

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

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The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

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WORK FOR SOCIALISM JUST HOW TO DO IT

Walter Thomas Mills, of Chicago, Makes
Many Practical Points---Take Hold
and try to Make New Socialists

A BLANK BOOK.

It will be found that in every department of endeavor that man succeeds best, other things being equal, who will train himself in the use of a note book. You should get a pocket blank book and pencil as the first item in your equipment. In this book write day by day the things you intend to do and the things you have succeeded in doing for your party. Nothing will be of importance enough to take any of your time which will not also be of importance enough to make a note of it. Then at least once a week mark up the book. By this I mean check off the things you have accomplished and make out a new list of the things in hand for the succeeding week.

YOUR COUNTRY.

It was said above that the victory of Socialism means the changing of the views of many millions of people. Do not try to reach them all. You could not do that. You can reach a few of them. Try to do what you can do. Select from your friends or neighbors the men and women whom you have reason to believe would be most likely to be influenced by you. Write these names in your blank book. Give each person a full page and as you go on with your work make your notes about each person on his own page. Now bear in mind that you are to be an effective worker for your party just in proportion as you are able to reach these people. This company of people becomes your country, in that so far as you can change the institutions of your country you must do so by first changing the views of these people. If your citizenship is to have any power beyond your own ballot it must be by the voices and ballots of these people.

They may be likened to a jury before whom you are trying the case of Socialism. You may be a good Socialist. That is to say, you may be very much in favor of your own case. But to win your case you must convince the jury. It is more than likely that these neighbors of yours are good jurors. If you can make your case clear enough and strong enough you will be able to win your case.

SELECTING YOUR JURY.

In this matter of selecting the people whose names shall be on your list you must be careful of your men. Selecting the jury goes a long way toward winning your case. In making up this list do not put the name of any on the list who, for any reason, you may think would be unwilling to see you. Don't become the advocate of Socialism among the people who do not like you. There are others. Make up your list of those with no personal quarrel with yourself.

Do not put on your list any names of those whom you know would feel that Socialism was in any way an attack on their personal interests. As a rule, those who are capitalists or are the special clerks and family dependents of capitalists, pastors and officers of churches, active politicians in other parties, office holders, bankers and bank clerks, nor any one else who would be likely to feel satisfied with things as they are. None of these ought to be on your

list. You will find public spirited and capable people among them, and as you do be sure to put them on your jury, but they are likely to feel that their interests are opposed to Socialism. Their turn is coming a little later, when they, too, will find in Socialism the only escape from the commercial suicide of capitalism, but for the present you can do better work with those more likely to listen to you.

THE THINKERS.

In the next place, don't put any one on your jury who cannot think. The man who will not think may change his mind. The man who cannot think has no mind to change. Only those capable of understanding can be made Socialists. Don't get the impression that the suggestion is that you look after those who have been in the schools. The schools frequently train out of a man what little native ability he had as a thinker. You do not need to talk with a man long or often before you can get an idea as to whether he thinks or simply agrees. We cannot wait for Socialism while you help an ape to become a thinker. Go after the man who can think now. So much for the people to be let alone. Here are the people you must be sure to have on your list:

All wage workers, whether men, women or children, and then salesmen, expressmen, the employes of the great corporations, the mail carriers, teachers and professional men whose occupation removes them farthest from the petty interferences of the capitalists. You should make a special list of the small business men and go after them, for just at this time the pressure of the department store is destroying their trade and they are in a position to understand and appreciate the argument for Socialism. The men in the trades unions are accustomed to assert their independence of their employers, and are furthermore familiar with the necessity and advantage of organization.

THE BRYANITES.

There is a large number of men who have been active in their support of the populist, silver and the Bryan democracy, but who now see the hopelessness of the effort to secure any solution of the economic problem by any of these parties or by any of the measures proposed by any of them. Make them Socialists. They are the most promising material in the field. And your work must be done at once or some new half-way measure, under some new combination, is in danger of again absorbing their attention and misdirecting their energies.

AND THE FARMERS.

Do not forget the farmers. In recent years they have shown their ability to act independently in politics. Their interests are entirely with the Socialists. No one will be more benefited by Socialism than the farmers. No one is so free from the direct control of capitalism as they. No one can be more easily reached than they. No one is being more seriously misled regarding Socialism than they. The capitalists are most pitilessly robbing the farmer, and at the same time depending on him to prevent the coming of Socialism. In every European country the garrisons of the great cities are

made up exclusively of recruits from the country districts. The American country boy must learn the lessons and benefits of Socialism. If you have a neighbor who is a farmer and who will listen to you, go after him, both because he will be an easy convert and because he will help to reach the country districts.

DON'T NEGLECT THE WOMEN.

