

The Socialist

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The Workingman's Paper -- To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

NO. 316—SEVENTH YEAR

This is where the Union Label would be if there was a Union in Caldwell

CALDWELL, IDAHO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

PRICE TWO CENTS

STILL GROWING--GOOD GAINS ALL OVER

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN IN SEATTLE

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—Fifteen Socialists were arrested at four street meetings Friday night, Nov. 3. Ball was refused and they were kept in jail 18 hours. Their food consisted of a half loaf of sour bread and one cup of bean coffee. They were compelled to sleep on the concrete floor of the cells.

Blankets, newspapers, apples, cigars, breakfast, all offered by comrades who were willing to pay for same were not allowed the prisoners. Comrade Johnson, one of those arrested, is over 70 years old. Comrade Nina E. Wood was twice arrested and ball refused her the second time.

The arrests had the effect of securing immense meetings in Arcade Hall and the Grand Opera house Saturday night, Sunday afternoon, Sunday night and Monday night.

The vote is about 10 per cent, the largest percentage ever received in the city by the Socialists. There are 2000 votes in King county. All this in spite of the opposition of "union labor" tickets, industrial unionists, disruptionists and "labor mayors."

Comrade Burgess, State Secretary, was nearly prostrated by his night in the Seattle "bull-pen."

Comrade Titus' second jury trial resulted in conviction after 24 hours deliberation. Five more Titus trials to follow and some 20 others will keep the court busy for a time.

GOOD INCREASE AT YELM

(Special to "The Socialist")

YELM, Wash., Nov. 8.—The Socialist vote of Yelm in 1900 was 6, 1902 15, 1904 29 and this year 34 against 57 Republicans and 24 Democrats. We take second place.

L. W. LONGMIRE.

A FEW FROM WHITMAN COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

ST. JOHN, Wash., Nov. 9, 1906.—The two precincts of this place cast the following vote last Tuesday, Country, Republican 28, Democrat 33 and Socialist 9; Town, Republican 48, Democrat 30 and Socialist 10. At Cottonwood, near here, there were six Socialist votes. E. V. WILSON.

Ohio Makes Gains

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The straight Socialist vote was 1000 and the head of the ticket received 1600. THOS. C. DEVINE.

This is a good increase over last year, when the straight vote was about 800.

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Precinct F, 15th ward gives Republicans 148, Democrats 99, Socialists 29, Independents 12.

NICHOLAS KLEIN.

Farthest East

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

NEW YORK CITY, November 9, 1906.—Comrade Hillquit, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, whose election seemed assured before the campaign closed, was defeated by a coalition of the two old parties, the Republicans knifing their own candidate and voting for the Democrat.

New York City and the state gained in Socialist votes over last year, but did not reach the high water mark of the Debs vote of 1904.

Massachusetts seems to have lost about a fifth from last year's vote, and no Socialists were elected to the legislature, contrary to hopes.

New Jersey made small gains as did also Rhode Island, while Connecticut held her own.

Returns are few. Comrades are in good spirits and the fight has begun for next year. HANFORD.

Some Disappointments--Hillquit Defeated In New York--Big Vote for Haywood--Washington Shows Up Fine--Also Idaho--Now, Altogether for 1908!

The result in Idaho is very vague as yet. We will have to wait till the official count, to get the Socialist returns in those districts which did not have Socialist watchers at the polls. But enough is gleaned from the dispatches following to show that a great increase has been made over the state, despite the tremendous pressure brought to bear on Socialists to support the Democratic ticket.

The returns from over the country are equally gratifying except in a few places where there was a pseudo-Socialist party like California, New York and Massachusetts. In New York, however, we have held our own. There was a big loss in Massachusetts and California, but the gain in clear Socialists is there just the same.

The campaign for 1908 has begun. It is up to us to educate these new voters we have secured in the necessity for and desirability of organization.

Now is the time we can reach them most easily. Now that they are intoxicated with the thought of their first Socialist vote and the fact that they have broken away from the fetters of the past.

Go out among them and keep them interested. Get them to renew their subscription to the paper you sent them through the campaign and which caused them to vote the ticket. Have them take a paper which tells them how to work with the Socialist party and in the Socialist party. Get them to take "The Socialist."

We guarantee that six months reading of this paper will make a man or woman who has voted the ticket want to join the party. If it don't just kick and you will get your money back. If each one will get out and fill his blank, we will be in position where we can make a winning fight for the next two years.

Get to work, now, all of you, and make things hum. And watch for an interesting announcement next week.

Canyon County Stands Firm

Very little has been learned as to the result in Canyon county. It was here that the biggest fight was made to get Socialists to vote for the Democratic candidate for judge, and it is undoubted that many of those who would have otherwise voted for us, played into the hands of the Democrats.

In Caldwell the straight vote in two precincts out of three was 23. Middleton had 18 straight votes. Notus had 11, an increase of 6 over two years ago.

Emmett in two precincts had 29, about the same as two years ago.

For other points we will have to wait until the official returns are made, which will be in time for next week's paper.

Big Increase In Fremont

(Special to "The Socialist")

ST. ANTHONY, Nov. 8.—Fremont county greets your efforts with 600 votes for Socialism and maybe more, as we are unable to tell definitely till the official count.

Our vote would be about 1000 as we promised you at the time of the state convention but the Dubois roar drove several hundred probable converts into the Republican ranks.

Fremont feels elated over the result for our vote in the county in 1904 was 454. We survived pleasantly all the machinations and slan-

der and vilifications of the Gooding publications in the state and also the aluring (?) fabrications of a defunct Democracy, and a foxy Dubois.

We have not yet heard in Fremont the result of the state vote, not even of one precinct but undoubtedly the Cooperative Commonwealth received a boost worth having Tuesday.

Let the campaign begin for 1908. C. H. CAMMANS, Secretary Local St. Anthony.

(Special to "The Socialist")

MARKET LAKE, Nov. 9.—Republicans 46, Democrats 19, Socialists 25 to 29. This is an increase over 12 in 1904 and 2 in 1902. We are marching forward.

F. PLASTINO

(Special to "The Socialist")

IDAHO FALLS, Nov. 9.—Grant precinct had 101 Republican votes, three Democratic and 47 Socialist. This is a good increase over last year.

WM. SAUER.

Idaho County

(Special to "The Socialist")

COTTONWOOD, Nov. 9.—Republicans 137, Democrats 219, Socialists 7. Some scattering Socialist votes were not counted by the judges.

CLAUDE PAULL.

(Special to "The Socialist")

HARRISBURG, Nov. 8.—In Woodland precinct the Republicans polled 40 votes, the Democrats 20, and the Socialists 40, so you see we are after them. We began a new campaign yesterday morning before breakfast and if you can get Gooding to steal another Haywood from Colorado we will all be Socialists in 1908.

Comrade Goebel was at Harrison the 30th and at Woodland the 31st and did good work. We Socialists think he is second best to none.

ELI ZOOK.

(Special to "The Socialist")

HARRISBURG, Nov. 8.—The sample copies of the number of October 27 were held up somewhere and did not reach me till after election, for which I am very sorry. We tied the Republicans in this precinct for Governor and had I got those papers I think we would have laid them in the shade. But we have done well, so comrades, let us put our shoulders to the wheel and boost together for the next two years and then see what the result will be. JAMES PAGE.

Kootenai Still First

(Special to "The Socialist")

NEWMAN, Nov. 8.—In Gambelin Lake Precinct the Democrats got 4, Republicans 22, and Socialists 32, carrying the precinct.

ROBERT ORMISTON.

(Special to "The Socialist")

LACLEDE, Nov. 8.—Last election LaCledé went 75 per cent Republican and no Socialists. This year we cast 16 votes, while the Republicans had 27 and the Democrats 28.

GEO. L. VAN HEMERT.

(Special to "The Socialist")

RATHDRUM, Nov. 8.—Our average vote in 1904 was 55, this year we average 84. The Democrats have 143 and Republicans 317. We had two judges and one clerk on the counting board. F. L. RUNYON, County Secretary.

