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THE LABOR UNIONS How Capitalists Handle Them

factics of the Capitalist Parties to Defeat the Working Class Party at the Ballot Box

WORKING CLASS NOW AWAKING FROM THEIR SLEEP ocialists Demand Not Wages But Full Product

ned," a new ten cent book by omrade Geo. A. Eastman, of De-nit Mich., editor of The Wage wher a new, outspoken, class-con-Every union man ould read this

History of Labor Movement At the first symptom of the organi-

by the working class into trades s to protest against unjust treatand wages from their economic the capitalists, with their siness foresight, understood e the injury which this might inupon their class interests should movement. For that reason, aceps were taken to discourage the of political and religious among organized working How well they succeeded, the has but to review the history of

wakening Class-Consciousness

he trade union was the first evimanifested by the working class sign which showed they realized their interests were in some way ed to the material interests of the italist class. This MATERIAL in of the capitalist class demanded his "sign" should be quited. The rs, under the sweet lullaby of , must again be soothed into ful slumber

ony Between "Labor" and "Capital"

was this to be done? By makgreat fuss and noise against the nt, or by tiptoeing around the es of the restless sleepers, chanthe while the sweet tones of "harbetween LABOR and CAPI-We all know that the latter was pursued. Antagonism to rade union by the whole capitalist once, openly, would have been signal to attend the funeral of cap-This they had no desire to do, as individuals, they did not object ding the commercial funeral of talists. Therefore, individuals of ss (whenever it was PROFIT LE) began to use the trade unions ns of bankrupting their com-

apitalists as "Friends of Organized Labor"

To do this they were obliged to ob-a the good will of the unions. This accomplished by posing ls of organized labor," making a "scabs" and "scab laor "scab-made goods," thus aping better friends to organized la-

the following is from "A Paradox bor than those of the working class who did not join the union. The public press was and is used to advertise those firms "who employ none but union help," using this as a reason why the working class should use their goods and boycott all others. This once advocated, was soon followed up with the plea that the workers should also, VOTE for these employers only that employed union labor.

It has come to light many times that those who were loudest in the praise of the union and foremost and first to condemn the "scab," have, while employing union men in one factory, been in terested in others employing "scabs."

Two-Fold Benefit for Capitalists

This kind of double-dealing has a two-fold benefit for the capitalists. First, it keeps the working class divided-the union men against the "seab" instead of both fighting the capitalists. Second, these small capitalists who are not in (or on) to the combina tion, and are foolish enough to openly oppose the unions, are crowded to the wall, thus becoming peaches and cres to be devoured by those who are both 'in and on.'

Don't Discuss Religion or Politics

For a long time after the trade union movement had been thoroughly launched, things were gliding thus smoothly along in favor of the "successful" capitalists. The unions would discuss neither religion nor politics. Their knowledge of economics ended when they ascertained the amount of "wages" they were to receive for a given number of hours' work. Their political knowledge consisted in voting for the "friend of labor" that could ke the most noise about "scabs." It did not appear to them that he was only advertising his own or his employer's goods when calling for the union label. To them he appeared as he assumed to be, "only a friend of labor

Their religion consisted in an apparent disregard of creeds, yet seeming to cling to the original superstition upon which the creeds were all They had a keen sense justice - that is, from the standpoint of capitalistic morals. They would often be moved to tears by a kind act, heroic deed, or charitable gift. They were quick to applaud an individual that had succeeded in building himself a fortune, although he did pull down and climb over his fellow men to do it; for the same reason would they cheer a good prize-fight. Competition being the foundation of their economic, moral and political educaWhat Labor Gets

SI a Day Unorganized Labor

52 a Day Organized Labor

510 a Day All You Produce

SOCIALISM

LABOR'S THREE STEPS Get Ready for the Last

tion, they could not find any enjoy ment in life unless someone was always getting the worst of it.

They were, as individuals, quick to resent any slighting remark bearing upon the chastity of their own moth ers, sisters, near relatives or friends, yet as quick to debauch the family of another workingman, should the opportunity present itself.

I do not wish to be understood as confining this moral SLEEP to the working class, by any means. What I do wish to show is, that in the devel opment of trades unions from capitalists' wage slavery to a conscioueness of liberty and equality, they have been no better, nor have they been any worse, than the system under which they have lived-capitalism.

