

COMRADES:

We suggest that you read at least one socialist paper which publishes the work being accomplished by party organizers and agitators, and the results of party organization—local, state and national.—LEON GIBBERNAUM, National Secretary.

Please send us Socialist Addresses Everywhere.

This Paper is published for Socialists FIRST and non-Socialists SECOND.

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

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Workingclass Platform

SOCIALIST PARTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

ADOPTED JUNE 29, 1902.

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN!"

We, the Socialist Party of Washington, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidates to the working class and those in sympathy with it, 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 capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—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 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 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 public affairs of this State 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 their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of 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!

OUR GREAT SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE A B C OF SOCIALISM.

All of those invited by The Socialist to participate in the series of articles, one thousand words each, on the "A B C of Socialism," have now responded favorably except Father McGrady and the editor of "The Worker," of New York. Father McGrady declines, only conditionally, "until I shall have a little leisure, when I shall very gladly accommodate you," while Comrade Lee sends his regrets as follows:

"New York, June 25, 1902.

"Dear Comrade:

"In reply to yours of May 4th, have delayed, hoping for time. See no possibility of complying with your flattering request, much as I would like to do so. My assistant is sick now, and will not be back for three weeks. Sorry, but must say I can't promise article.

"You are getting out a splendid paper. Yours truly,

"LEE."

We do not take this as final, but shall look for an article toward the end of the series, which will cover three months, beginning with July 20, two weeks from this issue.

We expect this series to present Socialism in its essentials, but adapted to the understanding of minds wholly unacquainted with our principles. But, since those principles are the same, however stated, they will also afford the advanced Socialist an opportunity to review his knowledge and to consider anew the best manner of stating Socialism.

Some Socialists seem to believe Socialism is too profound and scientific to be stated simply enough for popular comprehension. On the contrary, it is our conviction that scientific Socialism can be grasped readily by the most untutored and unprepared mind, if the real thing is understood and stated by the speaker or writer. We do not believe it requires a library or an "education" to understand and teach Socialism. It is because we try to lead up to Socialism by assuming that Capitalism is half Socialistic, or else by confounding future Socialism with present Socialism, that so much uncertainty exists.

In any event, it is not likely that the list of writers who have agreed to supply this remarkable series, will try "how not to say it". They, if anybody in the English speaking world, are qualified to say what Socialism, in its elementary principles, really is. And our readers may anticipate articles which will constitute as effective propaganda material as was ever written.

For those who have not already seen the previous announcements, we append the full list. We expect the opening article on July 20, to be by Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for Vice President in 1900, now agent of the Society for the Protection of the Legal Rights of the Working Class in New York.

Father T. McGrady, Bellevue, Ky., author of "Socialism and the Labor Problem," "Voice from England," etc.

Charles H. Vail, author of "Principles of Scientific Socialism."

Job Harriman, author of "The Class War in Idaho."



Come to Our Celebration in 1904.

Walter Thos. Mills, principal "International School of Social Economy."
Robert Blatchford, author of "Merrie England."
Jos. Wanhope, editor "Chicago Socialist."
John Spargo, editor "The Comrade."
A. M. Simons, editor "The International Socialist Review."
H. Gaylord Wilshire, editor "Wilshire's Magazine."
Algernon Lee, editor "The Worker."
Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana.
H. Quelch, of London, editor "Justice."

DEFENDS CHRIST AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

Dr. Temple's Ignorance Disclosed—Socialism a Dangerous Topic for Ministers to Touch—Dr. Temple Called Both Unscientific and Unchristian—The University Preacher Flays the Popular Preacher—Minister Versus Minister.

Seattle University Station, June 24.
Rev. W. H. G. Temple.

Dear Mr. Temple: While waiting for the ministers to come to the meeting yesterday I picked up one of the Plymouth Heralds and found in it a sermon by yourself, entitled, "Was It Socialism?" I read it with surprise and sorrow; and as much as I dislike to speak, must, because of the publicity given to it in the church, the Herald and The Times, enter my protest as a Christian minister against its statements and conclusions.

If you were speaking before an audience of educated people, then you placed the pulpit of Plymouth Church in a most ridiculous position, and did no further harm than to increase the lack of confidence which the people now have in the teachings of the ministry of the churches. If, on the other hand, you were speaking to an audience that ought to know the truth, but was ignorant of the great economic laws of life, and looked to you to teach them, then this sermon has done injury in the proportion that they believed you.