(Special to "The Socialist")

DUDLEY, Nov. 8.—The Socialist vote in Mission precinct ran from 15 to 17. Republicans 71, Democrats 28. Could have had two or three

more Socialist votes but for circumstances over which we had no control. Let's give them hot shot, we have the enemy on the run.

G. W. HERRINGTON.

(Special to "The Socialist")

HARRISON, Nov. 7.—This precinct in 1904 gave an average of 254 Republicans, 54 Democrats and 55 Socialists. This year the vote was 190 Democrats, 131 Republicans and 70 to 80 Socialists. We did not make quite the gain we anticipated. Attribute it to the feeling against the present administration.

WALTER C. FULLER.

(Special to "The Socialist")

COEUR D'ALENE CITY, Nov. 8.—The Socialist vote in Coeur d'Alene precinct ran from 56 to 67 with the Democrats 323 and Republicans 366. Fort Sherman precinct gave us about 45 votes and no returns have been received from Lewis precinct. Our vote would have been larger had it not been for the sentiment against Gooding.

JOHN A. HANSON.

(Special to "The Socialist")

ELMIRA, Nov. 8.—The County Commissioners failed to appoint a single Socialist on the election boards but the comrades came to the polls early and insisted that they open on time, and as there was only one Republican and two Democrats present we got two judges and one clerk. The vote was Republicans 12, Democrats 10 and Socialists 9 to 12. We elected the constable, Comrade Lee Hayne.

FRED. B. RAY.

Carry Some In Lincoln County

(Special to "The Socialist")

BLISS, Nov. 7.—Socialist vote at Bliss, 3. Republicans 15 and Democrats 38.

B. R. SHIMP.

(Special to "The Socialist")

HEYBURN, Nov. 7.—Republicans 158, Democrats 111, Socialists 58. First election ever held here.

E. L. RIGG.

Another comrade, writing from Heyburn, and giving the complete vote says: "We had quite a time distributing literature. The Republicans threatened to arrest us and one, F. T. Disney, burned a bundle of leaflets that we laid in a good place to read. Yours for the Rebellion."

(Special to "The Socialist")

SCHERRER, Nov. 7.—As you no doubt know, this is a new precinct. The straight votes were Democrats 12, Republicans 29 and Socialists 41. The count after tallying up the mixed ballots showed up about 38 Republicans, 17 Democrats and 43 Socialists. Only one scratched for Stockslager. Kelly got 41 and the entire state ticket got 42 right down. Our county ticket got from 42 to 46 and we shut both the old parties out on Justice and Constable, electing our three, viz: Simeon Deno and A. J. Parry for Justices and Jas. Head for Constable.

J. E. DENO.

Washington Does Its Duty

(Special to "The Socialist")

COENCIL, Nov. 7.—Democrats 145, Republicans 150, Socialists 70 to 85 (for Wilkie.) While our vote did not meet the expectations of some of our comrades, yet on the whole I consider it a good substantial gain. The number we did get

can be classed, I think, as class-conscious.

We have been up against a strong combination here during this campaign. Remember, we have not had any speakers here at all except Kelly and our local comrades, and the Demos and Reps have been represented here almost every night by their best speakers, such as Borah, French, Moody, Karl Paine, Williams, etc.

A number of our comrades remained away on account of bad weather, etc., so if we had got our full vote it would have been at least 100.

MORGAN P. GIFFORD.

(Special to "The Socialist")

MIDVALE, Nov. 7.—It was a stormy day and the comrades were not all out, but the vote was Democrats 61, Republicans 88 and Socialists from 51 to 69.

JAMES M. KEITHLY.

(Special to "The Socialist")

BEAR, Nov. 8.—Two years ago we had one vote at Bear, this year we have an average of 16, with 19 for Kelly. We took second money, the Democrats leading us by 4 to 6 votes with the Republicans bringing up the rear a full city block behind. Yours for success in 1908.

J. L. B. CARROLL.

(Special to "The Socialist")

WEISER, Nov. 7.—The Socialist vote in the three Weiser precincts was only 25 as against 62 two years ago. The old parties got into a big fight in that neighborhood and got part of our vote.

Old's Ferry gave two votes out of a total of 12.

Mann's Creek gave 4 votes. Eaton precinct returns 8 Socialist votes where they returned 16 last election.

WILL D. CANDEE.

ADA COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

BOISE, Nov. 9.—Precinct 16 gives Republicans 151, Democrats 88, Socialists 29 to 33. No figures from last election.

GEORGE W. DILLEY

BOISE COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

LARDO, Nov. 9.—Lardo gives Republicans 31, Democrats 27, Socialists 32, an increase over 11 two years ago.

CASSIA COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

ALBION, Nov. 9.—Nineteen straight votes for the Socialist ticket out of a total vote of 328.

T. C. HALLER

ELMORE COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

GLENN'S FERRY, Nov. 9.—Republican 104, Democrat 109, Socialist 27 to 29 on state ticket. County ticket ran ahead.

N. W. WOODHOUSE.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Nov. 8.—The Socialists cast here from 43 to 57 votes, George Mahoney, candidate for assessor, being the top-notch. The Republicans got 250 and the Democrats 238. This means that Elmore county has made great gains over 1904, when the total Socialist vote in the county was only 66.

SHOSHONE COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

BURKE, Nov. 7.—Out of a total of 489 votes cast in Burke the Republicans secured 136, the Democrats 153 and the Socialists 79.

The Socialist vote at Mace was 25. Total vote unknown.

J. E. BRADLEY.

FUSION GETS ALL COMING TO IT IN UTAH

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 8.—The straight Socialist vote here was 371 out of a total of 20,713 in the county. The fusion proposition of Dalton which was concurred in by State Secretary Burt and some members of the Executive Committee was the cause of a great many Socialists staying away from the polls.

The "American" party, which Dalton and Burt advised the Socialists to support, was snowed under by the Republicans.

Returns from the state are not in yet.

A Big Vote for Haywood

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 8.—Partial returns from 25 out of 59 counties give Haywood 9650 against about 150,000 for all parties in 35 counties. At this rate Haywood ought to poll at least 20,000, or nearly ten times as many as Floaten secured two years ago.

Denver gave Haywood 3034 out of a total vote of 36,367, a little more than nine per cent.

Altogether, the comrades feel much encouraged at the great increase and preparations are being made for the campaign of 1908, when the Socialist party will be second on the list, at least.

Decrease In California

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist")

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 9.—The total Socialist vote in California is probably 20,000 as against 30,000 two years ago. There was strenuous and numerous fake opposition. The sound Socialists have materially increased. The campaign of 1908 has commenced. "SOCIALIST VOICE."

More from Idaho

LATAH COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

AVON, Nov. 8.—I am sending the official vote in Mountain Meadow precinct. Republicans 74, Democrats 15, Socialists 19. W. A. BOWER.

NEZ PERCE COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

FRASER, Nov. 8.—This precinct gave Stockslager 27, Gooding 30 and Kelly 36. Although the other nominees varied some from this, all the ticket was ahead here.

JAS. URQUHART.

OWYHEE COUNTY

(Special to "The Socialist")

OREANA, Nov. 7.—The vote for Castle Creek precinct follows: Total vote cast for all parties, 34. Highest Socialist vote 5. Lowest Socialist vote 3. D. I. FOREMAN.

(Special to "The Socialist")

GRANDVIEW, Nov. 7.—Republicans 14, Democrats 7, Socialists 16 to 21. Thirty-nine votes cast. If the nation could only average as well—but we are growing. The campaign of 1908 is now on. Let us all turn our faces to the future. The past belongs to capitalism, the present to transition, the future to Socialism.

RUSSELL C. MASSEY.

M. Parsons, a conspicuous member of the Propaganda Club, which is composed of expelled Socialist party members, made a motion at a recent carpenters' union meeting to donate each of the candidates on the local Democratic ticket that belonged to the Carpenters' Union, \$100.00. These expelled members seem bound to keep up their record.

