

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote their Own Emancipation

Socialism
demands the public ownership of
All the means of Production and
Distribution.
Anything less is but middle-class
patchwork and WILL NOT
abolish wage slavery.

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

Published by The Socialist Educational Union (Inc.)

1164 VIRGINIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, FEB. 16, 1902.



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SOCIALISM FOR SEATTLE

Remarkable Platform With Working Class Candidates

"Workmen of all countries, UNITE! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!"

We, the Socialist Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and to the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

We affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters of Seattle we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalist is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is completely disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.
9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.
10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.
11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Seattle in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.
12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

- FOR MAYOR,**
GEO. W. SCOTT, Carpenter, 86 Virginia Street.
- FOR COMPTROLLER,**
W. C. B. RANDOLPH, Carpenter, Old Rainier.
- FOR TREASURER,**
GEO. W. FICKS, Printer, 822 Tenth Avenue South.
- FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,**
WM. McDEVITT, Lawyer, 4557 Fourteenth Avenue Northeast.
- FOR COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE,**
T. E. LATIMER, Teacher, 712 Marion Street.
- FOR COUNCILMEN,**
WM. O'KEEFE, Ship Calker, 227 Second Avenue North.
- First Ward—W. H. BEBEE, Machinist, 374 Fifth Avenue South.
Second Ward—S. A. WOLFE, Clerk, 1417 Thirty-second Avenue South.
Third Ward—CHAS. W. BLAKE, Bricklayer, 311 Twelfth Avenue.
Fourth Ward—N. J. CLASSE, Carpenter, 402 Fifth Avenue.
Fifth Ward—L. W. KIDD, Printer, 1006 1/2 First Avenue.
Sixth Ward—A. F. LINDWALL, Painter, 120 Virginia Street.
Seventh Ward—G. H. PETERS, Plumber, 2002 Boren Avenue.
Eighth Ward—OTTO SHIELDS, Cigarmaker, 114 Queen Anne Avenue.
Ninth Ward—J. W. McCORKLE, Carpenter, Green Lake.

GREAT STRIKE AT TERRE HAUTE

Stirring Appeal by Debs. Stone & Webster Own the Street Railways There, Same as in Seattle.

I have entered this fight and every atom of my energy is at the service of the men engaged in it; and if the working class of this locality prove true to themselves, as I believe they will, they will assert their right and they might, bring this arrogant corporation to its senses and compel it to concede to the men who made and laid every inch of its tracks, and made move every one of its cars, a voice in determining the conditions of their employment.

Let there be no mistake. This is the struggle of the whole working class and they can and must unite and win it. Whether skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized, male or female, all are vitally concerned in the outcome, and all must stand together in one unyielding army, all along the line.

Are the capitalists conscious of their class interests when a strike is on? Watch them! The very moment the tocsin of battle is sounded all differences between them are forgotten and they line up solidly in defense of their class.

Stone and Webster buy no goods in Terre Haute. They employ spend all their earnings here. Are the merchants solidly and sincerely with Stone and Webster, whom they do not even know? Can you workers not begin to see something? And do you not observe that the capitalist is wise enough to stand by the interests of his class? And that he generally comes out on top? And that there are many more of you than there are of him, and that if you have the sense to follow his example and stand together you will win every time?

The newspapers of Terre Haute own no stock in the street railway company, but they are all for the company and against the strikers. The alleged "ill-advisedness" of the strike has as much to do with their attitude as a last year's dead sparrow has. And do you wish to see a corn crop. Any old excuse will do and a thousand can be found and palmed off from "loyal citizens" whose convictions are so righteous and whose stock of courage is so great that he hides in a gopher hole to save his anonymous little hide from perforation.

There is no difference between the "union" Express and Tribune and the "non-union" Gazette. They are one, and the same in their attitude toward the working class and every toiler who casts a vote should take a snap shot of the picture while the strike is on and their true position is revealed, and paste it in his political "book of remembrance" for future reference. Let it not be forgotten that from first to last not one single word of sympathy for the struggling strikers found utterance in their columns, but that they had space enough and plenty to spare to show over and over again that three times as many strikers had deserted and gone back to work as were ever in the service of the company, that they were forced out in the first place and fear of violence alone restrained them from returning, and scores of similar willful falsehoods and misrepresentations inspired by capitalist class interests of crass organized labor and to keep the working animals in subjection.

Let the workers also remember that from no single Christian pulpit has there come in this sore hour a note of cheer. No, not one. The church is true to its historic mission. It has ever been on the side of the oppressor. There it stands today. When a rich and soulless corporation assaults its weary, worn, half-homed, half-fed workmen, the pulpit is as dumb as death and no echo of the name of Christ is heard in the temple that profanes his name.

FROM THE TIMES, FEB. 3.

"How can this pending misfortune be prevented? Only by organization on the part of employers and capitalists contemplating real estate improvements and so thoroughly so to meet the issue."
"We believe all the unions which do not affiliate with the Building Trades Council are opposed to any further demand for increased wages during the year 1902."

What Means This Action?

A Remarkable Warning. Does Gov. McBride Know? An Attempt to Coerce the Building Trades of Seattle. Military to Be Called Out on the Eve of an Election.

We have reliable evidence that most unheeded preparations are being made for the supposed labor troubles about the first of March.

So far as the Unions are concerned nobody knows of any troubles that are likely to arise at that time. But the capitalists are building up a man of straw and getting ready to shoot him too.

Col. Blethen is not alone in his worried fears. Col. Lamping, the local commander of the militia, must also have become alarmed. For we assume he knows what his subordinates are doing in a military way. Lieut. Col. Lamping is the auditor of King County and two lieutenants of a local company are clerks in his office. It is hardly to be supposed that petty officers are going around town delivering messages to members of the company without the orders of their superior. And the Colonel himself would hardly act without orders from his superior.