Unions Fast Learning

Could the capitalist system have stood still, they would have remained so forever; but, fortunately for them. the evolutionary process taking place in the tools used by the capitalist sys tem of wealth production will not let it stand still, and they are fast learning a better system of economics as well as

It is forcing them into association and finally discussion of these questions, although the capitalist class are constantly trying to avoid theeir doing so. This association will in time, and has to a great extent already, taught them their solidaric interests; shown them that the family of a working man, if injured, is as much the concern of all the rest as that of the immediate

Learning Solidaric Class Interests

When first the trades unions became a factor in the world of labor, they confined their operations to the imme diate craft organized-understanding the word class to mean only those of their craft that belonged to their or. ganization. Their demands were for better WAGES and HOURS for their members only. Time, however, has thrown them together in ever-increasing bodies. In this way are they learning that the "injury to one is the concern of all"-or, in other words, words, their solidaric class interests. This knowledge is preparing the way for the complete emancipation of the

working class-not more wages, but LABOR LEGISLATION IN NEW FREEDOM from their economic wage slave-drivers

New Demands Now

It will now become plain to the re er that as time has brought about this change, the old demands of trades unions for increase of WAGES, and the attempt to enforce those demands with the strike, boycott and label, are not up to the higher conceptions of

Between these demands and their newly discovered rights there is a wide As long as they clung to their old demands alone, the individuals of the capitalist class could use them as tools to bankrupt their competitors; but now things have changed. The socialists have stepped into that breach and taken up the fight for the complete liberty of the workers

Organize at the Ballot Box

This system of economics completely overthrows the capitalist system, with its strikes, lockouts, boycotts and bickering over wages, hours and treatment of the workers. This system is represented in the political arena by the socialist party. It demands for the working class the political management of OUR social organization. demands for labor the full product of its toil instead of WAGES. Is this antagonistic to organized labor? The eyes of the workers are becoming opened to the fact that they have been lied to in this respect. They are beginning to see that this party encourages them to organize unions to keep up the fight for wages as long as wage e paid, but to also organize at the ballot box to abolish the system of wages altogether. Should they do this, they cannot be handled by the capitalists as tools to enslave themselves

Comrade J. J. Fraser, of Facoma, spent a few months at the headquarters last week. He is one of those

ers fast week. He is one of those Socialists who are not "quitters."

By the way, he reports that his brother, residing in Haverhill, Mass, writes that Haverhill comfades regard Seattle as the horber of Socialism in the Northwest

Comrades in Seattle, this from Haverhill puts us to our trumps.

YORK.

Some five years ago New York State passed a law in favor of organized labor. It provided that all contractors on public works should pay wages equal to the "prevailing rates.

That was intended to mean the union scale rates, and the unions thought the Republican and Demo-*cratic legislators had done them a big service when they passed that law.

But the contractors refused to pay the "prevailing rates," until the laborers had lien-claims amounting to six million dollars.

The N. Y. Court of Appeals has just decided the law "unconstitutional," and five years of hope and work by organized labor has gone for nought.

When will you learn, O labor unionists, that in politics you must be So-

Do you suppose a Socialist Court of Appeals would have turned you down? You must elect your own class, do you see? Capitalist politicians will never do anything real for you.

You waste your time, money and votes on Democrats and Republicans -both alike capitalistic

Talks on "political economy", are all right in unions—at the propes time; but that time does not arrive until a body of men are so thoroughly unionized that they do not fear discharge from work for political activity.

The above from the "official" organ of union labor in this city is a faint and feeble attack on socialism. A big contrast with its all sorts of fury a while

Officialism is discovering it doesn't pay to be forever ranting at socialism. That only make more socialists

Socialism, straight, class-conscious socialism, is the only natural outcome of unionism. Unionism is O. K. as far as it goes. But socialism will do ten thousand times what unionism can possibly do for labor.

When you give up your fossil ideas about politics, and study enough "political econom" to know what socialism really means, you will then be qualified to conduct a true labor paper one which fights for ALL the interests of abor, like The Cleveland Citizen, for example.

18th MARGH

First Workingman's Government

THE PARIS COMMUNE-GLORIOUS HARBINGER OF A NEW SOCIETY A Lesson in Socialism For all to Learn. What Marx and Engels

Have to Say About it

Instead of our regular Lesson in So cialism, we present this week extracts from Engel's and Marx commemor tive of the Paris Commune. Doubtless many of our readers still think of The Commune as it has been misrepresented by Capitalistic historians, as a bloody mob, an uprising of the lowest dregs of society against law and or-Too many of us fail to look behind the externals of so-called "Law and Order," and discover therein the iron rule of the propertied class over the propertiless class. They control press, school, church, all molders of public opinion.

We recommend all our readers to get one or both of the following books so as to have their eyes opened: "Lissagaray's History of The Commune," cloth, 500 pages, St. or we will furnish a copy for 4 yearly new subscriptions to The Socialist, as a special offer, good for one month.

"The Civil War in France," by Karl Marx, 25 cents, or for one new subscription to The Socialist, offer good

Eleanor Marx Aveling-Introduction to History of the Commune.

