

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote their Own Emancipation

Socialism
demands the public ownership of
all the means of Production and
Distribution.
Largely less is but middle-class
work and WILL NOT
abolish wage slavery.

Socialist

50 Cts a Year
10 weeks, 10 cts
More than Twenty Copies
One-half Cent Each . . .

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

Published by The Socialist Educational Union (Inc.) 1164 VIRGINIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1902.

The number on the label of
pills your name in the
lower your subscription expires. This is
No. 76

LABOR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST POLITICS.

Up-to-Date Discussion for All Working Men.—Dedicated To The State Labor Congress.

The State Labor Congress convenes at Tacoma next Tuesday. In view of this fact we give space to the following most pertinent discussion by Alton Lee, editor of "The Worker," New York. It is composed of extracts from a pamphlet published by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William St., New York City. The title is "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics":

The New Plea.
We hear now a new plea—and I say that it is the interested plea of the ignorant, weak, or dishonest labor politicians. They say now: "Yes, we must have politics in the union—but not partisan politics. We must discuss the candidates of the different parties, and pick out for our support the fairest among those who have a chance of winning. We must divide our support between the two old parties, so as to influence both. We must not be radical in our demands. We must ask, rather than demand. We must ask the candidate to pledge himself to some measure we want; we must petition the legislature or congress to pass some laws for us; we must send committees to lobby for the bills we favor."
This is what we have styled the "begging policy" of the trade unions. It is a bad policy. It seldom effects any purpose, and it often does incalculable harm.

There are 1,500,000 in the United States, a quarter of a million in New York State, 85,000 in New York City. All these men have a common political interest. Not to speak just now of the Socialist ideal, but only of the measures of immediate relief which Socialists advocate: All of these men would profit by strict employers' liability laws; by laws providing for short hours and good pay on public work; by making the public a force in raising rather than in lowering Labor's general condition; by laws limiting the employment of women and children; by laws for the sanitation of workshops and the guarding of dangerous machinery; by laws granting a pension to aged and disabled workers.

Trade unions, local and national, central bodies, state federations, and the American Federation of Labor have all tried to get these laws or similar ones passed by city, state, and national legislatures. They have interviewed candidates and got their promises of support. The promises have been broken. They have filed up petitions. The petitions have gone into the waste basket. They have sent committees to lobby for their bills. The lobbyists have been "jollied," told they were good fellows, sometimes given a hearing—and that generally ended the story.

Labor bills are introduced with a great flourish; then they are referred to a committee—and most of them are never seen again. In the last week of the session some are called up, too late for passage, but in time to allow a politician to make an eloquent speech "for uncombe." Sometimes a bill is introduced by one house, with the private understanding that the other house will not kill it, but let it die.

Once in a while a bill urgently insisted upon is, after failing in several successive sessions, finally enacted into law. Then what rejoicing among the advocates of the begging policy! "What boasting over the 'practicalness' of this policy which 'gets something now!'"
But, alas! this is not the end. Three years out of four it is found that the bill has been so drawn that it either cannot be enforced or that it means something different from what was desired—sometimes the very opposite of what was desired. And of the few laws that are correctly drawn, at least three-quarters are declared "unconstitutional" by the courts. And those that escape this fate generally remain dead letters, because the executive officers are capitalist politicians and cannot be expected to execute

laws against their masters—at least when there is no powerful organized party of Labor for them to fear.

Do you think the picture too strongly drawn? Study the annual reports of the American Federation of Labor, see how many bills have been recommended by the conventions; see what proportion have been introduced in Congress; see what proportion of these have been passed—and how long it took; see what proportion of those passed were found to be either defectively drawn or unconstitutional or otherwise invalid; or, finally, find out how many of those supposed to be valid are really enforced. Apply the same test to the history of labor lobbying at Albany or at any other state capital. You will find that we have much understated the facts.

Now, the American Federation of Labor ought to be a power in national politics. It is big enough, an well enough organized, but it is not a power. The most it dares to boast of its lobbying work is that, while it has not secured the passage of many good laws (good for Labor), it has secured the defeat of several bad ones. What a wonderful achievement for a body numbering 850,000 well-organized men!

The "Begging" Policy.
This is the fruit of what is currently called "labor politics"—the policy that pretends to represent a distinct class interest and yet refuses to be independently partisan—the policy of those who are afraid of being "too radical," the policy, we repeat, of begging favors instead of demanding rights.

Labor has chosen to put its neck under the heel of the capitalist parties, only asking them please not to trample it too hard. The capitalists have seized their advantage and laughed at the prayer.

Wherever and whenever this timid policy of lobbying and begging is adopted we find that the laws for which the unions ask are seldom passed, and that of those which are passed the most valuable are always declared void by the courts; that the money and energy spent by the unions in such politics are worse than wasted, because, while little good is accomplished, the labor movement is, by such an exhibition of weakness and timidity, rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of society.

The beggar may inspire pity, but he never inspires respect. The organized labor movement has put itself in the position of a beggar for political favors. It is no matter for wonder that the politicians and their masters, the capitalists, look on it with a mingled feeling of pity, hatred and contempt. They do not believe that it is for the working-class majority to demand and conquer its rights. They think it always plays the part of the dog who begs for a bone and licks the hand that beats him. So they continue to play fast and loose with the workers, giving with one hand and taking back with the other, confident that they are always to sit at the feast that Labor has prepared and that Labor will always be grateful for the crumbs that drop from the table.