Is Gov. McBride, the commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Washington, interesting himself in Seattle labor politics?

These are questions which naturally arise when it is learned that members of local companies have been notified to be in readiness to be called out near March 1 to suppress anticipated labor troubles. There is no question about the fact. Members have been so notified by their lieutenant.

What do you think of it, workmen of the Building Trades? This much is certain. The capitalist class is running things in town and state. Democrats and Republicans are both dead against labor and will not hesitate to call out the military, if they think it necessary.

They are trying for some reason or other to raise a great hue and cry against organized labor just before the election. They would like an excuse even to call out the National Guard, create a great excitement, turn a prejudiced and inflamed public opinion against the working class and discredit them as a violent and disturbing element in the community.

Workmen, keep your eyes open. Watch for the next turn of the capitalist wheel of politics.

THE BURNING ISSUES.

With respect to what the capitalist parties consider the issues of this municipal campaign, we declare as follows:

1. Taxes. Since the capitalists pay the taxes, we will increase taxation up to the legal limit, in order to restore to the working class some meagre portion of what has been stolen from them.

2. Municipal Ownership. We are not interested in this question for three reasons. 1. Any cheapening of living, like cheaper lights, is always followed by a corresponding reduction of wages and is of no benefit to the working class.

2. The wage-workers on public utilities, like the postoffice, are exploited like other workmen and are therefore just as much slaves.

3. The economies and profits of public utilities, like the Seattle water system, are useful to reduce public expenses, and so help the taxpayers, not the working class.

Vice. If the worker got the full product of his toil, as Socialists propose, poverty, the chief cause of all vice, would disappear.

We therefore call upon workmen to disregard all these superficial issues, and vote at once and always for the Socialist Party, whose sole mission is to organize the working class to vote their own emancipation.

We already have a few replies to our request for census reports. Please use the blanks furnished in last week's paper. Cut them out and fill out as soon as possible. If the Secretary or Organizer does not do it, let any other comrade undertake it.

All our advertisers are good business places. No "snides" among them.

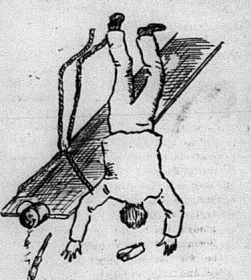
COWARDLY ATTACK ON BUILDING TRADES



FROM THE TIMES, FEB. 1.

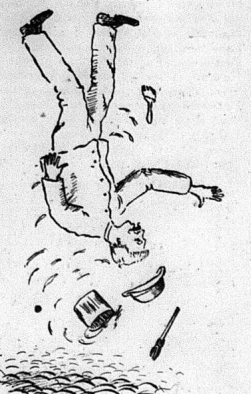
"The determination on the part of the Building Trades' Council of this city to advance wages one dollar a day on the first of March would result disastrously to all business involving public or private improvements."

(No such advance ever proposed.)
"Five or six dollars a day for an eight hour day are great wages for any man, and that's what the plumbers and stonecutters of Seattle are now getting." (Wholly false.)



"It is proposed by the Building Trades Council to advance wages about 25 per cent on the first day of next month—and thousands of notices to that effect have been issued by the Trades Council and sent to employees."

(Not a word of truth in it.)



THOUGHTS, By Your Uncle.

It's been mighty cold the last couple of weeks, snow on the ground, and the mercury hovering around zero. While in Kansas City it was from 4 to 8 below, right in the middle of the day, too, and today, Sunday the 9th, in Emporia, it is snowing hard, with all the signs and warnings of a coming blizzard. I start for Newton and Hutchinson in a couple of hours, but if the storm keeps up it is impossible to tell how far either I or this letter will get. Puget Sound is good enough for me. I prefer a slight drizzly rain any time to frost-bitten fingers and aching toes.

Sunday, the 24, I spoke at a meeting in Kansas City. There were but few present, 30 or 40, and it is hard to understand how, in a city the size of Kansas City, they get out no larger crowds. I have not yet, in any of the big cities, seen a meeting half as well attended as our regular Sunday night meetings in Seattle. Kansas City comrades have nominated a city ticket, with Comrade Clark for mayor, and issued a solid class-conscious platform, pledging the raising of money by taxation and other methods and the expenditure of the same for the benefit of the working class.

The smallness of the meetings is due, I honestly believe, to the existence of two opposing ideas among the Socialists themselves. One comrade objected to the platform as too radical; that it would drive away votes and members, etc. He represents the sentimental class that is all too large in our organization. They are honest and they mean right; but by their very ignorance of the stern war that contains us and their timidity to enter boldly into it, they help to head up the very dangers they would avoid. My experience is that the more clear and positive you lay down the class struggle, the harder and more uncompromising blows you strike, never smoothening an error to make a friend, the bigger and still bigger will be your meetings. I wish the Kansas City comrades would honestly try that course for a while—more you stand fast and courageously to the principles and the more boldly you proclaim them, the more confidence and the more converts will you gain from that class upon whom the Socialist movement depends, and for whom it alone is working—the exploited, propertyless class.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The above argument will apply with even more force to the situation at St. Joe, where, if anywhere, the movement needs reorganization. When I was there a few weeks ago I found a queer situation. The club as the members call it, is composed of those who have been made Socialists by reading the Appeal to Reason alone. I do not wish to decry the value of the Appeal, but to merely point out the danger that is present whenever anyone, or a set of anyone, confine their reading to one paper alone, what ever that paper may be. One of the members, a Dr. Senler, gleefully announced, before he knew where I stood, that he was trying to make a deal with the labor organizations to put up a fusion ticket, half Socialists and half labor. He really thought it was accomplishing something wonderful and truly Socialist. He was very earnest when I told him that the only way union men could be put on the ticket was when they were members in good standing in the party, and that if a fusion ticket was nominated the St. Joe charter would be taken away. As a result he refused to attend a small meeting of the comrades that evening. The majority of the members that I saw are small business men, with, of course, a middle class inflection, and they were very indignant at my suggestion that the party should be absolutely controlled by those who were of the propertyless class. A moment or two afterwards one of the prominent members, a small hardware dealer, who is nearly starving to death in an effort to keep out of the wage class by living upon them, and who gets a big bundle of Appeals and gives them away, proved the truth of my inference in my suggestion by holding a long and bitter argument that his present material interests and those of the wage worker were identical. "For," says he, "I rise or fall with the wage worker; if he is prosper-