It is evident from what you say that you do not know the first principles of economics or of scientific socialism. Your words are as manifestly unscientific as they are unchristian. Your whole thought is the outgrowth of sordid commercialism. We had no expected such things from Plymouth. In the first place, no Socialist that I ever heard of has chosen this or any other text of Scripture "as authority for his scheme." But it is true that

every great moral principle laid down by Jesus is a corroboration of the principles of Socialism. A better text for your subject would have been, "Call no man your master on earth, for one is your Master, the Christ, and all ye are brethren." Contrary to your statement, Socialists do find the "reason for their theory in the life, character and precepts of Jesus." As evidence of this consult the writings of Charles Kingsley, Frederick Maurice, William Morris, Edward Bellamy and Frances Willard.

With regard to the parable of the rich young man, the Socialists are quite willing to take one horn of the dilemma you suggest, but it is no dilemma to them. We believe that when Jesus spoke he meant what he said, and are not willing to explain away this statement of His in order to make easier the resting place of the rich, or for any other reason. Jesus did mean that his disciples should be poor so long as there is poverty amongst men. Under any sort of economic justice there could be no poverty in this land of plenty. The time is coming when disciples of Jesus will again choose with their Master to be poor with the poor rather than to be rich at the expense of the poor.

Of course, the implication of the text you used was not Socialism. Whoever could have said that it was? But it may be said just as positively that it was not COMMERCIALISM, as your argument suggests—a sort of philanthropic feudalism!

With regard to your exposition of the Socialist position, it is so far away from any interpretation of Socialism that criticism is impossible. No Socialist ever thinks of having the wealth of the world divided equally among the inhabitants in the way you suggest. I marvel that a man in your responsible position dares to make such ridiculous statements as are to be found in this paragraph.

You are probably correct in saying

[Continued on Page 3.]

Campaign Begins

Socialist State Convention

At Seattle, Sunday, June 29—Two Hundred and Forty-four Votes Present—Hall Crowded—Able Debates—Intense Feeling Displayed—Every Question Decided in Favor of Working Class Socialism Platform and Resolutions Worth Fighting for—A Splendid Beginning of a Great Campaign. Four Nominations Made, Neill, Harkness, Burgess and Scott—No Better in the State—Strike for 10,000 Votes.

A more determined or intelligent body of men could not be found in the State than that which met last Sunday in Odd Fellows Hall, Seattle.

This ... annual convention of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington was far larger than any yet held, and displayed more vigor and enthusiasm. It evinced every sign of life and progress, even to internal conflict. But it showed also that it knew its own mind. By decided majorities the convention placed its seal of condemnation on every attempt at compromise with capitalism. In this convention the Socialist Party stood upright in its connections strength and declared its firm reliance upon the working class foundation.

If any one suspected the Socialist party would go coquetting after capitalist votes, he must have been undeceived by this convention. No opportunism had a ghost of a show. On every test vote the workers rallied as one man to dismiss all trifling with fundamental principles and policies.

The two questions which drew out the sharpest discussion were the acceptance of two proxies from Spokane, representing Judge Richardson and M. M. Haines, ballot in his court. They were excluded by a vote of 151 to 93, the latter consisting of 49 votes cast by one delegate from Spokane, 30 votes cast by two delegates from Fairhaven, 9 votes cast by one delegate from Whatcom and 5 votes scattering. Outside the three Locals named, only three votes were cast in favor of granting seats in the convention to men holding offices obtained from a capitalist party.

This vote illustrated the evils of the proxy system, which the experience of this convention has killed forever. Eighty-eight votes were cast by four men. It is not possible that the 84 comrades not present would all have voted the one way, if they could all have heard the discussion in person. Another example was in the vote for chairman. Of the 125 votes electing the permanent chairman, four men representing three Locals cast 106, while 50 persons representing 13 Locals cast only 88 votes for the next highest candidate.

The proxy system is liable to so many abuses that the proposed new constitution, following the example of the national conventions, provides a delegate system based on membership.

A second notable debate and discussion was on that clause in the new constitution making a year's membership in the party essential to nomination for office. Though not going into effect till after this fall's election. This was also carried by an equal divide majority. It was felt, as Comrade Debs says, that loyalty to party principles should be proved before any man should be put forward in a representative capacity.

