

BE SURE AND READ EXPOSURE OF HEARST AS A "UN ON WRECKER," ON PAGE 3

THIS IS FOR YOU

THE SOCIALIST, Seattle, Wash.

Enclosed find _____ cents, for which send THE SOCIALIST to

Name _____

Address _____

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

A Cartoon Weekly

"I find your paper makes votes." Hundreds of correspondents say that.

One year - - 50 cents

Six months - - 25 cents

Ten Weeks - - 10 cents

SEND US SOCIALIST ADDRESSES

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., MAY 10, 1903

The number on the label opposite your name is the number with which your subscription expires.

No. 144

THE A B C OF SOCIALISM

SOCIALISM—A NEW WORLD MOVEMENT.

By Ernest Untermyer.

Associate Editor "Appeal to Reason."

Socialism is a science, a political movement, and an ideal. The science furnishes the mental weapons for the political movement. The political movement is the means of attaining the ideal, the co-operative commonwealth.

The science of Socialism outlines the elements of human development. It is the philosophy of evolution applied to the human race. It shows that the economic conditions determine the political, legal, religious and moral ideas of a nation. It points out that the struggle for existence, since the introduction of the principle of private property, has been carried on between the different members of a nation in the form of class struggles, and by nation against nation in the form of wars of conquest for the control of new economic resources.

The political Socialist movement of modern times is a struggle of the working classes against capitalist classes of the different nations for political supremacy. The political party of the working classes of all nations is the International Socialist Party, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. Its aim is the organization of the majority of the working class of each nation into a political party, distinct from, and opposed to, all capitalist parties, for the purpose of making the working class the ruling class in politics.

The consummation of this political aim marks the beginning of the ideal society, the co-operative commonwealth. This ideal society will be inaugurated by the transfer of the essential means of production—land and the machinery of production, transportation and distribution—from the hands of private corporations and individuals to those of the working class. When the working class will thus get control of the economic and political power, they will use their supremacy for the benefit of all, by abolishing all class rule and transforming production for private profit into production for common use. Humanity, freed from economic and political oppression, will then enter on a new stage of development in peace and freedom.

Socialism as a Science.

Economic history, as first taught by Socialists, traces the economic development from earliest times to the present day. It shows by indisputable historical facts that social customs, laws, religious ideas and family relations have undergone a transformation with the great economic changes that mark human progress. The historical records, viewed from this standpoint, prove that to this day various peoples living under different economic systems also have different social institutions and morals. In general outlines, human history appears as a development from a stage of primitive communism in production and distribution, under which groups of blood relations formed large families with economic and political equality of both sexes. After thousands of years of development, we find humanity in a state of patriarchy, in which production is still carried on in large family groups, but in which the men have deprived the women of economic and political equality, in consequence of a division of labor which gives the men control of the economic resources and confines the women to the household. During this stage the further enlargement of production by the help of inventions and discoveries leads to the complete dissolution of the great families and to the transfer of the commonwealth from the groups to single men. Then follows a new stage, in which local division takes the place of blood relationship, and men and women, from the most remote corners of the earth, intermingle and form new social systems, founded on private property and production for private profit. The advent of this stage marks the dawn of our present civilization. This civilization is distinguished from the preceding stages of savagery, barbarism, and patriarchy, by the exclusion of women from social production, division of society into classes with divergent material interest, and by the formation of states in which the economic masters make laws for the enslavement and exploitation of the economically dependent.

The earliest civilized states are found to be built on chattel slavery, which partly survived through all the ages up to the present day. When in the further march of events chattel slavery became unproductive, a system of feudalism arose and survived for many centuries. The progress of invention and discovery of new continents led to the downfall of the feudal barons and to the ascendancy of the merchant class which developed the present system of capitalism.

The Modern Proletariat.

Capitalism rests on the expropriation of the independent artisans and other small producers from their means of production and the creation of a class that has no other means of existence than their labor-power. This

(Continued on page 4)

Why Are There Scabs?

Why are there men ready to become scabs? Surely, no one likes to be called a scab, and to be despised by his fellows; no one likes low wages and long hours. Then why do they act thus?

Now in considering this question we must not permit emotion or sentiment to influence us. We can not overcome obstacles by condemning them or ignoring them. Here we have an indisputable fact, a fact that hampers union men every time there is a strike, therefore let us look at the matter practically.

A Decent Living.

We find that it is becoming more and more difficult to secure a decent living, and that in order to retain their jobs, men have a tendency to yield to the employers. The country seems full of people wandering from place to place in search of work, ready to take any kind of a job on any terms. These are the men who become scabs when other men go on strike; they seem only too glad to accept the terms that union men refuse. And even when there is no strike on they will go to the boss and offer to work cheaper than those that are working.

Why do these people do this? Is it because they like to work long hours for small pay? Surely not! No one likes to do that. No one likes to be looked upon with contempt and hatred by his fellowmen. Then why do they take the union men's places?

The Census Reports.