To most English people the Commune still spells "rapine, fear and lust," and when they speak of its "atrocities," they have some vague idea of hostages ruthlessly massacred by brutal revolutionists, houses burned down by furious petroleuses. Is it not time that English people at last learnt the truth? Is it not time they were reminded that for the sixty-five hostages shot, not by the Commune, but by a few people made mad by the massacre of prisoners by the Versaillese, the troops of law and order shot down thirty thousand men, women and children, for the most part long after all fighting had ceased? If any Englishman, after reading Lissagaray's "History of the Commune," still has any doubt as to what the "atrocities" of the Commune really were, he should turn to the Parisian correspondence for May and June, 1871, of the Times, Daily News and Standard. There he can learn what kind of "order reigned in Paris" after the glorious victory of

"The wholesale executions continue indiscriminately. Prisoners are taken down in batches to certain . places where firing parties are stationed, and deep trenches dug before-At one of these, the Caserne Napoleon, since last night five hundred persons have been shot There are invariably women and boys among them. . ..Prisoners are soon disposed of by a volley and tumbled into a trench, when, if not killed by the shots, death from suffocation must soon put an end to their pain. Two court-martials alone are shooting at the rate of five hundred a day. Two thousand dead bodies are collected round the Pastheon."-Standard, June,

Nor is it enough that we should be clear as to the "atrocities" of the Commune. It is time people understood the true meaning of this Revolution; and

It meant the government of the people by the people. It was the first attempt of the proletariat to govern itself. The workers of Paris expressed this when in their first manifesto they declared they "understood it was their imperious duty and their absolute right to render themselves masters of their own destinies by seizing upon govern-The establishment of the Commune meant not the replacing of one form of class-rule by another, but the alobishing of all class-rule. It meant the substitution of true co-or erative, i. e., communistic, for capitalistic production, and the participation in this Revolution of workers of all countries meant the internationalizing not only the nationalizing, of the land and of private property.

And the same men who now cry out against the use of force used forceand what force !-- to vanquish the people of Paris. Those who denounce Socialists as mere firebrands and dynamitards used fire and sword to crush the people into submission.

And what has been the result of these massacres, of this slaying of thousands of men, women and children? Is Socialism dead? Was it drowned in the blood of the people of Paris? Socialism today is a greater power than it has ever been. The bourgeois Republic of France may join hands with the Autocrat of Russia to blot it out; Bismarck may pass repressive laws and democratic America may follow in his wake-and still it moves! And because Socialism is today a power, because in England even it is "in the air," the time has come for doing justice to the Commune of Paris. The time has come when even the opponents of Socialism will read, at least with patience if not with sympathy, an honest and truthful account of the greatest Socialist movementthus far-of the century.

Engel's Account of What the Commune Did.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Parisian workmen had confined themselves to demanding the energetic continuance of the struggle. But now, the capitulation of Paris having secured peace, Thiers, the new head of the government, could not help seeing that the rule of the propertied classes -of the great landlords and capitalists -was in continual danger so long as the Parisian workmen retained their arms. His first work accordingly was the attempt to disarm them. On the 18th of March he sent some troops of the line, with the order to steal the artillery belonging to the National Guard, which had been manufactured and paid for by public subscription during the siege of Paris. The attempt Paris armed herself as one man to resistance, and war was declared between Paris and the French government sitting at Versailles. On the 26th of March the Paris Commnue was elected, and proclaimed on the 28th. The Central Committee of the National Guard, which had hitherto carried on the government, abdi-

can be summed up in a few words. cated its functions into the hands of the Commune: On the 30th the Commune abolished the conscription and the standing army, and all citizen's ca pable of bearing arms were to belong. It remitted all rents from October 1870, to April, 1871, such rent as had already been paid to be apportioned to future quarters; and returned gratis, all pledges of necessitous persons in the public pawning establishment (mont-de-piete). The same day the foreigners elected on to the Comm were confirmed in there functions, since it was declared "the flag of the Com une is that of the Universal Republic." On the 1st of April is was decided that the highest salary of a functionary of the Commune, whether a member or otherwise, was not to ev ceed 6,000 francs (£240) a year. On the following day was declared the separation of Church and State, and the abolition of all State payments for religious purposes, as also the transfor-mation of all ecclesiastical wealth into national property. As a consequence of this, on the 8th of April all religious symbols, dogmas, prayers-in

kind. The matter was henceforward placed in the hands of the mayoralities of the twenty arrondissements of Paris On the 30th of April it decreed the abolition of pawnshops as being incompatible with the right of workmen to their tools and to credit. On the 5th of May it ordered the destruction of the chapel erected in expiation of the execution of Louis XVI:

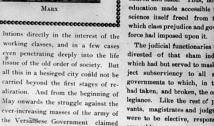
In these measures the class character of the Parisian movement, hitherto thrust into the background by the struggle against the foreign invasion, came clearly and emphatically to the fore. In the Commune there sat almost exclusively workmen, or the rec ognized representatives of them. Its ecisions naturally bore a distinctively proletarian character. They either decreed reforms which the Republican bourgeoisie had omitted to carry out from cowardice, but which formed a necessary foundation for the free action of the working class, as, for instance, the carrying out of the principle that religion as far as the State is concerned, is a purely private matter; or they were the expressions of reso-