Orchard!

Orchard is the only proof of the prosecution, a poor, weak stick.

Read again what we wrote of him last March, and look again at our picture of him hypnotized by McParland.

Both pictures, Orchard's and McParland's, are good likenesses.

Steve Adams, the other proof of the prosecution, has recanted his "Confession."

He says McParland wrote it for him and made him sign it.

He says McParland and Gooding threatened him with prosecution for murder, if he didn't sign it. In confirmation of that statement, they have prosecuted him for murder now that he has gone back on them, and he lies in Wallace prison charged with the crime.

Think of it! This boasted prosecution, with all its tales of horror, has slimmered down to the dime novel, Munchausen stories of this drivelling Harry Orchard!

If Steve Adams' "Confession" was written by McParland, not one man in a thousand but will believe Orchard's was dictated by the same ambitious Pinkerton.

The weakling Orchard in the hands of the powerful McParland! McParland's sister is said to possess clairvoyant powers. It is a cold fact of medical science that a man under hypnotic suggestion may be made to believe anything his master says to him and to obey absolutely his master's commands.

No doubt McParland secured a masterful control over the weak mind of Orchard. He may even have made him religious.

That pretense is what Orchard is playing now. He is reading his Bible!

It sounds like a wonderful trick of a professor of Mesmerism. McParland has just the steady and commanding eye for such a tragic trick. While Orchard has the pusillanimous and shifty eye characteristic of a "subject" and a victim.

Hypnotism in the hands of an ambitious and unscrupulous detective, bound to succeed at all hazards, earn his fees and win his reputation, would be a mighty instrument of criminal practice, a means of "sweating" not set down in the books.

But why not? If a hypnotic victim will pick and eat pineapples in Canada at the command of his hypnotizer, or if a drunkard will come to hate liquor when so directed under the "influence," or if a gentle girl will stab her lover because so directed by a hypnotist, why not a criminal learn a "confession" under a like powerful control?

Anyhow, that Orchard is a weak, cunning, shambling creature, full of petty schemes, who can tell made-up stories by the yard, is the opinion of all who have known him.

Ant it is on this shifting sand that the prosecuting builds its case!

Orchard and McParland

(Reprinted from "The Socialist" of March 24, 1906).

On Thursday, March 15th, in the early morning hours, "Harry Orchard alias Thos. Hogan" was removed from the State Penitentiary at Boise, carefully surrounded with guards armed with Winchesters, and taken on the "Pony Express" to Caldwell in Canyon County.

There he was marched to the little wooden court house, a half mile east of the depot and shut up in the sheriff's private office on the first floor, waiting till Judge Smith up stairs should be ready to suspend a murder case long enough to allow the arraignment of Orchard.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the court, this confessed criminal was eagerly awaited by a crowd that packed the small country court room to the doors and outside the doors.

All the reporters in town were there to catch sight of the man who is the cornerstone of the prosecutor's case. It was here in Caldwell he had lived three weeks in November and three weeks in December up to December 30, when Steunenberg was blown up at his home a mile away to the south of the court house.

The officers thought or pretended to think there was danger of lynching, hence their conspicuous Winchesters. But nobody showed any feeling other than that of curiosity.

Many who had seen him before wanted to see if two months in the "Pen" had affected his appearance. It must have done so. For he certainly looked entirely different from the descriptions given me by those who saw him most.

Wednesday night I occupied the "Orchard Room," No. 19, in the Saratoga Hotel and on Thursday I engaged for the days of the trial the other room he occupied in a private



McParland and His Victim

"Under the hypnotic trance, any strong impression or order given by the hypnotizer to the subject remains indelibly fixed in the subject's mind. He may be told that his own mother is going to give him poison, and he cannot help believing it till his hypnotizer gives the word to relieve him."—Authorities on Hypnotism.

(Scene—Idaho Penitentiary, February, 1906)

McParland: Now you see Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Orchard: Yes! Yes! I see them!

McParland: They told you to kill, kill, kill!

Orchard: Yes, sir! Yes, sir! They told me to kill!

McParland: They told you to buy a bomb!

Orchard: Yes, sir, they told me to buy a bomb.

McParland: They told you to blow up Governor Steunenberg.

Orchard: Yes, my master, that's what they told me.

McParland: They paid you One Thousand Dollars to kill Steunenberg.

Orchard: Yes, sir, One Thousand Dollars.

McParland: Mind, now, you will be hanged if you forget. Remember Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone told you to do all these things.

Orchard: Yes, my master! Yes, my master! Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, they told me to kill. I will not forget.

McParland: Now you can come out, but you will not forget.

house for three weeks during October. He was described to me by those who saw him daily in October as "a perfect gentleman," very neat about his room and very quiet and pleasant. My informant was never more surprised in her life than when he was arrested.

The clerk of the hotel was equally well impressed. Even the bell boy thought him "a nice little man," said his hands were soft and white as a woman's, that he sat around and played cards and always had plenty of money. Perhaps the latter circumstance would explain his "niceness."

But in that blue walled court room his appearance was a transformation. At the command of the clerk he stood up and listened as the clerk read the long indictment, and all could see him plainly.

He had no handcuffs, the officers deeming him little likely to escape. He stood alone just inside the railing, no one within six feet of him.

Personally I had a prepossession in his favor, so far as looks go, because of the favorable descriptions previously given me.

But the man, if he ever looked like Dr. Jekyll, was now Mr. Hyde in very truth.

He was the most shrivelled and contemptible looking specimen I ever saw outside an asylum.

He is short and fat, and his front view pictures show a puffy face with a double chin. But in the court room he did not look fat, though he was fat as ever. He looked uncertain, placid, wrinkled, like a rotten apple still hanging on the tree.

His color was pasty and ashen. He has a flat face with a small nose and weak chin. His ears are set unevenly on his head, the right nearly half an inch higher than the left, one of the signs recognized by pathologists, when found in connection with other asymmetrical arrangements of the head, as a mark of physical degeneracy.

His left hand held his hat but both this and his right hand were drawn up spasmodically against his side, almost in the manner of an epileptic.

His whole action and appearance was such as to draw from a newspaper correspondent, representing a capitalist daily partisan of the prosecution, the striking remark: "If this man had been born a reptile, he would have been a chameleon."

He is said by his father confessor, McParland, to have a light heart since he relieved his conscience by his "confession." But on this day he gave every evidence of fear, weak-

ness and cowardice, looking a cringing, petty creature without the stamina necessary to have been "born a reptile."

Men in critical positions display their real nature. Orchard, under the gaze of a couple of hundred eyes, not particularly hostile, shrunk up to the most contemptible piece of humanity, unconceivably and pitifully contemptible.

My own judgment of him, from this view alone, would be that he is a degenerate like Guiteau. He is capable of anything except anything strong and noble.

He should long ago have been confined as dangerous to society. He might be a monomaniac, impelled by some morbid impulse, like Jack the Ripper whose insane frenzy could only be satisfied with dissection of a woman's vitals.

Without passing any final judgment, my first impression of this assassin is that he may be what might be called a "murder-fiend." Like a "dope-fiend," he must have his dope. This man's dope is murder.

And McParland? From all accounts, he seems to be a fit master to such a whelp. He may have hypnotized this degenerate. In fact, as Orchard stood before the court in that pitiful, trembling, crouching, mechanical, altogether abnormal way, one was reminded of a man under the terror of the hypnotic spell.

McParland's dominant will had subjected this poor, weak, ill-born creature called a man. He will say anything, do anything, think anything, imagine anything which McParland bids. Others have hunted up McParland's record and are giving it to the public. One thing is certain, which even his capitalist defenders and eulogists acknowledge, namely, that the worst crimes of the "Mollie Maguire" were committed from 1873 to 1876 and McParland went among them in 1873 and staid till 1876.

McParland is now 67 years old and is proud of his latest achievement and notoriety. But before this trial is over he may wish his old age had not been disturbed with the dug up records of his earlier years. The true light will be turned on him and he too may shrivel up under it, like his poor victim, Harry Orchard.