The census report of 1890 showed that there were 3,523,730 persons in the United States unemployed at their regular occupations during various portions of the census year; 1,818,865 were unemployed from one to three months and the others from four to twelve months of that year. These figures are furnished by the Census Bureau.

From other sources we find that the total membership of trade-unions in the United States in that same year was 1,040,000.

The Industrial Revolution.

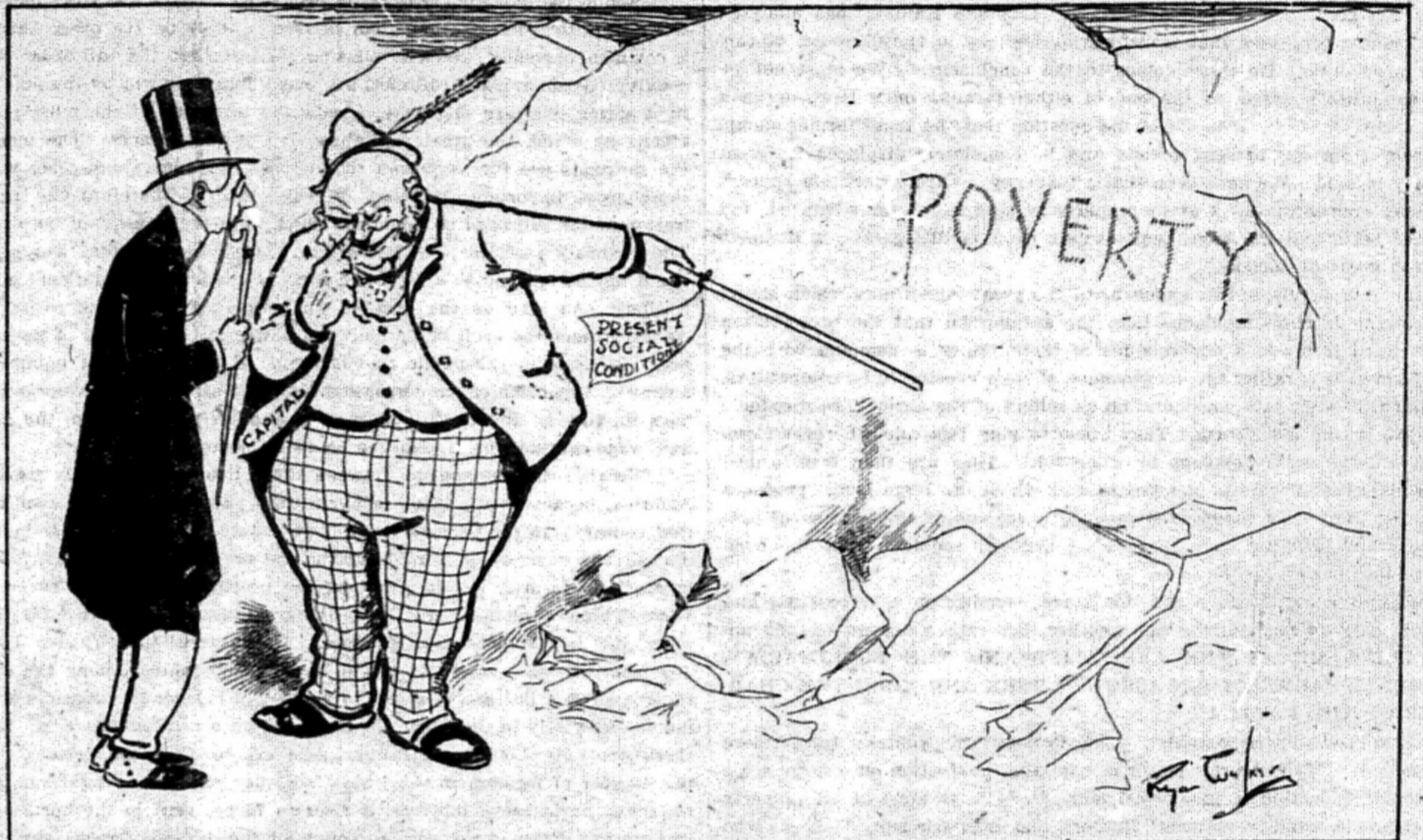
During that year then, the unemployed were far more numerous than the union men. The question then arises—what is the cause of such a vast army of unemployed? The cause! Simple enough—there has been a complete change in the methods of industry. For generations Human Society has been going through a process of evolution. From primitive barbarism man has developed to modern civilization. His weapons have evolved from the club and the stone axe to the bow and arrow and the javelin, and from those to the Maxim gun. His clothes have evolved from the unfanned skins of animals to the beautiful fabrics of today. His tools have evolved from the knife made from a chip of flint, to the marvelous machinery of today driven by triple expansion engines or electrical dynamos.

One Better Than a Thousand.