And again, do not neglect the women and the minors. It is not only new voters but new workers for new voters that is wanted. Socialism means more for women than it does for men. It means their enfranchisement as citizens and their deliverance from the current shame of womanhood--marriage for bread. It does not mean the destruction of her fireside. It means that the sordid consideration of her livelihood will not put her in a home nor for one hour hold her there, where only torture awaits her, where the unwilling and loathsome surrender of her body is the price she pays for her existence. Under Socialism the existence of all men, women and children will be made possible regardless of their associations. This means the coming of the new home, where mutual personal attraction and devotion shall be the only power to make or keep the fireside.

Women will make most effective workers, and you must have them in your organizations and in large numbers.

BOYS MAKE GOOD SOCIALISTS.

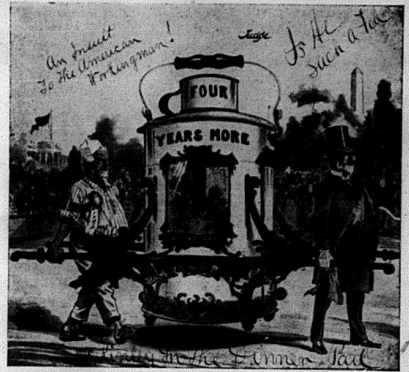
As to minors, the boys will soon be voters, but regardless of that fact, even children understand Socialism easily and become enthusiastic for its triumph. Nothing can be a surer guarantee of the future of Socialism than the way the young people take hold of the idea and the determination with which they go to work for it. Boys and girls twelve years old or over will be found valuable workers in many ways, and your organizations must have a place for them.

WHERE TO BEGIN.

Always work with the easiest man first. The story is told of a man engaged in unloading wood who was pulling the wood from the bottom of the load and with great difficulty. Some one suggested taking the sticks from the top first, only to be told that they were loose on top and would come off any time. But as the loose ones were taken off that would loosen the rest. So in the growth of our party. Get the man who will come easiest. That in itself will make the next mans coming easier. And so from one to another until you have reached and won your whole jury.

HOW TO REACH THEM.

As the first means of reaching your jury of neighbors, must be named conversations with them. In this matter it is usually best to be as direct as in presenting any other matter of importance. If you were trying to get your neighbor to take out an insurance policy in some company or society you were interested in you would never think of beginning by nagging at him or bantering with him and provoking disputes in the presence of others. You would be likely to say to your neighbor that you had in mind a matter of importance which you wished very much to talk over with him at length and alone. You would secure an appointment with him for the purpose. You should tell him when you make the appointment that you are deeply interested in Socialism, that you want to explain to him some of the things that Socialism would surely accomplish if put into operation, and the rea-



The Dance of the Slave

THIS IS THE REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE WORKINGMAN. BEHOLD HIM DANCING LIKE A FOOL AT THE TAIL END OF THE CAPITALIST PROCESSION. EVEN THE DINNER PAIL IS EMPTIED OF HIS COLD LUNCH AND FILLED WITH THE FAT MCKINLEY. NO CLASSES IN AMERICA, OH, NO! THAT POMPUS GENTLEMAN IN FINE CLOTHES STOLEN FROM THE MAN WHO MADE THEM!

THE DINNER PAIL ITSELF, THE EASY-GOING PRESIDENT, THE GRAND CAPITALIST, ARE ALL MADE BY THAT POOR SLAVE WHO SKIPS ALONG LIKE A DOG UNDER HIS MASTER'S COACH. WE SAY THIS PICTURE IS AN INSULT TO THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

sons which have compelled you yourself to become a Socialist. If you have selected the right man and approach him frankly and in a kindly manner you are likely to get your hearing. If you do not, go to the next man until the hearing does come. Be sure that you do not arrange for him to get his neighbors together to see you "shut up" some talker, or "beat" some fellow in an argument. What you want is to win him to your party. He must think coolly if he is to understand, and the spirit of personal strife is not in keeping with the spirit of investigation. You have gotten him interested to the point of wishing to know. Be sure that he gets the main points in the Socialist program and that he understands them. You can do this work very much better, one man at a time, and that man along with yourself during the interview. Under no circumstances dispute or wrangle or banter in these talks. He is your juror and you must convince him if you are to win your case. The cause of Socialism depends on your work now, and you must not be tripped into the use of angry words or into any utterance which may widen the breach between you and your juror and which you must fill before he can come over where you are.

CORRESPONDENCE.

After conversation with those you can so reach would come correspondence with your friends at a distance. They would be glad to hear from you. They will be almost sure to read what you send them. They may be prejudiced against Socialism. They are not prejudiced against you. Write to them. Tell them that you are a Socialist, that you are hourly astonished at the false reports and falsified news regarding Socialism. Inclose some tracts and ask an opinion in reply. This work will be especially valuable in reaching the country. Every possible falsehood has regarding Socialists and Socialism. If you have friends who are farmers write to them: Do so often. They will

be sure to read, and if they do they must become Socialists. Whenever they say they are Socialists help them to organize for Socialist work wherever they may be.