One thing is sure, a thousand oaths of either of them would not be believed in Hell.

A new Socialist weekly, "The Struggle," has been started by the comrades of Local Fort Wayne, Indiana. The following appears as the head line, "Our Aim, The Earth for the Worker," "Our Motto, No Product, No Income."

Against Fusion

H. F. Titus, Editor "The Socialist," Caldwell, Ida.

My Dear Comrade: I must congratulate you on the stand you have taken in the article "Compromise in Idaho." It surely will measure out with the Socialist Yard Stick, while anything less would not. Sorry the children must again be burnt before they will learn to expect no favors from Capitalism or its representatives and insist that their only friends must thrust their hands into the fire with them. Continue to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may.

Fraternally yours in the Revolution,
THOS. J. COONROD,
State Secretary,
Emmett, Ida., 10-29-06.

H. F. Titus, Caldwell.

Dear Comrade: I saw in the "Statesman" a reprint of your article which I am proud to say agrees with my views exactly. I would not have the party be driven into a fusion on any account. In fact an individual isn't to be considered.

Yours to keep it straight,
J. E. MILLER,
Idaho Falls, Ida., 10-28-06.

H. F. Titus,

Dear Comrade: I want to thank you for your editorial in "The Socialist" of Oct. 20th. This has the right ring. While the Socialist press deserves great credit for the part it has taken in "The Colorado affair", I feel that much of the blundering and bungling is due to the teaching of this same press. In my judgment too much stress has been placed on saving Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and too little has been said about the principles involved. I do not want, in this case, to censure any one, but it seems to me that it is well to weigh all the factors that enter into the problem.

Almost all the "Appealers" that I meet seem to think that the saving of the imprisoned men is the end of the chapter. This view they evidently get from the manner in which the "Appeal" has conducted its fight on the Mine Owners' Association. In the "Appeal", Socialism has been left out of view almost entirely. It was much the same with "The Socialist" at first, and this may have been necessary. At any rate you are retrieving yourself now.

Fraternally,
D. BURGESS,
State Secretary,
Tacoma, Wash., 10-26-06.

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REWARD

"I will prepare myself and perhaps my time will come."—Abraham Lincoln.

"The nation that has the best schools rules the world."—Bismarck.

GENTLEMEN—Please explain how I can qualify for the position of left of which I have marked X.

Mechanical Engineer	Contractor and Surveyor	Steam Engineer
Machine Designer	Electrical Engineer	Engine Runner
Mechanical Draftsman	Marine Engineer	Marine Engineer
Foreman Machinist	Surveyor	Civil Engineer
Foreman Toolmaker	Mining Engineer	Architectural Draftsman
Foreman Patternmaker	Ship Surveyor	Sign Painter
Foreman Blacksmith	Cotton Mill Supt.	Lecturer
Foreman Molder	Woolen Mill Supt.	Chemist
Gas Engineer	Textile Designer	Sheet-Metal Draftsman
Refrigeration Eng.	Electrician	Ornamental Draftsman
Traction Engineer	Electric Lighting Superintendent	Prospective Draftsman
Electrical Engineer	Superintendent	Navigator
Electric Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Bookkeeper
Hydraulic Engineer	Telegraph Engineer	Penmanship Teacher
Mechanical Engineer	Wireman	Printer
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The Beginning of the New Campaign

The beginning of the campaign of 1906 finds the Socialists of Idaho aggressive and eager for the fray. We have passed through a hot campaign, and those of us who support our principles by voting a straight ticket did so under great stress with our sympathies leading us to compromise "just this once" in order to beat Gooding or, perhaps, Smith. It is pleasant to find that Socialist principles have become so impressive on so many of the workers of the state that no persuasion can cause them to desert their party. We have done well, comrades. Now for the next fight!

The State Committee and the State Secretary enter the campaign of 1906 hampered by the debts of the last campaign, amounting to a little over a hundred dollars, and another hundred and twenty dollars left over from two years ago. Comrade Conrod's report, given herewith, shows total liabilities of \$244.32.

Compared with the work which has been done, this is a little thing, but it looms big in our view of the future, and our first effort must be toward removing it. This could easily be done, if every party member would only pay up his back dues, for there are at least 300 members from one to three months in arrears. This alone would clear the state from all debt and leave a nice little surplus to begin winter work.

The party should have at least a thousand dues paying members before the first of the year, too, and all who are now members should use every effort to accomplish this gain. Such an increase would be sufficient to clear us of all debt.

Another way you can help is to donate something toward clearing the deficit. The membership helped the state office but little during the campaign. Of course, we know this is due to the drains made by speaker and for literature for home distribution, but now that the work in your immediate neighborhood has slackened up a bit, it would be a good idea for you to drop a dollar or a half a quarter to State Secretary Conrod at Emmett to relieve that dreadful deficit that is causing him to spend many sleepless nights.

Altogether, comrades, for a ten pull and a strong pull and a pull all together to get the state office out of debt by January 1, 1907.

Following is a summary of Comrade Conrod's report:

Receipts: Dues, \$22.29; extras, \$13.95; organizing fund, \$15.90; campaign fund, \$28.50; supplies \$1.00; one day wage fund, \$12.65; balance from September, \$14.63; total \$107.93.

Expenditures: Postage, \$13; money orders, \$0.12; express, \$1; supplies, \$1.85; printing expenses, \$6; Executive Committee Members' expense, \$12.50; balance on mimeograph, \$19; State Organizer, \$23.35; State Secretary-Treasurer, \$15; national dues, \$19; buttons, \$1; total \$102.88.

Balance on hand November 1 \$5.05.

Donations were made to the campaign fund as follows:

N. M. Fleming, Coaldale, Col. \$ 1 0
Louis Muelbach, Coaldale, Col. 1 00
John Benbow, Silver City, Ida. 10 00
R. Schwarz, Anacortes, Wash. 1 00

comrades may know the conditions truly before election day.

Yours Respectfully and for a clean and uncompromising movement,

W. E. STACHE.

We, the undersigned members of Wallace Local of the Socialist Party, subscribe to and endorse the above communication.

O. L. CULVER.
D. H. PIFER.
J. F. HUTCHINSON.
C. D. STANLEY.
E. KRAUSE.
FRED W. WALTON.
J. C. WEATHERHEAD.
JOHN HAMLIN.

Owing to the rush of work in the closing days of the campaign and the fact that last week's issue of "The Socialist" was already on the press when this letter came in it did not appear before election.

This same rush of work has prevented my sending the letter to Comrade Titus for reply. I do not know upon what grounds he based his assertion of probable fusion in Shoshone county. I only know that he is not in the habit of making statements that cannot be verified. I will state, however, that in the report of the county convention sent me by Comrade Pifer, one of the signers of this letter, it was stated that the nomination of a district judge was discussed in the convention for some time but no nomination made. Why?

The insinuation that there may be doubt as to the attempt at fusion in the Seventh Districts pointed out by "The Socialist" is amply answered by the fact that those implicated in the fusion have not replied to our charge. That the matter was known to some at least of the comrades in the Coeur d'Alenes is shown by the following telegram received at Caldwell September 29, 1906:

"Burke, Idaho, September 29, 1906. Sentiment here in favor of accepting Wilkie's resignation. (Signed)—Joe F. Hutchinson."

Comrade Hutchinson is one of the signers of the letter and he could not have known what the sentiment was unless he had consulted with the other active Socialists in the vicinity.—E. B. A.

A Permanent Socialist Daily

When the Socialists of Chicago proposed to establish a daily paper for the last two weeks of the campaign, they expected it to be a little more than a first-class propaganda leaflet. Then came the possibility of getting Comrade Patterson to be editor, and the co-operation of other newspaper men, and decided to expand it and give it the character of a newspaper. Even then it was intended to print it only for the Local Campaign. The response which it met showed at once that the field was vastly broader than was ever conceived of. From every corner of the country came requests for information, subscriptions, offers of assistance, and enthusiastic letters of welcome.