ous, so am I, and if he is out of work I suffer, too." True, very true," I answered, "but that doesn't prove that your interests and those of the wage worker are identical. You depend upon profit, or try to, and the more profit you get, the less has the wage worker left of his wages. In other words, you might say the interests of a bed-bug and a man in the bed were the same—the fatter the man, the fatter the bed-bug; if there is no man the bed-bug may starve. But don't you think the man would be better off if you there were no bugs in the bed?" He shied at this question, and the next meeting came to a cool close. I state all this, despite the danger of repetition, in order to explain the following letter, which, though I had promise of a meeting, surprised me at Kansas City, when I expected to hold a meeting at St. Joseph on the 3d:

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 1.
Comrade Boomer: The Central Socialist Club held a special meeting last night and a majority of the members instructed me to inform you that they are opposed to having you lecture here, as they consider that your lectures would be detrimental to the cause of Socialism in this locality. Consequently no arrangements have been or will be made for your proposed lecture, Feb. 3d. Yours fraternally,
T. S. IRISH,
Secretary Central Socialist Club,
Third and Isabel Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

And so I didn't go to St. Joe. I ran across my old comrade, C. Lipscomb who joined with me in the attempt to establish an illustrated monthly Socialist magazine, "The Red Flag," but which proposed venture was knocked into a cocked hat by the war, after we had secured some 500 pledged subscribers. Comrade Lipscomb, like myself, has evolved from the days of the old "S. E. S." into a position of clear, uncompromising class-consciousness. He will be remembered as the S. L. P. candidate for governor of Missouri a few years ago. The knocking out of my St. Joe date and the inability to arouse sufficient interest in Olathe and Ottawa to arrange meetings, despite the efforts of one or two active Socialists to be found in every unorganized town, threw me a willing guest for a few days into the hands of Comrade Lipscomb. It is to be regretted that there are not more members of Kansas City Local who as thoroughly understand the economic struggle we are engaged in. So it happened that the first meeting of the week was held in

EMPORIA, KAN.

a town of about 8,000 people. A small local here has just received its charter, and its first meeting, court house Friday night was about the first ever held in Emporia. Comrade Woody, a colored orator of no mean ability, had previously succeeded in getting a small meeting. Despite the cold weather and a counter attraction at the normal school here, about 150 people, all men, were present. Quite a little literature was sold and much interest was shown. The local has quite a number of energetic, aggressive members, among whom are Comrades Starbuck, Moon and Aldrich. Comrade Moon is especially energetic and will act as agent for the Socialist here. Comrade Woody arrived Saturday, and owing to the failure of the state secretary to arrange a meeting for me at Abilene, another meeting was held at the court house, at which both I and Comrade Woody held forth. Our colored comrade, who is from Nebraska, is especially intelligent and entertaining, and is capable of, and is doing, a good work among his own people and held here the evening committee. He is quick to answer questions, and infuses into his talk that quiet droolery that comes naturally to his race. Emporia is starved on the right lines, and there is no reason why the comrades of that thriving village should not give a good account of themselves in the future.

UNCLE SAM.

Ordered that referendum be taken on party platform, as between the following designs:

1. A Red Flag (in the exact shape of a flag) bearing words: "Socialist Party."
2. A globe with clasped hands across, surrounded by the words, "Socialist Party."

A STATEMENT.

The State Committee Socialist Party having been called upon officially and otherwise to state its reasons for not continuing Comrade Gilbert as State Organizer, and believing in the entire publicity of its proceedings, the following statement is submitted to the members of the party of this state:

When Comrade Gilbert returned last December from his trip in the eastern part of the state it was evident to all that he had undergone a radical change in regard to party principles and tactics.

If our party stands for anything it stands for the working class. The interests of the working class lie in the abolition of competition through Socialism; the interests of the capitalist class lie in the abolition of competition through the Trust, but the interests of the middle class lie in the return to competition. It is evident, then, and experience fully shows, that the only hope of the Socialist lies in an appeal to the working class on the ground of its material interests.

The fundamental idea, the lack of which has been the ruin of every reform movement, has not only been repudiated by Comrade Gilbert, but while ostensibly professing to appeal to all classes, he is in reality making his main appeal to the middle class. To show how far he has gone in this direction we quote two statements made by him in committee meetings, namely:

"I have no confidence in the working class," and "One member of the middle class is worth ten of the average working class."

After several committee meetings Comrade Gilbert proposed that he speak at the propaganda meeting on the following Sunday and fully state his position, so that the committee might decide the matter.

At this meeting, instead of taking the position previously taken, he tried to make it appear that the Socialist Party tried to prevent members of the middle class from joining its ranks, and for an hour before a mixed audience misrepresented the position of the party and held it up to ridicule. Comrade Selbert was absent from this meeting.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee it was decided that as Comrade Gilbert was only elected to act temporarily until the regular Organizer could go out, and as Comrade Selbert was stated that he was at liberty to take the field, it would be better that the regularly elected Organizer should take up the work. The information was conveyed as delicately as possible, and the whole matter was left to the next convention for settlement.