Outline of Proceedings.
Convention called to order at 10:30 a. m. by State Chairman J. D. Curtis. Temporary organization effected by election of E. E. Martin of Olympia as temporary chairman and G. W. Scott of Seattle as temporary secretary.

Telegram read: "B. C. Socialist Party sends fraternal greetings to Washington comrades in convention assembled. Hopes its deliberations will result in speedy triumph of industrial democracy."

Credentials Committee elected: U. G. Moore, J. D. Curtis, of Seattle; Wm. De Lilly, of Arlington, G. F. Boomer, of Madrone, Joseph Gilbert, of Spokane.

- Committee on Order of Business elected: T. E. Latimer and L. W. Kidd, of Seattle, and G. Kreutziger, of Granite Falls.
- Credentials Committee reported comrades present and entitled to vote as follows: Arlington—W. De Lilly, 9; J. W. Morris, 9; Otto Wrage, 1; Buckley—David Howes, 7; Everett—W. H. Woolsey, 1; Fairhaven—Geo. Lavolette, 15; Ivor Langland, 15; Granite Falls—Geo. Menzel, 11; G. Kreutziger, 1; H. Henzel, 1; Messerschmidt, 1; J. W. Blankly, 1; Lyman—Emil Herman, 1; Madrone—Geo. E. Boomer, 6; Olympia—E. E. Martin, 1; Puyallup—H. B. Blair, 1; Port Angeles—J. Krajowski, 12; Renton—Frank Davis, 4; Seattle—S. C. Burris, 1; H. Bauman, 1; C. E. Benway, 1; D. F. Boisvevain, 1; J. D. Curtis, 1; Geo. Carroll, 1; J. Colvin, 1; N. J. Curtis, 1; Clarence Clowe, 1; Jos. Chapman, 1; Susan Downie, 4; Dan Downie, 1; R. A. Dupee, 1; H. O. Fuhrberg, 1; A. E. Fowler, 1; Wm. Humphrey, 1; Richard Hayden, 1; L. H. Hiltbrunner, 1; W. B. Heckman, 1; Henry Knust, 1; L. W. Kidd, 2; T. E. Latimer, 1; C. G. R. Lampe, 1; U. G. Moore, 4; J. A. McCorkle, 1; Mrs. U. G. Moore, 1; Wm. McDevitt, 4; P. O. Olsen, 1; Wm. O'Keefe, 1; G. H. Peters, 1; R. L. Pape, 1; Martin Quinn, 1; Otto Shields, 1; John Stout, 1; Peter Schwert, 1; Mrs. J. Schwert, 1; F. H. Steele, 1; Mrs. Anna Steele, 1; G. W. Scott, 4; H. F. Titus, 2; Hattie W. Titus, 1; D. D. Whedon, 1; Thos. Walsh, 1; Sunnyside—John Dempsey, 27; Spokane—Jos. Gilbert, 49 (reduced to 47); Tacoma—D. Burgess, 1; J. J. Frazer, 1; Whatcom—T. Bostrom, 9; E. Lux, 1; Yelm—L. W. Lougimire, 1.

Permanent organization effected by election of Chairman, Jos. Gilbert 125, D. Burgess 88, and J. Chapman 12.

Chairman Gilbert thanked the convention for the honor, said he considered his election a vindication of his course on the state committee, and equivalent to a decision that what the committee had said about him was a mistake; announced that he was now giving his whole time to Socialism and was well supported in it, and predicted that Washington would cast 10,000 Socialist votes this fall.

E. E. Martin was then elected permanent secretary and G. H. Peters assistant secretary.

Committee on order of business reported as follows:

1. Report Credentials Committee.
2. Permanent Organization.
3. Election Platform Committee of Five.
4. Election of Committee of five on Constitution.
5. Election of Press Committee of five.
6. Report of Platform Committee.
7. Nomination of State Officers, one Supreme Judge and three Congressmen at Large.
8. Location of State Headquarters.
9. Election of State Committee.
10. Report of Press Committee.
11. Report of Committee on Revision of Constitution.

Voted to refer all resolutions to Committee on Platform.

Committees elected:

On Constitution—Latimer, Boomer, Moore, Menzel, De Lilly.

Press Committee—Kidd, Fowler, Heckman, Burgess, Shields.

On Platform and Resolutions—McDevitt, Titus, Curtis, Scott, Wallace.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Voted that report of Credentials Committee be reconsidered and the names of Judge Richardson and M. M. Haines be stricken from the list on the ground that the constitution requires all members of the party to "sever all connection whatsoever with the capitalist parties."