A Change Coming.
The policy of the labor movement has given them good reason for this belief. Yet they are mistaken. For a change is coming. Masses of men learn slowly; but they do learn. Even the politics of begging is an advance over the rule of "no politics in the union" that prevailed ten years ago; not that it accomplishes any positive results, but that it opens the way for a wiser and braver policy. It makes it possible for the workers, meeting in their class organizations, to discuss the labor question as a political question; and the result of that is that a new policy is rapidly growing which is destined to put an end to petitioning and lobbying—the radical and partisan labor politics of Socialism.
The fault with the prevailing labor

politics is that it is afraid to be radical and afraid to be partisan. It does not go to the root of the matter, but deals only with results in detail; it has no ultimate goal to guide it and make it consistent. It does not concentrate the political power of the working class, but dissipates it in a process of bargaining with its enemies over every petty phase of the question.

We Socialists say to our fellow-workers: If we are to succeed, if we are to use our political power to any effect, our policy must be both radical and partisan; we must have a guiding purpose, which can be no less than the complete emancipation of our class; we must unite our strength upon that single purpose, never considering any other question as a political issue. So long as we fail to do this, our class will not be a power in politics; so soon as we do it, our class, being the numerical majority and the socially necessary class, will become the ruling power in politics, as it ought to be.

We know that the interests of capitalists and workers are opposed on every question. Is it a question of wages? The capitalists' interest is to pay low wages. Is it a question of hours of labor? The capitalists' interest is to lengthen the working day; the interest of the workers is to shorten it. Is it a question of the sanitation of workshops and the guarding of dangerous machinery? The capitalists' interest is to keep down expenses; the interest of the workers is to protect their health and their lives. Is it a question of the unemployed? The capitalists' interest is to have a part of the producers overworked and the rest begging for employment; the interest of the workers is to distribute work and earnings among all. And in every special phase of the labor question, these interests always conflict; it is evident that on the question as a whole they must be irreconcilably opposed.

You cannot successfully work out the details of a problem unless you have a good view of the problem as a whole. If you want to go anywhere, you go "one step at a time"; but your steps will be aimless and confused, some of them in the right direction and some in the wrong direction, unless you keep in mind a clear idea of your destination.

The Class Struggle.
The interests of capitalists and workers are opposed, not only in detail, but fundamentally. Labor produces all wealth. The workers live by wages, which are but part of their product; the capitalists live by profits, which are the remaining part of the workers' product. The capitalists get a profit out of the product of labor, because they own the means of production by which alone the workers can use their labor power. So long as the means of production remain the property of a capitalist class, so long the workers have only one choice—to give up a share of their product to those who do not work or else to stand idle and starve. Therefore there is a class struggle. The trade unions are organized to carry on this class struggle in its daily detail, by such means as the strike, the boycott, the label, etc. The Socialist movement is organized to carry on the same class struggle, in its larger aspect, upon the political field.

The means of production can no longer be owned by the workers individually; they are too large and complex. In these days of steam shovels and railroads and Bessemer furnaces and rolling mills, you must choose between having a small syndicate hold as private property the means of production used by tens of thousands of iron and steel workers, and having the workers collectively own the means of production they use. You must choose between trusts and Socialism.

This, then, is the goal—the complete emancipation of Labor, through the social ownership of the means of production. You can reach that goal only by fighting out the class struggle; and it is folly to neglect the weapon of politics in such a battle.

We do not expect to accomplish such a great task in a day nor in a year; not by one stroke, but by a patient and persistent forward movement. But if we keep that final aim

Mr. Rockhanna Prays.



THE LAW UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

"That part of the law which relates to the relations of property-holders among themselves presents a deep impress of equity, and thus gives countenance for the moment to the idea that the law is indeed the realization of Justice. But as soon as we turn our attention to the legal provisions regulating the relations between proprietors and non-proprietors, we perceive at once that our former concept was but an infantile delusion."

"Modern law clearly betrays its emanation from capital. This fact appears very clearly from the law's unremitting care for the fortunes of the masters, and from its no less consistent abandonment of the workmen's interests."

"The law is a monopoly of wealth, and in the temple of Themis there is no place reserved for the laborer."

From Achille Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," of which Prof. Keasbey says: "What we desire above all, in introducing the work of this illustrious Italian scholar to the great English-speaking public, is to emphasize the significance of his general point of view, and insist upon the correctness of his economic analysis of society."

in mind, if we test every special action by asking, "Will it help toward our aim?" we shall have a safe and sure guide. If we forget it, if we have no final aim in mind, we shall find ourselves misled by false lights and caught in snares laid for our feet.

So the political labor movement must be radical. It must have a purpose that goes to the root of the matter. The man who understands what he wants is always radical.

Must Be a Party.
Some unionists want labor politics to be non-partisan. Another mistake. To accomplish anything worth working for, your politics must be partisan. What is a party? It is a body of men who, having a common interest,

adopt a common policy to further it, and unite and organize their forces for political action in support of their policy. Wherever there are classes with distinct interests there are parties to represent them.

Now, the wage-workers form a class with a common interest, opposed to that of the capitalist class or of any section of the capitalist class. This interest can be furthered by political action. They are the majority of the population; therefore, by united and organized political action they can win the day, put their policy into effect, and emancipate themselves.

You cannot make a party artificially—not a party that will work. It must

Concluded on page 2.

THOUGHTS

By Your Uncle,

In the State of Washington alone last year the private owners of our factories took to themselves of the wealth produced by labor over four times as much as was paid their employees as wages. Even deducting the salaries of officials and superintendents, and the larger part of the materials, there yet remained, as the reward of being private owners, practically the same number of millions of dollars as were doled out to labor, which produced it all. If the workers had had the \$10,000,000 appropriated by the owners what a difference would have come over the capitalist press. For to them "prosperity" increases only as labor is exploited.