Upon learning the decision of the committee, Comrade Gilbert said:

"I could have had myself elected National Committee member or any one that I chose. I have the power to smash the Socialist Party in this state, and if any of you doubt my ability to do so, I will smash it."

At a subsequent meeting he announced his intention of taking the field independently in the eastern part of the state and tried to secure a partial endorsement of the State Committee, or at least a pledge of silence. In each case the committee stood firm in its refusal, having come to the conclusion that whatever Comrade Gilbert's motives were the course he was pursuing was highly injurious to the cause of Socialism.

Socialism, though not a sentimental movement, contains more real sentiment than any other movement. This was in evidence at the committee meetings in regard to this matter. The general tone was not dictatorial, but one of deep conviction. The committee did not attempt to punish or show up anybody. They valued every technicality and conceded every point possible without a violation of principle, but all to no purpose. We leave the matter, therefore, to the party, whose servants we are, to be decided as it sees fit. (Signed)

J. D. CURTIS, Chairman.
A. G. SEIBERT, Organizer.
GEO. W. SCOTT, Secy.-Treas.

AGENTS FOR THE SOCIALIST.

- T. E. Moon, 124 E. 6th St., Emporia, Kans.
- P. S. Jamerson, 912 E. 15th St., Sedalia, Mo.
- J. T. Hinchcliffe, 2507 Benton St., St. Louis, Mo.
- ADOLF HOLST, 215 S. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- E. B. ROBINSON, Billings, Mont.
- ALEX. FREEMAN, Bozeman, Mont.
- JAMES D. GRAHAM, Box 323, Livingston, Mont.
- H. LUHMANN, Helena, Mont.
- SAM T. SHELL, North Yakima, Wash.
- A. E. HARDER, Spokane, Wash.
- PETER JOHNSON, WILLIAM NICHOLS, Burke, Idaho.

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THE TRAMP.

Comes now the tramp. And all conclusions may be anticipated by saying at once that he is a tramp because some one must be a tramp. * * * The tramp is one of two kinds of men: he is either a discouraged worker or a discouraged criminal. Now, a discouraged criminal, on investigation, proves to be a discouraged worker or the descendant of a discouraged worker; so that in the last analysis the tramp is a discouraged worker. As an example of the things that help to discourage the workers, the New York Sun tells of a cigar factory starting in New York where the police were forced with their clubs to clear away the boys and girls who blocked up the street waiting for a chance to earn \$2.50 per week. Another example of the incentive to discourage was given in the figures of Nellie Mason Auten, of Chicago University. Dressmakers average 90 cents a week, work 42 weeks in a year and average \$37.00 for the entire year. Pants finishers earn \$1.31 per week, work on the average 28 weeks per year and average \$42.41. These are figures that are accepted by authorities. Still another example was cited from Walter A. Wycoff, an accepted authority on the worker. Wycoff tells of a Russian Jew who had spent the winter in a Chicago sweat shop and applied in the spring for work in a factory. The boss all but hired him. But noticing his meager, hungry look, he asked him to bear his surplus poor fellow did so and made an effort to take a semblance of strength to the biceps. He was hounded from the gate by oaths. The boss was in search of strong men. The poor workman turned down the street facing the fact of his starving family, with a despair at his heart which only mortal man can feel and no mortal tongue can speak.

And the statistics of the tenements, where humanity rots, proves beyond cavil where this surplus labor army finds the majority of its recruits. But the genuine tramp is not altogether of the streets. His training place is in the bottom of the social pit. The tramp is a bit of a rebel; a better man than the poor creature who struggles with his fellows for a chance to sell himself into bondage for \$2.50 a week. No one misses him from the factory gate. Plenty remain to serve the bosses' whim. The tramp is not an economic necessity such as the surplus labor army, but he is the by-product of an economic necessity.

The "road" is one of the safety valves through which the waste of the social organism is given off. Society, as at present organized, makes much waste of human life. This waste must be eliminated. Chloroform or electrocution would be a simple, merciful solution of this problem of elimination; but the ruling ethics, while permitting the human waste, will not permit a humane termination of that waste. This paradox demonstrates the irreconcilability of theoretical ethics and industrial needs.

And so the tramp becomes self-eliminating. * * * He plays the eunuch's part in the twentieth century after Christ. He does not breed. Sterility is his portion, as it is the portion of the woman on the street. This is a form of elimination we not only countenance but compel. Therefore, let us be cheerful and honest about it. Let us be as stringent as we please with our police regulations, but for goodness safe let us refrain

from telling the tramp to go to work. Not only is it unkind, but it is untrue and hypocritical. We know there is no work for him. And though we may not know, we should know, and it is our duty to know that he is a hero. As a scapegoat of our economic and industrial sinning, or to the plan of things, if you will, we should give him credit. Let us be just. He is made. Society made him. He did not make himself.—Jack London, in "Advance."

The Cost of Living.

The cost of living is \$97.74 a year per capita—that is, for every man, woman and child, and reckoned at wholesale prices, and for "necessary" articles only. That is what the capitalist statisticians reckon out for the year 1901.

Now think a bit further, and calculate on this basis how much the working agent gets above his bare living. \$97.74 is wholesale. Retail at the corner grocery will double that price, making \$200.

Now at least half the census population are non-productive, children, mothers, the aged, and the pariahs. This will double once more the "per capita" rate for each producer, making \$400, a price it costs each workman to live.

Do you know of a workman who gets \$400 a year in wages? O, yes, you answer. The bricklayers get \$5 a day, or about \$1500 a year. So they can save \$1000 a year if they are economical.