During the debate considerable parliamentary confusion occurred with one appeal from decision of the chairman, Gilbert, sustained, and one appeal from decision of Chairman McDevitt, not sustained.

Platform unanimously adopted with enthusiasm. (Printed on first page.)

Resolutions adopted as follows:

- Labor Union Bill.**
Whereas, Four bills are prepared by the State Federation of Labor, one providing for the safeguarding of machinery, one defining who fellow servants are, one declaring that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases in which the state is an employer, and one providing that when defendants in a suit for injury to person have been violators of the state laws for the protection of employes, contributory negligence of the plaintiff may be plead only for the purpose of establishing the amount of damages justly due; therefore:
Resolved, That we approve said bills and instruct our candidates, if elected, to work for them; and
- Resolved, That we favor an eight-hour day, not only for government employes, but for all working people; and
- Resolved, That we further pledge our candidates to work unceasingly for all legislation calculated to abolish all the exactions of the capitalist class.
- Farmers' Resolution.**
Whereas, The development of capitalism has practically reduced the farmers of this country to the dependent condition of wage-workers; and
- Whereas, Speculation and investments by the larger capitalists render the farmers' position more and more precarious; and
- Whereas, The conditions tend to bring the farmers to the same state of economic dependence occupied by the wage-workers; therefore, be it
- Resolved, That we call upon the farmers of this state to study the labor question and all themselves with the wage-workers under the banner of the Socialist party.
- Local Tickets.**
Resolved, That we recommend to locals everywhere to put up local tickets and thus always afford Socialists the chance to vote for Socialists.
- No Suffrage Limitation.**
Whereas, Economic conditions, by forcing the children into the workshop, mine and factory of servile conditions, increasing number of the advantages of the public school; and
- Whereas, These same economic conditions, by forcing men to seek employment, make it impossible for an increasing number of the workers to remain permanently in any one locality; and
- Whereas, The workers, receiving in wages from year to year only a bare subsistence, are unable to accumulate property; therefore, be it resolved, That we denounce any law prescribing educational or property qualifications or residence qualifications exceeding three months, as an attempt on the part of the capitalist class to deprive the working class of its power at the ballot box; and
- Be it further resolved, That we demand the repeal of all such existing laws, and oppose the enactment of any new law serving this end. We especially denounce the passage of such provisions increasing qualifications imposed on candidates by the primary law proposed in the last legislature.
- Thos. Neill, of Colfax, nominated for Supreme Court, Judge Wm. McDevitt declining to stand. Nomination of Thos. Neill made by acclamation.
- Nominees for three Congressmen were voted for as follows: J. C. Harkness, of Northport, 161; D. Burgess, of Tacoma, 115; G. W. Scott, of Seattle, 96; Scurlough, of Spokane, 81; Boomer, of Madrone, 58; Clow, of Fairhaven, 49; Bostrom, of Whatcom, 52; De Lilly, of Arlington, 49, and Long, of Wicksaram, 27.
- Two reports came from the Press Committee, majority report recommending endorsement of all papers standing unequivocally for the class struggle and revolutionary Socialism, signed by all members except Chairman Kidd, minority report recommending that Locals own papers.
- Kidd moved to table the whole matter, and the motion was rushed through, as it was already very late and the revision of the constitution was still to come.
- The constitution was then discussed and the following draft was recommended for submission to a referendum of the party.

STATE CONSTITUTION.
As Amended for Submission to Referendum of Party.

Article I.—Name.
Section 1. The name of this party shall be The Socialist Party of Washington, and it shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America.

Article II.—State Committee.
Section 1. There shall be a State Committee, composed of nine members, at least three of whom shall be residents of the place selected for the state headquarters, elected at the annual state convention for the term of one year. Said three members shall act as a local quorum, transacting all business of the State Committee, subject to referendum of said committee, on call of any one member.

Sec. 2. The State Committee shall elect a chairman, secretary-treasurer, organizer and other officers or assistants necessary to aid in carrying on its work.

Sec. 3. The State Committee shall represent the party of this state in its relations to the national organization, organize, grant or revoke charters to Locals, call state conventions, submit questions to a referendum vote, receive reports from Locals, arrange circuits for speakers, sell and distribute Socialist literature, and publish a monthly report, together with the proceedings of its meetings. The State Committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ. Vacancies in the State Committee shall be filled by a general vote of the members in the state upon nominations made by the Locals.