ORGANIZATION.

If there is no organization get your neighbors together and make one. If Socialism is to grow it must not content itself by counting its strength at election time only. You must have something to join in your own neighborhood, and you must be able to count your strength any day in the year. The moment one calls himself a Socialist get out your application and make him a member of your local club, branch or section. Nothing will give you courage more than the coming of the new men. Nothing will so strengthen the action of the newly made Socialists as to be made at once a part of an active working force. Proceed to give the new man party work. Show him how to use a blank book. Help him to make up his first list of the men he is going after. See him often, learn of the results of his work. Help him to overcome the snags he has met. Never let up with him until he, too, is a full-fledged worker. But to do this you must have the organization to which he may bring his friends and in connection with which he may be at once recognized as a party man and a party worker without waiting for an election as the first and only means of declaring himself a Socialist.

The local organization will help to anchor not only the new but the old Socialist, as well. Within its own limits it will afford the mutual strength of association and companionship in a common cause.

Comrade Burgess writes he knows of six Republicans who have become Socialists since the last election.

Subscribers may forget when their subscriptions expire. Before long we shall take occasion to remind you. Please be ready to receive.

VICTORY

The New Primary Law was defeated in the house Wednesday, receiving one vote less than a majority.

It was a law proposed by the Devil to purify Hell. Its real purpose was to disfranchise the rising Socialist party.

This paper has made a fight of three months' duration against those features of this bill which were aimed at Socialists.

Last Wednesday night a Protest Meeting was held in Germania Hall, under the auspices of the Social Democrats, and addressed by Joseph Gilbert and Dr. Titus. But the bill was already dead and the occasion was used for good propaganda purposes.

This law was proposed as a Republican measure in sixteen states this winter, notably those in which the Socialist vote has made its best showing.

Now it becomes every Socialist to work as never before so as to make our vote so large before the next legislature meets that they will not dare to attempt any disfranchisement measure.

Let us hurry lest we reach the condition of the negro workers of the South—total disfranchisement.

New Zealand

Frank G. Carpenter's letters from New Zealand disclose conditions quite like those that prevail everywhere under capitalism.

In spite of all sorts of laws made by the workmen's party to protect themselves against the exactions of capital, the steady, universal pressure of the latter acts like the law of gravitation when a boy tries to tam a up a brook.

For instance, Margaret Scott Hawthorne, government inspector of factories, says in her last report: "The question of 48 hours per week is still a matter of bitter complaint. In many factories half an hour only is given for lunch, and if the women take a half hour off in the middle of the day, they have to work a half hour in the evening in order to make up their 48 hours per week."

That is no more than is to be expected of the employer, is it? He has to sell his goods in competition with other manufacturers. If they get a half hour more work out of their girls than he does, he will soon be out of business. You see "laws" cannot stop "the law."

Another New Zealand law is directed against sweat-shops and provides that no girls shall work there without wages. It was soon discovered that some of the factories would take on girls for the first three months for nothing, telling them they were worth nothing at the start, but that they would be paid as soon as they became experienced. At the end of the three months, they would be told they were worth nothing and could not be further employed. The employers would then take on a fresh batch on the same terms.

Now this thing occurs in a country which is new, in which the modern industrial system is just beginning to be introduced. If mere alleviating measures, that is, if "state socialism" is so helpless against the infant capitalism, what will it be against the full grown giant?

The Socialist Press

The socialist press of the country is steadily improving, at any rate the best papers are becoming better. A healthy rivalry exists among them. The six "official" papers naturally do their level best to recommend themselves to the party membership and the rest of us do not care to lag behind very far.

You see how much better this is than to have one lordly "official organ" with no competition and bound to say one "official" thing all the while, namely, what the executive may decree.

Some people imagine that socialism will do away with competition and freedom of expression. No such thing. Competition based on merit will remain, and every variety of individual opinion will find free expression.

But now-a-days, competition being a fight for existence, for bread and but-

ter, develops the inferior qualities of shrewdness and brutality and suppresses honest opinion because it may be unprofitable.

Our socialist papers are not cutting prices to beat each other. They all remain at 50 cents a year, which is the lowest possible figure at which they can exist, in fact, that is a figure at which hardly any capitalist weeklies are offered.

But suppose the New York People were to send out to all the comrades an offer of 25 cents a year, would that be socialist competition based on merit or capitalist competition based on the biggest pile? Would it not suggest Standard Oil competition in offering oil at five cents a gallon until all smaller companies were killed off?