Now the productive power of modern machines is really wonderful. With modern power looms one person can produce more cloth than 1,000 men could produce in 1760. It would require 300 presses, 600

REAL FAIRY STORIES No. 3

"My son," said the modern ogre, "with this wand, from behind yonder rock of Poverty I can produce—"



young girls for your lust who sell their bodies for bread. Have no fear of our Giant, they are his daughters but he can do nothing as long as I touch him with this wand."

pressmen and about 5,000 persons—typsetters, stitchers, folders, etc.—to do the work now done by two Hoe perfecting presses and ten typesetting machines.

In a modern saw mill machinery enables men to do more than 200 times the work now done by two Hoe perfecting presses and ten typesetting machines.

With modern steam laundry machinery 100 persons can wash and launder more clothes than 500 persons could do by hand.

The header and thresher cuts, threshes and sacks grain, and with seven men can do more work than

1,500 could do with scythes and flails. And machinery is used in every industry, and every year it becomes more efficient and productive.

Few Workers Needed Now.

The simple fact is then that by using modern machinery, labor is now so productive that comparatively few men are really needed to supply the needs of society.

And, moreover, machinery, by reducing much of the work to a semi-automatic process of "tending to" machines, has enabled the capitalists to supplant the labor of men by the cheaper labor of women and children.

The entrance of female and child labor into the market not only reduces the wages of workingmen, but also decreases the workers' power of resistance in strikes because it increases the quantity of labor at the disposal of the capitalists and available in case of strikes.

The capitalists do not use machinery for the purpose of reducing the hours of labor, but for the purpose of reducing expenses, for the less labor employed the less wages paid. It is therefore inevitable that the unemployed must constantly increase in number.

Middle Class Bankrupt.

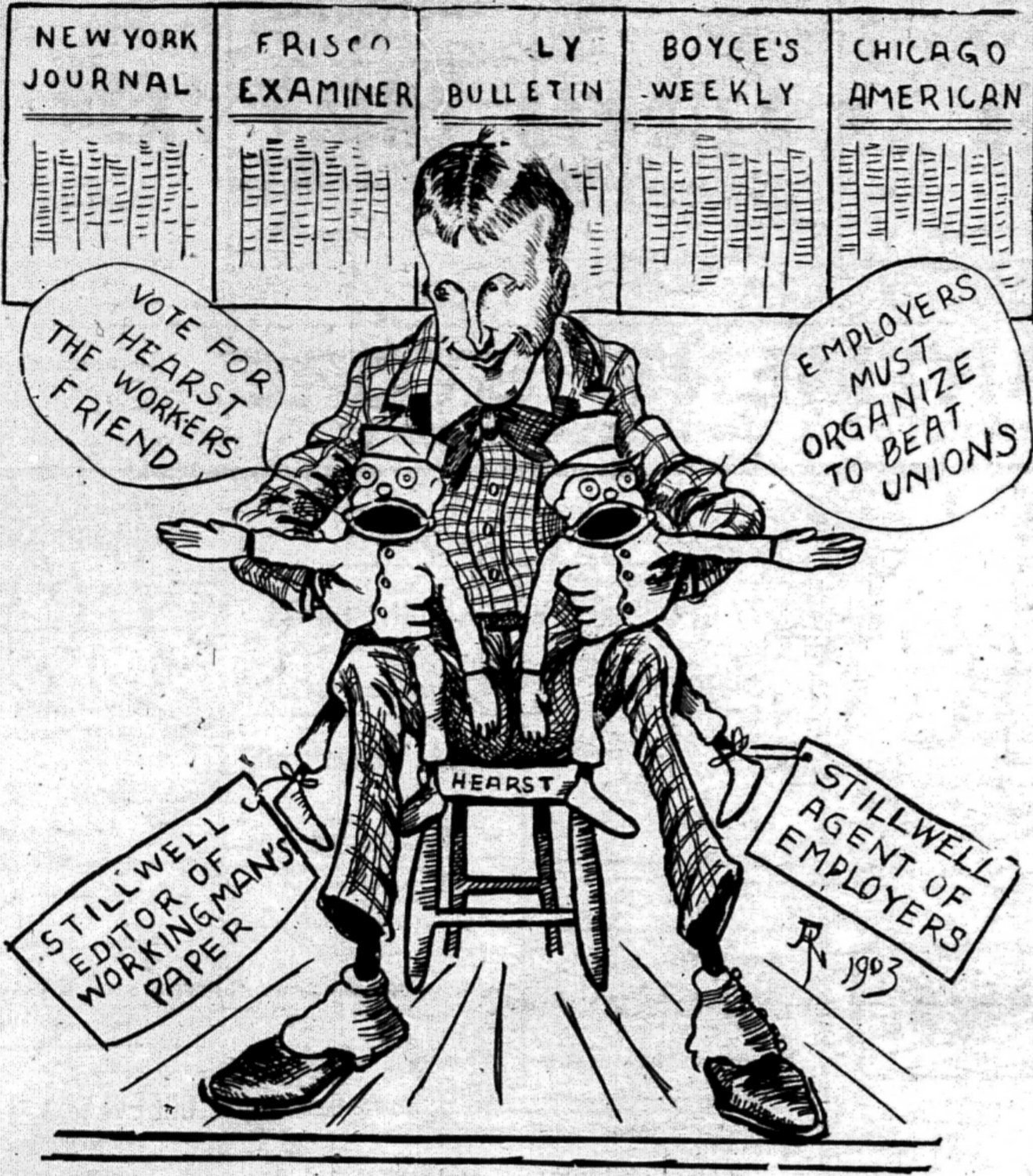
Here then is the explanation of the phenomenon of the unemployed; they can not employ themselves for the reason stated; they have to work for the owners of capital or starve. The competition for work is so keen, and poverty is so demoralizing that many of them will accept the most slavish conditions, and even endure the contempt and hatred of their fellows.—From "Tactics and Strategy," by Thos. Bersforth, 609 Stevenson St., San Francisco. Price, 15 cents.



