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The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

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REPORTED KIDNAPING OF GUGGENHEIM A Warning for Wild Wappy "THE OREGONIAN"—A LIAR FOR HIRE

SENATOR GUGGENHEIM, SUPERINTENDENT HEARNE AND ATTORNEY CRUMP ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF GOVERNOR STUENENBERG.

Conspiracy Between Governors of Idaho and Colorado—Many Officials Implicated. Habeas Corpus Made Impossible—Kings of Mine Owners' Association Behind the Bars—Stuenenberg's Foul Assassination Planned by the Pinkertons to Get Rid of the Union Officials—Guggenheim, Hearne and Crump in Same Jail as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

(Special to "The Socialist.")
BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 12, 1907.—Swiftly, suddenly, secretly, the Lords of Capital in the Rocky Mountain Region have been treated to a dose of their own medicine.

The startling news is burning up the wires as it travels over the world. Incredible as it may seem, the newly elected U. S. Senator of Colorado, Simon Guggenheim, head of the great Smelter Trust, and Frank J. Hearne, president of the famous Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, together with Samuel D. Crump, attorney for the Colorado Mine Owners' Association, were arrested late last night and this morning were rushed out of the state by special train on the Union Pacific.

The coal and iron kings had no notice in advance of the intended arrest. Senator Guggenheim was about to board a train for the East. In fact, he had already entered the sleeper, when he was seized by several detectives in plain clothes and hurried silently to the county jail. No entreaties of his could prevail upon the detectives to send word to his friends. Not a member of his family nor his legal advisers were allowed to learn of his predicament.

Lawyer Crump was found asleep in a private bath establishment and was hustled out of bed and over to the jail with the same swift and unrelenting secrecy.

President Hearne, who is known as "the Frick of Colorado," head of an imperial corporation which employs 16,000 men, "the dominant figure in the iron and steel world of the West," was served exactly like the friend of the poor miners, Geo. A. Pettibone, who, one year ago, the 17th of this month, was captured in his own home as he quietly read the evening paper. The powerful head of the "C. F. & I.," though an old man, was unceremoniously and brutally told to "shut his mouth and come on." He was alone in his study, and when his wife and daughter came home from the theater, they found no trace of his whereabouts. They telephoned to the police station in vain, to all his immediate friends and to his lawyer. They roused half the city, but no one knew or suspected what had been done, so perfect had been the plans of the detective agency, supported by state and county officials, to effect the capture and extradition of these three greatest criminals of the age.

It is alleged Orchard has made a new confession, in which he declares all his former statements made to Pinkerton McParland were pure fabrications made to order for the Mine Owners' Association. He now lays bare the most horrible conspiracy on the part of the capitalists to break down the Miners' Union at any cost.

He says Hearne and Guggenheim were those who paid the bills and Crump was their agent who dealt with the Pinkertons. He gives details and corroborates his story by much circumstantial evidence.

So impressed were the Idaho officials from Gov. Gooding to County Attorney Van Dym, that the proceedings by which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were secretly abducted from Colorado to Idaho have been duplicated.

Van Dym made out an affidavit swearing that Guggenheim, Hearne and Crump were in Caldwell, Idaho, on the 30th of December, 1905, and that they then and there exploded the bomb which killed Gov. Stuenenberg on his own doorstep.

Gov. Gooding, of Idaho, thereupon issued a demand for their extradition addressed to Governor Bushiel of Colorado.

The latter was so impressed with

the truthfulness of Orchard's latest confession and convinced that justice demanded extraordinary measures, that he signed the order for extradition and pledged himself to the strictest secrecy.

No hint of the proposed kidnaping was allowed to reach the doomed men. Though the extradition papers were signed last Saturday, the Idaho officials and the Colorado officials, all under the guidance of the Detective Agency in Denver, rivals of the Pinkertons, carefully watched and waited till Monday evening, when the courts had adjourned over Lincoln's Birthday as a holiday. A special train was in waiting with order to proceed without stops, except for water and fuel at the borders of the State of Idaho.

In this way, all possibility of an appeal to the courts of Colorado for a writ of habeas corpus was out of the question.

The spectacle of Guggenheim, Hearne and Crump incarcerated within the same stone walls and behind the same iron bars which have held Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone awaiting trial during the last year, is proof that the Law is no respecter of persons.

Capital and Labor are treated exactly alike. The rich and the poor have an equal chance in America. Nothing has happened to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone which may not happen to Guggenheim, Hearne and Crump.

Editorial Comment.
We give no credit to above dispatch, don't believe a word of it. Do you? No workingman will believe it. Why not?
Because he knows such a thing is impossible. Moyer and Haywood are workingmen, but Guggenheim and Hearne? No. The idea is ridiculous. No governor or judge or detective in America would dare to treat capitalists like that!

They belong to the class that rules. We belong to the class that is ruled. No. That Dispatch is a Fake!

ROOSEVELT APPROVES

Gov. Gooding's message includes the following passage on the Moyer-Haywood case. This means the president in behind the proceedings and all his influence is against the men in prison:
"The proceedings had, together with all matters of interest in the case, were the subject of strict inquiry by the president of the United States, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who, acting through his personal representative, the first assistant attorney general of the United States, visited Idaho and made a careful and painstaking investigation of the whole matter. He reported to the president, and Mr. Roosevelt has since that time by word and action expressed himself as heartily in accord with the state in prosecuting this case."

"Socialism will rehabilitate the family by making it possible and desirable to bring children into the world and to keep them alive and well after they are here." From "The Terrible Truth About Marriage," by Vincent Harper. Send 25 cents to "The Socialist," Box 1673, Seattle, and get it by return mail.

A Word With Chief Wap-

The Seattle "Socialist" will be the one and only newspaper in Seattle which will not only dare to tell the truth, but WILL TELL THE TRUTH. FREE DISCUSSION is our motto and while the great issues, remember I said great issues, of the day are expounded, it would not do to neglect Seattle's Chief of Police Wappenstein.

A remarkable man is he, known, if by every one, yet known by nobody. I must tell of a fable once heard about a Jackass who got a lion's skin and after carefully putting it on, pranced and plunged down the village street and all the inhabitants and all the people fled to their cellars and house tops in fear and horror. The Jackass laughed in his skin and said: "I am the chief power of this town," but the rotten skin broke and the Jackass's ears stuck out. The people saw his ears and then they knew he was a jackass and his reign of power was over, because he brayed when he should have kept still.

The Seattle "Socialist" will introduce Mr. Chief Wappenstein to the people as a man extraordinary.

Recently the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" published the fact this Chief Wappenstein had made an arrangement whereby owners of the houses of prostitution in the restricted district would pay a portion of their rent into the city treasury for the privilege of breaking the law, and that this rent, together with the fines from the unfortunate prostitutes, would add sixty thousand dollars per year to the city's revenue.

Chief Wappenstein stated that in no case would the landlords be allowed to raise the rent of the prostitute tenants because this would compel the women to steal. This is capitalism with vengeance, accompanied with the intellect of a snipe, the conscience of a tomat and the character of a billy goat.

The city of Seattle is in partnership with crime by receiving the ill gotten gains from fallen women.

Think of it, men and women, think of a man at the head of your police department complimenting himself on his knowledge of how much money a prostitute must make and how much rent she can pay before she will steal. And my neighbors on Capitol Hill; think of the earnings of prostitutes paying the police department that watches and guards the homes wherein your little ones and you live. You don't like to hear this; it does not look well in print, does it? Well, disprove it if you can.

"All prize fighters must leave Seattle," says Wappenstein. Was the notice published in our daily papers just after the Gans-Holly fight?

But at that time and for months before, there was the worst gang of bunco sure thing confidence men using the old stale confidence game of fake fights and fake wrestling matches to rob the unwary suckers, that was ever known; and when the Seattle "Star" published a full front page account of this gang having robbed people to the tune of two hundred thousand dollars in eight months, our Chief of Police did not know that these buncoes were in town.

All suspicious characters are ordered run out of town but burglary continues. Gambling is ordered stopped but the favored are yet thriving. A court that dares to oppose this man's rule is attacked without regard for judicial honor.

Cripples are not allowed on our public highways, if he says no. All others may congregate on the public highways and preach, teach, sing and pray, but Socialists; twenty-three, skidoo.

Every reader of "The Socialist" must watch these columns and get acquainted with Wappy; his record was asked for by Mayor Moore and he will get it. EDWIN J. BROWN.