Article III.—Locals.
Section 1. A Local shall consist of five or more persons believing in the principles of revolutionary Socialism and holding a charter from the State Committee. The officers of a Local shall consist of a chairman, secretary and treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary. They shall be elected by a general vote of the members for the term of six months. Officers elected at any other time shall serve only for the unexpired term. Local secretaries shall keep the state secretaries fully informed as to the names and addresses of local officers and shall report to the State Committee the gen-



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PARTY NEWS

CORRESPONDENCE

Defends Christ Against Christians

(Continued from Page 1.)

LOCAL NOTES.
Every Socialist should be at the business meeting next Saturday night, July 5th.

The state campaign is on. What are Seattle and King County going to do? Come on Saturday night and get inoculated with Comrade Fowler's word.

A pleasant social evening was spent last Saturday evening at headquarters where the local comrades held a reception to the delegates to the state convention.

Every comrade in the county should make himself a committee of one to aid in the organization of the county. Write to Local committee, 129 Virginia street, for speakers, and get in touch with the Socialist party.

Plans prepared with suggestions upon business plans for city and county organization, at the meeting Saturday night should be a success.

Celebrate the Fourth by securing a new subscriber for **The Socialist**.

Comrade Latimer will address the Sunday night meeting (July 6) on the subject, "Is Socialism a Dream?" This will be a good talk for those friends of yours who are willing to learn the truth. Bring them along.

Last Sunday night we were given some good substantial evidence that the comrades are soundly "Advance" all along the line of march. Our ushers gathered in over twenty-nine dollars for dues, donations, literature and contributions to the "1000 song-book fund."

Don't fail to profit by all the good chances you may get on the "glorious Fourth" to put in a word or a stroke for Socialism and the working class program.

IN COLORADO THEY ARREST WOMEN.
Editor Socialist:
Enclosed find clippings from Fort Collins papers as to the recent arrest of Miss Eliza McCarthy of Denver.

I have known Miss McCarthy many years as a prominent Socialist here. She is a student of human conditions always for the people, an advanced thinker, fearless in expression. A night in jail daunts her not in the least. She has engaged for counsel Hon. Frank J. Annis and the hearing is appointed for next Monday, when, in all probability, the case will be dismissed. A peculiar feature is shown in the fact that a few evenings before the arrest Miss McCarthy was ordered to cease speaking by the marshal who no longer announced authority or wore any star or badge by which he could be designated. Her friends (especially one or two women with her) protested and the man let go of her arrest. She proceeded to the stairs leading to her room, followed by the crowd, but the "authority" soon drove them from the sound of her voice.

The local Socialist branch of Fort Collins propose to see her through. Four of them on hearing of the arrest, turned out at midnight and drove to the jail in the court house, where, after an interview with the cheerful prisoner (who had demanded and obtained clean sheets for her bed and an all night lamp), proceeded to various sleep of officials with a view to her release by giving bonds, when the astonishing fact was disclosed that they could not give bonds, because the charge against her had not been decided upon. This was Saturday night, June 21st. On Sunday about 2 p. m. she was released on her own recognizance. They had on Sunday night about decided on "disorderly conduct" as the charge. As Miss McCarthy is neither young nor beautiful, nor (presumably) rich, she offers a good target for official spleen, but it seems they had not counted on Irish wit in a just and growing cause for opposition. I will let you know of the outcome.

We count on sympathy and interest from the excellent work of the Northwest The Socialist.
J. S. ALBINA L. WASHBURN,
925 Remington St. Fort Collins, Colo.

The Usual Republican Lies.
"Elizabeth McCarthy, of Denver, who calls herself 'reverend,' was arrested last Saturday night on the charge of disturbing the peace by preaching anti-social doctrines on the street corners down town. She was released on her own recognizance after spending the night in jail, and will have her hearing next Monday before Police Magistrate Cooper."—Fort Collins Express (Rep.), June 25th.

"The female anarchist that held forth nightly at the corner of College avenue and Linden street has, with some difficulty, been suppressed by Marshal Ryckman. In this connection it is that the notorious Herr Most, who was sentenced in New York State to a year's imprisonment for airing the same sort of views, has just begun to serve his sentence. He appealed from the conviction of the trial court, but the sentence was affirmed."—(Fort Collins Express, same issue.)