The Westward March of Prosperity and Capital

HEARST AS A UNION WRECKER

The Champion Ventriloquist



HEARST AS A UNION WRECKER.

Seeks to Control Labor Papers. Recommends Detective Stilwell, "Labor Editor" Stilwell, Employers' "Commissioner" Stilwell. Full Account From Official Report to Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New York. Reads Like a Dime Novel. Entitled "The Detective Adventures of Hearst, or the Millionaire Labor Candidate for President of the United States."

The following account specially prepared by a New York representative of "The Socialist," will show capitalist methods of circumventing labor. The one great end of capitalist politicians is to cheat the United Workers and divide them at the polls. Hearst in the Democratic camp and Hanna in the Republican camp, are equally "Friends of Labor."

The only thing they dread is a United Labor Party. Such as the Socialist Party aim to be. A revolutionary sentiment among workingmen, refusing any alliances with capitalist parties, scorning all attempts to reconcile Labor and Capital—is what capital fears as the Devil himself—or God himself, if capital was God-fearing.

All over the country are springing up Decoy papers to mislead Labor. Here in New York is this "Weekly Bulletin," really run by a Detective in the employ of the capitalists and having a letter of recommendation from Hearst.

What do Union men think of this? It is greatly to the credit of the Journeymen Tailors in New York, that they have unearthed this scheme, and brought out the true character of this capitalist Labor candidate.

"Boyce's Weekly" in Chicago, is another "Decoy Weekly," really working in the interest of Hearst and his kind.

Workingmen will get used to dealing with capitalist underhandedness through such fights as this.

Great show, Mr. Hearst. But we Socialists know that the only friend of the Workingman is the Workingman himself.

We are "onto you," Willie!

For some considerable time past there has been a great deal of discussion among the members of the United Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New York over the alleged treacherous character of the "Weekly Bulletin," a paper ostensibly published in the interests of the United Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New York, the United Garment Workers, Cutters and Journeymen Tailors of America. A committee was appointed by the U. J. T. U. of Greater New York to investigate the whole matter and their report is as follows: "Weekly Bulletin," No. 8, Vol. 2, of the "Weekly Bulletin," it was stated that a member of the delegate body of this union had urged that trade union papers should not be published because they were detrimental to the organization. We beg to inform you that as members of the U. J. T. U. of Greater New York we have investigated this statement and found it to be wholly untrue. No such remark was ever made at any meeting of the delegate body.

Late in the year, 1901, Mr. Stilwell, the publisher of the "Weekly Bulletin" (which was not published till June, 1902), waited upon the secretary of our organization and told him a long and impudent story, to the effect that a friend of his, in London, England, was about to publish a paper devoted to the interests of the workers in the tail-

promised the leaders that he was going to help us in our fight by publishing articles in our support in the Hearst paper. This promise was never fulfilled.

At one of our mass meetings he was introduced, and on account of his supposed and loudly-expressed friendship for labor was given the privilege of sitting in our meetings. Then the paper was published, but it contained little more than bluffs, and could not be said to adequately represent us by any means.

Very soon some of us began to be suspicious of this very slick and slippery "friend of organized labor." He spent enormous amounts of money, "treating" all corners at the saloon bar where we have our headquarters, for no other apparent reason than to ingratiate himself with as many of our members as possible. Not only this, but we saw him going into the offices of our employers, and at least one of them subscribed for 100 copies of the paper which were to be distributed among the men in some shops free of charge. Now, our employers are not usually anxious to subscribe for free copies of a bona fide labor paper for us, and the circumstances added to our growing distrust of him. When asked about it he said the employer had written to him and he had had some private business with him. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and the employer said that it had been represented to him that the paper needed financial assistance. In pointed to find out what was behind the enterprise.

