide, 21 inches deep and 13 inches high. We only have a few of these ranges in stock, and will sell them while they last at the greatly reduced price of \$30.00. Your old stove at value as first payment and \$5.00 a month, or \$5.00 cash and \$5.00 a month.

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Edited with biographical sketch by Alexander Harvey

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George in propounding the momentous doctrine of the Single Tax, and the
charge of plagiarism made against George grew out of this fact. Dove, however,
a deep scholar and profound thinker, champions the Single Tax on land from quite a Taxers. It has been edited, not garbled, by .: lexander Harvey, who prefaces the book with a life of the author and a mention of the remarkable circumstances

on. The volume is complete and unabridged. Cloth, 12mo, 412 Pages, \$1.00

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We have twenty-three different styles to select from. You may choose among the entire lot at a dis-

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Huck Towels, 36x10. Regular Extra size Bath Towles, sold at 40c,

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Bed Pillows, filled with good feathers, fancy tick covered, each 75c

Loom Damask Napkins, size 24x24 inches. Regular price \$1.35, the Table Damask, oil colors, in blue and red, the 40c kind, the yard 29c

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36-inch Mercerized Percalines, good variety of colors, regular 150 quality, the yard Spun Silk, suitable for skirts, a

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32 inch Madras, in stripes and

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Lawns in new designs, regular 8c

Lochinvar Madras, in all the new designs, regular 25c kind, the yard 171/e Mercerized Chambray, in solid col-

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6-4 Derby Tapestry Covers, regular

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84 Tapestry Table Covers, in a variety of colors; regular price \$2.25; \$1.75

Handkerchiefs

With lace corners and plain hems, worth 10c and 12 6c, all one price,

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18x18 incl	hes		 .23e
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Made of mercerized satine, with 10 ruffles; regular \$2.25 quality, each

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Black mercerized satine waists, with 8 tucks, trimmed with braid. Regular \$1.50 quality, each ... \$1.00

White oxford cloth waists, each \$1.39 Linen Color Waists; each ... \$1.00 Percale Waists, in stripes; regular

65c grade, each 98e for white or colored Waists that sell for \$1.25; there are 18 styles to select from, each...... 98c

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Regular; 121cc grade; all new spring styles, the yard:

Feather Pillows

Covered with fancy tick, filled with 314 pounds of clean feathers; regular

Curtain Swiss

Either dots or stripes, 86 inches wide,

40c Dress Goods 25c

Jacquard weaves, in every wanted color at a saving of 15 cents a yard; 40c, for

price 25c, your choice ...

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All sizes up to 36, in red, green and

\$1.00 Bed Spreads 75c

Hemmed and laundred ready for use, equal to any you have paid \$1.00

This includes cashmere, serge and

Women's Gause Vests

50 dozen in this lot bought by our New York buyer at about half price. Some with short sleeves; regular

yellow stripes; regular 75c ones, each

All Sizes; regular 40c kind, the

Groceries Table Fruit put up in heavy syrup, either pears, plums, spricots and prunes, the can 10c

Boys' Knee Pants

\$1.25 MISSES' SHOES

Vici Kid, Sizes 6 to 8 \$1.00 MISSES' SHOES

. \$1.00 Good quality of Dongola Kid, sizes 8 to 13%.

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AIR DEPARTMENT

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(Continued from page 1)

class, the modern projetariat, is forced to sell their labor power to the owners or the means of production. These means have now become so complicated that the owners can not handle them alone but must turn them over to the proletariat who produce by their help without owning them. These propertyless producers, or wage workers, are compelled to produce not only their own means of subsistence, but also an enormous surplus for the owners of the machinery of production. While the wage workers never receive more of their product than just enough to produce more labor power and propagate their class, the owners of the machinery are generally idle and produce nothing, while living in luxury.

We have now reached a stage when it becomes necessary to expropriate the idle owners of the machinery of production and establish harmony between capital and labor by restoring the capital, the means of production, to the working class.

This state of things is now found in an modern countries. In all of them we find a capitalist class owning the means of production, and a working class held in bondage by the capitalist class. At the same time production has become international, and the strongest commercial nations have developed industries to a point where a few magnates control the whole economic life of the nation directly or indirectly. Competition is no longer the life of trade. It has been forced to give way to co-operative production ia highly concentrated industries, and these industries are now the dominating factors. This transformation of the economic basis of society again finds expression in new political, religious, and ethical ideas. The new ideas seek expression through the Socialist mind, while the old and passing ideas still dominate the capitalist mind. In the futher course of this evolution the capitalist mind will give way to the Socialist mind.

Socialism as a Political Movement.