"Yes," said a Socialist speaker in Seattle, "the small farmers must be brought to a realization of the fact that there are no longer necessary under the modern process of production, and that they must go to the aid. And the best way is to tell them this truth and show it to them clearly without any sentimental coloring. Otherwise they may be induced or misled into thinking that the Socialist party has add to offer them as small farmers. For them to do this presages a future weakness for the party. Tell them the truth, boys, and they will pay in the end. The Socialist movement is for the exploited—the proletariat—and is not for the purpose of bolstering up in any manner the material interests of any faction of property-owners. This fact should be understood, once for all, and then there will be clear sailing."

Notice the difference between the way a class-conscious Socialist paper states an economic truth and the way a "Socialist" paper goes around in a misleading series of bewitching distortions. Says the latter paper in its last issue: "He (President Roosevelt) is made of the stuff that, if his views be right, will make a good administration for the people. He has many changes for the better will occur under his administration." It's a mighty good thing I hinted it was a "Socialist" paper that printed that, wasn't it? Or otherwise you might have thought it was the partisan work of a republican paper or the howl of a disgruntled democratic sheet. Now, wouldn't you, really? Here's the way a class-conscious Socialist paper would have made that statement: "He (President Roosevelt), though his views be right, can in no wise make an administration that will be 'good' for the people. No administration under capitalism can be 'good' for the working class. I believe he may make changes intended for the better, but they will be utterly futile. It is a capitalist government and President Roosevelt is a capitalist by virtue of his upholding the wage system. And no matter what he does, no matter what the changes, there can be no 'better,' only worse, as long as the wage system obtains. Only a working-class government, controlled by a class-conscious working class, can ever abolish the wage system." Which statement tells the trouble and danger and destruction to our movement? And which one is liable to breed disaffection and destruction to our 'good'? As to bringing about changes for the 'better,' why the dickens do we want to bother with the trouble and cost of maintaining a Socialist party when some 'good' republican president will give us what we want? Bosh!

The capitalist press is now very anxious for legislation for the Philippines. As the legislation desired is big bond issue in order to aid the paper-stricken capitalist to buy up Philippine land in order to sell it back again to the ones they have stolen it from, it is unnecessary to grant the legislation desired will be granted, for you are only a well-dressed pauper, with nothing between you and the pocketbook and nerve and the real capitalist desire to skin someone, the latter to the skin, and the treasury is always ready to your hand.

When the farmers in Eastern Washington were suffering from the depression many of the ladies who were issued warrants to pay bounties on the squirrels were killed off, and now they are suffering because the holders of the warrants want their money. The courts are now being sought to move heaven and earth to have the warrant issue illegal. The moral, did you say? Oh, nothing much—just their material interests, that's all.

UNCLE SAM.

Agent for the Socialist at North Yakima, SAM T. SHILL.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN GEO. E. BOOMER.

There are Socialists and Socialists. This fact is emphasized by the conditions in Ellensburg. I got acquainted with them all save one. They are all small business men, and their Socialism seems to consist mostly of being called Socialists by the others. Although promises had been made to arrange a meeting, I found, after the train had gone, that the matter had been neglected. It was late in the afternoon, but Mr. Bossong, an elderly gentleman, who is really interested from philanthropic motives, offered the use of his hall for nothing, and I had the free use of a printing office, where I printed a hundred or so small notices, which were distributed about 6 p. m. It was surprising with that unanimity all the alleged "Socialists" gave reason for inability to attend—illness, going out of town, other engagements (there were jubilee singers in town, to which Socialist went who "had to work late"). I swept the hall, straightened the chairs and sat watching at the door waiting to see who preferred Socialism to black-face comedy. Finally they came—two of them, railroad boys—but not one of the reputed "Socialists." Anyway, the railroad boys were interested; they were wage slaves, and they recognized they would never be anything else under private ownership. I find the most of the small middle class will not claim to be interested in Socialism, but are not willing to identify themselves publicly with the movement. They are usually willing, however, to put in two bits or a half into the movement, or to subscribe to a Socialist paper, but the inference from their actions is that they think themselves at present above stooping to active work in an unpopular cause. One man, a tailor, who I was told, goes occasionally of being a Socialist, takes the Socialist papers and the Appeal. The latter, however, he says he never reads, and therefore he could not afford, neither did he have the time, to subscribe for or read another Socialist paper. I want to say this now, as the result of my first stop, and I want to watch to see if I change my opinion: the small middle class will be the pressure, and they look to Socialism as possibly the only escape, though preferring to accept its aid and far preferring to hold on to their present paralytic position if possible. To rely on them as the main strength of the movement would be suicidal. The real basis must be the class struggle and the workers willing to go to a Socialist meeting in Ellensburg were wage workers. The small business men excused themselves.

NORTH YAKIMA.

When I got off the train at North Yakima I was immediately captured by a group of active comrades and immediately hustled off to a street meeting where a big crowd gathered and the meeting for Sunday afternoon was additionally advertised. Odd fellows, Hall was well filled by an interested and enthusiastic crowd and numerous questions added still greater interest. Yakima is going to be one of the chief centers of Socialist interest in Yakima county. The comrades are all wide awake and appreciate the importance of standing firmly on the class struggle. Comrades—Shell, Wilson, Latimer, Carrin and others are a host in themselves. The local now numbers about 40 members, and while desiring to see it grow, as it does and will, they believe, and rightly, that hereafter new members should be able to answer one or two leading questions in clear enough manner to show that they are developing along the right lines that will hold this local from wobbling by absorbing middle class reforms. Am sorry that I had to ask postponement of Spokane meeting until Wednesday, but I think the results of my stop in Yakima will emphasize it.