Now, it was discovered that there exists an International Detective Agency, the address of which in New York is 34 Park Row, and the head of which is named Stilwell! It was not long before this detective was positively identified as our quondam friend, the publisher and editor of the "Weekly Bulletin." When this was reported to our union we first got him barred from our meetings (he having admitted that he was a licensed detective, but claimed to have "transferred" his license to a personal and non-transferable license), then the question of whether or not we wanted to have such a paper for our organ was put to a vote and decided in the negative. The members did not want such a paper. Whatever was said about a trade union paper being detrimental to our interests applied only to this particularly shady sheet and not to trade union papers in general.

When a committee was appointed to investigate the charges against Stilwell he sought to influence them in his favor by inviting them to a fine dinner, which, however, all except one of them—and some officials of the union—declined. Failing in this, he tried to scare some of them by sending lawyers' letters to them and putting his men to watch their movements. Of this "shad-owing" of our members there is abundant evidence.

We have known two of Stilwell's agents for some time, one being named Thompson and the other, Thomas Best. We were not deceived, therefore, when we read on the editorial page of No. 17, Vol. 2, that the paper was to have a new editor, especially when we saw that the new man was brought sound to our headquarters by Best, and introduced to some of our members by him. It was evident enough to us that Stilwell was still the power behind the paper, directing its policy and using the new man as a convenient scapegoat. He has evidently learned his lesson well for he hangs around our meeting place just as Stilwell and Best did.

To return to Stilwell. If you will refer to the "New York Times" of March 18th, 1902,

you will read on the first column of the second page the following paragraph:

"MERCHANT TAILORS ORGANIZE. The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association has been organized in this city with local organizations affiliated with it in practically every important town and city in the United States and Canada."

"Its object is to give the merchant tailors of the country the same standing relative to dealing with the labor question, that the Journeymen Tailors' Union gives to the employes. Headquarters have been established at 241 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Executive Board is composed of: Berkley R. Mervin, President, New York City; John F. Card, First Vice-President, Buffalo, N. Y.; James S. Jennings, Second Vice-President, Detroit, Michigan; Harvey A. Peterson, Treasurer, New York City; CHARLES J. STILLWELL, SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER, BENSONHURST, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK."

"The Administrative Council is as follows: M. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Snyder, Washington, D. C.; Archibald McMillan, Boston, Mass.; G. J. Haffa, Buffalo, N. Y."

Now, the C. J. Stilwell, of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y., publisher of the "Labor Paper" supported by the employers, and detective of 34 Park Row!

The vicious purpose of this Merchant Tailors' Protective Association will be best seen from a circular letter issued by Stilwell, a copy of which is given herewith. We suppose that now he has been appointed to this position, and we have this direct evidence of his treachery, there will be no further need of saying anything much about Stilwell to convince our fellow trade unionists of the justice of our opposition to him all along. But what we want to point out is that if he had not taken this position he would still, in all likelihood, be coming into our meetings and playing us false. His influence over some of our leaders has been something astonishing. Backed up by William Randolph Hearst (for what reason we do not know) he has imposed upon our officers and leaders all the time. For example, as showing how Hearst's backing serv-

ed his purpose, we may mention that Mr. Henry White, General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, was carefully warned against Stilwell and was working with one of our committeemen, Frans P. Deiner, to expose the whole scheme and destroy the detective agency in the unions, if possible. But when he received from W. R. Hearst a strong letter of recommendation of Stilwell and his "Weekly Bulletin," he withdrew his efforts.

What Hearst's motive may be we do not know; we are dealing with facts. It may be that for personal political reasons he has his private detective to join our unions to corrupt them, and that they played a double game. We repeat we do not know and are not primarily concerned with his motives. The question is what can we think of the loud-mouthed professions of friendship for organized labor of this man? Can we trust a man who, for any reasons whatsoever, sends detectives into our ranks? No, the voice of organized labor should be raised to denounce such conduct. The game is up, Mr. Hearst!

The new editor of the "Weekly Bulletin" is understood to have come here direct from Hearst's "Chicago American," and so claims. Thus the cloud of suspicion gathers. He claims for himself that he does not know Stilwell and that he has never even spoken to a boss tailor, but we cannot be expected to believe readily what he may tell us. We need time to consider. We need to watch.

Meanwhile Stilwell is said to have resigned his position as Commissioner. If so, well. But, again we say, "Be careful and watch!" Stilwell has proved himself to be a shrewd and unscrupulous man. We shall probably find out yet that annoyed by publicity he has been the subject of, he "resigned" only to carry on his nefarious system of espionage under cover.

The following is a true copy of the circular letter issued to the merchant tailors by Stilwell referred to in the foregoing:

Stilwell's letter we will publish next week, and Hearst's too, if he wants it.

All of the Omaha Comrades who were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were fined \$2 each. Their cases have been appealed to the District Court. The meeting held to protest against the outrages committed upon the Socialists, was a success, the collection netting sufficient to defray the expenses of a special issue of a four page paper, called "The May Day Strike." Ten thousand copies were distributed on May 1st, especially among the striking teamsters, white cooks, waiters and others who are out for higher wages and shorter hours. The waiters are fighting to have the law enforced that provides against women working seven days a week, and only three restaurants have signed the scale. It is conceded that the Socialist ticket will poll a large vote. The present mayor, who is running for re-election, has offered to sign a pardon for the Socialists who were arrested and fined, but the offer was promptly declined.