But let the merit competition proceed! He who can present socialism most attractively, most simply, most practically, both for socialists and for non-socialists, he is the best fellow, and let him win the biggest subscription list. For thus socialism will spread the farther.

Newest Books

Besides *How to Work for Socialism*, noted on our first page, we call special attention to the following:

What Socialists Would Do if They Won in This City, by A. M. Simons, of Chicago. Price, 5c.

This ought to be read by all comrades before writing up a platform for city elections. It will be an eye-opener to those who think socialists advocate municipal ownership of lights, street railways, telephones, etc., etc.

Labor Unions

As one illustration of what would be done, read this:

"Every possible encouragement would be given those laborers already organized in trade unions to better their condition.

"As is now done by hundreds of cities controlled by socialists in France and Belgium, municipal halls would be built for trade union headquarters and assemblies, and assistance would be given to delegates who wished to attend conferences of their trades instead of voting money to boom 'fall festivals' that only add to the profits of department store owners."

The Folly of Being "Good," by Chas. H. Kerr. Price, 5c.

This also will open eyes blind to the fact that much so-called "goodness" is immoral and bad. The capitalist press, including the religious press, has called white black too long. Here is an extract:

"It is not an accident that the children of the working people are being taught to be 'good.' What does 'good' mean?"

"We call a newly laid egg 'good.' If it hatches the shell of an egg, that has begun to hatch, we call it 'bad,' because it is of no use to us; but if we had let it alone it might have grown into a 'good' chicken.

"A 'good' dog is one that does as its owner wishes, and shows no strong desire to interfere with the desires of its owner. A 'good' slave is just like a 'good' dog.

"Now the slaves taken together are much stronger than the masters taken together, and so the masters could not make the slaves obey them if they had to do it by force. They have a bet-

ter way. They control the schools, the churches, the newspapers, and most of the book publishing houses, so you see they control most of the places from which most of the people get their ideas. Thus they can and do make people think that to act in the way that is best for their masters is 'good' and that to act in the way that is best for themselves is 'bad.'"

The Axe to the Root, by Rev. W. T. Brown. Price, 5c.

This is really a sermon from John the Baptist's "The axe is laid unto the root of the tree," as a text.

It is good for religious people to read. It teaches revolution as John and Jesus did. Here are sample words:

"We are in the rapids of a new era," writes Henry D. Lloyd. I did not make the era. You cannot hold me responsible for it. It is here and no sane man can doubt it. Its heralds are to be found in every civilized nation on the globe. In every language is its advent being told. Perhaps its heralds are not the pillars of society. They never have been. John the Baptist was not a pillar of society. Neither was Jesus, nor Savaonarola, nor Luther, nor Rousseau, nor Sam Adams, nor Tom Paine, nor William Lloyd Garrison. Far from it. But they did not need to be pillars to see the truth and speak its message. Indeed, the chances are decidedly against a pillar of society ever seeing or speaking the truth. That is left for peasants and farmers and tramps and nobodies.

All these books we can furnish for prices named. Or, for one-dollar's worth or more, will give 20 per cent discount.

British Columbia With Us!

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE VANCOUVER UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY, HELD FEBRUARY 15, THE SOCIALIST, OF SEATTLE, WAS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO THE SOCIALISTS OF THIS CITY AS WORTHY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT. ERNEST BURNS.

Mills' Studies in Socialism

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., 3962 Langley avenue, Chicago, Ill., is the author of a "Special Course in the Study of Socialism," consisting of a series of "Lessons in Social Economy."

Lesson No. 1 supports this proposition: "The Earth is the Home of Man and for That Purpose Belongs by Equal and Inalienable Right to all Mankind."

This first lesson is well done in every way. Comrade Mills' style is clear, forcible, logical. For those who can think and who already have acquired some culture, these lessons, judging by No. 1, will be admirable.

The whole twenty lessons, including correspondence, cost only \$3. Here is a specimen paragraph:

"It is not true that man has rights and no duties. He has duties as well as rights. It is not only true that each individual has a right to his share of all the earth and the fullness thereof, because the earth belongs to the race, and he is one of the race, but it is also true that he himself belongs to the race. It is because he belongs to the race that he has these rights, absolute and inalienable. He cannot ask for the rights which are his because he belongs to all mankind, and then deny that he does belong to all mankind. His duties are as absolute and as inalienable as are his rights. No one can have the power to rob him of his rights, neither can he renounce them nor can any other absolve him from his obligations to all mankind."

"MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY."

"With the invention of the cotton gin, slaves that had been worth from \$200 to \$300 began to be worth \$400 to \$500. That knocked away one-third of adherence to the moral law. Then they became worth \$700, and half the law went; then \$800 or \$900, and there was no such thing as moral law. And finally they became worth \$1,000 or \$1,200, and slavery became one of the beatitudes."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"NO INCENTIVE!"