Mrs. Gatchell is an active comrade and will no doubt enlist in the movement many of the ladies who were at the Sunday meeting.

Organizing Fund.

J. D. Curtis, Oct. and Nov.	\$1.00
John Hurlin, Dec.	1.00
John Graybill, Dec.	.25
Joe Ostani, Nov.	.25
A. H. Axelson, La Center	.50
Frank Davis, Renton, Jan.	.50
	\$3.50

Study our advertising page.

"Revolutionary Jargon."

On page 4 will be found two letters from Ernest Burns, Secretary of the British Columbia S. P. Executive Committee.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon them. His open contempt for what he terms "the Revolutionary Jargon" of ordinary Socialism speaks for itself. This objection reminds us of Lili, who also refers to "the jargon of the Scientific (?) Socialist." And this reminds us again of "The Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee, which criticizes the Socialist as chasing "the revolutionary will-o'-the-wisp."

The most noticeable thing about all these men is that their theory and practice agree. In their practice they are the Opportunists. In their theory, the class struggle becomes "jargon." They are for a "broader Socialism." They appeal to all classes alike. As Burns says: "The middle and upper classes contribute just as large a percentage of the class struggle workers for our cause as the proletariat itself."

We have two or three other letters of similar tenor from equally prominent members of our party in this state, which will be published next week, together with more extended comments.

They all show the same confusion of thought and the same confusion of ideas. The third point to be noted is that nearly all these men themselves belong to the lower middle class. They also show both in Whatcom and in British Columbia they inadvertently omitted to prefix the Socialist principles to their "immediate demands," and how, now they are criticized for this omission, they refer to the principles themselves as "Revolutionary Jargon."

We are glad to have brought this matter into the open light of public discussion. Let us now keep at it till we learn whether the principles of "old line Socialism" (to use the phrase of another of our comrades) are well-founded or not. And let us not get disturbed at criticism, one way or the other. Some of our correspondents seem to think The Socialist has no business to criticize the actions of any Local or the utterances of any comrade. They want us to be just like "The Appeal" and say everything is lovely everywhere; never say a word about anybody unless you can say a good word; be kind and not surly, never satirical, ironical, personal, or unkind.

Now, comrades, we can't do it. We are not that kind of saints. And what is more, we don't want to be. We don't believe you can fight by pretending there is no fight. We believe we are engaged in the fiercest and most implacable war known in human history, a terrible war of the vast interests entrenched in capitalism against the down-trodden and robbed class from which those great interests are derived. We believe you pleaders of peace are as Utopian and impractical as the early compromisers of anti-slavery days. The slave-owners would not surrender. Neither would the capitalist. You cannot meet them with Christian phrases that only deceive yourselves and please them. What do they care for you, so long as you don't fight them? Hide the fight, make yourselves believe your enemy is coming over to your side if you only treat him lovingly, appeal equally to all classes, expect equal recruits from all classes, and the result will be disappointing. The Independent Labor Party is not so half-breed. Socialism won its splendid progress toward victory in Europe. Unswervingly for nearly forty years, surrounded by far greater allurements to compromise than we yet dream of, with really more reason to compromise than we because of a less developed capitalism, the German Socialists have pursued their even course, guided by the pole star of Proletarian class interests.

We are raw, undisciplined, untaught, we new Socialists in America. It is well for us to do some little thinking, reading, studying, discussing, before being hasty in our judgment on the principles of modern Socialism as "Jargon."

LABOR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST POLITICS

Continued from page 1.

has a reason for existence. That is failed. The Independent Labor Party formed here in New York City in 1899 is an example. It was not "independent"; it was not "labor"; it was not a "party." It went to pieces.

Your party must have a consistent policy in order to succeed. In order to have a consistent policy it must have a final aim clearly in view. Such an aim, such a policy, the Socialist Party presents. Therefore it grows. The Independent Labor Party makes no fusions or compromises. Its object is to capture political spoils, but to carry out political principles. Fusion and compromises are good means for lead-

SIMISON BROS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes.
707 Second Ave., SEATTLE, WN.

Ragley Shaw
Drug
Company
(Successor to Barrington)
We Fill Prescription
Reasonably
Free Delivery to all parts of the City

ers to get hold of boodle and jobs. Fusion and compromises kill all the honesty of a party. That was the mission of the Populists. That was the mistake of the I. L. P. That is the reason for the weakness of all the "reform" parties. For us, we would rather make a small real gain than a large gain that would turn out to be only apparent.

We have said that we do not expect the working class to be emancipated and the Co-operative Commonwealth established in a day nor in a year. "But," says some critic, "we want something now—some immediate relief." You are quite right. The question is, how to get it? You have tried begging and it has failed. Whenever you think you have won something by that policy it slips out of your hands because you have not a strong and uncompromising party to support it. It is time to try another plan.

Which is Practical? Again you have to read the state platform of the Socialist Party of New York. After showing the final aim of the party, it proceeds to set forth certain "measures of immediate relief and steps toward our ultimate end." Among them are these: Stricter factory laws; more adequate factory inspection; responsibility of inspectors to the workers; Liability of employers for injury of employees at their work.