Constitution of the Commune The commune was formed of

municipal councillors, chosen by versal suffrage in various wards of town, responsible and revokal short terms. The majority of rtan bers were naturally working bers were naturally working me acknowledged representatives of working class. The commune working class. The commune be a working, not a parliame body, executive and legislatives same time. Instead of continu be the agent of the central gover the police was at once stripped a political attributes, and turned in responsible and at all times revol agent of the commune. So wer officials of all other branches of the ministration. From the memb the commune downwards, the pu service had to be done at a wages. The vested interests and representation allowances of the dignitaries of state disappeared a with the high dignitaries th Public functions ceased to be the vate property of the tools of the government. Not only municipal ministration, but the whole initial hitherto exercised by the state wa into the hands of the commune,

Having once got rid of the army and the police, the physical a elements of the old government commune was anxious to break spiritual force of repression, the son-power," by the disestal and disendowment of all churches proprietary bodies. The priests sent back to the recesses of private there to feed upon the alms of faithful in imitation of their predesors, the apostles. The whole of educational institutions were of the people gratuitously, and at same time cleared of all interfe church and state. Thus, not only

divested of that sham independ which had but served to mask their ject subserviency to all success
governments to which, in turn, is had taken, and broken, the oath legiance. Like the rest of public vants, magistrates and judges war were to be elective, responsible, revocable.





our exclusive attention and energy.

18th March, 1871; "Vive la Commune!" On the dawn of the 18th of March, 1871, Paris arose to the thunderburst of "Vive la Commune!" What is the commune, that sphinx so tantalizing to the bourgeois mind?

"The proletarians of Paris," said the central committee in its manifesto of the 1-th March, 'amidst the failures and treasons of the ruling classes, have understood that the hour has struck for them to save the situation by taking into their own hands the direction of public affairs. . They have an derstood that it is their imperious duty and their absolute right to render themselves the masters of their own destinies y seizing upon the governmental power."

education made accessible to all, science itself freed from the fi which class prejudice and gover The judicial functionaries were bl

The Secret of the Comm The multiplicity of interpretation which the commune has been subj and the multiplicity of interests construed it in their favor, show the was a thoroughly expansive politic form, while all previous forms of ernment had been emphatically Its true secret was this. pressive. was essentially a working class gore ment, the product of the struggle the producing against the appropri under which to work out economical emancipation of labor.

Abolition of Classes

Except on this last condition, communal constitution would have be political rule of the producer of coexist with the perpetuation of his cial slavery. The commune was the fore to serve as a lever for upro the economical joundations upon





short, "all things appertaining to the lutions directly in the interest of the sphere of the individual conscience," working classes, and in a few cases were ordered to be banished from the schools, an order which was carried out soon as possible. On the 6th the guillotine was fetched out by the 37th battalion of the National Guard and publicly burnt, amid loud popular applause. On the 12th the Commune or dered the column on the Place Vendome, which had been constructed by Napoleon I. after the war of 1809 out of captured cannon, to be overthrown as a monument of national vanity and international jealousy. This was accomplished on the 16th of May. On the 16th of April the Commune made an order for a statistical account of all factories and workshops which were not at work, and for the elaboration of plans for their utilization by and for account of the workmen hitherto engaged in them, who were to be formed into co-operative societies for the purpose, and, further, for the amalgamation of these societies into one great co-operative organization. On the 20th they abolished the night work of bakers, as also the register-offices for procuring employment, which, since the Second Empire, had been the monopoly of certain scoundrels appointed

by the police, exploiters of the worst

of class rule. With labor emanci every man becomes a working an, and productive labor ceases to be a dass attribute

Abolition of Class Property

it is a strange fact. In spite of all the tall talk and all the immense literature, for the last sixty years, aboutnancipation of labor, no s ooner de workingmen anywhere take the biect into their own hands with a then uprises at once all the apolostic phraseology of the mouthpieces of present society with its two poles of apital and wage-slavery (the landlord is but the sleeping partner of the spitalist), as if capitalist society was Il in its purest state of virgin inno ce, with its antagonisms still undereloped, with its delusions still unexd, with its prostitute realities not et laid bare. The commune, they exhim, intends to abolish property, the basis of all civilization! Yes, gentle 6, the commune intended to abolish that class property which makes the labor of the many the wealth of the few. It aimed at the expropriation of expropriators. It wanted to make individual property a truth by trans forming the means of production, land and capital, now chiefly the means of enslaving and exploiting labor, into mere instruments of free and associated

Measures of the Commune

The great social measure of the comne was its own working existence. Its special measures could but betoken tendency of a government of the sople by the people. Such were the of the nightwork of journey man bakers; the prohibition, under enalty, of the employers' practice to ce wages by levying upon their workpeople fines under manifold -a process in which the employer bines in his own person the parts of legislator, judge, and executioner, and filches the money to boot. An er measure of this class was the surnder, to associations of workmen der reserve of compensation, of all osed workshops and factories, no atter whether the respective capitalts had absconded or preferred to rike work