GOODING HEDGES

This quotation from Gov. Gooding's message shows nothing but "confessions" to be quoted. But Adams has withdrawn his "confession." A year ago Gooding was unhesitatingly declaring there was no doubt about their guilt. Now he says, "Leave that to the jury." Sure so say we all!

"The confession of Harry Orchard, which is corroborated in large part by the later confession of Steve Adams, tells a tale so full of horror as to be almost unbelievable. To read the sworn confessions of these men compels belief in the wisdom of the actions of the prosecuting attorney of Canyon county, who made complaint

Three Great Union Meetings

In Seattle, Auditorium Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17th, 2 o'clock, addressed by W. T. Mills, Gordon Rice, E. F. Callahan and H. F. Titus.

In Portland, Armory Hall, Wednesday night, Feb. 20th, addressed by Vincent Harper, Yarrow and others.

In Spokane, the Spokane Theater, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, 2 o'clock, addressed by Vincent Harper and others.

These will all be tremendous demonstrations of protest against the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes in Colorado, on Feb. 17, 1906.

In Seattle every union in the city is expected to march to the hall with its banner flying.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN B. C.

"The Socialist" years ago declared British Columbia the best soil in America for Socialist propaganda. It is a land of wage workers, miners, fishermen, lumber jacks and railroad workers, a land under control of big corporations.

As a "Province" of Canada, it has more "State Rights" than any American "State." There are fewer restrictions as to citizenship, and fewer "residence qualifications" for the franchise.

NEW NATIONAL OFFICIALS

Ben Hanford, Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons, Morris Hilquitt, J. M. Patterson, Ernest Untermyer and John M. Work were elected to the National Executive Committee, and J. Mahlon Barnes was elected National Secretary.

Not one received a majority vote, except the National Secretary. Some got less than one quarter; all except two ranging from one fourth to one third of the total number cast. This plurality business might lead us into great difficulties. It should be repealed. No one should be elected in the Socialist Party who does not get a majority of the votes cast.

British Columbia is hearest to Socialism of any part of the American continent.

against the three men arrested in Denver and now held for trial. As to the guilt or innocence of these accused men, this is a matter that is being left entirely to the court and for a jury of their peers to determine."

The Socialists at the recent elections held their own and gained one, electing three straight Socialist members of the Provincial Parliament. Comrades Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams were re-elected and a fine "straight" vote cast in most places.

In Victoria, one of the "Middle Class Socialists" accepted a nomination on the "Labor Party" ticket and got badly left, as Wage Workers in B. C. are not fooled into being catspaws for the Small Business Man's chestnuts.

In the good work done by the Socialist Party in B. C., the "Western Clarion," of Vancouver, edited by Comrade Kingsley, has been a powerful factor, TWO-TITUS Dopp Feb 13 always teaching the class struggle, based on Wage Exploitation, in the most straightforward manner.

The old subscribers to "The Socialist" have not been forgotten. Their time of subscription will be extended to correspond with the time omitted while our change of location is in progress. Every obligation to the subscribers will be scrupulously observed. They will get their full money's worth.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

One very important department is omitted from this issue, which will be made conspicuous in future issues of "The Socialist." We refer to "Socialist News of the World." Our exchanges have been slow to change our address from Idaho to Seattle and hence this deficiency. It will not occur again. We intend to give brief and pithy "News Notes" to the extent of two columns each week.

This first page will also be different in future issues. It will be devoted to the News of the Day, viewed and reported from a scientific standpoint. Short, crisp reports, especially of much valuable material suppressed or stuck in an out of the way corner of the dailies, will reach our first page.

Subscribers to "The Daily Socialist" which we expected to publish at Caldwell to report the Moyer-Haywood trial, have already received "The Socialist" for about six months, covering all features of the long imprisonment in Boise and of the political campaign in Idaho, which centered about the Boise jail. "The Socialist" is better equipped to report the trial whenever it does occur, than any other paper, Socialist or Capitalist.

The Editor, through his many months' residence in Idaho, devoted exclusively to investigation of this case, probably knows more about it than any man living, outside those directly involved. He is therefore prepared to comprehend the bearing of all the evidence presented and can analyze the state's case critically as it is presented day by day. "The Socialist" will contain his exclusive reports, and subscribers for the intended "Caldwell Daily" will get this benefit. If, how-

"HELL FIRE" BURNS SAFE

The Associated Press had a dispatch from Cripple Creek a few days ago, enough to make a monkey laugh.

It told how a safe belonging to the Mine Owners' Association in that city had suddenly caught fire on the inside. The scared clerks and pale policemen dragged it out on the sidewalk and the whole populace were standing around in awe-struck silence to see what would happen next.

But the explanation is the funny part. The dispatch explains that inside that safe was stored documentary evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Also some "Pettibone Dope" or "Hell Fire" in a bottle dug up somewhere as revealed in some "confession" of somebody—Steve Adams probably.

Now—here's the joke—it was supposed said Dope, in said bottle, had obeyed its master maker's orders and duly and dutifully dissolved its glass envelope and started a hell fire inside that safe.

Remember what McParland—beg pardon, "Major" McParland, who according to the "Oregonian" is now prowling around Portland—McP. said in Boise last year that this particular "Pettibone Dope" could set fire to anything AND THE FIRE STARTED BY IT WOULD NOT BE EXTINGUISHED. It would even burn up water. Honor bright, that's what the old sinner said in the "Statesman," a daily truth teller of Boise.

True and real "Hell Fire"—you see, can't be extinguished, burns forever!

Now—terrible catastrophe, this Dope in the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Safe, set off by the distant Pettibone, had actually destroyed inside that safe, THE PAPERS HELD AS EVIDENCE AGAINST THOSE THREE MEN IN PRISON.

It is to laugh! Do they think the public is altogether idiotic? Or are they preparing to crawl out and will they say their evidence was all destroyed by that awful Hell Fire of Pettibone's?

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ever, any such subscriber wishes his money refunded, he has only to write us, and it will be done. No one anticipated, a year ago, that the trial could possibly be so delayed. "The Socialist" waited in Idaho for six months and until it looked as if there never would be any trial.

The expense of moving from Toledo to Caldwell and from Caldwell to Seattle, has been very great. Freight rates alone are killing.

The great political fight "The Socialist" put up in Idaho was also pretty costly. We are amply repaid by the splendid solid Socialist vote cast in Idaho, far exceeding the regular vote of 1904 and even equalling the vote for Debs. All this, against tremendous pressure for Socialists to "juse" in order to help our own comrades in prison.

HARVEY SCOTT -- "THE MAN IN THE TOWER"

Genius Prostituted—Fettered By Financial Necessity—Economic Determinism Makes Cowards of Us All.

A short time ago I received a communication, and in it was an expression something like this: "What has come over 'The Oregonian' do you think it is coming our way? They are printing some very radical Socialist articles and 'twenty-seven of us have quit taking 'The Journal' and have started to take 'The Oregonian.'"

I could not help smiling. Yes, "The Man in the Tower" is coming the way he can sell the most papers. That is what he is here for, and his paper is his one God and the only one he worships.

A short time ago, a public speaker, one well known on the Pacific coast, in the course of an address made the following statement: "If a man in this town, who is in the newspaper business, did not have a mortgage around his neck, he would be as radical as I am." The speaker however was not radical enough to cause much worry.

But there lies the great trouble. We all have mortgages around our necks, the Capitalist System. Brother against sister; man against man; a war of conflicting interests, a clashing of the classes. Those who are not for us are against us. To the victor belong the spoils.

So I can only say to the comrades who asked: "No, the Man in the Tower is not with you, and cannot be until you overthrow this hellish system. As long as labor can be bought and sold on the market, intellectuals will sell their intellect in the same manner as a butcher sells dog meat, to whoever has the money to buy."

The only ones that can be with you are yourselves. You yourselves must educate your brothers of the working classes to your doctrines, and no one else can do it for you.

Educate and organize; support your friends and fight your foes. Some day we shall have a system of society in which a man will be considered great whose works tend towards leaving this world better than he found it, where no man will be a slave to economic conditions and where the truth will serve better chains, a mind prostituted to serve the ends of those who were the masters of his destiny. To be in a capitalist world great, to have ease and plenty, to occupy high position in the twentieth century newspaper world, intellect sold for the barlort's hire.

I saw the brain that might have been used as a mighty lever to raise than a lie.

