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Eighth Year--No. 378

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, June 6, 1908

Price Five Cents

ARTICLES ON ANARCHISM

Next week "The Socialist" will begin the publication of another valuable series of articles translated from some of the best European Socialist authors.

No subject is more pertinent at the present moment than anarchism. The capitalist public are talking about it, the government officials are making rules to exclude anarchist immigrants and the Socialist movement is plagued with semi-anarchist proposals.

This paper has always aimed to present to its readers clear discussions on the fundamentals of the Labor Movement, believing that details and non-essentials will take care of themselves if the main issues are kept distinct and prominent.

As an antidote to economic vagaries, the translation of Kautsky on Marx, completed in this issue, could hardly be excellent. As an antidote to individualistic tendencies and to pseudo-revolutionary schemes born of impatient ignorance, the four chapters on "Anarchism" herewith announced will be invaluable.

They are from the pen of Gustav Bang, probably the most conspicuous Danish Socialist writer. American Socialists sometimes overlook the Scandinavian branches of our great Movement. But Denmark in particular has a powerful Marxian party, and Gustav Bang is one of its best representatives, as these concise and comprehensive outlines of Anarchism in contrast with Socialism will show.

Arthur Jensen, secretary of Local Seattle, is the translator to whom we are indebted for this introduction to Bang's masterly work.

The final installment of Kautsky's "Marx" is printed this week. "The Socialist" has provided many good things for the American Movement, but hardly anything better than this the latest contribution of the foremost Marx scholar in Europe.

It is not a bare reproduction of Marx that Kautsky gives us here, but an original study of social conditions by the author himself.

Many Socialists want to learn what Marxian Socialism stands for, there is no better analysis than this in brief compass. It will bear the most careful reading. Nothing but the best of study classes. Labor unionists in particular will derive great benefit from the author's sane exposition of Marx' sane views on the relation of the industrial to the political act.

If sufficient encouragement is received from our readers, "The Socialist" expects to publish a 10-cent pamphlet. No well instructed Socialist can afford to be without it in his grip.

ANOTHER AN- NOUNCEMENT

"The Socialist" has always been a newspaper as well as an educator. It prints very few abstractions. Its motto is always "Spoken, not written." For instance, the Free Speech Fight in Seattle was of far more interest to readers in Maine or Ohio than any high sounding declarations about the "Rights of Man."

We are in the thick of a battle in Washington and Oregon, and what goes on in Seattle and Portland illustrates the universal class war. If we correctly report and interpret the incidents in this corner of the world's battlefield, we shall provide a living picture of all the other corners.

A paper published in Seattle must be a Seattle paper, but at the same time have a universal flavor. We sometimes hear the Wisconsin Socialist Party criticized as only a Milwaukee party, which ignores or neglects the rest of the state. Doubtless there is some justice in the criticism, as a matter of fact. But it is a sign of life and normality that the Socialist Party of Milwaukee roots itself in Milwaukee soil and bears Milwaukee fruits.

But what happens in Milwaukee or in Seattle or Portland or Chicago or in New York is typical of what is happening in every other hot industrial center. Any paper in any one of these cities which is a newspaper and not a mere First Read-er of Socialism, will be a snapshot of that city in action.

The trouble with capitalist newspapers is that they are snapshots of only one side of their cities. For example, in Seattle last week the dailies were headlined and photoed with accounts of an automobile accident. A blundering motorist was driving a car in Chicago or in Portland or in New York. Rich attempted to run his fresh toy of a locomotive through stumps and gullies, with the result that he killed one relative and bruised the rest. On the same day a brakeman at the other end of the city was caught between two freight cars and both his legs were crushed and subsequently amputated. For this horrible accident

the dailies had only five lines and a two-column headline.

The rich Jew was put on the first page with all his numerous progeny seated proudly in his lately purchased car.

The poor "brakery" was not even named. We do not know yet whether his mother was or whether he had a "wife and seven children" or who was to blame in this shabby wreck.

Now, a Socialist newspaper will invert all this.

For the brakeman is of more importance to society than the Automobile Capitalist. The facts of the workingman's life and death are worth more to the world than accidents to parasites.

What the Socialist paper will do is to reset this unbalanced picture, to bring back the important, that to the foreground and to show the unimportant and insignificant into the far perspective.

What we began to announce was this—that hereafter "The Socialist" will have a special reporter to write "Human Interest Stories" as they occur among working men and women in Seattle and other cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Arthur J. Callahan, has long been nominally a member of our staff, but, beginning next week, he will act as city editor and uncover some proletarian possibilities which the dailies capriciously ignore.

Comrade Callahan is a trained newspaper reporter, has worked on most of the Seattle dailies, and knows how to do his job. He also knows how to make you see it. Watch him do it.