But facts interfere with your prosperous conclusion. For the Bricklayers' Unions find that on the average, counting the days they are "looking for a job" and the men who don't get jobs, they only average \$1 a day for 300 days in the year.

So there you are. It costs them \$400 by your own calculation, and they only get \$300. They must cut expenses on some "necessaries." That is, the best paid workmen get a bare living in the best times.

And what else could be possible under a system which creates an "army of unemployed" which always stands waiting for the places of the employed? The employed must always work for a bare subsistence—the least they can work for and live—because others, hungry and clamorous, stand eager to take their places.

This is the "Iron Law of Wages," which no one has yet been able to disprove or escape.

CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

There is need of considerable cash to conduct the campaign properly. Cards and dodgers must be printed and there are many incidental expenses like postage, etc. all counts up.

The executive committee have named the following comrades as a sub-committee to raise funds:

- H. N. Bauman, A. F. Lindwall, Geo. W. Scott, John Dowrie.
- These subscriptions were handed in by the members of the committee:
- T. E. Latimer, \$100.00
- W. McDevitt, \$100.00
- G. W. Scott, \$100.00
- John Dowrie, \$100.00
- Jao. Downie, \$100.00
- A. F. Lindwall, \$100.00

Others will be published as fast as the committee secures them.

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PARTY NEWS.

LOCAL NOTES.

The regular Sunday night propaganda meetings of Seattle Local Socialist Party were held in Carpenters' Hall, Fourth Avenue, between Pike and Pine. Good music and good speakers. Everybody welcome and everybody invited to ask questions and participate in the five-minute talks.

The campaign of the Socialist Party opened auspiciously, a good audience being at Carpenters' Hall Sunday evening, despite the dark and rainy night. Comrades McDovitt and Scott spoke on the campaign and showed to the audience that the Socialists were the only ones that stood for the interests of labor.

James F. Morton, Jr., editor of "Discriminator," gave a five-minute speech by invitation on our program at Carpenters' Hall Sunday evening, with an appeal for a free press and freedom of speech. However much we may differ from friend Morton, we wish him success in his struggle with Car Madden.

Can you sing? If you can, come to the Virginia street Sunday at 3 p. m. and join the Socialist Chorus.

The School of Social Economy will be held on Sunday, Feb. 23. Tell every one that you see, and impress it upon their minds that they will be missing a treat if they fail to come. This is an opportunity to hear an orator and an economist.

Comrade Latimer will speak next Sunday on "Capitalist Politics and Socialist Politics." Many pertinent issues of the capitalist class will be discussed from a workingman's standpoint.

The convention held last Friday evening was well attended, and was composed of laboring men, as none of the capitalist parties will be. It adopted a platform which every working man should read before he casts his ballot on March 4.

The Socialist Headquarters is at 120 Third street. All workmen are welcome. Reading room always open. The Socialist Party presents to the workmen a ticket and statement of principles and asks a comparison with those of the other parties in this campaign.

See that every workman reads our platform.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., adopted resolutions condemning the mayors of Jersey City and Hoboken, honoring Royalty and toadying in Prince Henry.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passed Comrade Carey's bill changing the name of the Social Democratic Party to Socialist Party.

The Tacoma Socialists held a convention Feb. 22 for the purpose of organizing a municipal ticket.

The Yakima Comrades are building a hall to be used as headquarters. We shall hear from Yakima when the notes are counted in the next issue.

Chelan, Yakima County, organized 13 members, and the boys say they are going to have the best organized county for Socialism in the Northwest.

The Comrades at Northport are coming out on top. The citizens a la Revolution, Democrats and Populists have declared their intention of letting the Socialists have the entire council.

Comrades have a chance to show the people of this state and the United States that Socialists mean what they say to the workmen. New York Socialists are planning to publish an English Socialist daily paper.

Hungry Socialist propaganda can be carried on 30 days before election, and an election takes place only once in five years.

Comrade Turati, in the district of Rome, Italy, received 3,657 votes out of 1,600 votes cast. This was done in spite of the fact that the candidate was declared that there was no Socialism in the Socialist ranks.

Mr. L. P. is discussing the advisability of continuing the E. T. and A. as an economic adjunct to the party.

Comrade Cameron is still stirring up natives in Canada. Three Local Notes is a pretty good record. The British Columbia Comrades lost a vote when he started East.

The Supreme Court of Ohio legalized abortion, yet capital and labor are against it.

A special election was held in the tenth district of Seattle to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a National-Liberal member, and although all parties combined, against the Socialists, they changed an adverse majority of 1,250 to a majority of 322 for their candidate. What wonder Emperor William desires to be on friendly terms with the United States.

The Social Circle is a new monthly printed in Los Angeles by Comrade Stitt Wilson and his Crusaders.

The Italian Socialists have established a new illustrated Socialist paper, called Quo Vadis, at Florence.

Says Prof. Ira W. Horwath of the University of Chicago, in an address in Unity Church, Cleveland: "I say most emphatically that the interests of labor and capital are not identical, and those who say that they are identical are either victims of loose thinking or are impelled by their own selfish interests. The social question is largely a class question." When Rockefeller hears this there will be another vacant chair.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.

Present: J. J. Curtis, A. G. Solbert and Geo. W. Scott. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. It was moved and carried that Comrade Curtis prepare a statement to be published in The Socialist to answer Local Granite Falls and other Local Comrades Gilbert was not continued as Organizer of the state. \$1.00 was allowed to pay for 100 applications for membership blanks. A communication was received from W. T. Mills requesting the Secretary was instructed to write to Spokane for Feb. 20; Everett, 21; Whatcom and Fairhaven, 22; Seattle, 23; Tacoma, 24. It was moved and carried that the National and State Constitution, with printed and other information, be printed in leaflet form for distribution in the state. It was moved and carried that the Organizer should select some suitable literature and keep on hand to supply Locals, and that a list be printed for use by the Secretary.