Comrade Lux Answers the Popular Fallacy

Comrade E. Lux, of Whateam, is editing "The Socialists' Column" in The Reveille, a republican paper.

We give herewith what he said recently on the perpetual question the anti-socialists are asking us: "What will be the incentive under socialism?" Suppose you ask some tired-out mother, "What incentive keeps that boy of yours forever on the go?"

Without the spur of necessity it is popularly assumed that men would not perform the work necessary to the existence of life and civilization. Socialism, therefore, would be a negation of life and progress.

1. Socialism cannot abolish the spur of necessity.

2. Activity is the effect of stored energy within the human battery or reservoir, not, as generally supposed, the result of external compulsion. A few facts will substantiate these statements.

The production of energy in the animate body is generic; i. e., it takes place without the will or the conscious direction of the individual. In the normal state the food is converted into an explosive substance which by the action of the lungs is transformed into vital energy or muscle force, just as a gasoline engine is propelled by the regular combustion of quantities of gasoline.

The presence of this vital energy in a healthy body is all sufficient to induce action. The child's playfulness is not the result of that spur. The confined energy finding exit through the objects of interest to the senses of the child, mechanically produce action. The same is true of all animals. In the adult it assumes purpose. Disagreeable, uninteresting, and ill-paid work needs the spur of necessity. Men who are or have been engaged in these for long periods will naturally become adverse to activity. Long hours of dull drudgery with little prospect of change for the better will make any man lazy.

Look around a bit, and you will soon see the truth of this everywhere. While the human system is healthy, its reservoir of energy is not exhausted, work is pleasurable, especially if useful and dignified. In fact, the presence of vital force in sufficient quantity forces the individual into doing something: It will be seen that it is not activity, but painful activity, which men shun.

Socialism will abolish drudgery, and with it the lazy man. Under competition both capitalist and laborer depend on the market for activity. Men are sent out in the cold and slush when work in the factory would be more agreeable; men are imprisoned within factory walls when the sunshine and warmth of summer are pleading for them to come out. Many have no home except a cheerless, unwarmed room and the saloon is the only place of recreation where they are always welcome. Thus the fine sensibilities are destroyed and society loses the very essence of life. Under a national cooperative system work can be so managed as to be most profitable. By making less effort necessary, more time for personal use available, a zest will be given to every activity, unknown to us. And yet the necessity for action remains and the citizen's income is measured by the time he is giving to social production. The surplus energy of the nation will accelerate progress in every department. Yes, socialism is the best remedy for the lazy man, the best help for progress, the greatest incentive to work, and a guarantee of happiness to all who are capable of it.

Labor Column

CONDUCTED BY

CHAS. L. DE MOTTE.

It is rumored that J. J. Hill is about to dispense with all the Jap labor on his road. Following this rumor is another one that some genius has invented a machine for tearing up old tracks and breaking the rails into small bits with great rapidity. In all probability a machine instead of a white nigger will displace the Oriental pigmies.

An effort is being made in the Texas legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration law. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, communicated with organized labor in that state urging the defeat of the measure. This is as it should be. The compulsory arbitration scheme is simply a means to further the ends of capitalistic greed, and will weigh like an incubus upon the energies of the American laborer.

It seems that our modern Don Quixote, the champion of compulsory arbitration, charged a full rigged windmill recently, and was left hors de combat on the muddy plain.

Information has been received at the various headquarters of Seattle labor organizations, that a prominent ship building concern of this city caused to be widely advertised in eastern cities that the demand for mechanics in Seattle was greater than could possibly be supplied and the wages had reached fabulous proportions. Measures have been taken to forestall if possible the evil effects of this gross perversion of the true facts. It is true that there is a large amount of improvement in progress now. It is also true that every department of labor is fully supplied and hundreds of idle mechanics are scouring the city day after day looking for work. In the past it has been the policy of this firm to cause an influx of shipwrights into the Puget sound area so that they wanted to employ them. O, no, they are far too shrewd for that. They prefer men whose homes are less dependent on the firm than in the migratory class, who can pick up and leave at a minute's notice.

When this firm has filled Seattle overflowing with idle craftsmen, the fine Italian hand of the business head of this young octopus is plain discernible in the propositions and contracts spread before its gang of slaves. If they wish to come within the loving embrace of the blood sucking tentacles of this shapeless monstrosity, gestated in the mud flats of Seattle and nurtured by the liberal bounty of the people, they must sign to work for less money and more hours, or else to clamoring horde who have been caught into coming to Seattle will take their places. It has been thus in the past, will probably be so in the future. So plus labor has been and is being directed to this coast for the purpose of exercising resident labor. Simply announced to the end that this firm may realize something for nothing. Organized labor can, if it will, encompass these labor plunderers to such an extent that their efforts will prove of no avail unless they accord to the laboring class that justice, which is rightfully theirs.