It depends entirely upon the working class alone how soon this will be, and no capitalist newspaper can or should help us. A people who can not gain their own freedom are only fit for slaves, and we are getting what we are asking for. We have the numbers and the strength, but lack harmony and unity.

As to the man in the tower, he is a relic of days that have passed and gone; a derelict still floundering upon the seas of a changed order. The past is indelibly impressed upon his memory, the future he cannot penetrate. Some times reactionary, generally revengeful and always for himself, and his class.

A REACTION IN GERMANY

The German elections look like a victory for the Kaiser. The Socialists dropped from 81 seats won in 1903 in the Reichstag, to 43 in 1907. The Socialist gain in actual votes was almost exactly a quarter million, being a grand total of 2,251,005 against 3,010,756 four years ago, but they were so scattered as not to count in electing their candidates. The Socialist loss was due to middle class reaction, the frightened small business man, and farmer casting votes for so-called "Liberals" and "Progressives." These latter parties gained, with the "Agrarians" 26 seats. The "Center" (Catholic) gained 8 and the "Conservatives" 8.

In Germany as elsewhere in the capitalist world, there is in progress a small business man's revolution, but it is backwards, not forwards. The Working Class will not be its tools, not if they know themselves.

THOS. A. SLADDEN.

VINCENT HARPER'S PAGE

Can it be possible? Is the Seattle Post-Intelligencer a Socialist newspaper in disguise? A very suspicious editorial appeared in the columns of this supposedly conservative journal the other day. It stated that Mr. and Mrs. Phelps-Stokes, of New York, have gone to live in a little shingle hut and were devoting all of their immense wealth to "practical philanthropy." Now, as everybody knows, both Phelps-Stokes and his Russian revolutionary wife are red hot Socialists, and devote all of their time and money to spreading Socialism. And here the dear old "P-I" calls this "practical philanthropy!" Can it be possible, I ask, that Erastus Brainerd has had a rush of brains to his head? Or is that highly inflammatory editorial the work of some Jesuitical sub-editor who has managed to sneak into the sanctum?

Rabbi Wise, late of Portland, Oregon, said recently in New York that the usefulness of the reverend clergy of all denominations is growing beautifully less, and that this was due to the palpable fact that the pulpit truckles to the rich. Wise Rabbi Wise!

The greatest living scientist is, beyond question, the gigantic intellectual peer of Darwin, Professor Wallace. He is an avowed Socialist. It is the little underdone high school "professors" here in America alone who sneer at Socialism—in order to hold on to their \$75 a month.

The gabbling gossips who advertise their virtue under the mystic letters "W. C. T. U." are opposed to Socialism. The geese on the common always make an awful fuss when the automobiles of Progress dash by on the turnpike. Poor, dear souls!

President Roosevelt has written a real nice letter to Josiah Strong, expressing his regret at not being able to attend a meeting held for the purpose of devising means for protecting workmen from mutilation and death in shops and mines and on railroads. Thanks, kind sir! It will be cheering news to the human "cogs" in the great machine of Prosperity to learn that their dear, considerate "Little Father" at the White House, like his imperial brother, Nicholas the Tender, of Russia, is beginning to realize that unless all the parts of the machine are kept in better repair, dividends may diminish some day. Heretofore, only the steel and iron and brass parts received attention. Hereafter—thanks to the solicitude of our masters—even the human parts will be protected from breakage, that is, of course, when the contemplated care does not threaten dividends.

Practically all the "Nice People" everywhere are conservative. The clergy are conservative; so are most professional men, business men, bankers, landlords, teachers, society leaders and the whole genus toady. Great are the solid, sensible, cautious conservatives! They have always done all that they could to prevent change of any kind. They crucified Jesus Christ; they poisoned Socrates; they burned Savonarola; they hunted and branded and plorried and laughed to scorn every philosopher, scientist, discoverer and inventor and statesman who ever tried to lift Humanity nearer toward Truth. It is almost a pity that there is no Hell after all; it does seem that there ought to be somewhere to send the sulverling, rabbit-brained, bigoted, brutally narrow Nice People who spend their lives resisting the evolution of Man toward the Light. Seattle, for example, seems to involve some sort of a Hades as a logical consequence after death.

Professor Giddings, of Columbia

University, New York City, says that neither President Roosevelt nor Congress nor any other power can destroy the trusts. Furthermore, says the professor, we do not wish to destroy the trusts, but to have them reach their inevitable degree of magnitude and perfection—when the whole people will demand that they be turned from private to public ownership! The wary professor takes care to state that he is not a Socialist, but his teachings have a decidedly Marxian ring, so that I suppose we should forgive him for sailing under false colors. A Socialist by any other name stands a better chance of retaining his chair in an orthodox American university.

One of the luxuries which "Civilization" has introduced into human society is the Famine. Famines are unknown among those unfortunate savages who foolishly prefer to live in a state of nature. Without prosperity, there can be no famine. Prosperity consists of a small proportion of the people getting a big proportion of all there is. It does not seem so, of course (the aforesaid small proportion of the people see to it that it shall not seem so!); but, in a variety of ways, "things are not always what they seem."

Even when a famine seems to be a direct result of the failure of the crops, it is a cheap piece of petty political economy to try to shove the blame over on to poor God. In India, for example, the rather disreputable heathen deities managed to keep the people fed and otherwise comparatively comfortable—until the "Christian Religion" (acting through its self-appointed agents, the British East India Company) took over the management of affairs. Ever since that happy event the famine has come to be a regular feature of social life in India. The people die by millions; the scenes yearly witnessed in the famine districts are unspeakably horrible. And their English masters see their duty and do it. Queen Victoria, the great and good, once sent as much as five hundred dollars to relieve the sufferings of a million women and five million children. In the meantime, English merchants and bankers enjoy an annual revenue of hundreds of millions of dollars exploited from the starvation-paid slaves of India. Happy indeed is the people "benevolently assimilated" by an imperialistic commercial world power.

But it is not alone in "our dependencies beyond seas" that society enjoys the blessings of the famine. No. Right here in our own great country we occasionally get a taste of famine. I do not mean that multitudes of men women and children in America live all the time in a state of hunger. This is true, of course, as is also the fact that insufficient nourishment kills off innumerable children every year. But the famines of which I am now thinking are of another sort. Like the food famines, these arise also from too great prosperity. Man does not live by bread alone, however; in civilization, he has many needs besides the constant one to keep his stomach filled. So it comes about that "an era of unprecedented prosperity" (like the present joyous period) naturally develops the logical fruit of too much of anything—too little of something else.

Here in the preposterously prosperous Northwest we have been shivering in the grim clutch of a Coal Famine. Has God forgotten to be kind to his children? Not at all. The mines have enough coal left in them to last us centuries. The miners have enough stupidity left in them to go on voting the Republican and Democratic tickets for years to come, and the great god, a job, still possesses his power to attract enough slaves to dig out all the bowels of the earth for the benefit of the other fellow. What's the matter, then? This. The coal famine is due to the car famine, and the car famine is due to the cheering fact that everybody is fairly bursting with prosperity. See? It is as plain as integral calculus and as clear as mud!

If the great financial and commercial "interests" are all complaining that they are so prosperous that they really haven't time to eat or play golf surely you and I should not grumble

if we have to go cold or have to pay nine dollars a ton for nicely selected coal dust. In the face of our simply staggering Bank Clearances, what right has anybody to feel cold! I do hope that no wicked Socialist or other dangerous character will be cruel enough to even hint that possibly the big Coal Kings purposely bring about these frosty ways of forcing the people to pay two prices for their coal. Perish the uncharitable thought! The Coal Kings (like all our Captains of Industry) are self-sacrificing philanthropists.

Anyway, if Theodore the First, by the grace of God, suspected that the scarcity of coal was due to the malicious manipulation of the market for filthy gain, he would screw up his eyes, grit his teeth, take the Big Stick out of its box, and Do Things. Certainly! Suppose that the coal famine was the result of a general strike on the part of the workers in all the mines, how long would Teddy the Terrible hesitate to act? Just about long enough to translate his orders into his new "reform" spelling. He would unleash the dogs of war p. d. q., and there would be something doing within twenty-four hours. Yes and he would be backed up by Public Opinion and the Press. The militia would be ordered out; the regulars would be rapidly mobilized at the mouth of the coal pits; and once again the country would be saved by Pinkerton. If any of the miners refused to dig out the coal, they would be shot down as "traitors to the public weal." Sure thing! Well, then would not our gracious government intervene to save us from \$9 coal or no coal, if the famine was being nursed along by the Mine Owners instead of by the mine workers? As surely! In the eyes of the Government, there are no distinctions; all classes of the people are treated alike; and if the greedy Coal Barons are really juggling the market in order to force up prices, they would best look out, for if they are caught at the diabolical game some of them may have to pay a fine of \$4.39. Terrible is justice!