The people's flag is deepest red; it shrouded off our martyred dead, and ever their limbs grew stiff and cold. Their hearts' blood dyed its cry for food. Then raise the scarlet standard high! We'll wave it in the wind, and our "To," "From" and "for" shall be: "We'll keep the flag flying here."

NOME TURNS DOWN TURNER

Editor Seattle Socialist.
Dear Sir: The following resolution is self-explanatory.

Whereas, J. Paul Turner, by his clumsy tactics, his careless regard for the truth and his abusive manner of writing, has caused discussion in Local 264, I. W. O., to be a waste of time.

Resolved, That Local 264, I. W. O., hereby condemns the actions of J. Paul Turner and all those who follow in his record as being opposed to him holding any credentials as an organizer in the I. W. O.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of this Local, the copy be addressed to Local 240, W. P. M., also the Industrial Union Bulletin, the Miners Magazine and given as wide publicity as possible in the labor press.

L. E. CUNNINGHAM, President.
Rec. Sec.
Passed at the last regular meeting of Local 264, I. W. O., March 29, 1908.

J. Paul Turner is now managing editor of the Nome Industrial Worker, the official organ of Local 260, W. P. M.

This letter would have been written on our official letterheads, which have recently been changed to "Industrial Worker" office, had not Mr. Turner refused to deliver them to our recording Secretary.

W. C. SQUIRE, Rec. Sec.
Local 264, I. W. O., Nome, Alaska.

Now's the time to get subscribers to "The Socialist" for the campaign. June 1st to December 1st is just the time. Any wage worker who reads this paper from June 1st to November 1st, is warranted to vote for Debs and Hanford.

James A. Moore is a prominent Seattle capitalist. He owns the fine hall the Socialists have occupied Sunday evenings. He is a man who telephoned to Chicago from Portland to forbid Emma Goldman to debate on the Socialist platform. The Socialists refused to obey his order, and the debate came off as scheduled. Now Moore refuses to lease his hall to the Socialists unless they will agree that no anarchist shall be allowed on their platform. The Socialists will not be so conditioned and are looking for a new hall.

Moore must be an anarchist or a friend of anarchists, or he would not forbid Socialists to come in contact with his Socialists. As well forbid water to come in contact with fire. For Socialism is the only cure for anarchism. Capitalism cannot quench anarchism. Capitalism cannot quench anarchism to solve rationally what anarchism attempts to solve irrationally.

But poor Moore doesn't know this, and so he plays into the anarchists' hands.

"THE NEW YORK CALL"

New York, May 24, 1908.
Editor "The Socialist": Kindly insert the following in your next issue: All labor, benefit, and party organizations having received tickets for the "Daily Call" Fair, which took place May 19th at the Labor Temple, 242 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City, are requested to make settlement in one day as possible so that the Fair Committee may adjust matters.

The committee asks you to please give this your immediate attention, and so help to maintain the work of collecting the monies to be turned over to the "Evening Call" treasurer. All monies and tickets to be sent to Mrs. E. M. Solomon, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City.

FRANCE FLORENCE MARGOLIES, Sec.

Editor's Note—"The New York Evening Call" for short "The Call," is the Socialist Party's most complete outlet and staff ever organized on a Socialist daily in America. It ought to succeed in a city of four millions and in the center of Atlantic seaboard industries employing at least that number of adult wage workers.

George A. Gordon is the responsible and so help to maintain the work of collecting the monies to be turned over to the "Evening Call" treasurer. All monies and tickets to be sent to Mrs. E. M. Solomon, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City.

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HISTORICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF KARL MARX

By Karl Kautsky

Translated at the request of "The Socialist" by Ernest Untermann

(Began in No. 373 of "The Socialist.")

6. The Combination of Theory and Practice

We have now considered the most important achievements attained by Marx in cooperation with Engels. But the picture of their work would remain incomplete if we did not refer to one side of it, which marks it to a pronounced degree, namely, the combination of theory and practice.

Bourgeois minds look upon this as a stain upon the bright shield of their scientific greatness, a greatness before which even bourgeois learning must bow down, though reluctantly, grudgingly and without understanding.

If they had been merely theoreticians, parlor scientists, content to expand their theories in language unintelligible to ordinary mortals and in inaccessible volumes, they might have been forgiven. But it is assumed that they became biased and their integrity doubtful, because their science was born out of the struggle and in its turn served as a weapon in the struggle, a struggle against the existing order.

This man-view conceives of a fighter only as a lawyer, who has no other use for his science than to draw from it arguments for the refutation of the opposing side. It has no inkling of the fact that no one has a greater craving for truth than a genuine fighter, in a terrible struggle, which he cannot hope to carry to a successful issue, unless he clearly understands his situation, his resources, his prospects. The judges who fettered the laws of the state may be cheated by the tricks of a spellbinder familiar with legal science. But the necessity of natural laws can only be ascertained, not hoodwinked or bribed.