How long since you read over and committed to memory the list of our advertisers? It will cost you nothing and will fetch us dollars.

When Hungry
Go to . . .
Maison Barberis
RESTAURANT OR
LUNCH COUNTER
Open Day and Night. Private Dining
Parlors.
602 2nd Ave., Cor. James.

IF YOU PATRONISE US
You'll help support your paper and benefit yourself, because we sell on a close margin of profit.
TOYS, WOOD and GRANITWARE,
HARWARE, TOOLS, ETC.
COON BROS.
1412 First Avenue.

ONLY 15c
Costs 30c in U.S.A.—see for mailing
"LOOKING BACKWARD"
"Bellamy Unabridged"

M. F. SHAW
Buckley, Wash.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND SHOES . . .
The store that treats all alike.
Your money is as good as your neighbor's.

OTHERS
Charge \$15 to \$18 for similar men's Suits, which we have on Special Sale for two weeks, at, \$11.85.
This special offering consists of new and stylish Spring Suits and according to fashion's latest edict.
SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOW
615-617 First Av. **THE HUB** Pioneer Square

Frederick & Nelson Inc.
FINE FURNITURE
BIG REDUCTION IN STEEL RANGES
The St. Clair Steel Range, and the Famous Steel Range at reduced Prices. Your old stove at value as first payment, and \$5.00 a month, or \$5.00 cash and \$5.00 a month.

The St. Clair Range at \$32.00. The range has six eight inch holes, and the oven measures 17 inches wide, 22 inches long, and 13 inches high. We only have a few of these ranges on hand and will sell them while they last for \$32.00. Your old stove at value as first payment and \$5.00 a month, or \$5.00 cash and \$5.00 a month.

Famous Range at \$30.00. The Famous is a satisfactory range in every way. It is fully nickel trimmed with six eight inch holes. The size of the oven is 16 inches wide, 21 inches deep and 13 inches high. We only have a few of these ranges in stock, and will sell them while they last at the greatly reduced price of \$30.00. Your old stove at value as first payment and \$5.00 a month, or \$5.00 cash and \$5.00 a month.

FREDERICK & NELSON Inc.
COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS
Second Avenue, Madison and Spring Streets

Max Ragley Drug Company 1405 Second Avenue
Telephone Main 982
Free Delivery to all parts of the City
We Fill Prescriptions Reasonably

Brown's Painless Dentist
All work guaranteed for 10 years. Teeth extracted, filled, or crowned absolute without pain by my late method applied to the gums. Extracting is free when other work is ordered. Give us a call and have free examination and our prices will please you.
GOLD FILLINGS \$1.00 FULL SET GOLD CROWN \$5.00
SILVER FILLINGS 50c

Brown's Dental Parlors, 713 First Avenue
One door south of McDougall & Southwick. Parlors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Union Block.
Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE THEORY OF HUMAN PROGRESSION
AND
Natural Probability of a Reign of Justice
—BY—
PATRICK EDWARD DOVE
Edited with biographical sketch by Alexander Harvey

"A wonderfully impressive book"
—Charles Sumner, 1890
"A revelation to the human race"
—Victor Cousin, 1851

NOTHING more remarkable than the history of this book, except the book itself, has occurred in literary history. Dove was a generation in advance of Henry George in propounding the momentous doctrine of the Single Tax, and the charge of plagiarism made against George grew out of this fact. Dove, however, a deep scholar and profound thinker, champions the Single Tax on land from quite a different standpoint than George. In this respect the work will startle Single Taxers. It has been edited, not garbled, by Alexander Harvey, who prefers the book with a life of the author and a mention of the remarkable circumstances that led to its suppression. The volume is complete and unabridged.
Cloth, 12mo, 412 Pages, \$1.00

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS
17 East 16th Street, New York

THE FAIR of WHATCOM
Is the Best Place to Buy
Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Millinery, Underwear and Groceries

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

THE FAIR, Whatecom, Wash.

SHAMEK'S UMBRELLA STORE
1307 Second Avenue
Umbrellas Wholesale and Retail
Pacific Coast Agent for HULL UMBRELLA CO. Norwalk, Ohio

Germania Real Estate Co.
HENRY KNUST and THEODORE SCHMIDT
Phone John 281
512 SECOND AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.

Our advertisers have found out that Socialists help those that help them. Socialists have to eat and wear clothes just like the capitalist rabble.

GOOD GOODS FOR LITTLE MONEY READ THESE OFFERINGS

Cosmopolitan Patterns WITH SEAM ALLOWANCE ALL PATTERNS 10c

SOLE AGENTS FOR RICHARDSON'S EMBROIDERY SILKS

PORTIERES Underpriced A Saving of One-Fourth We have twenty-three different styles to select from.