But the Coal Famine is not all. The New York papers have been warning the anxious country that if things go on as they are now going, there will soon be a frightful famine—of diamonds! A Diamond Famine! Merciful heavens! What shall we do if any such calamity overtakes the twenty-five millions of wage slaves in America? God pity the poor, when the price of diamonds goes up another ten per cent. What will become of the widow and the orphan? And just fancy the sufferings of the Lower East Side of New York City and the diamond-buying millions who toll all over the land! Give us diamonds or give us death!

Now, what kills the diamond supply? Just at the very moment that every body has more money than he knows what to do with, is it not sad that we must go without diamonds—or pay twice as much for them as we ever paid before? Diamonds come mostly from South Africa and it is in South Africa that they have the hordes of Chinese coolie slaves especially imported to dig diamonds cheap. How comes it, then, that in addition to all of our other ills we must spend the next few moments in anxious dread lest at any moment we may be plunged into the horrors of a diamond famine? Poor old Capitalism! How it begins to writhe and grunt with the first twinges of the coming fatal attack of indigestion!

More than enough is produced every year to feed, clothe, house, educate, divert, entertain and afford a rational human life to every man, woman and child on the earth. Labor produces every pennyworth of this superabundant total of necessities and comforts and luxuries. But labor seems to be content—yes, it seems to be profoundly thankful—if it gets barely enough of the necessities to keep alive in order to repeat the monstrously idiotic work of creating everything and getting almost nothing, while a non-producing and arrogant minority grow putrid with stolen plenty and corrupt with luxury.

In his last letter to me Jack London

says: "Gee—but you're up to your neck in scrap!" How he must have chuckled when he read all the rubbish that the poor little underpaid Seattle newspaper correspondents sent out anent me and my fight for Socialism! I often wonder if the monkeys at the Zoo would go on making faces at the visitors if they—the monkeys—realized how exorcisingly funny they are when they get mad.

Seattle possess a hitherto unknown philosopher and statesman named Egan. From the stage of his public hall Mr. Egan recently stated that he objected to me because, among other errors, I do not believe in God, and "it is unconstitutional not to believe in God!" Isn't that delicious? Such Intellectual Titans as Mr. Frank C. Egan should be pensioned by the government, for they add to the gaiety of nations. The magnificent audience (our regular Sunday night gathering) contained some of the most brilliant of Seattle's teachers and professors, judges and other lawyers, doctors, ministers, students and hundreds of men and women with real grey matter in their skulls. And out popped this delightful little comedian from the wings, and sent the house into roars of laughter with his absolutely original vaudeville "turn." If Socialism has accomplished nothing more, it has certainly developed the fact that the great American public is hopelessly, utterly, screamingly absurd whenever its spokesmen try to discuss the philosophical and economic views of educated people. May the gods be praised for the Egan whom they send us to save us from becoming too serious! It would pay the Socialist party to employ an Egan in every town, to furnish the incidental diversion at our meetings—yes, and to encourage us by showing us how intelligent the opposition to our movement is.

Some of my friends in distant parts have been writing to me lately in a somewhat sympathetic, not to say condescending strain, as though they feared that I might perhaps be suffering under the lash of Seattle's scorn. Cheer up, my dear friends! It will be time for you to begin to worry over me when you hear that I have sunk so low that Seattle approves of me. In a recent sermon the Reverend Dr. Simonds—one of Seattle's really educated men—declared that this swagging metropolis, with all its "prosperity," was dead to art, to music, to literature, to the higher life. Amen! say I. If any other proof of Seattle's spiritual and intellectual bankruptcy were needed, a casual perusal of its newspapers would settle the matter. There are many men and women in Seattle whose culture is solid and whose grasp upon world issues is intelligent and firm. These people—a score or more of whom I have been fortunate enough to meet—are my friends; to them and to their choicest libraries I owe a debt of gratitude which I fear I can never pay. But the rest, the mob, the gang of greasy real estate speculators and typical Seattle "boosters"—good Lord, deliver us! Perhaps a hundred years hence Seattle may have ceased to be a logging camp and a prosperity pig trough, and got, at last, into communication with the civilized world. In the meantime I shall count myself honored by having been weighed in the Seattle balances and found wanting. As long as Jack London and Maxim Gorky and Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair and Professor Wallace and Robert Hunter and H. G. Wells and Jaures and Bebel and hundreds of the world's foremost men of genius call me "comrade," I do not think that I shall feel anything but complimented by the bites of Seattle's microscopic maggots.

I hope that every wage slave in the state of Washington read the editorial in the "Seattle Star" the other day, in which the editor paid his respects to that infamous bellycrawler and lick-spittle toady, Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, New York. Not once in ten years does one run across an editorial

like this in the capitalistic press. It was great. In tearing the mask from Day's sordid little monkey face, the writer developed one of the most forceful arguments that I have ever read, in defense of the proletariat and in support of the fact that it is the fault of the wage earners themselves that the present accursed system of robbery is allowed to continue. I sent my heartiest thanks to the "Star" and I now suggest that the working people hearabouts show their appreciation of this paper's attitude by making it their means of getting the news—so long as it remains white.

No, my dear madame, Vincent Harper does NOT believe in "free love," if anybody should ask you. It suits certain little newspapers to lie, that's all.

When the old mother of a cripple girl died the other day in Seattle it was found that the two women had been living on the verge of starvation, too proud to let the neighbors know. Had not a few charitable people come to the rescue, the mother's corpse would have been flung into a pauper's grave. A careful perusal of the recently published sumptuous volume entitled "Prosperous Washington" fails to show a picture of this prosperous Seattle home. "We have no poor here," said the Reverend Mr. Liwyd, of St. Mark's church, the other day at a "settlement" meeting.

A certain small merchant, doing a limited and slowly but surely decreasing retail business in Seattle, moved with his family of four into a modest flat last spring. Since then his landlord has gradually raised the rent until now it is over fifty per cent higher than it was at first. Fuel has doubled in cost; meats, eggs, provisions of all sorts, have enhanced in cost anywhere from ten to twenty per cent; and yet the little merchant's income has remained fixed or shrunk somewhat. A trust has invaded the city, operating in this particular retailer's line, and it is only a question of a very short time until he will be forced down into the wage earning class and have to go out hunting a job. Will he now begin to ask himself what the matter is? Will "economic pressure" open his eyes? Oh, no! He is not one of your "ignorant foreigners!" He is an intelligent American freeman, and will go on voting the grand old Republican ticket—if his wife has to scrub out an office or a saloon, and his little girls have to get a job in a store en route for destruction. No Socialism for him! Not on your life!

As long as the people who create all the wealth there is are willing to hand over three-fourths of it to their masters, and gratefully accept the beggarly one-fourth, men will live anxious lives but little above the dead-line of a merely animal existence. Women will be drudges if not degraded, and children will be stunted dwarfs in more ways than one. At any moment that the victims really desire a change of all this they can have it. In the hands of the exploited masses of humanity lies all the power that is needed to turn the hell of capitalist society into a rational and human co-operative commonwealth.

Robert Hunter, the wealthy author of the great work entitled "Poverty," has just joined the Socialist party. Next! At this rate all the "400" will soon be Socialists.

American college professors, members of the "learned" professions, distinguished clergymen, and other half-educated persons seem to imagine that when they have pooh-poohed Socialism, or sneered at principles which

they couldn't state to save their sophisticated little souls, the advocates of Socialism might as well quit at once—and go into the real estate business. These sapient gentlemen fail to see the one tremendously significant fact in connection with the Socialist movement—that its appeal is made exclusively to the working class! Yes, my dear "leaders of opinion," you have not yet waked to the stunning truth, that it makes absolutely no difference to the working class what you do or do not happen to think about Socialism! You have been so accustomed to being looked up to; you have seen your most fatuous utterances proclaimed from the house-tops as the very gospel; you have been used to expect the community in which you live to defer to

THE SENSATION OF THE HOUR

The Terrible Truth About Marriage By Vincent Harper

A bold defense of Woman and the Ideal Marriage possible only in Co-operative Commonwealth proposed by Socialism. Socialist Locals can obtain this timely book by communicating with "The Socialist", 14 News Lane, Seattle, Wash.