A fighter taking this view of the matter will but draw a greater craving for undisguised truth out of the intensity of the struggle. But he will also feel the need of not keeping any acquired truth for himself, but of communicating it to his fellow fighters.

Thus Engels writes in the period from 1845 to 1848, in which he and Marx gained their new scientific results, that it was by no means their intention to "share" these results in ponderous volumes exclusively to the "learned world." On the contrary, they immediately got in touch with proletarian organizations, in order to make propaganda among them for their point of view and the tactics corresponding to it. They succeeded in winning one of the most important revolutionary organizations of proletarians of that period, the International "Communist Club," for their principles. These found expression a few weeks before the French revolution of 1848 in the Communist Manifesto, which was destined to become the handbook of the proletarian movement of all countries.

The revolution called Marx and Engels from Brussels, where they lived, first to Paris, then to Geneva, where the practical exigencies of the revolution completely absorbed their energies for a while.

The decline of the revolution compelled them, since 1850, much against their will, to devote themselves entirely to the theory. But then the labor movement took on new life. In the beginning of the sixties, Marx at once devoted all his strength to a practical participation in it, while Engels was at first prevented by private affairs from doing so. Marx did this in the International Workmen's Association, which was founded in 1864 and was soon to become a specter for all bourgeois Europe.

The ridiculous police spy, which led even bourgeois democracy to view every proletarian movement with suspicion, represented the International as an enormous society of conspirators, whose sole aim was supposed to be the planning of riots and revolts. In reality the International followed its aims in broad publicity. These were the unification of all proletarian forces for common action, but also for independent action, apart from bourgeois politics and bourgeois thought, with a view to appropriating capital, comprising all political and economic means of class rule from the possessing classes through the proletariat. The most important and decisive step in this struggle is the conquest of the political power, the economic emancipation of the working classes is the final goal, "to which every political movement has to subordinate itself as a mere auxiliary."

As the foremost means for the development of proletarian power, Marx mentions organization. "The proletariat can possess one element of success," he said in his inaugural address, "numbers. But numbers weigh heavily in the scale only when they are united by organization and led toward a conscious aim."

The common aim unite the various individuals for common organization. On the other hand, the difference of aims tends as much to separate as the community of aims tends to unify.

It is precisely the significance of organization for the proletariat which makes the question of its aims paramount. This aim is of the greatest practical importance. Nothing is more impractical than the apparently practical aim of no aim, no organization. "The aim is nothing, the organization also nothing and the unorganized movement everything?"

Socialists had marked out goals for the proletariat long before Marx. But these had called forth only one aim as nothing, no organization. "The aim is nothing, the organization also nothing and the unorganized movement everything?"

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There were as many solutions as there were sects.

Marx did not offer any particular solution. He withstood all challenges to become "positive," to explain in detail the measures by which the proletariat is to be emancipated. He held up only the general goal of organization, in the International, a goal which every proletarian could set for himself, namely, the economic emancipation of his class. The way, likewise, which he showed was one that class instinct pointed out to every proletarian: the economic and political class struggle.

It was above all the organization of trade unions which Marx expounded in the International; they appeared to him as that form of organization which would most rapidly unite large masses permanently. In the labor union he saw also the framework of a labor party. No less diligently than to the extension of labor union organization did he devote himself to the work of filling them with the spirit of the class struggle and teaching them to understand the conditions under which the expropriation of the capitalist class and the emancipation of the proletariat would be possible.

He had to overcome much opposition in this work, precisely among the most advanced laborers, who were still full of the spirit of the old socialists, and who looked with disdain upon labor unions, because they did not touch the wage system. These socialists regarded labor unions as a deviation from the straight road, which they had to the goal by the formation of organizations which should overcome the wage system directly, such as productive associations. That labor organization nevertheless had to be formed against the European continent since the second half of the sixties is due above all to the International and to the influence exerted in it and through it by Marx.

But trade unions were not an end in themselves for Marx. They were for him merely means to the end of fighting the class struggle against the capitalist system. He vigorously opposed labor union leaders who tried to turn the unions away from this purpose, whether they were actuated by narrow personal motives or by pure and simple economic views. He opposed especially the fish labor leaders, who began to dicker with the Liberals. While Marx was very lenient and tolerant toward the proletarian masses, he was very strict toward those who posed as leaders of these masses. This applied particularly to their theoretical leaders.