False Agents

In every revolution there intrude, at side of its true agents, men of a different stamp; some of them survivrs of and devotees to past revolutions, rithout insight into the present move ent, but preserving popular influence known honesty and courage, by the sheer force of tradition; oth ers are mere bawlers, who by dint of eating year after year the same set of stereotyped declamations against the vernment of the day, have sneaked the reputations of revolutionists of of the first water. After 18th of March me such men did also turn up, and some cases tried to play preeminent As far as their power went, ey hampered the real action of the working class, exactly as men of that at have hampered the full developevery previous revolution They are an unavoidable evil; with e they are shaken off: but time was not allowed to the commune.

Results of the Commune

Wonderful, indeed, was the change commune had wrought in Paris! ger any trace of the meretricious Paris of the second empire. No longas Paris the rendezvous of British dlords, Irish absentees, American ex-slaveholders and shoddy men, Rusan ex-serfowners, and Wallachian Yards. No more corpses at the prgue, no nocturnal burglaries, boyards. ely any robberies, in fact, for the first time since the days of February,

1848,4 the streets of Paris were safe, and that without any police of any kind. "We," said a member of the commune, "hear no longer of assassina tion, theft, and personal assault; it seems, indeed, that the police h dragged along with it to Versailles all its conservative friends." The cocottes had refound the scent of their protectors-the absconding men of family, r ligion, and, above all, of property. their stead, the real women of Paris showed again at the surface-heroic noble, and devoted, like the women of antiquity. Working, thinking, fight ing, bleeding Paris-almost forgetful, in its incubati on of a new society, of the cannibals at its gates-radiant in the enthusiasm of its historic initiative. Infernal Deeds Against the Commune

The civilization and justice of bourois order comes out in its lurid light whenever the slaves and drudges of that order rise against their masters Then this civilization and justice stand forth as undisguised savagery and lawless revenge. Each new crisis in the class struggle between the appropriator and producer brings out this fact more glaringly. Even the atrocities of the bourgeois in June, 1848, vanish before the ineffable infamyof 1871. The self. sacrificing heroism with which the people of Paris-men, women, and children-fought for eight days after the entrance of the Versaillese, Deflects as much the grandeur of their cause as the infernal deeds of the soldiery re flect the innate spirit of that civilization of which they were the mercenary vindicators. A glorious civilization, in deed, the great problem of which is how to get rid of the heaps of corpses ade after the battle was over!

To find a parallel for the conduct of Thiers and his bloodhounds we must go back to the times of Sulla and the two triumvirates of Rome. The same wholesale slaughter in cold blood; the same disregard, in massacre, of age and sex; the same system of torturing prisoners; the same proscriptions, but this time of a whole class; the same savage hunt after concealed leaders. lest one might escape; the same denunciations of political and private enen ies; the same indifference for the butchery of entire strangers to the There is but this difference, that the Romans had no mitrailleus for the dispatch, in the lump, of the proscribed, and that they had not "the law in their hands," nor on their lips the cry of "civilization."

Gallifet the Butcher

"The column of prisoners halted in the Avenue Uhrich, and was drawn up, four or five deep, on the footway fa to the road. General Marquis de Gallifet and his staff dismounted and commenced an inspection from the left of the line. Walking down slowly and eyeing the ranks, the general stopped here and there, tapping a man on the shoulder or beckoning him out of the ranks. In most cases, without further parley, the individual thus selected was marched out into the center of the road, where a small supplementary column was thus soon formed. . It was evident that there was consider-

able room for error. A mounted officer pointed out to General Gallifet a man and woman for some particular offense. The woman, rushing out of the ranks, threw herself on her knees, and, with outstretched arms, protested her innocence in passionate terms. The general waited for a pause, and then with most impassable face and unmoved desaid. 'Madame, I have visited every theatre in Paris, your acting will have no effect on me' ('ce n'est pas la peine de jouer la comedie'). . It was not a good thing on that day to be noticeably taller, dirtier, cleaner, older

than one's neighbors. One individual in particular struck me as probably g his speedy release from the ills of this world to having a broken nose . Over a hundred being thus en, a firing party told off, and the the column resumed its march, leaving

them behind. A few minutes after wards a dropping fire in our rear commenced, and continued for over a quarter of an hour. It was the execution of the summarily-convicted wretches Paris Correspondent "Daily News"