Bed Pillows, filled with good feathers, fancy tick covered, each .75c Loom Damask Napkins, size 24x24 inches.

Handkerchiefs With lace corners and plain hems, worth 10c and 12 1/2c, all one price, each .5c

Silk Floss Cushions 18x18 inches 23c 20x20 inches 22c 22x22 inches 43c 24x24 inches 62c

White oxford cloth waists, each \$1.39 Linen Collar Waists, each \$1.00

40c Dress Goods 25c This includes cashmere, serge and Jacquard weaves, in every wanted color at a saving of 15 cents a yard.

Boys' Knee Pants All Sizes; regular 40c kind, the pair .25c Groceries Table Fruit put up in heavy syrup.

THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE IS THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY! 120-122-124 Pike Street Cor. Second Avenue

THE ABC OF SOCIALISM

class, the modern proletariat, is forced to sell their labor power to the owners or the means of production. These means have now become so complicated that the owners can not handle them alone but must turn them over to the proletariat who produce by their help without owning them.

We have now reached a stage when it becomes necessary to expropriate the idle owners of the machinery of production and establish harmony between capital and labor by restoring the capital, the means of production, to the working class.

This state of things is now found in all modern countries. In all of them we find a capitalist class owning the means of production, and a working class held in bondage by the capitalist class. At the same time production has become international, and the strongest commercial nations have developed industries to a point where a few magnates control the whole economic life of the nation directly or indirectly.

These two classes of minds are now arrayed against one another economically and politically. The capitalist mind seeks to maintain the old order of things, regardless of the fact that the economic conditions require new ideas.

In Germany, where the movement originated, the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in 1867; in 1890 they polled 1,427,293 votes; in 1898 the vote rose to 2,125,000; and it is confidently expected that at the elections in July, 1903, they will poll about 3,000,000 votes.

In France the Socialist vote rose from 30,000 in 1885 to 1,000,000 in 1898. In Denmark from 315 in 1872 to 43,285 in 1900; in Italy from 20,000 in 1892 to 215,000 in 1902; in Spain from 7,000 in 1893 to 25,000 in 1897; in Great Britain from 55,000 in 1895 to 350,000 in 1902; in Austria from 90,000 in 1895 to 1,000,000 in 1900; in Belgium from 234,000 in 1895 to 534,324 in 1898; in Switzerland from 13,500 in 1890 to 36,468 in 1896. The party is also represented in the Scandinavian Peninsula, in Japan, in Brazil, in Argentina, and in the Cape Colony.

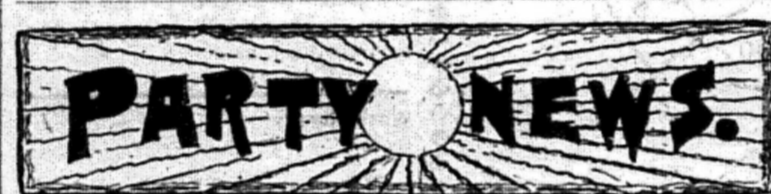
Growth of Socialism in the United States. In the United States the present Socialist party dates from the Indianapolis convention in 1900. Previous to that date the propaganda was carried on mainly by foreign immigrants. But since 1900 the movement has grown rapidly among the native born population, and the Socialist vote rose from 91,749 in 1898 to 400,000 in 1902.

Seeing that the Socialist movement is international, the same as capitalism, it is vain to imagine that the Socialist Party will disappear from politics the same as the populist movement did. The populist movement was only a precursor of Socialism among the farmers, and the rural proletariat is now joining the Socialist Party at a very rapid rate.

The victory of the Socialist Party in the United States will mark the beginning of a new economic era. In the course of capitalist development seven-eighths of the people of this country were expropriated for the benefit of the remaining eighth. The first Socialist administration in Washington will expropriate the capitalist one-eighth for the benefit of the exploited seven-eighths. This it is seen that Socialists will not abolish all private property. On the contrary, they will see to it, that the overwhelming majority will have more private property than they could ever hope to have under capitalism. But the private property of the great corporations and

of the great money kings will be confiscated and restored to the people, so far as this property controls the means of production, that all must use, in order to be able to produce the means of existence.