VINCENT HARPER'S DATES

Dates at the following places are being arranged for Vincent Harper by "The Trustee Printing Co." in the interests of "The Socialist".
Aberdeen, Feb. 17; South Bend, Feb. 18; Astoria, Feb. 19; Portland, Feb. 20; The Dalles, Feb. 21; La Grande, Feb. 22; Walla Walla, Feb. 23; Spokane, Feb. 24; North Yakima, Feb. 25.
A date for Seattle and Everett will be arranged for upon his return. All comrades in the cities named interested in the success of "The Socialist" should do all possible to make the meetings profitable to the Socialist Party Organization.

David Weil The Tailor



I am offering, in order to get acquainted with you, \$30.00 suits, made to order, perfect in every particular, for

\$20.00

We also do Suits Pressing for 50c; Pants 15c. Cleaning and Repairing at Lowest Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Work Called for and Delivered

Phones: Sunset, Main 5227; Ind. A3169
2217 First Ave., Seattle
Between Blanchard and Bell Streets

I Explain to You Why Your Hair Is Falling Out Phenomenal Oil Hair Treatment

Most Natural Remedy—One or Two Treatments Will Guarantee to Stop Your Hair from Falling Out. Also Sold in Bottles at 50c and \$1.00—Electric Massage Machine Used in Barbershop.

J. B. WEHR, Hair Specialist
2227 First Avenue - Sunset Phone, Main 6106

Drugs Help Us and We'll Help You Drugs

Give us your trade, we will treat you right Both Phones, 982 - Free Delivery

Max Ragley Drug Company
Second Avenue and Pike Street - Seattle, Wash.

The Socialist Wants the Whole Earth



I want you to come and buy your Watches and Fine Jewelry, Clocks and Silverware, Spectacles, or anything in my line, of me. I am so situated that I can and will make it an object for you to trade with me.

Chas. Lampe
422 Denny Way
Corner Fifth Avenue, N
Phone, L7109
Cedar Street and Virginia Street
Care Pass My Place

THE SOCIALIST PARTY PAGE

Conducted by ERWIN B. AULT

Seattle Notes

Local Seattle has made wonderful progress the last six months. After the State Organization revoked the charter in the spring of 1906, only a few English speaking comrades remained to constitute the new local Seattle.

Now the number has risen to over three hundred, including forty or fifty who have recently joined from the Propaganda Club.

The Finnish Branch is a hummer. It numbers over ninety in good standing and has built a new hall on a lot purchased for the purpose.

We give in this issue a picture of the stage end of their hall with the workmen ranged before it.

Much of Local Seattle's unexampled progress is due to the efficient work in its behalf performed by Chief of Police Wapenstien who began last August to act as Organizer for the Socialists in Seattle.

The street arrests attracted the attention of Vincent Harper who immediately buckled on his armor in defence of the "underdog."

Then followed the Harper meetings in Egan's hall. Nine Sunday nights in succession, the hall was packed to hear these incisive, brilliant, witty and scientific lectures on "Social Unrest."

The net profit of those nine meetings was \$275 in cash. The returns in Socialist converts cannot be estimated. Hundreds of the most intelligent workmen of all ranks, as well as many professionals of all ranks, have heard the revolutionary word for the first time.

Local Organizer E. J. Brown is absent from Seattle on a business trip to California. His organizing ability has had much to do with the Local's progress in the last few months.

Walter Thos. Mills has settled in Seattle. He has joined the party here and announces he will publish a 12 page, 7 column paper in the name of the Saturday Evening Tribune, as soon as he gets 20,000 subscribers, for the purpose of supporting "the positions taken and the truths taught in my book, 'The Struggle for Existence.'"

He has induced the members of the Propaganda Club to join the Local. The property of the Propaganda Club, which belonged to Old Local Seattle when its charter was withdrawn, is now held by "The Saturday Evening Tribune" Publishing Co. The present Local Seattle is now buying back property it worked years ago to get back.

Executive Committee voted to purchase of Comrade Mills some \$200 worth of literature, being about the amount held by Local Seattle when its charter was revoked.

Obliged to leave Egan's Hall, Local Seattle has moved to the new hall on Comrad Mills the old "Socialist Temple" at 330 a month for Sunday night Propaganda meetings.

Comrade Krueger, who has been local secretary since Comrade Waszknick entered upon his duties as Bus. Mgr. of "The Socialist," was dismissed by the executive committee at its weekly meeting, Feb. 6th.

Comrades Wagenknecht and Krueger were the first paid secretaries of the Local, receiving \$50 a month. It is believed by many that most of the recent progress in the Local was due to the paid secretaries attending to the clerical work and organizing business necessary in a large organization.

The executive committee decided to abandon the present headquarters in a down town business block and go back to the "Socialist Temple."

Organizer Dr. Brown has supplied the down town headquarters for several months free of charge to the Local, but the committee decided to rent the "Socialist Temple" of Comrade Mills at \$25 a month additional to the \$30 for Sunday night and to employ Comrade Langer as Secretary for two hours a day at \$20 a month. The latter was already acting as janitor of the "Socialist Temple" at \$30 a month.

A new Constitution is to be voted on for Local Seattle this month. The Referendum closing Wednesday, Feb. 27. The instrument is printed in full in this issue of "The Socialist."

Its main feature is the abolition of one central executive committee and the substitution of five central committees.

The chief argument in favor is the division of labor effected by distributing responsibility among so many committees and interesting so many comrades. Four of the committees consists of one from each Ward Branch and will thus include over fifty members.

The chief argument against it is that responsibility will be so divided as to impair efficiency and occasional conflicts of authority.

The fifth committee consists of only five members, not chosen by the Branches but by Referendum of the entire Local. This is the Trustees' committee and has very large powers. It holds all property, handles the general fund and audits all accounts. It transacts all business with other Locals and with State and National organizations. It submits and canvasses Referendums, it elects the Secretary and provides the Headquarters.

The only check upon these great powers is that all committees shall be subject to instructions from the monthly Mass Convention. Yet two-thirds of any committee may call for a Local Referendum on any instruction from mass convention and it takes eight weeks to complete a Referendum. So that practically four members of the Local on the Trustees' committee may commit the Lo-

10th Ward: Organizer, H. S. Crosby, 4649 Brooklyn; Secretary, Hilda Mills, 4130 12th Ave. N. E. Meeting first Monday in month at 4529 Brooklyn, 8 p. m.

11th Ward: Organizer Edgar Pinkston, 712 N. 82; Secretary, Beulah Hyde, 855, E. 67; meeting subject to call of Secretary.

12th Organizer, G. C. Stevens, Star. "H"; Secretary, A. K. Brundage, Columbia Station; meeting subject to call of Secretary.

Finnish Branch: Organizer Sanford Salo; Secretary, Ellis Niemelä meeting every Sunday at Finnish Hall, 31st and Madison, 8 p. m.

Local Seattle has now an abundant supply of literature on hand. We have purchased the entire stock of the Saturday Evening Tribune and will be in a position to satisfy the demands of truth seekers in the future.

Books wanted which we have not in stock will also be supplied on short notice at the regular retail price. The circulating library formerly owned by the Propaganda Club is also now the property of Local Seattle. Patrons, who may have books from this library will confer a great favor upon the comrades in charge if they turn in the same at their earliest convenience.

It will be necessary, that we take an inventory, replace missing books, add new ones and have some binding done. By February 15, we hope to be in a position to accommodate all our patrons. The same rates as formerly, 5 cents per week will prevail.

All Branch secretaries will be supplied with a catalogue. We have now entered upon the fifth hundred in the membership of Local Seattle. During the month of January, seventy nine new members were admitted, an increase of over fifty-two over December. By March first we should be able to record five hundred members. If five comrades write during this month in an effort to find one lost sheep, it will be done.

So get busy. Don't waste your time. Don't waste another's. In the hustle. Don't get dizzy. If not for what you want on earth, For other's sakes. Get busy.

—Richard Krueger, Local Sec.