THANK YOU.

My Dear Editor: I want to congratulate you on the superiority of the last issue of *The Socialist*. Its magnificent, equal to the best. I am proud of it. Many other issues have been excellent, but this is far excellent. If you do as well a few times more I shall want to see *The Socialist* turned into a daily. Yours,

AN OLD FRIEND

Lessons in Socialism

LESSON V.

Read Chapter III. of Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism."

SURPLUS VALUE.

QUESTION. What is Surplus Value?

Suggestions: Remember, we are studying business transactions, ordinary exchanges, the every-day circulation of commodities.

For instance, ask yourself what happens a store giving, or a single mill, or a salmon cannery?

Where is it and how is it that wealth is created?

How is it that some people get so rich, while the mass remains so poor? There is a secret somewhere.

Do you think it is by fraud, by buying too cheaply and selling too dearly? That only means that what one man gets the other man loses. The two together have no more than before. No new wealth has been produced.

Let us suppose that Peter, who is very shrewd, does business with Paul and James. Peter sells Paul wine worth \$80 for \$100, and with the \$100 he buys from James wheat worth \$120. Peter thus makes a profit of \$40.

Before the exchange, we had \$80 worth of wine in Peter's possession, \$100 in money in Paul's and \$120 worth of wheat in James'—a total value of \$300.

The value in circulation has not increased a single penny. There is only a difference in the distribution between Peter, Paul and James. It is just as if Peter had stolen \$40.

But that \$40 is not surplus value, which means more value, more worth, more wealth.

Did you ever hear Single Taxers tell how landlords get rich by the "unearned increment" in land?

If you lived in Seattle just now, you would see grasping landlords bleeding tenants with enormous rents.

But do the landlords create any new value, or do they simply take what somebody has produced?

Again, it is as if each landlord stole so much of each tenant. There is no increase of wealth, no surplus value.

Now take a simple illustration from the fishing industry.

You own a fishing boat and net. You can catch 20 salmon a day. You sell them for 25 cents apiece, getting \$5 a day.

But two of you could do better. You hire a man for \$1 per day, and catch 40 worth of salmon, and you have \$9 left.

Where and how did you get that extra \$4, which you make over and above what you could make alone?

Did you not make it out of that man? He had something to sell which you wanted, namely, his capacity to work—the labor-power.

You bought that labor power for \$1—a man to go with you in your boat. How much shall you pay him? There are no men there on the dock who are anxious for the job. You take the man who will work the cheapest. And he will have to be satisfied with the barest living. So you get him for, say, \$1 a day.

Now you two catch 40 salmon instead of 20, and you sell the 40 salmon for \$10. You pay your man his \$1 for one day.

He sold it to you for that because it cost that much to keep him alive so that he could have labor-power to sell again the next day.

But his labor for one day produced 20 salmon, worth \$5. That is, \$4 more than you paid him.

That is surplus-value, more wealth, which he created and you appropriated.

Suppose you two worked to hours that day. Then in the first two hours you bring that four salmon—enough to bring the one dollar you paid him.

What about the other 8 hours? Are they not rightly called surplus labor, and surplus value for you?

Now analyze any productive work

you know of, like the lumber mill or the cannery, and you will find the same secret of surplus-value produced by the worker and appropriated by the owner of the plant.

Here is all the secret of the increase of wealth. The laborer sells his labor-power to the possessor of the instrument of labor, and then works for him the time necessary to earn his wages—giving the owner, who is called a Capitalist, all this surplus value from unpaid labor, which makes him wealthy and gives him power.

"ED." PELTON IS DEAD.

In some respects G. E. Pelton was the most remarkable man I ever met. With the muscular force of a giant, he united a mental energy extremely rare, and rounded out a unique character with a consecrated loyalty and devotion to the cause of humanity as he understood it. The personality of "Ed." Pelton towers far above that of every other connected with the colonization movement of the B. C. C. It was he who was commissioned to come to this state and select the first colony site, which he located near Edison, in Skagit County, and it was Ed. led, the way every morning before daylight across two miles of swamp land, wading in water knee-deep, to work on the colony land.

It is strictly within bounds to say that no one not an eye-witness to the enormous stumps and fallen trees on the colony site can have the faintest conception of the disheartening difficulties that the pioneers at Equality had to encounter, and it is equally safe to say that the immense power of Ed. Pelton, physical and mental, was the prime factor in conquering the obstacles old mother nature interposed to prevent these sturdy pioneers from invading her rich stores in soil and forest.