The Execution of the Archbishon

But the execution by the comm the 64 hostages, with the Archbishop of Paris at their head! The bour geoisie and its army in June, 1848, re established a custom which had long sappeared from the practice of war the shooting of their defenseless prisoners. This brutal custom has been more or less strictly adhered to by the suppressors of all popular commotions in Europe and India; thus proving that it constitutes a real "progress of civilization!" On the other hand, the Prussians in France, had reestablished the practice of taking hos tages-innocent men, who with their were to answer to them for the acts of others. When Thiers, as we have seen, from the very beginning of the conflict, enforced the humane prac tice of shooting down the communal prisoners, the commune, to protect their lives, was obliged to resort to the Prussian practice of securing hostages. The lives of the hostages had been forfeited over and over again by the con tinued shooting of prisoners on the part of the Versaillese. How could they be spared any longer after the carnage with which McMahon's prace celebrated their entrance into Paris? Was even the last check upon the unscrupulous ferocity of the bour geois governments-the taking of hos tages to be made a mere sham off The real murderer of Archbishop Darboy is Thiers. The commune had again and again offered to exchange the archbishop, and ever s priests in the bargain, against the sin gle Blanqui, then in the hands of obstinately refused. He knew that with Blanqui he would give to the commune a head; while the archbishop would serve his purpose best in the shape of a corpse.

The Commune a Harbinger of a New Society

Working men's Paris, with its com mune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priest will not avail to redeem them.

THE LAW OF TRUSTS.

General Forrest said to one of his officers: "Miller, if you can't whip 'em, you must join 'em."

That is the motto of Capitalism today. That was Carnegie's principle when he "joined" Rockefeller, Southern Pacific motto when it "joined" the U. P. That is the law of combination, which is organizing Modern Industry and making it ready for Socialist adoption.

Amesbury, Mass.

Spofford, Social Democrat, re-elected as "Selectman," receiving 928 votes against 887 in 1900 and 523 in 1899.

Rutland, Vt.

65 for governor last November. How are these for "Straws?"

A PRIZE FOR EVERYONE

WHO WILL GET THE FIRST PRIZES WHO WILL WIN THE SECOND

PRIZE? At Germania Hall, Mch. 30, 8 p. m. every one will get a prize; that is,

splendid entertainment followed by a ball, with Lucben's orchestra. A GUESS WITH EVERY TICKET. If you guess nearest to the number of beans in the water bottle-you

get first prize-Worth ten dollars! ANOTHER PRIZE TO HIGHEST TICKET SELLER

Here's a chance for the young folks especially the girls. Whoever sells the greatest number of tickets will get second choice of those three beautiful prizes.

If you don't want to keep the prize you win, Rhodes Bros. will exchange it for anything they have of equal

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 220 UNION STREET

The prizes in the Headquarters window attract a stream of passers all day long. Tickets are selling readilyeven this early, three weeks before the

The entertainment will be "way up." Liela Paige Wilcox is great, always a

The Children's Prize Cake Walk will introduce the newest dances, and the audience will decide which child is to take first prize and second prize and third prize

Some fine musical numbers on the program will be announced later.

THREE RULES FOR WRITING

First. Be so simple and clea that every one can understand Second. Be so vivid and for cible that every one must understand. Third. Be specific. Deal in facts, not generalities. N. B. Editor and contributors are specially requested to observe these rules.

LOCAL SEATTLE.

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Mrs. M. Hobart addressed a wellattended meeting of the Local at 220 Union street on last Sunday evening The speaker in her opening address, stated that she finds three facts which justify the existence of the Social Democratic party, namely: First, "be cause labor creates all wealth." Second, "to labor belongs all wealth." Third, "labor receives only a small portion of that wealth it creates.'

Political parties and religious organizations she said were based on belief-whereas, scientific Socialism was based on scientific facts. Although the speaker has apparently studied the question sufficiently to fully realize the existence of a great se cial and economic wrong, she exhibited a lack of knowledge of what the political economist calls scientific Socialism-a term frequently used by the speaker of the evening without fully understanding its meaning.

Comrades Gilbert Titus and S bert, in short addresses, clearly showed the errors made by the speaker of the evening, and enlightened the audience on the difference of that which Mrs. Hobart believes to be So cialism and that which is scientific So cialism in fact.

Comrade Jas. D. Curtis will address Lull, S. D., for mayor, 173, agains the meeting on next Sunday evening. Subject: "What Constitutes a True Socialist." H. N. BAUMANN.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts.	
receionsty reported	36
Feb. 28, Union Laundry, ad	
for February	65
Feb. 28, sales of literature 1	15
Total\$715	16
Feb. 28, donations	50
Total 7	66
Previously reported\$719	93
Feb. 28, printer (3 days) 10	50
Total	43
Deficit	77
Total \$719 Plant Fund—	66
Receipts	
Previously reported\$210	20
Mch. 3. donations 12	75
Total \$222 Expenses.	95
Previously reported\$198	41
Mch. 3, assorting type for plant 8	00
Total\$206	
Bal. on hand 16	54
Total\$222	00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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RECEIPTS.
ously reported\$715 16
10, John Downie, dues,
ch, June 1 00
10, subs. and donations. : 12 55
10, papers 10
· / · · ·
otal \$728 81

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Total	728 81
EXPENSES.	
reviously reported	725 93
ar. 10, printer	12 00
ar. 10, wrapping paper	
ar. 10, electric light	4 45

Total								s.	742	72
Deficit										
* Total	•	800000	•		*	* A CONTRACTOR	*	.5:	28	81

Plant Fund.