Subscriptions poured in to such an extent that the distributing force was completely swamped. Men worked day and night for some time before the appearance of the paper. Just how literally true this is is seen by the fact that as the editorial force came to their offices one morning they met the business force starting for home to snatch a few hours sleep before beginning another twenty-four hours strain.

Even the carrier system organized to handle the capitalist papers found itself unable to meet the sudden strain thrown upon them and for the first few days hundreds of papers failed to reach subscribers. Just how much of a strain this was is evidenced by the fact that the paper started with a larger circulation than the Chicago Chronicle and Evening Post (two oldest papers in Chicago) combined.

Then the cries came in that the paper must not be stopped at the end of two weeks. Still those in control of the paper hesitated, until at last they were literally forced to yield by the subscribers and readers. They have therefore determined to make the paper permanent. It will start as a four page paper, to be enlarged as soon as circumstances will justify an increase in size.

Its aim is to present short, snappy summaries of the news and lay special emphasis upon the news matter which other papers dare not print. It will have cartoons by some of the best artists in the United States. Its feature department will be handled by trained newspaper men. Articles will generally be less than 200 words in length and every effort will be made to make it intensely readable.

For mail circulation, subscription price has been fixed at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, and 50 cents for three months.

Subscriptions should be sent to the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 163 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

MINNEAPOLIS COMRADES REMEMBER LUCA

Thomas H. Lucas the "Grand Old Man" of the Socialist and Labor Movement in Minnesota—and I might almost say in the whole Northwest—was pleasantly surprised the evening of Nov. 1 by a crowd of his comrades and friends at his residence 3233 42d Avenue S., Minneapolis. The time was passed in talking over the past and present condition of the Socialist movement in this State and throughout the country and enjoying the refreshments which the comrade brought with them.

Comrade Lucas was kindly remembered (as he has been several times before this year, as has been noted in this paper) with a nice purse of money. Comrade Lucas spoke all winter in our halls and all the season every Sunday but two on our streets with out pay and even paid his own car fare—and he will rank with the foremost speakers in our movement today.

Lucas responded to the presentation of the gift and told us not to give him any more at any time, but that he would look out for himself and for us to save the money and use it in building up the movement, and to fight fusion and compromise everywhere which is creeping in all around us and would destroy us if we were not vigilant.

So passed the time away till late in the night when we left for our homes wishing our old comrade long life and health to fight the workers battle in this country.

W. H. BROWN.

OHIO NEWS.

A local has been organized at New England with L. E. Carrier as the Secretary.

Columbus local thru its Secretary Peter Kinnear reports that they carried on a successful campaign in tents spread throughout the city. The crowds were immense and the interest manifested shows plainly that the workers are beginning to think for themselves.

Excellent reports of the work of Comrades Millard and Bigelow in the state are coming into the state office.

Send in your vote on National Committeeman to the State office. Nicholas Klein will retire from the office of State Secretary on December 1st, and Comrade John G. Willert of Cleveland will assume the office.

For information as to the Ohio movement, write to the Secretary, Nicholas Klein, 70 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Comrade Titus: I am much pleased with your article on the situation in Idaho. Comrades Moyer and Haywood have certainly erred if they have consented to any compromise. What! The Socialist Party ride on the democratic kite tail? No, never.

Yours for the Social Revolution,
DEFOREST SANFORD.
Everett, Wash., 10-27-06.

The Executive Committee of Cook compiled the table of the Socialist vote for the years 1900, 02, and 04, which was accepted as authoritative by the

From National Headquarters

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1906

Receipts
National dues from State Committees: Arizona, \$35; Arkansas, \$15; California, \$90; Colorado, \$94.60; Connecticut, \$40; Idaho, \$19; Illinois, \$170; Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$40; Louisiana, \$11; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$105; Michigan, \$30; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$43; Montana, \$20; Nebraska, \$20; New Hampshire, \$5; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$150; North Dakota, \$5.70; Ohio, \$50; Oklahoma, \$70; Oregon, \$20; Pennsylvania, \$203.50; Rhode Island, \$11; South Dakota, \$20; Tennessee, \$2.25; Texas, \$22.05; Vermont, \$5.50; Washington, \$85.35; West Virginia, \$13; Wisconsin, \$85; Wyoming, \$10; \$1669.95.

From unorganized States: Washington, D. C., \$6; Maryland, \$12; Mississippi, \$0; Nevada, \$8.35; New Mexico, \$7; South Carolina, \$1.20; members at large, \$2.60; \$1707.90.

Miscellaneous: Supplies, \$114.96; Literature, \$129.22; Buttons, \$76.82; W. F. Miners Defense Fund, \$26.25; National Campaign Fund, \$90.60; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$202; One Day Wage Fund, \$308.47; Miscellaneous, \$7.10.

Total Receipts, \$2663.32.

Expenditures
Exchange, \$3.15; General Expense, \$8.14; Express and Freight, \$88.58; Postage, \$149.94; Telegram and Telephone, \$27.48.

Wages: J. Mahlon Barnes, \$71; W. W. Rihl, \$72; Chas. Dress, \$72; F. H. Slick, \$72; E. L. Baldwin, \$52; M. Flaherty, \$44; L. Solomon, \$48; \$431.

Printing Bulletin on account, \$50; Printing Literature and Supplies, \$171.61; Literature, \$205.78.

Speakers: May Beals, \$50; B. Berlin, \$18.64; G. E. Bigelow, \$54.99; Jas. H. Brower, \$35.66; E. E. Carr, \$25; John Collins, \$100; J. M. Coldwell, \$30; Isaac Cowen, \$75; Ira Culp, \$5; M. E. Eldridge, \$10; Sol. Fieldman, \$106.50; W. R. Gaylord, \$29; Geo. H. Goebel, \$70; Alex. Halonen, \$105.34; W. A. Jacobs, \$50; Wm. Mally, \$31.17; Guy E. Miller, \$100; A. M. Stirton, \$25; Anton Sturm, \$66.10; H. F. Titus, \$35; M. W. Wilkins, \$53; J. Wolaki, \$25; John M. Work, \$50; \$1141.40.

Lighting, \$12.28; Mimeograph Supplies, \$18.70; Rent—Oct., \$70; Colorado State Committee, \$407; W. F. Miners Defense Fund, \$26.25; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$202. Total Expenditures, \$3013.31.

Summary

Balance on hand Oct. 1st. \$ 430.24

Receipts for month. 2663.32

Expenditures for month. 3093.56

Balance on hand Nov. 1, '06 \$ 80.25

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

LETTER OF COMRADE MENTON, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN OF MICHIGAN

Flint, Mich., Oct. 26, 1906.

Dear Comrade:

I received by the mail this afternoon the result on vote of Motion 15, Ref. 11. If I am in order and space will allow, I must say that I take exceptions to the comment of Comrade Smith of Louisiana, wherein he says that Motion 15, resembles much the color of Siberian tyranny, and brings back to mind the remarkable character of Sherman Bell and many other remarks which have not the least resemblance to comradeship.

I believe every comrade upon the National Committee has a right to make a motion, and when so doing he has in mind the betterment of the organization, and the motion should be carefully weighed to see if the motion will be for the betterment or the detriment of the organization, and after such has been done, the committee can vote YES or NO, without assailing the mover in a vile and slanderous way. I knew when I made the motion that at the National Convention a resolution was adopted favoring the trades union movement encouraging the workers to unite upon the industrial field. I well know that there are two such organizations on the industrial field, believe time will tell the worker which organization to belong to, while the National Convention favored the organization of workers on the industrial field, which I believe was adopted by referendum, could only be changed by another referendum, and for the National Committee to discuss the merits or demerits of these organizations would only bring an exchange of vile and slanderous abuse, which already had its beginning hence the motion.