Bareheaded, with sleeves rolled up, face tanned almost as dark as an Indian, Ed. was always the first to pick up the ax or crosscut saw and lead whatever work needed most to be done, and he was the last man to quit; they had an eight-hour day, there, but Pelton never knew it. Work all day, right in the rain, write until 11 at night, and if they were scarce of beds, as they usually were, he would give his up to a new-comer, lie down awhile on a table or bench, cover himself with a "hot stuff" Socialist paper, sleep a little and then get up and walk to Whatcom, sixteen miles away, and be there at sun-up, transact business for the colony and be back again at noon. I am fully aware that I will be accused of exaggerating in this, but my critics did not know Ed. Pelton. But it is not intended to mean that he was perfect; he was not.

I always thought he was afraid of being on the losing side if a question divided the members, not that this was glaringly noticeable; I merely suspected it.

Look what the man was before! For years a sport, wasting his precious powers in riot and revelry, associating with the low and debased. But he heard of Socialism; it fascinated him, he devoured eagerly what stray literature came his way. It was then that N. W. Lermont started the colonization movement.

Pelton threw his big, warm, pulsating soul into it, dropped at once and forever his old dissolute companions, quit both whiskey and tobacco and was never known to touch either again, and worked and lived only for Socialism.

A peculiarity of Pelton's that would readily be noticed by any scientific Socialist was that though he was filled and even gazed with a deep and inveterate hatred for "old plutie," as he called it, nursing himself for the time when he would have a chance to deal him a knock-out blow, he at the same time disavowed and repudiated the class struggle. A strange inconsistency, indeed!

Ed was a born non-conformist. You could not depend on any entire and unqualified support for any theory or system. His own individuality and idiosyncrasies, colored and some times distorted even Socialism, which had it been possible for him, he would have accepted as a whole.

In religion he was again peculiar. Owing no recognized theory of life

and death, yet he bordered closely on theosophy, claiming distinct recollection of a former existence and feeling himself imperiously impelled to many things in this life by the forces set going in the former one.

Equality colony mourns her dead. She has lost a leader, an untiring worker and one that did more to harmonize the social and industrial life there than can ever be told.

He met his death by a flying timber struck by a falling tree. He died in an act of bravery, boldly taking an unnecessary chance of escape, but the miscalculation proved fatal.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH.

TURNER ON "SOCIALISM"

Editor Socialist: Have you seen the laughable attempt of Senator George Turner to check the rising tide of Socialism in the State of Washington? You will find it in his speech on the Ship Subsidy Bill. By virtue of his franking privilege he is sending copies of this astonishing production to his admiring constituents who had no choice in his election. That was a matter of bargain and sale, as most senatorial elections are.

His speech betrays his ignorance of Socialism and shows how little he has read or thought about a subject that is the only living issue of his day and time. He says of the Ship Subsidy Bill: "It proposes to take out of the National Treasury and give to a lot of people, without any consideration, a large sum of money." And then goes on to say: "Such legislation is not Democratic or Republican; it is Socialist!" Socialistic! Just think of it! It is socialistic to take money out of the National Treasury and give it to a lot of people without consideration. What a discovery!

He further sees in this bill "the entering wedge" for socialism. Ha! Ha! This Ship Subsidy Bill is the entering wedge of socialism by which "the dream of our socialistic friends will have come true." Ha! Ha! Ha! In a further dissertation on socialism, he solemnly tells us that "socialism means a lapse into barbarism, a return to the principles of the tribal relation." Be not frightened by this man of straw, you misled Democrats. Continue to investigate and you will learn that socialism means a higher and holier civilization that will rid the world of crime and poverty by according to every human being born upon this planet a place in the brotherhood of man.

J. G. ELLIOT.

We have not seen the speech of Turners. We have time to read such mere talk. Of course he is as ignorant of Socialism as a Turk. Suppose you subscribe for him and send him **The Socialist** for six months, Brother Elliot.

NOTICE.

Members of Local Seattle S. D. P. are requested to attend business meeting Friday, March 8, 8 p. m., hall, 220 Union street. Important business to transact. Our meetings Sunday evening are getting so large that we will have to begin to look around for a larger hall to accommodate the crowds. The trustees have reported the possibility of making arrangements for a larger hall. Let all members try and be present.

H. HOLTkamp, Secy.

Notice

In accordance with a request from the national secretary, the secretaries of locals in Washington were asked to send me the names of all members in good standing in their respective locals. So far only five locals have responded, viz: Matlock, Granite Falls, Renton, Tunwater, and La Center. This is a very important matter on account of the national convention to be held next summer. Secretaries should also send names of members who have been or may be admitted after February 1, as soon as such members are admitted.

J. D. CURRIS,
State Secretary, S. D. P.

If we get advertising enough to pay for the paper, we shall be on a sure foundation.

GRAND BENEFIT, GERMANIA HALL, MARCH 30.