Charters granted: Edmonds, 13 members; Sunnyside, 13 members; Davenport, 5 members.

Meeting adjourned, subject to call of Chairman.

Geo. W. Scott, Secy.-Treas.

ORGANIZER'S FUND.

N. Gunnison, Nov. \$.50
Alex. Conter, Jan.50
N. N. Baumann, Jan.1.00
Frank Davis, Feb.50
Willard Hyde, Dec.50

Total \$3.00

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Charter, Local Sunnyside. . . . \$ 1.30
Charter, Local La Center.1.30
Charter, Local Arlington.4.20
Charter, Local Renton.50
Charter, Local Ferndale.80
Charter, Local Seattle, Nov.1.50
Dec. Jan.15.00

Total \$23.10
Geo. W. Scott, Secy.-Treas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STARK EXPLAINS "INCIDENTAL SOCIALISM."

"Editor The Socialist: When I penned my last communication to The Socialist it seems that there was one person who failed to fully understand me, at least on one point. I am in the habit of making special effort to make myself understood, and in this case I was the more surprised that it should be Comrade Burgess who misunderstood me. According to Marx-Leninist et al., the major fundamental industrial institution always presupposes a whole category of minor institutions; and should I say that the saloon, the social evil, etc., were incidental Capitalism I think no one could fail to understand me. Now what I showed in my last was that the Appeal placed more stress on the accompanying features than on the Appeal itself. (The Appeal) has many interesting things to say about the shadow (the effect) and very little to say of the substance (cause) the thing that makes the shadow.

However, I don't consider it the wise sensible thing to criticize the Appeal or Socialist either so much in toto. Just here I wish to suggest that the Socialist publish in convenient form the arguments for and against opportunities that have been made in the near future to be presented by the Comrades of Washington, that it may be more seriously and unbiasedly con-

sidered. My reason for making this suggestion is that I firmly believe that no further progress can be made till we find out whether we are to make the movement one of opportunism or one of concentrated scientific Socialism.

And since reading the letter from Comrade Nuhse and irrefutable answer more than ever convinced that the opportunists give the reins and Titus et al., to step down and out, in two short years, if we sought allegriety and with tears, would find our loved movement stowed away in an obscure corner of the State Capitalism apartment of Judge Winslow's Populistic carpet bag. Respectfully,
J. M. STARK

Arlington, Wash., Feb. 9, 1902.

Comrade: Inclosed find census report, as requested. Please classify it yourself, as I don't feel competent. I'll send you a list of the members of good standing and the conditions they are living under, so you can judge whether they are wage-workers or not. You'll find things rather mixed. I can't tell whether to call some of them fish or flesh.

I am about busted just now. That four weeks' hunt after a little junk of prosperity I had this winter didn't leave me in any condition to invest in Steel Trust Stock. Perhaps you think I have too many irons in the fire, but I believe in keeping something going in order to keep up the interest. If I can't do anything else I'll stand on my head. Tell Comrade Nuhse we're over the mark somewhat, but I never was in an earnest, sincere worker in the cause, and I wish we had a thousand like him in the state. He is, as I know by personal acquaintance, an old stand-by, and will stand. I am sure, fair and square on a proletarian base when it comes to a show-down. Anyway, I'd like to trade my \$5 daily income for his farm and 50 cents a day. I even knock two bits off in order to make it an inducement. I'd like to have all these little difficulties settled now, and I believe it will come out all right. The party is now like a lot of new cider in a barrel; if it don't ferment, it will spoil. Anyway I think that question about the farmer will be settled for us before many years, by not having enough small-farmers left to argue about it.

The effect have about organized thing in the industrial department. Organized, so they have to turn their work of benevolent assimilation toward agriculture. Good fortune speed the day when it arrives; it will cause the millions of exploited to draw a deep breath, about hurrah at the top of their lungs and go to work and erect a monument to Comrade Pity and other public benefactors.

Hoping you keep on telling the truth and shame that imaginary old gentleman commonly called St. Lucifer, I remain, yours still in line,
WM. DE LILLY,
Sec. Local Arlington, Wash., S. P.

Don't forget that our orchestra now gives the following five-minute talks in Carpenters' hall, Fourth Avenue, between Pike and Pine, every Sunday. Good speaking and singing, with the best floor in the city the dances ought to be well patronized.

Tell everybody you meet that on Sunday night propaganda meetings are held in Carpenters' hall, Fourth Avenue, between Pike and Pine, every Sunday. Good speaking and singing, with the best floor in the city the dances ought to be well patronized.

Brief notices of meetings of locals, locations, time and subject, will be published free of charge. Send in your notices.

LOCAL GHAMTIE FALLS
Meets every second Sunday of each month at F. Bink's shoe store 1030 A. S. P.

SPOKANE SOCIALISTS
Socialist meeting every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Oliver Hall, 254 Riverside. Special Lecture followed by discussion. All welcome. Admission free.

SALEM, ORE., SOCIALISTS.
The Salem Socialist Club meets every Sunday afternoon in the W. C. T. U. Rooms. Everybody welcome. R. R. Ryan, Sec.

LOCAL ARLINGTON.
Local Arlington, Socialist Party, meets every second Sunday in the month in Odd Fellows Hall, Arlington, Wash., at 2:30 p. m. Everybody invited. Wm. DeLilly, Secretary.

LOCAL YAKIMA.
Yakima Local, Socialist Party, meets every Sunday at 8:00 p. m. in Odd Fellows hall, above postoffice. Good speaking and singing. Everybody invited. F. A. Hatfield, Secretary.