Portland No. 1, Mrs. Beach, 309 Davis street; Portland, No. 2, Joseph Ehalainen, 232 Third street; Portland No. 5, Frank A. Meadke, 435 E. Lincoln; Prineville, C. C. Brix; Roseburg, Carl Hoffman, Lock Box 206; Salem, Lebanon Route 4, R. F. D.; Sweet Home, M. A. Kelly, Waterloo, Ore.; Toledo, J. W. Parish; Union, Kittie S. Hulise; Vale, Mrs. Viola Dickenson; Walton, J. L. Atkinson; Gold Hill, Raphael Messner; Stayton, B. W. Munkers; Bridge, W. A. Russell; Nehalem, S. Scovall, Box 15; Aumsville, O. A. Chapel; North Powder, Dr. E. W. Barnes; The Dalles, L. McCastney; Phoenix, J. W. Smith; Flora, J. S. Casteel; Ontario, G. W. Mellinger; Rainier, John W. Thurston, Box 71; Eugene, H. M. Manville; London, A. Doolittle; Lake View, Leo Hasel.

Meeting of local quorum January 27, 1907. Comrade A. H. Axelson, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved as read.

State secretary reports having received the application of Lakeview comrades for a charter. It was moved and carried that the charter be granted.

As it was a hard matter for all the comrades of the quorum to attend the meetings if they were held at night, it was moved and carried that the local quorum meet every second and fourth Sunday of the month at 2 p. m. at headquarters, 309 Davis street, and the state secretary be given the

power to call a special meeting at any time it was necessary by notifying all the members of the quorum by mail of any such meeting.

It was moved and carried that the attention of the locals in the state be called to the fact that Comrade Geo. H. Goebel, National Organizer, is at present the only organizer that is speaking under the auspices of the state organization. All locals are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity of furthering the work of the organization in the state and are asked to use their utmost efforts to make the tour of Comrade Goebel a success.

A state secretary reports that the result of the balloting for members of the national executive committee had been tabulated and forwarded to the national secretary, and that the duplicate to report sent to national headquarters, together with the local reports were on file to be verified by quorum.

Moved and carried that report be accepted. Moved and seconded that secretary be instructed to send for \$5.00 worth of perpetual campaign coupons.

Carried. As there was a vacancy of one member on the quorum owing to Comrade Cook having gone to Ohio, it was moved and carried that local Portland be requested to nominate a member to fill unexpired term on the quorum.

The books of the secretary were audited for the month of December and found correct with a balance of \$24.26.

Moved to adjourn. Carried. THOMAS A. SLADDEN, State Sec. Socialist Party of Oregon.

Oregon State Notes

Thos. A. Sladden, State Editor

The Oregon movement has shown a healthy growth in the last six months and should in the next six months to come, at least double in membership.

In Portland we have about 230 members in good standing and perhaps half as many more who wake up occasionally. There are 3 branches at present, the Polish and Norwegian branch never having gained strength enough to survive, the men who started them coming into the larger branches.

Branch 1 keeps a reading room open at all times at headquarters 309 Davis street. A circulating library is kept by Branch 1, and any one, Socialist or non-Socialist, can take out books without cost at any time.

At the Dalles we have a local with L. L. McCastney the secretary. Comrade C. W. Barzee, our last candidate for governor, is a member at the Dalles and is a revolutionary war horse. When he is not engaged at plowing on his ranch he is engaged in plowing the fertile soil for Socialism, the Working class. I understand that a man that goes to work for Barzee and does not become a Socialist after working 2 days gets canned.

The secretary at Baker City is S. Shreffler, Box 545, and they have completed arrangements for two lectures for Comrade Goebel, which surely shows that Baker City is in the swim.

At Heppner we have a good local, members who have stood the fire for years and are still at it. Comrade G. C. Aiken is the secretary.

Way up in the northeastern part of Oregon we have a couple of locals which are doing splendid work. Flora and Enterprise. Cottage Grove is a local which has made splendid progress since starting not long ago. It now uses 25 stamps each month and is one of the locals that has been organized but a short time.

Rainier is another local that has made a great showing for being organized but a short time. It is using just about the same number of stamps as Cottage Grove. It is a mill town, and in the near future will be a great help in the Oregon movement.

Some of the smaller locals are locals which have been in the movement for years, have great obstacles to overcome. Stage lines and bad roads and mountains among the difficulties. Below is a list of the locals with the secretaries: Ashland, R. Seitchwell; Albany, Harlan Talbert; Astoria, J. F. Welch; 1930 Commercial street; Astoria, Charles Jarvi, 243 Taylor street (Finnish branch); Baker City, S. Shreffler, Box 545; Bourne, C. E. Crockett; Cottage Grove, A. F. Howard; Corvallis, Geo. A. Robinson; Coquille, James H. James; Clackamas, Claude E. Howard; Mulino, Central Point, R. C. Hensley; Dalry, Michael Ruck; Bonanza, Ore.; Drain, E. S. Lowe; Friend, J. W. Covey; Heppner, G. C. Aiken; Enterprise, W. E. Taggart; LaGrande, Geo. W. Hillman; Monmouth, C. P. Cornell; Klamath Falls, O. B. Allen; Neskevin, F. C. Varner; Marx, Ore.; Kameia, L. C. McLean; North Bend, Garfield, A. McIniff;

Clackamas County is another local which is doing good work, and is fast gaining a large membership. They have about 75 members in good standing at present organized in branches in the county, who meet the great obstacle of long distance travel in buggies and gather at Knapp's hall in Oregon City on the first Sunday in each month.

Clackamas county has perhaps the best county organization in the state. The secretary of Local Clackamas county is Claude S. Howard of Mulino.

At LaGrande the organization started about a year ago has done great work. A year ago there was no local in the city; today LaGrande is a hotbed of it. At one place near LaGrande in writing for dates for Comrade Goebel, at Kamila, the answer came back, "There are only 17 voters in the town and 15 are socialists, so there is no need for arranging a meeting here." Comrade McLean is the secretary at Kamila and Comrade Geo. W. Hillman at LaGrande.

Ontario and Vale contain a number of Socialists and expect to build up considerably after the tour of Comrade Goebel in that part of the state.

At Bourne we have a local and as it is composed largely of members of the Western Federation of Miners nothing further need be said. The secretary at Bourne is Comrade C. E. Crockett. Although the Republican senator from Oregon, Bourne, the man after whom the town is named owns the larger part of that neighborhood, it is safe to say that there is a number of class conscious workers in that vicinity whose minds and votes at least he does not own.

At North Powder we have a local and Dr. E. W. Barnes is the secretary. The doctor has a good field open as a Socialist. Doctor need never be idle, for when the workers in his town do not need his services to doctor their physical beings he can attend to their intellectual ones. In other words when the doctor is engaged in doctoring their bodies he is doctoring their heads. I understand that capitalism has such a strong hold at North Powder that the Doctor is kept busy in both capacities.

At Prineville we have a worker as secretary of a local who is an honest lawyer. He has worked so honestly (for Socialism) that at the last election Crook county put a Socialist

in office. Comrade C. C. Brix is the secretary at Prineville.

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At North Powder we have a local and Dr. E. W. Barnes is the secretary. The doctor has a good field open as a Socialist. Doctor need never be idle, for when the workers in his town do not need his services to doctor their physical beings he can attend to their intellectual ones. In other words when the doctor is engaged in doctoring their bodies he is doctoring their heads. I understand that capitalism has such a strong hold at North Powder that the Doctor is kept busy in both capacities.

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in office. Comrade C. C. Brix is the secretary at Prineville.

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The secretary at Baker City is S. Shreffler, Box 545, and they have completed arrangements for two lectures for Comrade Goebel, which surely shows that Baker City is in the swim.

At Heppner we have a good local, members who have stood the fire for years and are still at it. Comrade G. C. Aiken is the secretary.

Way up in the northeastern part of Oregon we have a couple of locals which are doing splendid work. Flora and Enterprise. Cottage Grove is a local which has made splendid progress since starting not long ago. It now uses 25 stamps each month and is one of the locals that has been organized but a short time.

Rainier is another local that has made a great showing for being organized but a short time. It is using just about the same number of stamps as Cottage Grove. It is a mill town, and in the near future will be a great help in the Oregon movement.