Marx welcomed every proletarian in the proletarian organization who came with the honest intention of taking part in the class struggle, no matter what views a man might hold on certain subjects, no matter what might be his theoretical motives, or what arguments he might employ; it was immaterial to Marx whether such a man was an atheist or a good Christian, a Proud-honian, Hanaphy-Wettlingian, Lassallean, whether he understood the theory of value or whether he considered it quite superfluous, etc.

Of course, it was not immaterial to him whether he had to deal with clearly thinking or confused laborers. He considered it his most important task to enlighten them, but he would have considered it a mistake to refuse laborers or keep them away from his organization merely because they were confused thinkers. He had implicit confidence in the power of the class antagonism and in the logic of the class struggle, which would necessarily push every proletarian into the right path, as soon as he would join an organization which was actually devoted to the real proletarian class struggle.

But he acted differently toward men who came to the proletariat as teachers and spread ideas that were apt to destroy the strength and unity of this class struggle. He was not in the least tolerant toward such elements. He met them as an inexorable critic, though their intentions might be the best, their influence seemed perilous to him under any conditions, provided it produced any results at all and did not prove itself a waste of energy.

Thanks to this, Marx was one of the most hated men; he was hated most mostly by the bourgeoisie, who feared him as their most dangerous enemy, but also by all sectarians, inventors, educated middlebodies and similar elements in the socialist camp, who were so much more "intolerant" of his "intolerance" than he was. This ill-humor expresses a very just sense: the more deeply his critique cut, the more he was hated.

Marxians have adopted with the conceptions of Marx also this position of his, and we are proud of it. "Intolerance" of a purely literary critique. None are criticized more, and with greater sharpness and vindictiveness, than Marx and Marxism. So far so good. Marxian has thought of complaining about the intolerance of our literary opponents. We are too sure of our position for that.

We are not so indifferent to the ill humor shown at times by the proletarian masses on account of the literary feuds between Marxism and its critics. This ill-humor expresses a very just sense: The need of a united class struggle, of a combination of all proletarian elements in a great and compact mass, the fear of disruptions, by which the proletariat might be weakened.

The laborers know very well how much strength there is in their unity; it is worth more to them than theoretical clearness, and they excrete theoretical discussions which threaten to lead to disruption. This is right, for the striving for theoretical clearness would accomplish the opposite of what it should; that it were to weaken instead of strengthen the proletariat.

Continued on Page Four

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Headquarters of Local Seattle No. 1
between Pike and Stewart, off Westlake Boulevard, Carpenter's Hall building, P. O. Box 1673. Telephone Independent L 4474.

Local Business Meetings held in Party Headquarters Thursday at 8 p. m.

Membership Committee meets in Party Headquarters on Thursday at 8 p. m.

Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Egan Hall, 8 p. m.

Executive committee meets at headquarters Monday, 8 p. m.

Women's Educational Club meets every Tuesday evening at room 49 Holyoke Building, Entrance at Rear of Frederick & Nelson's, on Spring St.

Polish Propaganda Club meets the first and third Sunday afternoons in each month at Socialist Headquarters.

Scandinavian Propaganda Club meets every Tuesday evening, Local Headquarters.

Comrade H. M. Wells addressed a highly interested audience in Egan Hall last Sunday night. He spoke on "Our Christian Navy." Several of those present expressed their appreciation of the lecture and they know the hall that Wells "would soon be another Vincent Harpur."

Comrade J. E. Sinclair will speak Sunday evening, June 7, on "Working Class Organization." Comrade Sinclair is principal of the Fall City schools, is a member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party of this state, and was elected as delegate to the national convention. He is thoroughly proletarian in his views and he has studied methods of organization among teachers, his lecture will be well worth hearing.

Sunday evening, June 14, the blind orator, Osborne, of California, will address the Socialists. Comrade Osborne was candidate for Governor of California in 1906, and is known all over the United States as an orator. Osborne has just returned from the National Convention where he was a delegate from California.

Don't forget that the Socialists at present provide an excellent musical program at their Sunday night meetings.

Next Sunday night will be the last meeting of the Socialist Movement in leaving the city, and the Moore Investment Company made the demand that we should agree to refrain from debating with anarchists and to keep ourselves off our platforms altogether. Such an agreement the Socialist Party could not sign without abandoning their policy of free speech, and the demand has been turned down. Our future meeting place will be announced only to them.

Remember, that if you want to know the program of the Socialist Movement for literature can always be had at the book table at the Sunday night meetings and on week days at the secretary's.

ARTHUR JENSEN, Secretary.

The Socialist

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All remittances should be made payable to "THE SOCIALIST," Seattle Wash.

All business communications should be addressed to "THE SOCIALIST," Seattle, Wash.

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

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EMIL HERMAN, Socialism and the Farmer
K. L. RUGG, Socialism and the Middle Class
A. B. CALLAHAN, Socialism and the Middle Class
MRS. FLOYD HYDE, Socialism and the Home

therefore probably we will have only about 50 per cent of the amount that will be required to pay all traveling expenses.