LOCAL FERNDALE
Local Ferndale Socialist Party meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. on the second floor of A. E. Pillsbury building, material establishment. Everybody welcome.

L. J. ROWE,
Secretary.

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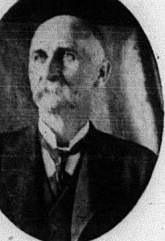
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NOTICE—SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. State of Washington, County of King, ss: By virtue of an order of sale made out of the Honorable Superior Court of King County, on the 16th day of January, 1902, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of Thomas Polker, Plaintiff, vs. Frank A. Woodman and Susan M. Woodman, Defendants, No. 2946, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered as follows, to-wit: Notice is hereby given, that I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's sales, to-wit: At 10 o'clock A. M. on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1902, before the Court House door of said King County, in the State of Washington, all or any of the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described premises situated in King County, State of Washington, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lots Twelve (12) and Thirteen (13) in Block Forty-one (41), Sunny and Hoyt's Addition to the City of Seattle, levied on the property of defendants to satisfy a judgment amounting to Three Hundred Eighty-two Dollars and cents of suit in favor of the plaintiff.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1902.
By W. L. CROOKER, Deputy Sheriff.
Winner. Attorney for Plaintiff.



GEORGE W. SCOTT.

Nominee for Mayor of Seattle. Born, 1850, on farm near Rochester, N. Y., and spent early life there. Was educated to teach school but after one trial found too confining and went to canal-boating on the Erie canal for some years.

Worked under John C. Schoonover in Brooklyn, N. Y., for two years, and at building ever since. Connected with Union movement since he came to Seattle.

Father, a Republican; Greenbacker in '73. Voted for Cleveland in '88.

"Have quit such foolishness and now am going to vote for what I want until I get it."

A Socialist for last three years and joined The Socialist Party in September, 1900.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Socialist Party city convention last Friday evening was a business affair. Its first business was the platform, published in this issue. Then it named a full ticket, all men who stand "flat-footed" and "all fours" on the platform itself.

The campaign committee consists of the executive committee of Local Seattle. They and the nominees hold meetings twice a week from now until election. They are mostly new to political work but are "catching on." They propose to see every registered workman in this city.

The Labor Unions will put up no ticket. They will endorse those men on the various tickets whose records prove them the best friends of organized labor. They will not take promises made just before election, but look up records. The Socialists will welcome that kind of scrutiny.

keeper, Lindwall the painter, with Rinehart the real estate dealer, Peters the plumber, with Blake the Postal Telegraph manager, Shields the clear-maker, with Erickson the doctor and McCorkle the carpenter, with Murphy the storekeeper. All the men on our ticket, though they work for wages, are the peers in mental equipment of the present incumbents though they are all "business men."

The Socialist platform for this campaign is unique. It assumes that the people are ignorant of the fundamental principles of Socialism and proposes to make this election a great means of propaganda. A street car conductor refused a copy of The Socialist this week because he did not believe in "Anarchy." Fact? Did not suppose there was so big a fool in Seattle? Well, there are hundreds of him.

Another man, a citizen and registered voter, a clerk and salesman in a fine store in Seattle, was a bit doubtful about a lady who advised him to advertise in The Socialist, if he wanted to sell his goods. "You are not afraid, are you?" inquired the lady. "Well, I don't know. Wasn't it a Socialist shot President McKinley?" True story! And Seattle is a modern town too!



NELS J. CLASSE.

For Councilman, 4th Ward. Born, 1870, in province of Skone, Sweden. Fair schooling. On farm till 17. Apprenticed to wagon-maker. Came to Minneapolis, 1892. Worked at carpenter's trade. Member Union No. 7 in Minneapolis. Alaska 1898 to 1900.

Member Carpenters' Union No. 131, in Seattle. Has been active in politics, especially among his countrymen. Voted for Bryan in '96. Joined Social-Democratic Party in 1900 in Seattle.

So we are out for an educational campaign. We want to diminish the number of fools in this town. We want to show every workman in this city, before this campaign is over, that the Socialist Party is his party and has the only remedy for his sad condition.

If the workmen of this city know enough to vote for first-rate men of their own class, they can elect the Socialist ticket, the only ticket that stands for working-class interests first, last and all the time.

We are asked why there are two Socialist tickets in the field. This is the reason: The Socialist Party stands by the Labor Unions. The Socialist Labor Party is opposed to Labor Unions and tries to organize a Socialist Labor Union instead. The Socialist Party has drawn into its membership nearly all Socialists, except the few who still fight what they call the "pure and simple" Labor Unions. The Socialist Party is in full sympathy with the Unions in their struggle for shorter hours and better wages. The Socialist Party fights the same capitalist enemy as the Unions. The Socialist Party welcomes and encourages the organization of workmen effected in the Labor Unions. The Socialist Party is the political organization which stands for the working class at the Ballot Box as the Unions stand for the working class in the narrower field of industry. The Unions can never get the full product of the workers' toil, and that is what the Socialist Party aims to secure by means of the Ballot and political organization. The Unions everywhere are being persecuted with Socialist thought and they are coming to see that while they are being defeated by the greater combinations of capital, the real battle field where they can win, is where the Socialists are pointing the way.

Notice our platform makes no specific promises about local affairs. It promises nothing about the gambling question, the saloon question, the social evil question. It says nothing about taxes, nothing about municipal ownership. We did not intend to say anything about those little things. There is just one big thing we want you to see, namely, that your wages is only a small part of what you produce and that you are robbed of the rest. When you once see that, you won't care very much to spend your time voting to cut off branches while the rat roo of all the trouble remains untouched.