RECEIPTS.	
reviously reported\$	222 95
Mar. 10, H. Knust, donation.	5 00
Mrs. Hartman, donation	1 00
Mr. Nelson, donation	2 00
Mr. Hamilton, donation	75
A. W. Kline, donation	50
red Cords, donation	5 00
J. H. Peters, donation	2 00
Oonation from Buckley	4 00

Total \$243 20 EVDENCEE

Previously reported\$206	41
Mar. 10, repairs to press	
Books, coms. and galleys	
30-lbs leads 5	13
Total\$221	74
Bal. on hand 21	46
Total \$243	20

If you want to help The Socialist, new's the time to get out and hustle to sell tickets for Mch. 30. Everything depends on selling tickets. Get all your friends-especially among the capitalists-to buy a ticket. Begin right away, before they get that evening engaged.

You will find it easy to sell these tickets, for see what they give for 25

FIRST .- A splendid entertainmentan evening's fun and enjoym SECOND .- A ball in the best hall, and with the best band. ...

THIRD .- A chance to win a \$10 prize. FOURTH .- An opportunity to help the best cause in the world.

Our advertisers are finding The Socialist a good medium. The boys are already going to these men and telling them they saw their ads. in

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partment.
7. C. B. Randolph, D. Burges.

L. DeMotte, Regular Con

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S. D. P .Alwys First to Support the Unions.

When the printers of New York City were carrying on their fight with the "Sun," there was only one English paper in the city, aside from the trade union press, that advocated their cause. That was The People, the organ of the S. P. D.

When the cigarmakers of this city went on a strike the Social Democrats gave their hearty support. The records will show that a very large proportion of the money contributed to their fund was subscribed by individu-als and organizations of the S. D P.—although the editor of the "Cigarmakers' Journal" does not seem to wish his readers to learn

of this fact.
When the coal miners of Pennsylvania were forced into conflict, the first financial aid they received was contributed by a local of the S. D. P.—and it was not the last from that source.

found among the most active ar faithful workers in the ranks the unions and the party will be found helping the unions in their

What is the reason for this pol-Is it to catch votes, in der to get into office? If our candidates were office seekers they would hardly be found in our organizations; their chances would be much better elsewhere.

would be much ofter elsewhere. Is it our high-minded generosity? Not at all. We make no claim for gratitude.

The S. D. P. helps unions, simply because both are organizations of workingmen striving, by different methods, to improve the condition of their class, to do what lies in our power both to support the trade unions and to improve strengthen the Socialist political

We have nothing to apologize for or defend. We have no claim for gratitude. But we do de-mand justice—simply that we be not misrepresented by men of our own class. And we call upon these men, engaged in the union movement, to follow our example. As we, actively interest in the political labor movement, support and aid the trade unions, support and aid the trade unions, so let them, actively interested in the economic labor movement, give their support to the Social Democratic party. Soner or later they will have to do it—for the rank and file are learning. It would be wise for the leaders to be in the van, rather than in the -The People, N. Y.



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Brief notices of meetings of lo-cals, location, time and subject, where Social Democrats will be sublished free of charge.

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Boys' hats of all kinds at half pri
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C. GRAY & CO.

O.P. CARSON

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HINTS FOR OUR AGENTS

Agents securing subscriptions for The Socialist, this is for you. Remember every trade must be learned.

1. Go from house to house. Prefer the working people's homes, but don't overlook the others. Almost everybody wants to know now what Socialism meaans. It is a novelty. Take advantage of this and get everybody to try a subscription.

2. Always be good natured. Some people will try you and abuse you. But keep your temper.

3. Say, This is a Workingman's Paper. It stands for the only Workingman's Party. Say, too, The Socialist stands for the Labor U'nions always. It is not an S. L. P. paper, not a "Union Smasher."

4. Tell them they ought to learn about Socialism, the coming party in America. Tell them, no well-informed person can afford

party in America. Tell them, to be ignorant on this subject. Tell them, no well-informed person can afford

to be ignorant on this subject.

5. Tell how cheap a paper it is, only 50 cents a year. Don't talk anything but 'yearly,' until you see it is no use. But get the "to cents to weeks" anyhow, just for a taste. They'll give you that to get rid of you. Don't be too sensitive. What we want is to have them read about Socialism.

have them read about Socialism.

6. Carry plenty of sample copies with you. Tell them a single copy is worth five cents, and show it by opening up the paper with its map and pictures. Then say, Ten of these for ten cents. If it is not possible to get any subscription out of them, give them a copy and with them the luck of becoming Socialists.

copy and with them the luck of becoming Socialists.