Prohibition of child labor; prohibition of the employment of women in dangerous and unhealthy occupations.

An eight-hour day; abolition of contracts on public work; most wages and conditions on public work.

All of these are measures that would help the workers immediately. They are measures that you have lobbied for. You have not got them by lobbying. You will not get them by lobbying, because they would be injurious to the capitalist interests which dominate the old parties. You can get them by voting for the only party which nominates candidates on such a platform.

Even before you put that party in power, if you showed a disposition to do so, you would get some of them.

If you had cast the 250,000 votes of organized labor in New York State for your own party, the republican and democratic legislators would have been frightened into passing that employment liability law instead of amending it out of existence and the Court of Appeals would not have dared to nullify your prevailing rate of wages law.

Be practical. The practical man finds out what he wants and goes directly for it—redically and uncompromisingly. He gets it.

Socialism and Unionism. Finally, a word on the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the trade unions. We want no organic connection with the unions. We do not wish to dictate to them or to be dictated to by them. The Labor Party and the trade union should work in harmony for a common end; but their methods are different.

But politics is in the trade union. You cannot keep it out. It belongs there. The union hall should be the political schoolroom of the working class. It is exactly the place where workmen should meet and discuss political questions as affecting the interests of labor.

the policy of the Socialist Party to inform yourselves as to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to judge for yourselves; and then to act upon that judgment for the good of our whole tolling and suffering class. If you will do that, we are confident of the result.

SEATTLE
Coffee & Butter
Dealers in Tea, Coffee, Spices, Java, Creamery Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Low Prices for Good Goods.
2221 First Av. Phone Blue 97

MRS. A. STACKEMAN
CONFECTIONERY NEWS AND STATIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO
1530 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Miners' Hotel
Alfred Johnson, Proprietor
Rooms 25 cents per day \$1.00 per week and up
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS Furnished Rooms to Let.
1449 WESTERN AVENUE

DUWAMISH DAIRY CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Milk and Cream
Ice Cream a Specialty.
Phone Main 127

YOUR LUCK ASSURED
If you buy FISHING Tackle of.....
Pritchard Hardware Co.
417 Pike Street (3-41) Seattle

Seattle Brokerage Company
2011-2013 First Avenue
Storage by Day Week or Month. Specialty of Coal and Wood. Expressing promptly attended to at Reasonable Rates.
Phone Call 841. R. B. Weston, Prop.

1909 First Avenue
C. E. CARTER

New & Second Hand Furniture
Shoes and Carpets. Goods bought for cash. New Goods exchanged for old.....

Geo. B. Helgesen
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
Alaska Outfitter, Importer of Norway and Swedish Specialties.
1928 First Avenue, Corner Virginia Street Seattle, Wash. Telephone Buff 81

DON'T
Buy your
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
until you have seen what

Goldman
has to offer in that line.
Cheapest Place in Seattle for Fine Goods.
901 Second ave. cor. Marion

UNCLE IKE ON EDUCATION.

You referred to education when you preached Thanksgiving day... And the only fault I find is 'bout the things you don't say; Uncle Ike adores the babies and the Kindergarten school And believes the man who doesn't is a natural knave or fool.

But instead of its belengin' to the rich and easy class

Why not make it free and common, why not make it bless the mass, Makin' it part and parcel of our education plan?

And it will when dollars quit a-bein' bigger than the man.

Yes, I think we should be thankful for our glorious district school, And we'll have to rally 'round it if the people are to rule;

For the kings of steel and railroads think it's getting rather dear, And it isn't paying business to support the thing they fear.

Yes, I know them plucky teachers downed them in the local court, But the question isn't settled till they git the last report

From the bench that ain't elected by the patrons of the schools, But have got their jobs by bein' plant corporation tools.

Then the forty thousand children in Chicago's festerin' streets, That can find no welcome schoolroom where the mirlin teacher greets,

Must grope in moral darkness just because of the expense, And there's nary city pulpit dares to come to their defense.

Then just think about the fact'ries where our babies toil and slave; Parson, it's enough to make old Abe turn over in his grave;

For this fact'ry slavery, parson, makin' war agin the school, Whether in the North or Southland, threatens death to freedom's rule.

But you say the many millions which the colleges have had From the kings of oil and railroads surely ought to make us glad;

But there's strings to them donations, and colleges must teach Nothin' that can harm the givers, just as you weak preachers preach.

Parson, I've got done a thankin' God for Rockefeller's shanks, And I tremble for our country when I see it fairly teems

With his willin' tools and servants waitin' for his beck and nod, Crawlin' on their knees to Mammon, playin' that they're servin' God.

—George McA. Miller.

The Church and the Socialist.

The church wants to make people good, and so does the Socialist. The church corrals a man one day in the week, tells him what a fine thing it is to be good, and then sends him back into the commercial world to let the forces of evil work on him for the other six days. He is told on Sunday to be good; and the other six days every interest he has calls upon him to be bad—to cheat, to lie, to be cruel, to steal legally, to grind the pennies from the widow and the fatherless. This is like trying to pull a man out of a well under conditions where every time he is pulled up a foot he falls back six. God works on him one day, and the Devil takes him the other six. It looks hopeless, does it not? But how about the Socialist way? The Socialist wants to change the conditions that influence the sinner for the six days. The Socialist promises to furnish a system of society that will offer an inducement for men to be good instead of bad, honest instead of dishonest, just instead of unjust. The Socialist would furnish conditions that would place Justice and Humanity at a premium, and all the forms of evil at a discount. The church would try to save a drowning man and leave him in the water at the same time. The Socialist would pull the drowning man out of the water and get him on dry land before talking to him about his soul.—J. K. T., in Los Angeles Socialist.