MINE OWNERS MAKING UP FOR DISASTER BY REDUCING WAGES.

Fernie, B. C., June 25, 1902.
Editor Socialist:
Sir,—We beg leave to ask the favor of being granted a space in your paper. The readers of your paper have not forgotten the dreadful catastrophe that has befallen our camp, in which some 140 men and boys lost their lives.

Another blow is being struck at those who so recently have lost their comrades. It has been the rule at this, the coal creek mines, since their being opened up and managed by four consecutive managers, that eight hours from bank to bank constitute a day. There has been no apparent disagreement between employer and employee on this question until the advent of Mr. Tomkin, late from Pennsylvania, the new manager, who has without consulting or notifying the employees ordered that the men must work eight hours at the coal face and not as before, eight hours from bank to bank. To the men this would mean practically a nine-hour day, in other words, nine hours from bank to bank. This course of action is apparent by an endeavor to establish a precedent not in vogue in any part of B. C.

In the mines at Naanaimo and on Vancouver Island the men descend and ascend within the eight hours.
It is true that an eight-hour law has never been established in this province for the simple reason that the coal mines have an eight-hour day of their own.
We, the miners, employed at the Coal Creek mines, are not willing that this course be changed after we have been in vogue so long, and therefore we have resolved to stand against it. We have resolved to stand against what seems to be an encroachment upon the rights of laboring men. Shall we stand alone? We appeal to every hardy son of toil "to stand with us."
An agency has retained two lawyers in this free land. We love our freedom and appreciate equal rights to fair-minded masters. We offer corresponding interests, but we are equally willing to tolerate anything that savors of take all and give nothing.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the miners employed at the Coal Creek mines, make a stand against the same and approval of the long-standing precedent of eight hours from bank to bank, and also that we make an appeal to the members of this constituency to present a bill before the house to make eight hours from bank to bank a legal day, and that no person work more than eight hours out of any twenty-four.

Press Committee Gladstone Union No. 76, W. F. O. M.

that the sons of Rockefeller, Havemeyer and Stokes "give their direct witness to the divinity of Christ, and to the pure doctrines of Christianity."
Why shouldn't they? By so doing they gain the support of some of our largest pulpits (thee, your own) and their help in the perpetuation of those doctrines of a heavenly bliss hereafter, and the submission to human injustice during this life, which these men must have preached in order to carry on their unholy business of exploitation.
If we, as ministers, want to cooperate with them in perpetuating this miserable system of competition at the expense of the people, and for the benefit (?) of the millionaire (for whom you so devoutly thank God!), then let us continue to preach to our congregations just such a sermon as this one before me, and let us go on raising money to build almshouses, jails, insane asylums and courthouses.

I cannot say more. But I grieve deeply such a sermon could be spoken from a Congregational pulpit, by one whom I had always believed to be fearless in the cause of truth and for the salvation of men.
With the principles suggested in this sermon upon which to base its message, Plymouth Church will have an influence only as a block in the way of human progress, and helps to drive one more nail into the body of its Master. Your brother for the truth.

THOMAS C. WISWELL.

Mr. Wiswell is so good at his business, we hate to criticize him. But he must not assume that Socialists go to Jesus for "the reason for their theory," any more than chemists do, or astronomers. The reason for our theories lies in the facts of modern life.

"And you really expected better things of Plymouth? But the scales are falling, are they not? Hold to your ideals, but blink no facts."
—E. J.

The National Committee has issued an itemized statement of expenditures for April, including even the number of stamps on letters sent, both open and closed, every item of stationery down to "one bottle red ink, 10 cents," and "Money order to Mass. State Com., 3 cents." That's all right. Can't be too business-like.

"The Olympia Weekly Capital" gives Comrade Debs unstinted praise for his address in the Capital City of Washington, and scores Police Marshal Savidge for refusing the use of the streets to Debs in the same place. But it carefully fails to mention the fact that Debs is a Socialist and spoke for Socialism. But what better could you expect of a Democrat?

SPECIAL FROM COLFAX.

Colfax, Wash., June 30, 1902.
The Socialist:
Telegram received notifying me of nomination as supreme judge. I was sorry that owing to my being engaged in the trial of cases I could not leave to attend the convention, and had I been there I would have declined the nomination, because the comrades I think I could do more good for the party by accepting the nomination for the legislature. However, I am willing to do whatever is thought for the best, and as the convention has honored me, I accept.
THOS. NEILL.