' These two classes of minds are now arrayed against one another economically and politically. The capitalist mind seeks to maintain the old order of things, regardless of the fact that the economic conditions require new ideas. In the United States the capitalist mind seeks political expression in the so-called old parties, the Democratic, Republican, and a few minor parties. The Socialist mind of all countries seeks expression in the International Socialist Party. Between these parties there can be no peace created by them will have been brought into agreement. As production is now carried on collectively, the Socialist Party declares that the machinery of production shall also be owned collectively. To this end the Socialist Party aims to make the Socialist mind supreme over the capitalist mind in of Pittsfield, Mass., \$2; W. O. Patterpolitics. How fast the Socialist mind is growing in the various countries son. Pueblo, Col., \$1; Local Miami, may be seen from the following figures: Party aims to make the Socialist mind supreme over the capitalist mind in may be seen from the following figures:

In Germany, where the movement originated, the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in 1867; in 1890 they polled 1,427,298 votes; in 1898 the vote rose to 2,125,000; and it is confidently expected that at the elections in July, 1903, they will poll about 3,000,000 votes.

In France the Socialist vote rose from 30,000 in 1885 to 1,000,000 in 1898. In Denmark from 315 in 1872 to 43,285 in 1990; in Italy from 20,000 in 1893 to 216,000 in 1902; in Spain from 7,000 in 1893 to 28,000 in 1897; In Great Britain from 55,000 in 1895 to 350,000 in 1902; in Austria from 90,000 in 1895 to 1,000,000 in 1900; in Belgium from 334,000 in 1895 to 534,324 in 1898; in Switzerland from 13,500 in 1890 to 36,468 in 1896. The party is also represented in the Scandinavian Peninsula, in Japan, in Brazil, in Argentine, and in the Cape Colony.

Growth of Socialism in the United States.

In the United States the present Socialist party dates from the Indianapolis convention in 1900. Previous to that date the propaganda was carried on mainly by foreign immigrants. But since 1900 the movement has grown rapidly among the native born population, and the Socialist vote rose from 91,749 in 1898 to 400,000 in 1902. At the same rate of increase we shall poll over a million votes in 1904, and we shall carry the national elections in 1912, if not before.

Seeing that the Socialist movement is international, the same as capitalism, it is vain to imagine that the Socialist Party will disappear from politics the same as the populist movement did. The populist movement was only a precursor of Socialism among the farmers, and the rural proletariat is now joining the Socialist Party at a very rapid rate. Under these circumstances, it will not be long before the Democratic and Republican partties will be forced to consolidate, as they have already done in several municipal elections, and from then on our growth will be as rapid as was that of the present Republican party.

Socialism as an Ideal. The victory of the Socialist Party in the United States will mark the beginning of a new economic era. In the course of capitalist development seven-eighths of the people of this country were expropriated for the benefit of the remaining eighth. The first Socialist administration in Washington will expropriate the capitalist one-eighth for the benefit of the exploited seven-eighths. This it is seen that Socialists will not abolish all private property. On the contrary, they will see to it, that the overwhelming majority will have more private property than they could ever hope to have fority will have more private property than they could ever hope to have week to Locals Chunchula, Ala.; Avonunder capitalism. But the private property of the great corporations and dale, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn., and Hardyville, Ala.

of the great money kings will be confiscated and restored to the people, so far as this property controls the means of production that all must use, in order to be able to produce the means of existence.

The transformation of capitalist production into Socia'ist production will again cause a change in the laws, social relations and ethical ideas of the American people. All laws dealing with property will be radically, transformed. Religion, which has so long been used in the interest of the ruling class, will gain become a religion of the people, for there will be no ruling class under Socialism. The home and family relations, which capitalism ruthlessly destroyed for the great working class majority, will become more ideal and pure than ever. Women will be economically independent of men, and will, therefore, have no other reason for marrying than love. There will be no longer any need for commercial marriages and prostitution. Child labor will be abolished, and the unemployed problem will find its solution in the employment of every able-bodied man and woman. Maternity and housework will be regarded as useful work. Men, women, and children, freed from man's inhumanity to man, will at last be able to develop body and soul harmoniously and fully. The human race will rise to a higher and nobler plane.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

WEEKLY PRESS BULLETIN. Special Organization Fund.

Omaha, Neb., May 2, 1903. The following contributions have een made to the Special Organizing land, Me., \$10; R. H. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich., \$2; Local Cevington. Ky., \$10; Local Kalamazoo, Mich., \$1; Joseph Labarge, Pine River, Mich., nooga, Tenn. \$7.05; John E. Lehmer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; W. B. Slusser, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, Ohlo, 50c; Local Pinon, Col., \$5: William Thomas and Friend City, \$1; Will Weidenmuller, Jr., New York City, \$1; F. E. Wheeler, Unionville, Conn., \$1: A. F. Way, Union-ville, Conn., \$1. Total at noon, Sat-urday, May 2, 1903, \$56.00. Previously eported, \$41.70. Total received \$97.70. Jeo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J., has pledged \$5 to be paid within three

The publishers of the "Coming Naion," Rich Hill, Mo., announce that

The publishers of the "Worker," New York, have issued the appear adopted. The following well he special Organizing Fund, as a part adopted. The following well of a neat propaganda pamphlet, which nated to be submitted to a reference and a state executive dum: Election of a state executive of the Louis Arnstein, J. New York, have issued the appeal for also contains articles by Leonard D.
Abbott and Owen R. Lovejoy.

Local Washington, D. C., has voted to have the appeal for Special Organ-izing Fund read at every meeting, so that each member can subscribe at least once or oftener if he desires.