Delegates coming south or other points of Tacoma and adjacent to procure railroad tickets not further than Tacoma, and from there take passage on the Great Northern Railway, leaving Tacoma eight times during the day; every delegate traveling this way will save \$1.00 to \$1.50, and street cars or will pay time by boat, street cars to the depot to take the boat.

At the close of the first day's session the convention will probably adjourn to Tacoma, and from there take passage on the Great Northern Railway, leaving Tacoma eight times during the day; every delegate traveling this way will save \$1.00 to \$1.50, and street cars or will pay time by boat, street cars to the depot to take the boat.

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Posters to advertise this our first Socialist State Picnic will be mailed to all local chapters and to all Socialists.

A. L. about June 15. It will not be necessary to urge upon our first picnic the necessity of doing the work of the public and in particular the work of the public, will look forward to the one day of the year when the Socialists of the State of Washington will hold their annual state picnic as the one day of the year when every Socialist will have the opportunity to thoroughly enjoy himself.

Fraternally yours,
RICHARD KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

Owing to a lack of speakers and field workers, the campaign will not begin in full blast until the state convention. Comrade John McElarrow and Porter and J. B. Osborn, both well and favorably known in this state, are under the only available workers at present direct auspices of the state organization. What to do for the picnic and the picnic committee was empowered to arrange all the details of the picnic, and to do so as soon as the necessary advertising.

Comrade J. B. Osborn's services as secretary of the picnic committee were instructed to secure dates for him before the picnic was held on June 14, 1908.

Fraternally submitted,
RICHARD KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

Or, put it this way, "Why a Workingman's Picnic for Anybody but Babe and Hanford is Thrown Away." \$5.00 to that inside 300 words best answer to "The Socialist." Must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the office before August 1.

Don't forget the baby's picture. You one dollar down and one dollar a week; a chance to get a suit for one dollar—A good suit made to order, guaranteed when you have paid thirty dollars. 1528 FIRST AVENUE

PARTY NEWS

WASHINGTON.

Office of State Secretary, S. P. of Wash. Tacoma, Wash. June 3, 1908.

Comrades: The annual state convention of the S. P. of Washington is hereby called to convene in the city of Seattle on July 3, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. The convention will be held at the Hotel Seattle, on the corner of Pike and Stewart streets, Seattle, Wash. The convention will be held at the Hotel Seattle, on the corner of Pike and Stewart streets, Seattle, Wash. The convention will be held at the Hotel Seattle, on the corner of Pike and Stewart streets, Seattle, Wash.

Delegates to this convention are to be elected on the last day indicated on the list of apportionment, which will be mailed to all local secretaries in June, 1908.

Locals which have been organized since April 1, 1908, are entitled to one delegate each regardless of their membership.

Part credentials for delegates to the convention to be elected by locals will be mailed to the secretaries on June 15, both originals and duplicates; the former to be retained by delegates and the latter to be sent to the secretary of the convention, together with membership book stamped up to date, duplicates to be filed out by secretaries and must be returned to the state secretary by June 25, 1908. Members at large dates will be mailed to the secretary, otherwise to the secretary of the local.

A strict compliance with these rules will greatly facilitate the work of the Credentials Committee.

If alternates in place of a regularly elected delegate are to represent a local, secretaries must use the word "delegate" and insert instead "alternate" in the list of delegates.

By Railroad or boat fare of delegates will be paid part way. On July 1 we will give the low monthly fare to the fund very nearly \$300. Owing to the large number of locals organized during the last few months, the fund is also contributed to the fund.

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THE BAZAAR

Ladies' Children's Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Waists, Kimonos, Wrappers, Sunbonnets, etc.

1530 First Ave., bet. Pike and Pine

Independent 1110 Main 654

The Unique Suit Club Ass'n
"The best ever. See about it now. One dollar down and one dollar a week; a chance to get a suit for one dollar—A good suit made to order, guaranteed when you have paid thirty dollars. 1528 FIRST AVENUE"

THE SUMMIT

Thirty-six of the finest rooms in the city for the prices asked—50c and up.

Special Rates by the Week.
1607 FIRST AVENUE

Seattle Shoe Manufacturing Co.

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2011 First Ave. Phone, Ind. L1417

Phone Main 5306 Ind. Phone X 1417

GATES FURNITURE CO.
We Buy, Sell and Exchange New and Second Hand Furniture. Expert Packing and Repairing. Highest Cash Price Paid For All Household Goods.

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Painting Pictures in Ocray, Sepia and Water Colors

Special engagement of the celebrated "Waltz King" Fred W. Bore.

Save Money by Seeing Our Work Before "Placing Your Order."