Do you know how to use a Coin Card?

Entertainment and Ball!

GERMANIA HALL

On Wednesday Evening, January 22nd,

ONE week from next Wednesday night Seattle comrades hold a Big Demonstration for the benefit of the Local. The expense of the Spring Campaign will soon be on us and a Full Treasury makes Cheerful Workers.

Comrades, the time for ticket-selling is short. Get in and work Apply to Geo. W. Scott for tickets.

A Banquet and the Accompanying Talk.

Mayor elect Schmitz was tendered a banquet the other night where Sauterne, Zinfandel, Champagne, and other luxuries to which the working class is accustomed played a prominent part. Between the oysters and the consommé en tassa the mayor made a speech in which the following occurred:

There is no inherent and irreconcilable difference between employer and employee, capital and labor, rich and poor. Their interests should be identical and all differences between them can and should be adjusted. I believe that capital should have steady and safe investment in things that labor may have permanent and remunerative employment.

Comment here is unnecessary. Mr. Schmitz is excused for showing considerable anxiety over a "steady and safe investment for capital" as he is somewhat of a capitalist himself.

The speaker that was sandwiched in between the sweet bread patties, a la poulette and the tame duck, voiced officially the stand of the labor party. He said:

The platform of the new labor party is as broad as the universe. It admits of all shades of opinion; neither shuts the door to the radical, nor makes the conservative unwelcome, but recognizes that the one is the counterpoise to the other, to attain as one complete whole the possible degree of success. It aims to establish a living wage for the workers.

Comment here is also unnecessary. The democratic party aims at establishing a "living wage" for the worker, so does the republican party. The democratic party also has a platform as "broad as the universe," so has the republican party—and but why go on?—[Advance.

Right and Wrong.

Let those who envy the rich remember that good food and comfortable clothing is all that the most wealthy can consume of this world's goods, and these things are in the reach of all.—[Leonard Graphic.

The Graphic is right in saying that the rich can consume but a limited supply of food and clothes. Why, then, should we maintain a crazy system that fosters greed and enables a few to get a corner on the earth and pile up wealth they never can need!

But the Graphic is wrong in saying that "good food and comfortable clothing are in the reach of all." Both ends of a lever cannot go up at the same time, and, under this system, every time a million dollars is piled up in one fortune, a thousand laborers are robbed—their end of the lever goes down. The statistics of labor furnished by the U. S. commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright, prove that food and clothing, of a poor quality, even, are not in reach of all. How can the necessities of life be in reach of all, when we have a crazy capitalist system that robs labor of four-fifths of the wealth it creates, and that makes it impossible for a large part of the laborers to sell their labor power over one-half of each year!

The Graphic should study arithmetic and then study the government reports. It is too ignorant at present to write on economics.

The investigations congress has made on the question of adulteration of food, proved that nearly every article of food is adulterated. Many articles of food are dangerous adulterations, destructive of life, and these are the articles that the poor are forced to consume. And that "good clothing" is not in reach of all, is evident from the fact that nearly all the clothing on the market is a poor shoddy article which would not be purchased by people who were able to buy good clothing. The Graphic, like all democratic papers, blunders every time it touches

the economic question.—[Social Economist.

THE SALOON EVIL.

When the merchant finds that people will not purchase his wares, that his legitimate business is falling, he casts his eyes around upon the situation and discovers that although legitimate business is dull, illegitimate business is flourishing; that the taste of the public is inclined, under the ruling order of things, to support that which is vicious; he sees the saloon flourishing where the grocer, the baker, the tailor, and hatter ought to be thriving. He finds youth thronging the saloons. He dislikes the business; but it is "business," and he, too, must have no idle qualms of conscience. Conscience and "competition" make poor bed-fellows; conscience finds no open door in an unjust society in a state of piracy, where the just go to the wall. He must do so as everybody, he says, is forced to do. So he starts a saloon, and he finds it pays; for this is a "saloon" condition of affairs. Then a laborer who has struggled in the unjust relationship of things grows weary of the struggle. He, too, finds that society's condition somehow tempers itself to the saloon. Here, he, too, plants his effort. It did not pay to be a capitalist by producing his wealth; but by the signs of things it pays to poison it. He starts a saloon, and society fills it. Then a poor widow with children to support—what shall she do? Make shirts—at a loaf of bread a dozen? Or individual proprietorship of industry, what an angel you are! Her womanly instincts are against it, and often in secret her heart bleeds at her trade, but she must—must—or she must make shirts for a loaf of bread in a saloon.—a saloon away back in the alleys, out of sight of the great arteries; and to her place go the little children with the cans, and into those homes flows the fluid of hell. The child tastes its first sips; then its accents; then desires; grows up—up drinking; and a family comes with here and there a boy with a hereditary yearning for the saloon, —for the death.

And so the saloons spring up here, there, everywhere! like those fungi, dangerous things of quick growth in the shade; for society is in the shade; the deep shade of error. And good men go around and strive to close the saloons,—blame them. Strive thus to save humanity! Strive to build a fire within water! Better try to send Niagara's flood upward and reverse the law of gravity. No! the law is inexorable! The flood of ruin is here, and over our heads it must be long as the flood continues flowing. Go up to the springs there, friends, up from whence comes this flood of terror, or ruined hopes, of ruined men, women and children, of ruined countries. Turn, turn the waters there aside which feed this holocaust of misery! Put an end there to our unjust and immoral basis of society, which blunts and kills the true instincts of our fellow-men, and draws them, as gravity draws downward, to this world of drink, of immoral and impure associations. Elevate society by elevating its institutions into condition whereby the brute in man is destroyed, and the angel strengthened; whereby his noble efforts are appreciated, honored, called forth; whereby he shall be drawn to pure associations; whereby he shall find success in virtue and triumph in truth; whereby he and everyone can win, and none meet disaster.—Stephen Maybell.