"THE KID'S" COLUMN.

Comrades, keep us posted as to what you are doing for our advertisers. It helps us to know, ourselves, the value of our advertising space.
Now is the time to send in your orders for the campaign. If you want to cover this state with information concerning Socialism, get in your big orders at once and start the ball rolling. Who will be the first to order 20 copies for six months? Half a cent a copy in such bundles to one address.
Ten thousand votes can be rolled in by November if you do your part. Send for your bundle of The Socialist, hustle and rustle till November and then see the snowflakes fall.

The A, B, C of Socialism articles are just what you need to convince people. Get in your order at once, so you will not miss any of them. You can't afford to be without them if you intend to round up any votes.
The comrades in attendance at the convention rolled in the subscriptions. This evidence of appreciation stimulates us to new and greater efforts to bring Socialism in our time. Lay to, boys, and keep the orders coming in and the victory will be ours long.

Comrade Phillips of Vancouver has sent in a fine list. Do it again, comrade, there's no bulldog in this office—he's only a "purr."

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Comrades, please notice the Great Northern railroad is the only road whose ad. we carry.

"The average wage of the silk workers in Paterson is \$7 a week, or less. That is the cause of the three months' strike there, and of the late unpleasantness there."—Debs.

"The anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania is a suburb of Hell."—Debs.

In North Carolina children get 12 to 15 cents a day in the factories."—Debs.

You want to show your colors? Wear one of the new party buttons. One six months subscription will secure one. Send it in.

The State Convention has presented us with a clean-cut working class platform and a splendid set of candidates. The deck is now cleared for action. Let us proceed to spring a leak in the piratical old party ships.

"Small business man with \$20,000, you dread Socialism as likely to dispossess you? Look in the other direction. It is the system you support with your vote that will take it from you. Your larger competitor will capture it from you."—Debs.

Campaign Begins.

(Continued from Page 2.)

eral condition of the Local the first week in June and December.

Sec. 2. Dues—Locals shall pay to the State Committee each month, on or before the 15th, a sum equal to 10 cents for each member in good standing, such money to be raised as the Local sees fit. By good standing it is meant that a local shall not be in arrears over thirty days.

Sec. 4. Pledge of Members—All applicants for membership shall subscribe to the following pledge:

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party."

Sec. 5. Any member elected to office on the Socialist ticket stands pledged to resign such office whenever called upon by the party organization in the state, county or district in which he is elected.

Sec. 6. No member shall be nominated for any political office unless said person has been a member of the party for at least one year; provided that said restriction shall not apply for six months from date.

Article IV.—Headquarters.

Section 1. The location of state headquarters shall be decided by the annual convention.

Article V.—Limitation of Members. Etc.

Section 1. No member shall accept any office or position under a capitalist party except those required by law or gained under civil service rules.

Sec. 2. Any member advocating fusion with any party not representing revolutionary Socialism shall therefore cease to be a member.

Sec. 3. No person shall become a member of this party who does not sever all connection whatsoever with the capitalist parties.

Article VI.—County Organization.

Section 1. Any county containing at least four Locals may proceed to organize a county organization by the election of a county committee, to be composed of one committeeman from each Local, county organizer and such other officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. Locals in organized counties shall pay their dues to their county treasurer, who shall pay the same to state treasurer.

Article VII.—Basis of Representation to State Conventions.

Section 1. Representation at the State Convention shall be based upon one delegate at large for every Local, and one delegate for every fifty members in good standing, or major fraction thereof.

Article VIII.—Amendments and Initiative and Referendum.

Section 1. Any question involving a change in this constitution, a question of party tactics, the official act of any state, county or municipal official of the Socialist Party or his removal from office, the calling of special state conventions or any other party matter, shall be submitted to a party vote if called for by five Locals or by two members of the State Committee.

Sec. 2. All questions calling for a referendum vote shall be submitted by the State Committee without comment.

The convention then adjourned. It was nearly 8 o'clock and a ratification meeting at Carpenters' Hall was at once held. It was a most enthusiastic crowd filling the hall. Addresses were given by Comrades Burgess, Scott, the new Congressional candidates, Langland, Dempsey, Gilbert and Titus. This meeting closed at 10:20 with three rousing cheers for the ticket.