Sunset Main 953 Independent 953

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ESTABLISHED 1890

Branch, Third Ave. near Pike St.

Corner First and Bell :: Branch at "Socialist" Office

The Reliable Transfer Co.

Baggage, Furniture and Freight Moved and Stored

Large Furniture Vans. Five Days' Storage Free. Quick Service. Rates on trucks from city to docks or depots and to hotels with porter 25c. Over charges equally reasonable.

Both Phones, Independent 902; Main 902
1221 FIRST AVENUE. OFFICE: ENTRANCE TO POSTOFFICE

WALLIN & NORDSTROM

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Queen Anne 2994 PHONES Independent 2017

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G. R. Couls and H. R. Robinson, Proprietors

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Good Health Assured If You Eat At The
Vegetarian Cafe
214 UNION ST. SEATTLE

Fremont

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Complete Line of Drugs and Sundries
North End Agent for Edison Phonographs and Records. Our Policy: "Live and Let Live."

Fremont Drug Co., 3401 Fremont Avenue.

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Hardware, Cutlery and Stoves, Tin and Enamelled Ware, Paints, Oil and Glass.

Phones: Sunset N. 155, Ind. Green 467
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Sewing Machines

A. W. LINDERTH
Made in U. S. A.

Singer-Wheeler-Wilson and Supplies. Repairing done.

Also carry a full line of sheet music. Come in and see us for terms.

2418 FREMONT AVENUE.
Between P. and O. and Bank.

Star Grocery and Meat Market

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Fruit, Feed, Provisions, Fresh and Salt Meats.

Corner Fremont Ave. and Blewett St.

Phone, North 232—Phones—Green 51

First, N. of Pike

J. H. SHREWSBURY CASH GROCER
Largest Grocery House in North Seattle.

2323 First Avenue. Phones: Main 1455; Ind. X11

The White Store

L. H. Hart, Prop.

For New Spring Goods, Hats, Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings.

EVERYBODY TREATED WHITE
CORNER FIRST AND VIRGINIA ST.

Open all night. Tel. Ind. A 2884
Don't fail to try—

THE OWL RESTAURANT

1521 FIRST AVE., Just Above Pike.

G. B. Helgesen

Groceries - - Meats

Importer of Norwegian and Swedish Specialties—Wholesale Agent for "NUTRETO"

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
For Nine Years With American Watch Co.

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New Work a Specialty

2104 First Avenue Seattle, Wn.

Chas. Wiessner

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
JOBBER A SPECIALTY.

Office, Ind. A 3739 94 VIRGINIA ST.

Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing

Historical Achievement of Marx

Continued from Page One

A Marxian who would carry a theoretical difference to the point of splitting a proletarian fighting organization would not act as a Marxian, would not comply with the Marxian theory of the class struggle, for to it every step of the actual movement is more important than a dozen programs.

Already in the "Communist Manifesto" have Marx and Engels explained the attitude to be taken by Marxians within proletarian organizations. Read the section entitled "Proletarians and Communists." The Communists were then about the same that Marxians are now.

There they said:

"In what relation do the Communists stand to the proletarians as a whole?"

"The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties.

"They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole."

"They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mould the proletarian movement."

"The Communists are distinguished from the other working-class parties by the only: 1. In the national struggles of the proletarians of the different countries they point out and bring to the front the common interests of the entire proletariat, independently of all nationality. 2. In the case of development which the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie has to pass through, they always and everywhere represent the interests of the movement as a whole."

"The Communists, therefore, are, on the one hand practically the most resolute section of the working class parties of every country, that section which pushes forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, they have over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions, and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement."

"The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat."

"The theoretical conclusions of the Communists are in no way based on ideas or principles that have been invented or discovered by this or that would-be universal reformer."

"They merely express in general terms actual relations spring from an existing class struggle, from a historical movement going on under our very eyes." (Korr edition, pages 21 and 22.)

During the sixty years since this was written a good many things have changed, so that these sentences cannot be applied to the letter. In 1848 no great and united labor parties existed, with comprehensive socialist programs and numerous other far more widespread socialist theories existed outside of the Marxian.

Today only one socialist theory, the Marxian, is alive in the fighting proletariat, which is united in mass parties. Not all members of the labor parties are Marxians, still less are all of them thoroughly grounded Marxians. But those among them who do not accept the Marxian theory have no theory at all. Either they deny the necessity of all theories and all programs, or they have a socialist program of fragments of programs, and numerous other far more widespread socialist ideas of thought, such as we have just discussed and which have not disappeared altogether, with some chunks of Marxian theory in. This sort of socialism has the advantage that anything may be left out of it which does not suit momentary purposes and everything adopted into it which seems momentarily useful. This is far more easy than a consistent Marxian, but it falls completely at the points where a theory is most needed. It suffices for the ordinary purposes of popular agitation, but falls wherever it is a question of finding your way through the reality of new and unforeseen events. Out of such yielding and soft material no structure can be built that will defy all storms. Neither can it serve as a guide for explorers, because it is wholly determined by the individual requirements of those who think for a day.