The Worker's "Property-Right" in His Product.

The American Economic Association met in Washington last week. Here is what one essayist had to say:

Charles A. Tuttle, of Crawfordsville, Ind., described the workingman's position in the light of economic progress, and contended that trades unionism and collective bargaining, profit sharing and industrial

Fairhain and Whatcom Advertisers.

The FAIR of Whatcom

Is the Best Place to buy

Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods

MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR AND GROCERIES

Our aim is to do a square honorable business, and our best bid for patronage is on that basis. Send us your address and we will mail you our Catalogue.

The Fair, Whatcom, Washington

EVERYTHING IN Men's Furnishings AT G. A. DUFRAINE'S FAIRHAIR, WASHINGTON. Not what you PAY, but what you GET is the real test of value.

The consumers of Fairhain and Whatcom will please take notice that there are some business-men fully alive regarding their material interests. Their ad will be found within this dotted border. Patronize them.

arbitration all signified that the workman has a quasi property right in the business in which he is employed.

The Socialist contention is that the worker has, not a "quasi," but an actual "property right in the business in which he is employed," and that he is, systematically and continuously robbed by his employer of his own property by means of the wage-system. That is the point capitalist economists and capitalist newspapers and all capitalist apologists positively refuse to see, and even many "Socialists" have never "caught on." Wages are not payment for labor performed. Wages pay for only a fraction of the labor performed. If they paid for it all there would be no profit. It is the portion that is not paid for which constitutes the property of which the workman is robbed, and which makes the enormous fortunes of the capitalists.

When you learn the workers' real "property rights" in the business you will be Socialists—at least in theory. Whether you become a Socialist in practice or not depends upon your own economic interest. If your living depends upon your getting some worker's property-right away from him you will probably vote a Capitalist ticket.

Ten weeks of this paper for ten cents. Try it.

A School of Socialism.

San Francisco gets the next term of the Training School for Socialist Workers.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., Principal.

Board of Examiners: GEORGE D. HERBON, CHARLES H. VAIL, A. M. SKEWES, J. A. WATLAND, JAMES BAKER, PETER SHENKMAN.

The first term of the Training School closes at Girard, Kans., December 31st. No school was ever undertaken which so fully met the expectations of its friends. A large number of the students will go at once to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 1902 and last for twelve weeks. The next fall term at Girard will open with more than one hundred students.

The course of study at San Francisco will include lessons in Social Economy, History, Voice Training, Practice in Speaking, the Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Exercises, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to Canvass and to Organize, Correction of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.

The tuition will be ten dollars. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now about a thousand comrades taking the course of the twenty lessons in Social Economy.

If you wish to go into the field as a continual worker for Socialism, you should come to the Training School. Whether you can come to the Training School or not, you should take the correspondence work at once. Send for circular to Walter Thomas Mills, Girard, Kan.

The Almo :

Cor. Hewitt Ave. and Maple St. EVE FITT First Glass Beds H. P. WHARTENY, Prop.

PIKE STREET BAZAAR

320 Pike St., near Fourth Ave. The place where you can find bargains in DRY GOODS MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS We can please you in both quality and price. G. G. MILLS

For Best and Cheapest Up-to-Date FOOTWEAR call on Keane 2907 Hewitt Ave. Riverside. EVERETT, WASH.

Professional Cards.

DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 20-12 Star-Boyd Bldg., Pioneer Bldg. Res. "Rainier." W. W. MYERS, TAILOR, 1222 1st Ave., Seattle. Cleaning and repairing. CHAS. E. CUMMINGS, M.D. Third Ave. and Pike. Heavy Bldg. Res. Pioneer Bldg. EDW. RD. HOLTON JAMES, Lawyer, P. O. Bldg.

Stop Paying Rent and Interest

The Home Co operates Company will build you a house for \$5.00 per month without interest. Investigate our plan. No FIKZ. Open till 9 p.m.

Broadway Bakery

Bread, Pies and Cake from the Wagon, which will call at your door or from the Salesroom, at 709 Pike Street, or get your grocer to handle it.

Telephone Green 1356

A Man can do an honest day's work if he begins breakfast with

Good Coffee

It is the best stimulant known. Our coffee we import and there is no better sold. Every grade.

We buy CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE in jobbers lots and same lowest price on

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Odd Piece Art Ware, Etc.

Rhodes Bros.

1331-2 Second Ave. (Sign of the Big Coffee Pot.)

GREEN'S GROCERY Co.,

North Seattle's Leading Grocery First Avenue and Cedar st. Phone Union 50 SEATTLE, WASH.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Lang's Drug Store

COLMAN BUILDING 801 FIRST AVE. (Cor. Columbia Street) SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MAIN 270

Telephone us for anything you may need in the way of DRUGS or TOILET ARTICLES, and we will see that you order received prompt and careful attention. FREE DELIVERY.

PARTY NEWS

NOTICE: The regular Sunday night propaganda meetings of Seattle Local Socialist Party...

LOCAL NOTES: Seattle comrades are bustling to fill their Sunday evening propaganda meetings...