Some of the smaller locals are locals which have been in the movement for years, have great obstacles to overcome. Stage lines and bad roads and mountains among the difficulties. Below is a list of the locals with the secretaries: Ashland, R. Seitchwell; Albany, Harlan Talbert; Astoria, J. F. Welch; 1930 Commercial street; Astoria, Charles Jarvi, 243 Taylor street (Finnish branch); Baker City, S. Shreffler, Box 545; Bourne, C. E. Crockett; Cottage Grove, A. F. Howard; Corvallis, Geo. A. Robinson; Coquille, James H. James; Clackamas, Claude E. Howard; Mulino, Central Point, R. C. Hensley; Dalry, Michael Ruck; Bonanza, Ore.; Drain, E. S. Lowe; Friend, J. W. Covey; Heppner, G. C. Aiken; Enterprise, W. E. Taggart; LaGrande, Geo. W. Hillman; Monmouth, C. P. Cornell; Klamath Falls, O. B. Allen; Neskevin, F. C. Varner; Marx, Ore.; Kameia, L. C. McLean; North Bend, Garfield, A. McIniff;

Clackamas County is another local which is doing good work, and is fast gaining a large membership. They have about 75 members in good standing at present organized in branches in the county, who meet the great obstacle of long distance travel in buggies and gather at Knapp's hall in Oregon City on the first Sunday in each month.

Clackamas county has perhaps the best county organization in the state. The secretary of Local Clackamas county is Claude S. Howard of Mulino.

At LaGrande the organization started about a year ago has done great work. A year ago there was no local in the city; today LaGrande is a hotbed of it. At one place near LaGrande in writing for dates for Comrade Goebel, at Kamila, the answer came back, "There are only 17 voters in the town and 15 are socialists, so there is no need for arranging a meeting here." Comrade McLean is the secretary at Kamila and Comrade Geo. W. Hillman at LaGrande.

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THE FAIR HONEST PRICES THE FAIR

THE FAIR

Department Store
1513-15-17-19 Second Avenue
Z. A. MAFRIGE CO. Inc J. J. WOLF, Mgr.

New Spring Goods in all Departments

Our Mr. Wolf has bought very heavily in the East, and is sending us out the New Spring Merchandise in great quantities everything that you need and everything up-to-date, and prices less than elsewhere.

GROCERY SPECIALS

Best granulated sugar per lb.	4 lb Lima Beans	25c
4c Mocha and Java Coffee	6 lb French Prunes	25c
per lb.	25c Full Cream Cheese 1 lb	18c
Fancy Young Hyson Tea	Fancy Creamery Butter	18c
per lb.	1b	25c
Soap	9 Bars Swift's Laundry	25c
English Breakfast and Un-	4 lb Louisiana Rice	25c
colored Japan Tea per	4 lb Rice Pop Corn	25c
lb	6 Bars Nantua Soap	25c
4 lb small Navy Beans	5 lb box Lilly Brand	25c
6 lb Pink Beans	Table Salt	16c

DRY GOODS

8-10c Bleached Muslin	15c Imported French Kid		
yd	Gloves, pair	50c	
2c yellow Suits	40c wide satin ribbons	10c	
Mill end sale on Turke	25c washable collars, each	10c	
Towels.	25c fleece lined Ladies Hose	per pair	16c
15c Laces Curtains, pair	15c Ladies fine Cashmere	hose, per pair	25c
10c roll Cotton Batting 7-12	15c Cotton Hose, per pair	6c	
New Mohair Lustre for			
Spring waist and suit			
lines			

Just received a large shipment of Ladies Skirts purchased in the East by our buyer there. All new, stylish skirts and regularly sell for \$4.00 each. Yours Choice \$1.50. A large assortment of styles and colors to choose from.

18c Ladies fancy colored Silk Underskirts. \$1.95

12.25 new stylish Shirt Waist each. \$1.50

22.00 Ladies Suits, a large variety to choose from choice. \$6.50

We are offering the grand bargains in our immense sample lines of all kinds of **Underwear** at 50c on the dollar.

Cloaks, Suits and Skirts

Dayton has a few men and women who want to have some guarantee of opportunity to live, and as a result they are seeking to organize a Socialist local here.

Pomeroy local is struggling along and promises a surprise for us before many moons.

St. John local reports everything frozen up, but when those people do thaw out there'll be things doing.

Spokane seems to be preparing to make somebody jump off the earth, and I'm wondering who will have to jump.

Stevens county seems to be holding its breath for a new start. J. C. Harkness is sure to be heard from in good time. He is a tireless worker.

Wilbur local reports that the boys are plodding on.

North Yakima reports having reorganized. They are preparing to keep an organizer there for a month or more.

Sunnyside and Outlook, the Siamese twins of the Socialist party, are pushing bravely ahead and promise to set (Continued on Page 7.)

THE FAIR HONEST GOODS THE FAIR

Dissolution of Partnership

Second Deep Cut In Prices

We Must Raise \$4000.00 by the First of March--We can save you from 1-3 to 1-2 on every article in the store. Come and see us before you buy.

The Red Front Furn

524 Pike St., c



Richardson's Great Plea for Habeas Corpus

Addressed to the Supreme Court of Idaho, April, 1906

On the 30th day of December, A. D. 1905, a heinous crime was committed against the peace and dignity of the good people of the state of Idaho, in the assassination of a former governor of that state, one Frank M. Steunenberg. Governor Steunenberg came to his death by reason of the explosion of a bomb at or near his home in the town of Caldwell, in the county of Canyon. Thereafter one Orchard, who was present in the state of Idaho, was arrested for that crime, and we are advised by the public prints that a confession has been made by him which involves certain officers of an organization known as the Western Federation of Miners. The uncontradicted proof shows that on or about the 12th day of February, A. D. 1906, the prosecuting attorney of Canyon county charged each of the three petitioners in a separate complaint, be-

fore Probate Judge Church, of Canyon county, with the specific crime of the murder of Governor Steunenberg; the charge in the case being that they were present in their own proper persons and did discharge the bomb which caused his death. This complaint resulted in the issuance of a warrant by the said Judge Church, and the complaint and warrant, as it is shown by the evidence, accompanied by a certificate of the prosecuting attorney that the petitioners named in the warrants had fled from the justice of the state of Idaho, were presented and a requisition was sought and obtained from the governor of the state of Idaho upon the governor of the state of Colorado, and one Frank Mills, Jr., was designated as a proper person to receive the custody of the petitioners and convey them to the state of Idaho. The facts are undoubted that the

prosecuting attorney, the governor of the state of Idaho and all other persons concerned, in the transaction knew, as a matter of fact, that on the date of the commission of the crime none of the petitioners were, nor for many months had theretofore been, in the state of Idaho. A very considerable agitation has exercised this western country for many years, wherein certain mine operators have waged one side of a controversy and the Western Federation of Miners the others, involving the hours which shall constitute a day's pay, and other rules and regulations governing the extraction of metals from the earth. Of the three petitioners, one of them is the president of the Western Federation of Miners; another is its secretary-treasurer, and the third is one of the former members of its executive board. Many acts have been committed of a lawless nature in the course of this controversy. Many of them are chargeable to the Mine Owners' Association, composed of those who employ labor for the extraction of metals; many of them are charged to the miners' association, and thus

far the warfare has been relentless to convict some member of that association organized and known as the Western Federation of Miners, and fix upon him or them some one or more of these offenses. Many legal battles have been waged against the members of the Western Federation of Miners; with what degree of success has been made known through the daily prints. Conceivably, either by reason of this confession or from other matters to the petitioners unknown, that the petitioners were in some way responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the death of Governor Steunenberg, and well knowing that not one of the petitioners were present within the state of Idaho at that time, ways and means were discussed and devised to secure the presence of the bodies of the petitioners within the state of Idaho, in contravention of and in derogation of their rights under the Constitution of the United States and the act of congress made pursuant thereto. It is charged, and the state of the case does not admit of doubt, that the governor of the state of Colorado and of the state of Idaho alike were acted by the improper motive of secretly and clandestinely arresting the bodies of these petitioners and removing them from the state of Colorado, with the express and avowed intention of avoiding the issuance or service of any writ of habeas corpus which would test their right as to such removal, and so the direct charge was made, in violation of the well-known facts, that these men were present and actually committed, by their own hand, the crime of murder upon the body of Governor Steunenberg. With that false complaint as a basis, and a false certificate made by the prosecuting attorney, based on his false complaint, a requisition, apparently in conformity with the law governing that matter, was issued by the governor of the state of Idaho and secretly and clandestinely honored by the governor of the state of Colorado. For three days—or nearly three days—these papers were secretly held in Colorado and a special train was secretly provided, so that when a non-judicial day should arrive the petitioners might be suddenly arrested and clandestinely removed from the state under the semblance of the forms of law, preserving the shadow, but de-

stroying the substance. Every opportunity was taken—and successfully—to avoid the issuance of a writ and the service of that writ, if one should be issued. The petitioners, therefore, were precluded by these arrangements and this conspiracy from testing their constitutional rights guaranteed to them by both the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Idaho, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof, by any application to the courts of the state in which they resided, and from which they were thus summarily taken. The history of the entire transaction reads like one of the raids of Dick Turpin or of Robin Hood. It was gentlemanly in the extreme, but it was dastardly in its execution. We are therefore confronted with the proposition, and the facts authorize this court to decide, whether or not two of the governors of two of the greatest states of this Union can conspire, confederate and agree together, to in effect, repeal a statute of the United States. If they can, then this case forms a precedent by which all future cases may be governed.