Marxism is no longer compelled to struggle with other socialist theories in the proletariat for its supremacy. Its critics no longer meet it with other theories, but merely with doubts as to the necessity of either all theories or any consistent theory. They offer only phrases, such as that about our "dogmatism," our "orthodoxy" and the like, not any new and compact systems which are opposed to Marxism in the proletarian movement.

But this is for us Marxians only a reason for avoiding every attempt to form a separate Marxian sect within the labor movement, apart from the other strata of the fighting proletariat. We, like Marx, consider it our duty to unite the whole proletariat in a fighting organization. Within this organization we shall always aim to be "practically the most advanced and resolute section which pushes forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, the section which has over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement." In other words, we shall always endeavor to attain to the highest in practical energy and theoretical understanding that can be attained with the existing means. Only in this, in the superiority of our work, which is due to the superiority of the Marxian point of view, do we aim to occupy a marked position in the total organism of the proletariat organized in a class party. Moreover, the proletariat is pushed more and more into Marxian ways by the logic of events, even where it is not yet fully imbued with a conscious Marxism.

Besides, there has hardly ever been any Marxian, or any group of Marxians, who have caused disruption by purely theoretical differences. Whenever any split took place it was due to practical, not to theoretical, differences, to questions of tactics or organization, and the

theory was only the pretext that had to carry all the strata committed under these circumstances. For instance, the thing called intolerance for some years by a portion of the French socialists reveals itself on closer scrutiny merely as a fight of a few literary men and parliamentarians against proletarian discipline, which is felt as a degradation by them. They demand discipline only for the great mass, but not for such exalted beings as they are themselves. The champions of proletarian discipline, on the other hand, have always been Marxians in France, and in this they have shown themselves as excellent disciples of their master.

He did not merely show the way by which the proletariat can best reach its great goal, but he also advanced upon it practically. By his work in the International he has become typical for all our practical activity.

Not only as a thinker, but also as an example, should we celebrate Marx, or rather to act more in accordance with his ideas, study him. We derive no less advantage from the history of his personal activity than we do from his theoretical analyses.

He became a model for us in his activity not merely by his knowledge, his superior mind, but also by his daring, his indefatigableness, which was combined with the greatest goodness, unselfishness and a firm equality.

Not only as a thinker, but also as an example, should we celebrate Marx, or rather to act more in accordance with his ideas, study him. We derive no less advantage from the history of his personal activity than we do from his theoretical analyses. He became a model for us in his activity not merely by his knowledge, his superior mind, but also by his daring, his indefatigableness, which was combined with the greatest goodness, unselfishness and a firm equality. Whoever wishes to get an idea of his daring should read his process, which was opened against him in Cologne, on February 9, 1848, because he had called upon the people to resist the government by force of arms, and in which he demonstrated the necessity of new revolution. His goodness and unselfishness is shown by the alert solitude which he, living in the greatest poverty, exhibited for his comrades, of whom he always thought, rather than of himself, as his failure before the revolution of 1848, and after the downfall of the Paris Commune of 1871. Finally, his whole life was an unintermitted chain of trials, which could be borne only by a man whose indefatigableness and firmness far exceeded the ordinary measure.

From the beginning of his work on the "Rheinische Zeitung," in 1842, he was hounded from country to country, until the revolution of 1848 promised him the starting of a victorious advance. But his failure before the revolution of 1848, and after the downfall of the Paris Commune of 1871. Finally, his whole life was an unintermitted chain of trials, which could be borne only by a man whose indefatigableness and firmness far exceeded the ordinary measure.

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This is the last instalment of this magnificent series of articles. If a sufficient number of orders are received before the month is out they will be printed immediately in a ten cent pamphlet.

THE WOMAN

At a recent meeting of the Woman's Socialist Educational Club the question was asked by a new member, why the club had been named Woman's Socialist Educational Club—that is the club should want to federate it would be impossible to do it with the word Socialist in it there, as all clubs signifying by their names any political or religious tendency were debarred from the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The fact is that in organizing this Socialist to the Seattle Local. The thought of federating ever entered our minds. The only federations we intend doing is with the Socialist Party and not with any bourgeois federations! While we realize that the Socialist Party stands for the emancipation of women, no matter to what class she belongs, still the movement is purely a working class movement, and being the case, our most active propagandists is and will continue to be among the women wage workers, and those who are the wives and daughters of wage workers.