As a sample of the kind of men that are embracing Socialism nowadays, hear this from one of them. When a timid soul objected to this working class program as likely to injure the circulation of The Socialist, this comrade rejoined, "I would rather it had only six subscribers and was printed on toilet paper than have it advocate what is not true."

CONVENTION INCIDENTS.

"One visiting comrade was sure "the capitalist would profit more by Socialism than the workman." If that were true, then indeed all our talk about the class struggle would be meaningless. We ought, then, to expect a Socialist Party composed chiefly of capitalists since they will profit most by our victory.

No doubt Pierpont Morgan would be or could be a better man under Socialism, but do you really imagine he would surrender his present power for that prospective benefit to his morals? They don't act that way.

Another comrade gravely argued that any man after his election to a public office represented the people, not a party.

What far-away Utopian dreamers some of us got to be sometimes, as if we never came in contact with actual men in this actual world! Does Matt Quay represent "the people"? Does Senator Turner represent "the people"? And if even so, then who are "the people" for them? Does "the people" include the workmen? Did ever a Republican or a Democrat represent the working class? And this from a Socialist, a "class conscious Socialist," too!

The most dramatic moment of the convention was when Chairman Gilbert, speaking from the floor, was called down by a dozen different voices for insulting the working class with such expressions as these: "You workmen ought never to escape from your misery, if you turn down such a man as Judge Richardson, who is doing more for you than any man in this state," and "I would not belong to a party so narrow-minded as to refuse a man like Judge Richardson, who has come down to help the workman at great personal sacrifices to himself." The feeling was so intense that Gilbert almost immediately called out: "I retract."

The working class does not want and will not have saviors, and we do not believe Judge Richardson regards himself in any such way. We have no doubt Judge Richardson will respect the Socialist Party more for its consistent action in his case. A year ago the Judge certainly regarded himself as under obligations to those who elected him to the office he holds, and personally wrote to the editor of this paper, that he could not, while holding that office, unite with the Socialist Party, though he should never vote any other ticket. We believe he has been persuaded, against his judgment, to join the party, and we only wish, for the sake of the great cause he believes in, he could rise to the high resolve to cut the knot once and for all by surrendering his judgeship. Thousands of other workmen have laid down their jobs for their Socialist principles, and that's the sort of stuff that will make our party invincible.

Another member of the convention shouted, "If you become as narrow, you will wake up and find two parties tomorrow." O, no, there will be no such thing. The Socialist Party will go right on just the same, if a dozen of you or a hundred of us secede and try to go it alone. This party is now too strong to miss particularly any man or set of men. If this convention showed any thing more than another, it was that the party in Washington stands by principles and not men. On that floor were dozens of resolute men whom no power in heaven or hell could drive a single inch, men who know their own minds and do their own thing, united by the force of common interests and common convictions. It is these men, young men most of them, jubilant with the spirit of Democracy, eager for the stern struggle in behalf of their own and their brothers' rights, that make it impossible for the party to be set

back or turned aside. There will be no two Socialist parties in this State, tomorrow or next day. The Socialist Party has become an organism with a self-conscious principle animating it and it simply cannot be conquered or disheartened or weakened.

The spirit of the entire convention, from the informal gathering at the Seattle headquarters Saturday evening before the convention to the close of the Sunday night meeting, was well expressed in one of the inspiring songs they sang:

"Looking out upon the world
We can see the gathering armies of the
conquerors.

And we feel ourselves a part
Of the new resistless power
That shall sweep away oppression and
its laws."

The Seattle Times' report of the convention had this to say: "In many respects the gathering resembled in its deliberations and physical character the early meetings of the People's Party in 1892 and 1893, when small bands of men gathered in the various cities and towns of the state, and, believing themselves commissioned to reform the world, set about to reverse all the laws of economics as well as most of those on the statute books."

"Let us see. It was not long before those "small bands" of the People's Party became big enough to down the Republican army in this State. And the only reason they did not remain big was their ignorance of "economic laws," the very thing we Socialists are strong on.

SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO RACE.

(Resolution adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1901.)

Whereas, the negroes of the United States because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefore, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

Whereas, both the old parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore

Resolved, That we the Socialists of America, in National Convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further

Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effect of the long exploitation of his labor power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capitalism and labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the American Socialist Party, invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world.

"Reform has had its day." We do not propose to mend but to end this system."—E. V. Debs.

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