7. Even if you do not get many subscriptions, you will find you have drawn attention to Socialism, preached it to scores of people, advertised The Socialist, and improved your own powers of speaking.

8. Use the subscription postal cards, if you can afford to buy them. If not, send to the Business Agent for Receipt Cards. People will want you to give them something to show they have paid, and to show that you are authorized to take subs.

9. Go ahead and do it, whether you feel like it or not, or whether you think you are fit or not. You will be astonished to find how much you will accomplish.

If you want to help Socialism, push The Socialist.

Have You Entered the Ticket Raverbill Social Democrat, Selling Contest

ARE YOUR HANDS TIED? Note a few of the Gray Mercantile Co., at 50 cents on the dollar. The chandise which we will sell actually formed and filter Statry by Goods Department (Higher Statry Co.) We have secured the entire ctock of the Gray Mercantile Co., at 50 cents on the dollar. The chandise which we will sell actually the consists of general merchandise which we will sell actually the control of the cont

We sell good goods cheaper than any other grocer in the city.—We sell for cash only.

These Prices are Right Long Values at Short Prices

spolio, each an openers, each 5c to ooth picks, per box ottle Blueing ottle American

Double Bushing to the Manager of the each, 15c. 20c, 25c each, 20c

We make a specialty-of dried fruit bought direct from head-quarters. Prunes, 3c, 5c, 8c and 10c per lb. Best dried apples, 3 lbs. for 25c. Fine juicy pears, 3 lbs. for 25c. 25eet dried aprioxo. 124c per lb. Best California black fig. 5c per lb. Best dried peaches, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Green's Grocery Co.

First Avenue and Cedar Street,
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THE BEE HIVE

Dry Goods House

Since we statted business in seattle, thousands of casiomers have done all their buying in the Res Hive and have become in a way, walking advertisements of the store. We ask not drade from sympathy. We expect no purchase to be made on any ground other than petting the most and the best for the least money. Houses has loss of conditioned. Catch penny methods of the day may attract trade but do not eras begranated customers, and that is what we are after—permanent trade. The best kind of advertishing, we blink.

DOMESTIC COUNTER

Story.

1 Case of Extra Fine Dress Prints Full Standard New Spring Style Worth 6c

1 Case of the Continue Parameter of the Continue I Cont

Hemmet Sample Bedspreads, Regular Prices 13:25 for Sample Bedspreads, Regular price 13:25 for Princerd Sample Bedspreads, Regular price 14:25 for Princerd Sample Bedspreads, regular price 15:25 for New Yool Socks, 25:25 for New Yorking Shirt at 36:25 f

NOTION DEPARTMENT

Now for a Bargain Carnival A few Choice Items to Show why Our Notion Denartment Following Prices Tell the Story.

Case of Eura Fine Bress Prints Fall Case of Eura Fine Bress Prints Follows

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Coal, Etc., Etc. Buy of our advertisers and tell-

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News and

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SEATTLE, WAS

A "Touching" Scene

When the big steel trust formed, the people of Pitteb were shaking in their boots fear that the Carnegie plant w be removed from their town shut down, either of which common thing for trusts to and so the chambers of comm boards of trade, and other car istic institutions, dressed th selves in sackcloth and ashes got down on their bellies a crawled to King Carnegie's p ace and besought him with bec ing humility and great trep tion not to starve them into fers or freeze them into icicles allowing his plant to be shut do or taken away. And then, reader! prepare yourself for t good news! this bright and a ing example of benevolence shone even himself in the lustry this magnificent exemplific of paternal solicitude and pr

tion. Perceiving the crawling before him, King Carnegie, a reassuring wave of his li hand and an armor plate smile

his Scotch villa counte spoke these glorious Gentlemen, 1 will never Pittsburgh!

Oh, thank heaven the uspense is over! Where be lurked uncertainty, failure want, now, after these re dent words, all is radiant 'confidence.'

Think of it, reader, over t hundred thousand people in Pi burgh without the faintest p bility of making a living b themselves, not a solitary th do, the blackness of despair give ering over them, every soul slow and painfully sinking down an awful night of gloom and d olation when suddenly there out in clear and costly tone will never forget Pittsburg Behold the metamorphosis

Tne suicide returns the d to its sheath. The desp arise and lift up their doubts vanish before the ma his words, and Pittsburgh is

once again! Ponder this; my brother. tire to your secret chamber thank the great horn spoon we have some one to sh save us. And this promise is sure as the foundations of world. In later years, when thoughtless have forgotten pledge of King Carnegie, and becomes necessary to raise price of steel and iron in order build palatial mansions on Fi avenue and import some Scotch whiskey and found a more libraries, then may we for know with an absolute convicti that Carnegie "will not for

W. C. B. RANDOLPH.