LOCAL NOTES: The new headquarters and reading room at 114 Virginia St. has been opened...

LOCAL NOTES: The Socialist Speakers' Institute has inaugurated its first series of propaganda meetings...

LOCAL NOTES: The new relations of the city hall for the city election to be held Monday...

STATE NEWS: Denver, Wash., Jan. 2, 1902. Editor: The Socialist Party of Washington...

STATE NEWS: The Socialist Party of Washington has organized a local at Astoria, Me., with 11 members...

NATIONAL PARTY NEWS: National Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. The National Committee has elected local chairmen to Yuma, Arizona...

NATIONAL PARTY NEWS: Philadelphia comrades have opened a branch of the party at that city...

NATIONAL PARTY NEWS: Max Hayes of Cleveland has been elected National Committee member from Ohio...

LOCAL YAKIMA: Yakima Local Socialist Party, meets every Thursday evening at 114 1/2 Second Street...

SPOKANE SOCIALISTS: Socialist meeting every Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at Olive Hill, 224 Riverside, Spokane...

SALREM, ORE., SOCIALISTS: The Salrem Socialist Club meets every Sunday afternoon in the W.C.T.U. Rooms...

O REPPONDENCE

TO THE POINT: Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 3, 1902. Editor: Socialist Party of Washington...

TO THE POINT: I observe that Comrade Lutz in his proposal to the State Committee...

TO THE POINT: I take this view of the matter, and I am sure that the best interests of the party...

TO THE POINT: I conclude that the comrades there may have acted in good faith...

TO THE POINT: It does not seem to me that any honest Socialist should object to this after a moment's reflection...

TO THE POINT: I am sure beyond a doubt in my mind that the fact that capitalism is not Socialism...

FROM VANAMO: Editor: Socialist Party of Washington. I have just received your issue from Seattle...

FROM VANAMO: I give you my sincere thanks for the copy of the issue which you have sent me...

FROM VANAMO: I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the work of the party...

FROM VANAMO: I am sure that you will find the work of the party very interesting...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: R. C. Socialist Party Headquarters, 130 Powell St., Vancouver, Dec. 28, 1901.

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: While the executive approved the faithful letter, we think it unfortunate that you were not more familiar with the conditions upon insufficient knowledge...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: The executive in fact has no intention of making a platform of immediate demands for the Socialist Party...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: The local demands are not intended to be a platform but to emphasize the need for a general statement of principles...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: Now for a few words about my own party. It is the result of a long and painful struggle...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: This work is right before us and it is our duty to do it. We have no time to lose...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: The work is right before us and it is our duty to do it. We have no time to lose...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: The work is right before us and it is our duty to do it. We have no time to lose...

REVOLUTIONARY JARGON: The work is right before us and it is our duty to do it. We have no time to lose...

WOOL SUITS \$12.50 HONEST and SERVICEABLE W. B. HUTCHINSON CO. Car Second Ave. and Union

Removed to 1411 First Avenue HARRIS & GREENS Wall Paper, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Signs, and all kinds of Painting, Papering and Writing.

Adolph Lindauer PIKE STREET'S Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician EYES EXAMINED FREE with the latest and best instruments.

Our Line of AIR-TIGHT WOOD HEATERS Is very complete and our prices are always right. Largest Stove House in the Northwest Z. C. MILES & PIPER CO. 1021-23 First Ave. Corner Spring St.

Builders' Hardware Garland Stoves and Ranges General Kitchen Furniture Plumbing and Tin Work Phone Main 944 1409 SECOND AVENUE GEO. H. WOODHOUSE CO. Leites & Carroll 507 FIRST AV. SO. FIRST AV. SO. 507 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS - Pants, Shoes, Etc. We try to satisfy our patrons

Our Clothing Will Suit You See what \$10.00, \$12.50, or \$15.00 will buy. Our goods are well made, slightly, and cut right. GUS BROWN, Corner Second and Taylor, Seattle

Reliable Empire Laundry First Ave. and Pike St. Goods called for and delivered to any part of the city. D. C. KENNY, Prop. SEATTLE, WASH.

Phoenix Stamp Works 36 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. Clear, Clean, Genuine Paper. One year, 50c; 6 months, 25c.

Socialist Party Literature issued by National Committee. Will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution, and Resolutions of Negro Trade Union Question, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, Ranges, Crockery, Lamps, Tinware, Etc. Frederick & Nelson House Furnishers Second Ave. and Madison Street

ARE YOUR HANDS TIRED? Do you need a Technical Education to give you Promotion and Higher Salary? We Teach You by Mail. 250,000 Students Now.

The International Correspondence Schools, SCRANTON, PA. P. X. HOLL, Assistant Superintendent - 210-212 New York Block, Seattle.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. Mary McCracken, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas McCracken, Defendant. No. 10225.

For Good Values in FOOTWEAR Go to WALLIN & NORDSTROM, 115 Pike Street, Seattle.

B. W. WAY & CO. Telephone Main 488 Bailey Building General Insurance Colman Baths and Barber Shop

DRUGS We cannot yet sell at cost, because the Socialist Party is not established here yet, but we sell as low as we can at Dr. Bollink's Drug Store 114 SECOND AVE. SOUTH

Gold Bar Restaurant The Best Fifteen Cent Meal in the City 1406 Third Avenue, Seattle Oscar Anderson Watchmaker and Jeweler Thirty Years' Experience. 405 PIKE ST. SEATTLE

Everybody welcome. Everybody invited. Everybody invited to our meetings. Everybody invited to our meetings. Everybody invited to our meetings.