The grand entertainment and ball for the benefit of "THE SOCIALIST" was announced last week for Saturday, March 30, at Germania Hall.

The program has now been arranged and tickets are on sale.

Leticia Paige Wilcox, the dramatic reader and impersonator from the Boston School of Oratory, will appear in various costumes and render comic selections. Her renderings keep the audience convulsed. This will be her fourth public appearance in Seattle. This feature alone is worth the admission price.

The program will also include what proved so popular last Fall, **A Children's Prize Cake Walk**. Three cash prizes will be offered, to be allotted by the audience. Applications to enter cake walk contest should be made as early as possible.

To make the sale of tickets easy, two other prizes are offered the first to purchasers of tickets and the second to sellers of tickets.

Three splendid prizes are now on exhibition in the window of the Socialist Headquarters, 220 Union Street.

One is a large, ornamental Center table lamp, of elegant design, color and finish.

Another consists of a fifty-piece dinner set of latest design: beautiful and useful.

The third is a fancy statuette in ornamental ware, the whole constituting a Tobacco Jar for the smoker. Just the thing for the men.

The first choice of these three will be given to the ticket-holder who guesses nearest to the number of beans contained in a glass water bottle on exhibition after March 9, in the window at 220 Union street. This bottle will be filled and sealed up Friday evening, March 8th, after the business meeting of the local in the presence of any who care to witness it.

The beans will be counted by a committee of the audience the night of the entertainment. Each ticket holder is entitled to one guess, which he will write on his ticket with his name.

The second choice of these beautiful prizes will be given to the one who sells the highest number of tickets.

Get your friends to help you sell tickets. These prizes are bound to create the greatest possible interest in ticket selling, as both the seller and the buyer have a chance to get a prize.

Tickets on sale at 220 Union street, or can be procured of any member of the Socialist Educational Union.

THE QUEEN AND OTHERS

What means all this fulsome toadyism about the American people having such crocodile love for the late queen of England? As a woman, nobody hated her; nobody hates Pious McKinley, as an individual. But the past public career of both these notables is surely a hateful thing in the sight of common justice.

Humbbug Love.

Love, if it means anything at all in its universal sense, means a heartfelt desire to have every human being in happy circumstances; any other universal love than this is rank humbug. This kind of love is shocked at inhuman atrocities—such as made most of Victoria's history, and is making all of McKinley's. Personally, I must admit that I feel deeper sorrow for every Boer widow, every Filipino orphan and every other outraged mortal than I possibly could were all the Caesars on the topside of this earth extinct.

Here is a fellow being that tugs at my love strings harder than any queen or potentate, either dead or living. It is clipped from the St. Louis Chronicle:

Chas. Meyer, Thief!

"Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21.—Suffering tortures of hunger, driven to desperation by trusts, Chas. Meyer, once a comfortably situated traveling salesman, held up a bakery wagon in the heart of the business district this morning, and after a desperate struggle with the driver, in which the latter was badly worsted, Meyer forced him to give up his vehicle, stole four loaves of bread, and began devouring them. He was promptly placed under arrest. Meyer admitted that he had stolen the bread and pleaded in extenuation that extreme hunger had forced him to commit the crime. About a year ago the operations of the trust trust Meyer out of a good position. Since then he has been out of a position."

Have you heard anything of Pious McKinley—who is reported to have sat up in sorrow all the night to learn of Victoria's condition when it was stated she could not live—have you heard anything of any message of condolence flashing from the White House to brother—human brother—Charles Meyer, of Chicago, who nearly starved to death in this land of corn and wine?

Mary Saybold, Suicide!

Here is another little society item, which appeared in the St. Louis Republic the other day:

"There was nothing to eat in the

cup-board and her husband was out of work. The babies had been crying for food for forty-eight hours, the doctors had told her that she could live only a little while. So Mrs. Mary Saybold took her life yesterday. Her husband went home from an unsuccessful hunt for work to find her dead. His wife's lifeless body was hanging from a rope that had been fastened to a clothes hook.

"Andrew Saybold's bad luck began when he fell ill and lost his job. Then his wife fell ill and she had to leave their home at No. 7 Washington St., Yonkers, for St. Joseph's Hospital. Her lungs were affected and the doctors shook their heads when they saw her. 'Well, I'll go home, then,' said the plucky woman, 'so that we won't be under this much expense.'

"Day after day Saybold looked for work, but work was hard to find. Occasionally he got a job for a day. This had to provide food for a week. Last week he didn't have even a day's work and yesterday the mother gave up.

"The children were crying for something to eat, and there wasn't even a crust for them. But there was an insurance on the mother's life, and she resolved to get it for them. To do so she meant to die.

"She sent the little ones out of the house and locked herself in her room. Then she tied a rope to a hook and

Continued on last Page

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