I want to say right here that I have been in the shop and factory since I was thirteen years of age, in the trade union movement 22 years, a paid up member of the Socialist Party for nearly 7 years. I joined when it was the Social Democratic Party. I have been kicked and cuffed about the country always on the firing line for the working class, and to have Comrade Smith arraign Motion 15 in the way he did is one of the vilest and cruelest slanders ever hurled at me, but I want to say he has entirely misjudged the intent, which the organization I belong to is part of the A. F. of L. I have been an Industrialist many years, and believe when the old craft organizations get a few more bumps, they will awaken to organize upon those lines and not by ravings and slurs on the part of the members of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. C. MENTON.

FREE SPEECH WILL NOT BE SUPPRESSED

"Free Speech is the priceless gem of the human soul."—Ingersoll.
The right to be heard in defense of one's position, is one of the most cherished traditions of this Nation, but the masters in Seattle have placed a foreigner at the head of the police department of that village to suppress free speech.
His methods are the methods of Bismark, the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany. Such tactics utterly and miserably failed in that country, and it remains to be seen whether imported tyrannical methods will succeed in a Republic after having failed in a Kingdom.
On Friday evening, the 2nd of November, 1906, fifteen Socialists were arrested on the streets of Seattle for an attempt to exercise the rights of free speech, and after the arrests, the comrades were thrown into the filthy jail at police headquarters. The rudeness, the coarseness and the brutality of the jail officers is beyond belief. I give the Bourgeoisie credit for the belief that they would not stand for willful and gross abuses if only they were acquainted with the facts.
Our attorney was not allowed to see us, and we were given a little sour bread and some colored water that some colored jailer called coffee. The boys said it was innocent of the charge and it was acquitted.
Some of the prisoners offered to pay for food, but we were informed that the chief had given strict orders against this. Our friends were not allowed to bring blankets to us.
By such petty methods this chief of police hopes to smother the love of freedom. I would say that he has a lesson to learn, but a moment's reflection convinces me that he is too stupid to learn anything. His masters may yet learn the lesson that all tyrants learn soon or late.
The police of Seattle ordered the Socialists to remove the words, "Working men of all countries unite" from their street banner. From this you can see that there are no classes in Washington. The Socialists ignored their orders, and the banner still bears the words that so haunt the masters.
Great activity still characterizes the movement in this state. Hurrah for the Revolution.
B.

The Washington comrades enter the campaign of 1908 with one thing firmly impressed on their minds—the necessity for more thorough organization. Already they are making arrangements to send out and keep out State Organizer Herman, and State Secretary Burgess issues

Dear Comrade: I am with you in your fight for no fusion. You are right and I am glad to know we have so courageous a defender of the cause in Idaho.
Yours for Socialism,
H. D. HARKNESS.
Liberty, Wash., 10-20-06.

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Any of these books mailed promptly on receipt of price. What to Read on Socialism, a 64-page book which is a good deal more than a catalog will be mailed free to any one who requests it. © Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 E. Kinzie St. Chicago.

an appeal to locals for funds to carry on the work in which he says:
"All with whom I have consulted seem to be agreed that the State Organizer should be kept constantly in the field, fully equipped for such work as he must do. The Secretary should support the organizer by keeping in close touch with isolated Socialists and Socialist sympathizers through a system of correspondence. It has been suggested that a general letter, dealing with the necessity for and the power of organization be sent to the unorganized."
"To do these things and the things associated with the doing of these things will require funds—not large funds, but some funds. Comrades, with the memories of the past in mind and with the future prospects before you, will you not contribute for the purpose here stated?
State Secretary Burgess' financial report for the month of October makes an excellent showing. It follows:
Receipts: Dues, locals, \$189.00; members-at-large, \$8.00; campaign stamps, \$24.55; one day wage fund, \$12.30; Russian Revolution, \$2.00; supplies, \$15.06; Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Fund, \$2.00; total, \$253.81.
Expenditures: National Dues, \$78.35; printing and supplies, \$11.55; postage, \$19.25; express, \$1.25; money orders, \$0.20; two trips Secretary to Seattle, \$2.00; engraving for Emil Herman, \$1.25; rent, \$10.00; electric light wire, \$1; coal, \$2.25; Finnish Secretary, \$10; State Secretary, \$50; Russian Revolution, \$2.00; Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Fund, \$2; one day wage fund, \$4.80; total, \$187.96.
Balance on hand November 1, \$113.75.

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Yours for Socialism,
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Liberty, Wash., 10-20-06.

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Liberty, Wash., 10-20-06.

No Fusion In Shoshone County

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 27, 1906.
To the Editor of "The Socialist," Caldwell, Idaho.

Dear Sir: With a good deal of concern for the welfare of the Socialist Party both in Idaho and the nation, I read your article on "Compromise in Idaho" in your issue of Oct. 20. If there is any attempt on the part of any comrades, no matter who they may be, to discredit or disrupt the Socialist Party here or elsewhere, through compromise or fusion with any other political party, I shall be one of the first to stand with you in an effort to rid the party of those disruptors.

In connection with your expose of supposed conditions of compromise in the Seventh Judicial District, however, you insinuate that there is an attempt at compromise or fusion in Shoshone County. You give no evidence or reason in your article for making such a statement, and for one member of your party I would like to know if you have any reason or evidence for making such an insinuation. I am one of the candidates on the Socialist county ticket and have taken an active part in the campaign, and as far as I know and can see, there could not be a straighter or a more conscientious campaign made for Socialist Party principles than is being made by our candidates and party in this county.

There has not been the slightest semblance of any attempt at fusion or compromise nor to influence the members of our party to vote for the candidates on any other ticket than our own ticket, and the campaign has been strictly one of no compromise or fusion.

If your statements relative to compromise in the Seventh District are no truer than is your insinuation as to probable fusion in Shoshone county, then there is cause for an investigation as to the reasons for you making such statements and casting such slander and discredit on our party and candidates in this county and the State of Idaho.

I request that you publish this letter and any statement you wish to make in reply thereto in the next issue of "The Socialist" so that our

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Who Started Public Ownership?

LOCAL SEATTLE HAS GOT 'EM GUESSING

Statistics from England and Europe—Workingmen, Paste this Your Hat and Use It On M. O. Maniacs

Below, we make another quotation from Allan L. Benson's article in the October "Appletons." Workingmen who think Socialism is "M. O." need to do some thinking and investigating.

"M. O." or "P. O." is a Business Man's attempt to save himself from annihilation by the larger business man. It is a drowning man's straw. "And now come forward the advocates of the public ownership of public utilities with the statement that the cost of living can be materially reduced by taking over the ownership of the railroads and other public-service plants. The idea as presented by these gentlemen is plausible enough. Let the people own these utilities and keep in their own pockets the hundreds of millions of profits that now go annually to the private owners. The cost of living would thus be reduced, and the people now believe that it is necessary only to reduce the cost of living to make them more prosperous.

Question is Up.

"So the idea is gaining headway rapidly. Mr. Hearst has taken it up and demonstrated its popularity among the workers of Greater New York, where, after a brief campaign last year, he obtained 225,000 votes that were counted, on an independent ticket that stood for little else than public ownership. Mayor Dunne has tried it in Chicago with equal success. Mr. Bryan, too, is for it. And more than six millions of Democrats stand ready to vote for it. How many Republicans would vote for it if the issue were drawn squarely outside of party lines, no one knows. In Chicago, where the issue was squarely drawn outside of party lines two years ago, 153,223 voted for public ownership to 30,279 who voted against it. Even the terrific hammering of the last two years failed to make the majority in favor of public ownership disappear. The workers want it. They believe the arguments of their leaders. They are confident it will increase the margin between wages and the cost of living. And it is the workers of the whole country that have made it certain that the question of public ownership must be met and settled—and that, too, within the next decade apparently.

Prime Movers.