I have never seen any evidence on the part of any of the federated clubs that they desired, as members, those among us who work in the factories, laundries, restaurants, etc., and those are the women we propose to appeal to, we have no reason to suppose that any Federation of Women's Clubs—least of all the branch in Seattle—would first after us in order to have us join them!

No, sister, we will not federate outside of our class! Nothing short of the greatest federation of the world has ever known will do for us, for some day those who think little of us now will be hanging to our skirts begging us to let them into our federation, the International Federation of Men and Women—the Socialist Party.

A man came to a physician complaint the other day and said, "Doctor, I am going to send my wife down to your office and have her looked over. She isn't really sick, but ever since the baby came she seems indolent and not like herself. She can't seem to get into sleep and there must be something wrong with her. We get up late, too, at half past four and sometimes not until five, and do you know, she often goes back to bed and she gets my breakfast." "While we were on the ranch we got up every morning at half past four, and I can't see that is the matter with her?"

The woman does all her own work—cooking, washing, ironing, sewing and cleaning, and in addition to that cares for and nurses a two month old baby. Yet because she doesn't feel like jumping up joyfully at four-thirty every morning there must be something the matter with her!

When we can bring women to a realization of what Socialism will mean for them, that under another system they will be able to make their lives practically what they will, how much we shall have accomplished!

The Woman's Socialist Educational Club held a social session on Tuesday, June 2, in the Holyoke Block. A delightful program was enjoyed, consisting of a couple of songs, a recitation by Ward, who never fails to delight her hearers; a fine recitation by little Miss Loretta Sontag, which was followed by a splendid paper read by Mrs. Anna Burgess on "Woman's Position in the Socialism." After a good visit over our ice cream and coffee the meeting adjourned at about ten-thirty.

The following letter was received from the State Secretary of the Socialist Party and speaks for itself. We reprint it here because we feel that it is an inspiration and because we think there may be some others who will see it and feel called upon to follow in Comrade Kreuger's footsteps.

April 29, 1908. Clymer Steele, Secretary Young People's Socialist League, 4511 Greenwood Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Comrade Secretary—I acknowledge receipt of your favor of several days ago.

I shall certainly take advantage of your kind invitations to meet with the club some of these days. It is only the minimal amount of work that must be done in the transaction of business in the Socialist League of us older people which prevents me from attending every one of your scientific meetings, in fact from being a part of your league.

However, I shall do my level best to help making the Young People's Socialist League a complete success. I understand that it is the Club's desire to have a gymnasium, and inasmuch as in my opinion you will be constantly in need of small funds, I am not seeing in the dues your members are assessed with a source of an income, the same probably only being sufficient to pay your current expenses. I will pledge you the sum of \$1.00 every month, so long as this system under which we are struggling to make an existence will permit it. This subscription to begin with May 1st.

In order that this may be done in a business like manner and not appearing as a gift, I hereby make application to be admitted into your club as a member whose dues shall be \$1.00 per month without having any voice whatsoever in the management of the League's business.

Trusting that the Club may look upon this application with favor, I remain with best wishes, fraternally your comrade,

R. KREUGER, State Secretary, S. P. of Washington.

You can make good money hustling subscribers for "The Socialist." If you are out of a job, here's your chance, whether you are a Socialist or not. Write to Ash and he'll put you next.

The Finnish Legislature has passed the Baker's Bill, which makes eight hours a legal day's work in all bakeries throughout Finland. The same bill provided that night work in bakeries shall be prohibited.

Pike Street

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Day and Night Students employed by the largest banks and business houses in the Northwest. Open All Summer. Cut this ad, it is worth \$1.00 to you when you enter this school. MY STUDENTS' SUCCESS, MY BEST ADVERTISEMENT. Northern Bank and Trust Building, Westlake-Pike, Ind. Phone 2282. O. L. MILLER, Proprietor.

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Give us your trade, we will treat you right Both Phones, 982 Free Delivery Swift's Pharmacy Second Avenue and Pike Street Seattle, Wash.

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Complete Stock of New Drugs—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded—Full Line of Novelties—See Our Prices First 419 PIKE STREET 419 PIKE STREET

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Chas. Hoyer

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES 619 E. Pike St. Seattle, Wash. FINE CLEANING, PRESSING AND REPAIRING OF LADIES' AND MEN'S SUITS. Ladies' Suits pressed75c Ladies' Skirts pressed40c Ladies' Coats pressed1.00 Men's Suits pressed1.00 Men's Suits cleaned & pressed \$1.00 Pants pressed25c Pants cleaned and pressed25c Phone, Sunset E. 3239 803 EAST PIKE, Corner HOWARD

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The Madison Pool Parlors

Rotation two-handed 5c. All other pool 40c per hour. COR. FIRST, 89 MADISON ST.