Strike at the root, say the Socialists.

Never forget our advertisers. Put your trade with them every time.



T. ERWIN LATIMER.

For Councilman at Large. Born, Ohio, 1879. Received high school education and spent one year in Ohio State University. Is at present a junior in U. of W. Was a Republican, but became disgusted with their principles, or lack of them, and supported "Golden Rule" Jones for Governor, to whom he gave his first vote. Seeing the futility of non-partisan action and despairing of any good in either of the old parties he became a pessimist.

Through the remarks of Prof. Clark of O. S. U., a prof. of capitalist economy, which condemned Socialism, Mr. Latimer through curiosity read Marx's Capital and became convinced that the problems facing the American people was simply one of abnormal distribution for which there is but one remedy, viz., the abolition of the wage-system. He cast his first vote for president for Debs, and has been in the Socialist movement ever since.

The Populists are flying around to get somebody to unite with. They sent a delegate to the Building Trades' Council and offered anything under heaven. The Unions might name all the ticket—except one—and they wouldn't even stick at one. The dear workmen might even name every last one of the candidates—if they would only take the Populist name. And now they are willing to give up even the name and call themselves by "any old name." If so be they can beat the Democrats. They die hard, but this is positively the last gasp. It is pitiful, for this Spartan band includes some of the best men the Peoples' Party ever had. Only they recognize their inevitable dissolution with exceeding reluctance.

Read our platform at least ten times and then ask some Socialist to explain it to you. Workmen, when you get it into your head that that platform means, you will understand that Socialism is the only way out.



J. W. MCCORKLE.

For Councilman, Ninth Ward.

The Seattle Times, Democratic daily, has alienated the rank and file of organized labor in this city. It has spent columns of editorial space for weeks past with the most dreadful prophecies about the great labor troubles likely to occur March 1. It has told its readers that the Building Trades were going on strike for higher wages and would ruin the business of the city. It kept up this strain so long and so loud that the business men believed it all and the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to confer with the Unions and try to avert the awful calamity.

This committee has found out what The Times must have known all the time, that no strike is thought of and that only three or four Unions are seeking even an advance of wages.

What does The Times mean by such an unwarranted and false attack on the Building Trades? Why has it abused its influence to startle and alarm the people? Even the P.I., the morning Republican daily, took up the cry one morning in a leading editorial asking, "Can Business Stand It?"

What is this? Is it a concerted attempt to discredit labor in the eyes of the Seattle public? Or is it only Colonel Blenheim's pique because the Building Trades interfered with the electricians employed on the new Times building?

There must be some reason for all this pretended outcry against a few Unions getting a small advance in wages. It is an election dodge of some kind.

Comrades, be sure and look over our advertising columns. Go out if your way to help these men who help us.

Union Bakery and Cafe 1413 Second Ave. IS THE BEST PLACE WHERE YOU WILL GET A GOOD MEAL.

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Send 5 cents in stamps to get a sample copy of the December number of the Pacific Poultryman Tacoma, Wash. You can't raise chickens without a chicken paper. W. E. Lloyd J. J. Phillips PHONE GREEN 806

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Socialist Party Literature Issued by National Committee. Will be sent prepaid to those who request. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

National Platform, per 100, 10c.; 1,000, 65c. National Constitution, 15c.; 1,000, \$1.00. Negro Resolutions, 10c.; 1,000, 65c. Trade Union Resolutions, 10c.; 1,000, 65c.

Address orders for the above to LEON GREENBAUM National Secretary, 427 Euclid Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU DESIRE to understand modern scientific Socialism—the reason of it, the facts upon which it is based, the great historic epochs in its development, its doctrine, scope, purpose, aim and objects—you should read THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY. Send for descriptive catalogue. International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

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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. SIMONS, J. A. WATLAND, JAMES B. BRIDLEY, PETER RISSMAN.

The first term of this Training School closes at Girard, Kansas, 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 into the field as party workers.

Of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in field work. Five of the number will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the next 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, Public Speaking, Preparation of Address, Parliamentary Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to Campaign for Socialism, Current Events in Social and Physical Culture.

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

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



WILLARD H. BEEBE.

Born Dec. 25, 1855 in Michigan. Machinist and locomotive engineer. Blacklisted on account of "Q" strike in 1888. Went out in the machinists' strike in Seattle last year. Has worked as laborer on Labor Temple all last fall.

Republican, Greenback, Bryanite. Was attracted to Socialism by reading papers distributed by John Downie at Clear Lake two years ago.

First Socialist vote was cast at late school election in Seattle.

It was not intended, but the Socialist ticket sizes up as follows: Four carpenters, all members of the Local Union. Two printers, both members of the Seattle Typos and one, their President. One painter, one plumber, one bricklayer, one ship carker, one cigar-maker, all members of their respective unions in this city.

Eleven out of a total of fifteen are Labor Union members of the highest standing and best record in our local unions. And the only other manual worker on the ticket has been a union man all his life.

The remaining three are brain workers, a book-keeper, a teacher and a lawyer.

We challenge comparison, man for man, between our candidates for the city offices and the present incumbents.

It is sometimes said that laboring men are not competent to fill public office. Compare Scott the carpenter with Humes the lawyer, Randolph the carpenter, with Paul the broker, McDevitt the lawyer, with Humphrey the lawyer, Fleck the printer, with Rathbun the saloon fixgure man, Latimer the teacher, and O'Keefe the ship-carlker, with Rude the tailor, and Muldoon the real estate dealer, Beefe the machinist, with Navin the coal dealer, Wolfe the bookkeeper, with Vincent the roof collector, Blake the bricklayer, with Byers the lawyer, Classe the carpenter, with James the "retired," Kidd the printer, with Benjamin the livery