The transformation of capitalist production into Socialist production will again cause a change in the laws, social relations and ethical ideas of the American people. All laws dealing with property will be radically transformed. Religion, which has long been used in the interest of the ruling class, will gain become a religion of the people, for there will be no ruling class under Socialism. The home and family relations, which capitalism ruthlessly destroyed for the great working class majority, will become more ideal and pure than ever. Women will be economically independent of men, and will, therefore, have no other reason for marrying than love. There will be no longer any need for commercial marriages and prostitution. Child labor will be abolished, and the unemployed problem will find its solution in the employment of every able-bodied man and woman. Maternity and housework will be regarded as useful work. Men, women, and children, freed from man's inhumanity to man, will at last be able to develop body and soul harmoniously and fully. The human race will rise to a higher and nobler plane.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. WEEKLY PRESS BULLETIN. Special Organization Fund. Omaha, Neb., May 2, 1903.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund, since last report: Local Portland, Me., \$10; R. H. Swopes, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich., \$2; Local Covington, Ky., \$10; Local Kalamazoo, Mich., \$1; Joseph Labarge, Pine River, Minn., \$1.50; Local Jacksonville, Fla., \$1.20; Local Joplin, Mo., \$5; Local Chattanooga, Tenn., \$7.05; John E. Lehmer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; W. B. Slusser, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; W. E. Boynton, Ashabula, Ohio, 50c; Local Pinon, Col., \$5; William Thomas and Friend of Pittsfield, Mass., \$2; W. O. Patterson, Pueblo, Col., \$1; Local Miami, Fla., \$1.75; W. H. Hoffman, New York City, \$1; Will Weidemiller, Jr., New York City, \$1; F. E. Wheeler, Unionville, Conn., \$1; A. F. Way, Unionville, Conn., \$1; Total at noon, Saturday, May 2, 1903, \$56.00. Previously reported, \$41.70. Total received \$97.70. Geo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J., has pledged \$5 to be paid within three months.

The publishers of the "Coming Nation," Rich Hill, Mo., announce that they will turn over 20 per cent. of all money received on subscriptions, or for postal subscription cards, on Saturday, May 2, to Saturday, May 17, inclusive, to the Special Organizing Fund. The publishers of the "Worker," New York, have issued the appeal for the Special Organizing Fund, as a part of a neat propaganda pamphlet, which also contains articles by Leonard D. Abbott and Owen R. Lovejoy.

Local Washington, D. C., has voted to have the appeal for Special Organizing Fund read at every meeting, \$15, so that each member can subscribe at least once or oftener if he desires. The financial report for April shows that dues were paid on 16,475 members, during the month; 15,458 of which were in organized states. Massachusetts and New York led with \$100 each, and Ohio next with \$80, although the latter also paid a balance of \$24 on an old account. Comrade Eugene Dietzgen donated the \$225 due him on account of the Chicago N. E. B. and \$181.51 of the old party debts was also paid off.

Local Charters. Last week's Bulletin should have stated that charters had been granted to Locals Bonanza, Ark.; Jenny Lind, No. 2, Bonanza, Ark.; Moundsville, West Virginia; Cove Creek Township, Strickler, Ark.; Mobile, Ala.; and Lee, Ark. Charters were granted during this week to Locals Chunchula, Ala.; Avondale, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Hardyville, Ala. The quarterly report of the State Committee of Maine, ending April 1,

Fairhaven Business Directory

DRY GOODS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS CHICAGO DRY GOODS CO.

JAMES G. JOHNSON Dealer in Furniture, Carpets Oil Cloth and Linoleum Fairhaven, Wash.

Prescriptions a Specialty ENGBERG'S PHARMACY

419 PIKE STREET TEL MAIN 933 PIKE STREET PHARMACY

Great Northern Shows that in addition to agitation meetings, which were addressed by prominent speakers, 1,638 pieces of literature were sent out from state headquarters, the circulation of party papers was extended, seven new locals were organized, and the state organization is on a sound financial basis.

OSCAR ANDERSON Watchmaker and Jeweler Thirty Years' Experience 408 Pike Street SEATTLE

GOOD HEALTH RESTAURANT Vegetarian 616 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Meals 15c up. Hours 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Puget Sound Commission Co. GEO. H. BIGGS Wholesale Farm Produce Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Dressed Veal and Pork Specialties. 811 WESTERN AVE.

FOOTWEAR GO TO WALLIN & NORDSTROM, 318 Pike Street

SHOES Reliable Make SOLID LEATHER and at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES Raymond & Hoyt 918 Second Avenue.

MINERS' HOTEL Alfred Johnson, Proprietor Furnished Rooms 25 cents per day, \$1.00 per week and up. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS 1449 Western Avenue.

CREEVEY & FOSTER Sanitary Plumbing Estimates Furnished Phone Red 7542 3415 Fremont Avenue, Ind. Phone L 7142. Seattle, Wash.

M. A. GOLDMAN Jeweler and Optician 901 Second Avenue.

THE NEW CENTURY Typewriter is manufactured by a company that has had over SEVENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE in the business.

THEY ARE IN USE THE WORLD OVER We have different makes for rent from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month. Expert repair work on any machine. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY 708 Second Avenue SEATTLE

DENNY-CORYELL CO. 716 FIRST AVENUE.

Stylish Stationery Artistic Printing Office Supplies and Blank Books DENNY-CORYELL CO 716 FIRST AVENUE

Seattle Candy Kitehen Cor. First Ave. and Stewart St., Seattle. Cigars and Tobaccos } C. F. Dakglou Fruits, Candies, Etc. } Proprietor