"Coming to the question of who were the prime movers in these undertakings and what were their motives, Frederic C. Howe, Ph. D., is perhaps competent to speak. Mr. Howe has made three separate investigations of municipal ownership in Great Britain, the last of which, made in the summer of 1905, is reported in Bulletin No. 62 of the United States Bureau of Labor, issued in January, 1906. Speaking of the question of who began the agitation for public ownership in Great Britain, he says:

"Municipal ownership was primarily promoted by the business men in control of the town councils. . . . Thus far the movement has had with it the large element that passes in Great Britain without protest as 'the middle class.' This class is dominant in local politics, though not in Parliament. From it the majority of town councils are made up. It is the great tax paying class, and it has seemingly been following what it deemed to be self-interest, in the promotion of schemes for the ownership of street railway, electricity and gas undertakings."

"Then a little later on he says: 'In its present stage of development, municipal ownership is inspired by no ideal of a changed social order, and the movement is likely to continue to be one for improved service, for business thrift, for the relief of the taxpayer from the burdens of taxation, and for increased revenue for the community.'

Why They Did It.

"It thus appears that it was the business men who caused the British cities to invest in public utilities and that their motives were purely selfish. They were not thinking of the 'submerged tenth' or of anybody else but themselves. They wanted better streetcar facilities, better lighted streets, better water supplies, because they realized that these public improvements were all conducive to the growth of cities and to the improvement of trade. And they were also much interested, according

to Mr. Howe, in contriving some scheme whereby their own taxes could be reduced.

Did They Get It?

"The question that next arises is: Were their expectations realized? Did public ownership do what it was intended to do?"

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the public ownership of street railways in Great Britain has resulted in better service. The rates of fare are also lower, and better working conditions have been provided for employees. The hours of labor have been reduced in all cases, and the wages themselves have been increased in some cases. Free uniforms are also given, together with a week's vacation each year with pay. But the benefits to employees affect only a small part of the communities and were not the consideration that moved the business men who brought about public ownership. They wanted lower taxes!

"Let us see, then, if public ownership has done anything to relieve

British taxpayers. This is important, because if taxes had not been reduced by public ownership, the British taxpayers would have been as disappointed as the American wage-workers and farmers would be if public ownership applied to all the public utilities in this country should fail to accomplish their purpose—the increase of the margin between income and the cost of living.

Yes, Taxes Were Reduced.

"Referring again to Mr. Howe's report in the Bureau of Labor bulletin, he says that public ownership has materially reduced taxes in the British cities in which it is in effect. He says that in the fiscal year of 1904-5 the street railways alone of the cities mentioned made the following contributions in relief of taxation:

Leeds	\$253,058
Manchester	243,123
Liverpool	156,123
Glasgow	121,663
Nottingham	63,265
Salford	58,298
Hull	55,965

"Other municipal undertakings have contributed, in proportion, to the reduction of taxes. The city of Brighton owns a racetrack that contributes from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year towards the reduction of taxes; Brighton and Southborough operate theaters; West Ham makes paving stones and sells them to contractors at a profit; a municipal oyster bed is run by Colchester; Manchester makes

soap, oil, tallow and mortar as by-products of its other industries; many cities that sell gas also sell stove fittings to the public; other cities wire houses for electricity and furnish the fittings, besides supplying the electrical current; slaughter houses, milk depots, employment bureaus and sewerage farms are also operated by various municipalities. Southport and Bradford are even advocating the establishment of municipal tailoring establishments, to make uniforms for municipal employees, which, if established, may soon make clothes for all comers, as the cities that own their own lighting plants now sell electrical current to private consumers for manufacturing purposes.

"The point is that in all of these various undertakings, public ownership has done what its promoters, the business men, intended it to do. It has given better service. It has decreased taxation. It has afforded large public funds for public improvements."

Wage Workers, is it not food for your thought that the object of Public Ownership always has been to reduce taxes, to help the Business Class?

Where does the Wage Worker get off at? He stays exactly where he was before—as we will show by another quotation from the same article.

Keep studying and get wise.

(Special to "The Socialist").

Miss Nina E. Wood was arrested for street speaking Oct. 29. She staid in jail all night. Next day she was fined twenty dollars for obstructing the sidewalk.

Emil Herman was arrested, Oct. 30, same charge. He kept company with a few more unfortunate humans, and roaches all night in Chief of Police Wappenstein's bastle.

Vincent Harper will give a course of lectures in Seattle for the Local starting December 4th and ending Jan. 27th. All Seattle comrades should buy course tickets. Single admissions will be 10 or 15 cents.

It is noticeable when talking with any Seattle comrade the jaw don't move as freely. Maybe caused by biting of teeth. The brain moves more freely seemingly. This may be caused by a spirit. Undoubtedly something will break soon.

Our Deputy Organizer Wappenstein stole or by other less commendable means came into possession of an idea. Think of it. And this is it. He saw "Workingmen of the world—Unite" on the Socialist street banner. He now wants the banner taken down. The banner has been defying Puget Sound breezes and rains for the last three weeks and it took three weeks for this idea to be. Only three

weeks for an idea from Wappy. Wappy deserves something for this. He will get it.

Local Seattle together with the King County campaign committee has found it necessary to employ three men to do the necessary office work.

The Opera House rally of Oct. 21, netted Local Seattle \$150.00. Every cent of it has already been spent in campaign work.

Everybody notice. Headquarters of Local Seattle and of the King County Committee are permanently situated in rooms 30 and 31 Union Block, 713 First Ave.

Many members of Local Seattle have expressed themselves as much pleased with the work being done in the state office. Many comrades should take lessons from State Secretary D. Burgess in letter writing and answering.

One hundred thousand pieces of literature have been distributed in Seattle and King County during the campaign. It has been a glorious campaign. It has made us all feel twice the men we were a few months ago. Meetings everywhere. Monstrous meetings.

Every ward of the twelve in Seattle is now organized except the fourth and fifth. The local now has 250 members. Our weekly meetings average 600 people. Collections average \$25.00. We have an elegant assortment of literature. We are happy.

Attend at Egan's Hall, Arcade Bldg. Nov. 11. Judge John R. Parker, "Common Law and Socialism." Nov. 18, Thos. C. Craig, "Money and its Relation to the Working Class."

Nov. 25. Hattie W. Titus, "Women in Politics." All at 8 P. M.

Local Seattle has invited members of the Propaganda Club to make individual application for membership in the S. P. There is now no cause for any Socialist to be a scab. Those who continue as such do so for a reason. Find out the reason, comrades. And don't forget to ask both sides of the controversy.

The unionists of Seattle got wise. They now declare they will never again be swallowed by any party. Even the Socialist Party is not the goods. Every candidate must be a workingman, they say. This is good progress. All they need to learn now is that a principle, revolutionary principles embodied in a platform, are necessary. Then they will be Socialists.

A National Committeeman On Fusion

Seattle, Nov. 2, 1906. "The Socialist," Caldwell, Idaho.

Comrades: It would make me a very small Socialist surely, not to write you commending the uncompromising position of "The Socialist" in the Idaho campaign. I ought not qualify by particularly mentioning the Idaho campaign. "The Socialist" has always been found where we again find it, in the latest attempt at fusion. "The Socialist" has always demanded, regardless of a possible decrease in subscriptions, regardless of friends or enemies, regardless of anything, that the Socialist Party shall live a clean life. For if it does not death will result.

Back to hell. Back to your true friends, the Republicans, Democrats and company. Back there, all of you who dare even think fusion. That is your stamping ground. That is where you belong. That is where you will be dumped.

The Socialist Party is here to stay. It is here to fight all enemies, whether they be the honorable kind on the outside or the traitorous kind on the inside. And no man's neck will make it hesitate in this fight an instant. In this fight "The Socialist" will undoubtedly be where we now find it—true to the working class.

The Socialist who can look the world straight in the face, the Socialist who can look the working class straight in the eye is the Socialist who rather than think of fusion would want to be used as manure for a yellow fever swamp.

The only Socialist who has the absolute right to wear the smile that never comes off is the one who is at one with "The Socialist."

A. WAGENKNECHT, National Committeeman, Washington



A Group of Socialist "Criminals"

Arrested for Speaking on Streets of Seattle. Flashlight Picture taken on Platform of Arcade Hall, after Free Speech Rally, Saturday, Nov. 3.