The financial report for April shows that dues were paid on 16,475 mem bers, during the month; 15,458 of which were in organized states. \$100 each, and Ohio next with \$80, although the latter also paid a balince of \$34 on an old account. rade Eugene Dietzgen donated the \$225 due hom on account of the Chi-cago N. E. B. And \$181.51 of the old party debts was also paid off.

Local Charters. Last week's Bulletin should have to Locals Bonanza, Ark.; Jenny Lind No. 2, Bonanza, Ark.; Moundsville, West Virginia; Cove Creek Township, trickler, Ark.; Mobile, Ala.; and Lee,

Charters were granted during this

State Conventions

The sleepless activity of the Social ists throughout the year is clearly manifested in the number and character of the state conventions that are being held, or that will soon be held. in all parts of the country.

The Indiana convention, held at Indianapolis on April 26 and 27, was the largest in the history of the party in that state. Twenty-three delegates were present. The offices of secre-Local Jacksonville, Fla., \$1.20; time to the work. The following nomliterature were sent out from state
literature were sent out from st to a referendum vote of the party: For headquarters, Terre Haute, Bluffton and Marion: Secretary Treasurer. James Oneal, and Winfield Silver; National Committeemen, Martin H. Wefel, S. M. Reyonlds, and Matt Hollen-berger. A plan similar to the Michi-gan one was adopted to further organize the state, and local speakers will tary, whose entire time is now taken volunteer their services for the work.

The New Hampshire convention, held at Concord on April 23, was also the largest in the party's history. Thirty-one delegates were present, representing locals in Concord, Dover, Manchester, Franklin, laremont, Portsmouth, Milford, East lampstead and Nashua. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National and Interthey will turn over 20 per cent. of all national platforms of the Socialist money received on subscriptions, or Party, and defining its attitude on they will turn over 20 per cent. S. or money received on subscriptions, or for postal subscription cards, from state conditions, in a forcible and fear-for postal subscription cards, from state conditions, in a forcible and fear-forcible will be subscription to Saturday. May 17. less manner. Summer F. Claffin's reinclusive, to the Special Organizing port as National Committeeman, and Fund. the reports of Secretary Louis Arnthe reports of Secretary Louis Arn-stein and Treasurer B. T. Whitehouse were enthusiastically received and adopted. The following were nomicommittee of five, Louis Arnstein, J. S. Murray, M. H. O'Nell, J. H. Morgan, O. H. Buker, Joseph Foley, S. F. Claffin, Geo. A. Little, Scott Somer-ville; Louis Arnstein and B. T. Whitehouse for State Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. M. Tibbetts, of Claremont was elected State Organizer to take the field immediately. Reports from all parts of the state were most encouraging, and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the conven

> The Pennsylvania state convention will be held at Reading on Memorial day: Saturday, May 30. The basis of representation is one delegate from each local, and one additional delegate for each 50 members or majority frac-tion thereof in good standing for three onths prior to date of convention.

The referendum vote of Arkansis Locals on the place to hold a convention to form a state organization, resuited in the selection of Little Rock, and the National Secretary has therefore called the convention to mee there on Saturday, May 23, the date formerly agreed upon.

The quarterly report of the State Committee of Maine, ending April 1.

~~~<del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del> Fairhaven Business Directory

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tary and freasurer were combined and means will be provided so that the secretary-treasurer can give his whole prominent speakers, 1,638 pieces of cals were organized, and the state organization is on a sound financial basis, there being no debts, but a small balance in the treasury. A special fund has been started to provide a salary for the maintenance of state headquarters and support of secre by the organization. Members are urged to pay dues promptly, and so

> paratory to the campaign of 1904. Secretary Willett, of Montana, reports charter granted to Travers Creek, with good prospects of more

advance the work of organization pre

coming in. Secretary Lipscomb, of Missouri, is sending reports, of each Quorum meetting to every local in the state. At the first meeting, charters were granted to Neosho, Panama, Dexter and Thayer. Comrades J. A. Slanker and W. C. Benton are speaking in southwest Missouri under the direction of the State Secretary.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT, LOCAL SEATTLE.

Is your name on the organizer fund ist? If you can you should assist in this work

The May day celebration at Germania Hall was quite a success. If the capitalists could have seen the determined expression on the faces of the audience as each speaker showed the wrongs that were heaped upon the workers of to-day, he could have easily foreseen the early overthrow of this inhuman capitalistic system. Local Seattle is now out of debt It was a hard pull, but many hands made the work light. Hustle around

Party an orchestra and choir. If you play an instrument or sing make it known to the organizer.

and get your neighbor to join the

By the way, if you want to have good time, come down to the Satur-day evening dances. Next week you will hear of a grand entertainment and dance. We are

planning a good time for everybody. A. HUTCHESON, City Organizer, S. P.

#### Great Northern

Flyer Chicago and East Everett, Spokane, Ross-land, Kootenal pts. a m Everett, Whatcom, Ham-liton and Anacortes a m Westminster, Rockport 4:45 and Anacortes p m

For Rates, Folders, etc., see

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