First Row, reading from left to right—H. S. Jones, Seattle, Wash.; James Lund, Redondo, Wash.; Vincent Harper, Seattle, Wash.; Richard Krueger, South Bend, Wash.; C. E. Johnston, Puyallup, Wash.; Nina E. Wood, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Titus, Seattle, Wash.
 Second Row, Reading from Left to Right—E. B. Karcher, Olalla, Wash.; Arthur Jensen, Seattle, Wash.; Max Dubro, Pittsburg, Pa.; Karl Schwantje, Seattle, Wash.; J. A. McCorkle, Seattle, Wash.; E. J. Brown, Seattle, Wash.
 Back Row—John Hummel, Seattle, Wash.; A. Wagenknecht, Seattle, Wash.; Thos. Long, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Pistol, Nome, Alaska; Emil Herman, Lyman, Wash.; John Downie, Seattle, Wash.
 D. Burgess and T. C. Wiswell were also arrested, but were not present to be included in the photo.

P. O. BENEFITS WHOM?

Actual operation has apparently developed the fact that the reduction in the cost of living that is always brought about by the public ownership of public utilities is of financial advantage only to landlords and the employers of labor. The landlord "gets his" in the lower taxes that are made possible by the use of part of the profits of public utilities for general municipal expenses. And as the wages paid to labor are, broadly speaking, always based on the cost of living on the lowest scale upon which labor will consent to exist, any reduction in the cost of living inevitably operates to the financial advantage of the employers of labor. This would not be true if there were not more men in the world than there are jobs under the competitive system of industry. As it is, the unemployed are always competing for the jobs of the employed, and when public ownership or anything else reduces the cost of living, the unemployed find it out as quickly as does anybody else, and

offer to work for less. And as capitalists, in order to meet the competition of their business rivals, are compelled to cut every possible corner, they buy their labor as they buy their raw materials, hiring the men who are willing to work most cheaply, all other things being equal.

Why Wages are High.

The relation between the cost of living and the wages of workers is shown in another way. Anything that increases the cost of living also increases wages. Here in the United States, the trusts assist in making the cost of living high. Labor cannot exert itself for a wage that is smaller than the cost of living, and therefore wages in this country are high, though the margin between wages and the cost of living is not correspondingly greater than it is in other countries where the cost of living is less and wages are smaller. And in the various cities and localities of this country, wages are the highest where the cost of living is the highest. High rents in New

York make it necessary to pay a street cleaner more than street cleaners are paid where the cost of living is less, but the New York street cleaner gets for his labor only a living and is no more efficient than any other street cleaner. The difficulty of getting food supplies into a bonanza mining camp has often resulted in increasing the cost of board to \$25.00 a week, and wages have soared to cover the cost of living—and decreased when the railroad came into the camp.

No Benefit to Labor.

But American labor derives no advantage from the higher wages that have been brought about by the increased cost of living. This is shown by Bulletin No. 53 of the Bureau of Labor, issued in July, 1904, and by the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, issued in the same year. The commissioner's report (p. 24) shows that wages in 1903 were 11.2 per cent higher than they were in 1890. Bulletin No. 53, (p. 709) shows that the cost of food alone, to say nothing of rent, fuel, etc., was 9.2 per cent more in 1903 than it was in 1890. And Bulletin No. 49, issued

in 1903, shows that the average earnings of 2,567 representative workingmen's families for the 12 months prior to the publication of the bulletin in November were \$827, while the average cost of living for the year was \$768, or \$55 less than the wages.—Allan L. Benson in October "Appleton's"

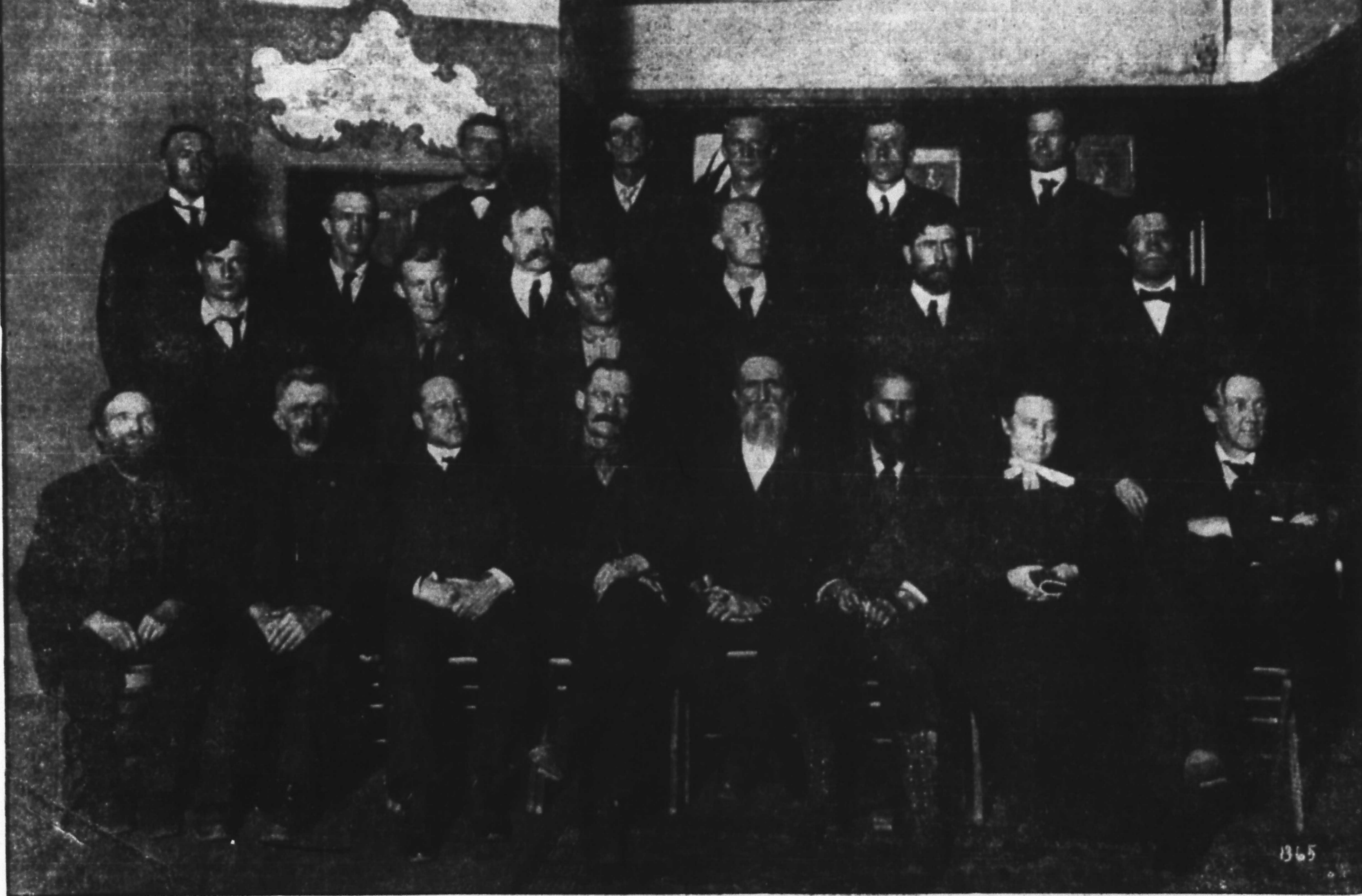
NO FUSION IN HIS

H. F. Titus, Caldwell, Idaho.

Dear Comrade: No compromise is the watchword. You have expressed my views very plainly in "The Socialist", and if my own neck was or should ever be in the noose I would ask no more of the Socialist party than to stand pat and follow the principles which are dear to the hearts of every Socialist and freedom loving American.

The Socialist Party will continue as it has in the past to do all in its power to rescue our Comrades who are unjustly held in the Ada county jail and I doubt not ere long the jail doors will open and our Comrades be set free.

I. W. TANNER, State Committeeman.



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