wherein the courts may sanction any combination which exists under the form of law which will tear any citizen, at the behest of another, from his home and his family and remove him to a distant state to satisfy the malice or hatred or ill will of any one who has sufficient means and is sufficiently conscienceless to make a false charge against him. Can two governors, by an act of theirs, nullify the Constitution of the United States and an act of congress made in pursuance thereof? Yea, and more. Can the governor of the state of Idaho violate the Constitution of that state, which says that every person shall be guaranteed against an unreasonable seizure? Are the liberties of citizens of the United States dependent upon a combination such as is alleged and is proven in this case, to use the forms of law to deprive them of its substance? Is it right to charge a man with being a fugitive from justice when it is well charge that he is not a fugitive from justice, and then, under the guise of known by the one who makes the that false charge, to arrest him at an unseemly hour and remove him clandestinely by trick, artifice and fraud from his home to a distant state, to there require him to defend himself from the charge of a crime placed against him, to put him to the expense and humiliation of such a defense, when without this violation of this constitutional guaranty, that end could never have been accomplished?

For the first time in the history of the world two men elevated to high executive positions, who have solemnly sworn that they will execute the laws, have conspired, confederated and agreed together in a public matter to avoid these laws, to use them as a coloring for an official proceeding, not to subvert their duties as governors, but to overthrow the provisions of the very laws which they are sworn to execute. It is bad enough when unofficial citizens break the law. It is infinitely worse when those upon whom the law depends for its execution shall conspire to overthrow it. Can men, under these circumstances, be deprived of their right to have their imprisonment decided by the writ of habeas corpus?

Some Information Everybody Wants

The following questions were sent by "The Socialist" to several men in Idaho qualified to answer. They cover points every one is asking about. The replies are summarized.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1, 1907. H. F. Titus, Esq., 14 News Lane, Seattle, Wash. Dear Doctor:

Yours of the 29th ult. is at hand, also a list of questions which you ask me to answer. I do not wish to be discourteous to you in the slightest degree, Doctor, and assure you that I would gladly write answers to the questions asked, but have made it a point not to give anything out in these cases that might possibly affect public opinion. I hope, as one of the attorneys for the prosecution, that these defendants will have an absolutely fair and impartial trial, and will work to that end; as one of the prosecutors in behalf of the state you can readily see that some of the questions you ask me to answer might, if answered, subject me to the charge of endeavoring to impress my individual views upon the community. I hope you will not consider me discourteous therefore in declining to answer the questions at the present time. The next term of court in Canyon county will commence on March 5th, and the cases against the defendants will be ready for trial, so far as the prosecution is concerned, but what action the defense will make, so far as a change of venue is concerned, I do not know. The term of court in Shoshone county begins on Monday next, and the Adams case will be tried at that time, so I am informed by one of the attorneys for the prosecution, unless the defense secures a continuance for the term. Respectfully yours, J. H. HAWLEY.

7.—Can a person be legally or constitutionally tried for murder in Idaho when two terms of court have expired subsequently to his arrest and arraignment? The correspondents say, "Yes." But wait and see.

8.—Did the defeat of Judge Smith for re-election and the defeat of Governor Gooding in Canyon county indicate a public sentiment adverse to the prosecution? All except one says, "Yes." But Judge Smith is to be rewarded. According to reliable reports, he is to be appointed U. S. circuit judge to succeed Judge Beatty, recently resigned. Certainly, W. E. Borah, associate counsel for the prosecution, just elected U. S. senator, will see to it that Judge Smith does not suffer permanently from his loyalty to the prosecution. President Roosevelt is with the prosecution, too, as his sending Secretary Taft to Idaho in the campaign to defend Gov. Gooding showed and as the governor's message distinctly claims. Judge Smith will be taken care of. But public sentiment in the Seventh Judicial district turned down both him and Gooding.

9.—Is it probable Steve Adams' trial will occur before the Moyer-Haywood trials? All our correspondents say, "No." The prosecution would have to show its hand too much and Steve Adams' testimony would shatter one of their alleged "confessions." He was the author of the "Pettibone Dope" yarn and he has now disclaimed the whole affair. The less Steve Adams is allowed to appear, the better for the prosecution in this case.

But Judge Woods, who will try the case in Wallace, was elected by miners' votes and may disappoint the prosecution and refuse to delay. Later: As we go to press, the case is

opened and Judge Woods refused to postpone. Hawley and Borah are acting for the prosecution and Richardson and Darrow for the defense.

10.—Is it probable there will be a change of venue? Judge Bryan, Democrat, who defeated Judge Smith, was attorney for Orchard, appointed by Judge Smith. If the Prosecution do not want him to try the case, they can disqualify him. Gooding Republicans really defeated Smith and elected Bryan, though Lawyer Nugent, Democratic Idaho attorney for the Defense, thinks he did it. It is safe to say if Bryan is really under obligation to the Defense, he will never be allowed by the Prosecution to sit in the case. There will be a change of venue, probably to Ada County, Boise, Judge Fremont Wood presiding.

In general it may be said that we need fear the trial very little. How can they prove guiltless men guilty? Counsel for the defence know the personnel of the possible jurors in Canyon county far too thoroughly to allow a packed jury.

Yet we should not conclude the prosecution has no case at all. They will marshal strong confirmatory circumstances which will set the prisoners in a bad light. They will probably present forged documents. But all that is far from proving conspiracy to murder.

Despite Mr. Hawley's assurance of readiness, we shall not be surprised if he finds some further excuse for delay or possibly the whole thing will be dismissed for some as yet unrevealed reason. It is not worth while to go to Idaho till after March 5, when Judge Bryan opens court in Caldwell. "The Socialist" will give reports of this case with scientific accuracy. In this, as in all things, we shall endeavor to tell the truth.

A Call to Arms!

By Orrill V. Stapp

Through centuries of bloody strife
The clash of sword on sword has rung;
And herds of men in every time
The lusty songs of war have sung.
But yet, however well they fought,
Think not the victory is won;
If ye are men, gird on your swords,
The battle real has just begun.

They fought their fight as man to man,
As tribe to tribe, as land to land;
But ye, O soldier of today,
Have taken now your final stand.
The girded earth has grown small
Till metes and bounds are out of place;
Your warrior cry must be "The Right!"
Your comrades, all the human race.

Dare ye be cowards? The demon
Greed
A billion human souls enslaves,
And by his lust with human hearts
The way to hu-averice he paves.
Dare ye be cowards when selfishness
Has poisoned all the human will,
And stupefied the human brain
With the rank potions of her still?

Nay, serfs! 'Tis time for sterner stuff;
Break from the ancient, outworn
plan;
These thousand self-crowned kings of
yours
Would hardly make one God-like
man.
How long will ye, with heart and
brain,
Back to antique conventions hark,
When but a look would show the light
That leatheth outward from the
dark?

Come forth! Be every inch a man!
The time for valor is not gone!

A hundred slinking cowards will
laugh—
Hast thou not courage then? Press
on!
Fear not for glory. I would not
For all the mighty battles fought
By conquerors, change my place in
line
With this great strife the age has
brought.

I hear its quickening bugle call
Thrill o'er the world-wide battle-
field!
Its banners flutter round the arc
By every rising sun revealed.
Come forth! Come forth! Be men of
steel
For liberty and human right.
We will not give a single inch,
On with the fight! On with the
fight!

Who Caused the Delay

On the question as to which side secured the postponement of the trial last year this quotation from the court records of Canyon county settles the matter:

May 31, 1906.
"Comes now Plaintiff (not Defence) and moves court to stay all proceedings and postpone further hearing until appeals are finally determined."
Signed by VAN DUYN, HAWLEY, STONE, PLOWHEAD and BORAH."

"Gentlemen of the capitalist Press, you say you love Gorki. Allow me to assure you very sincerely, your bourgeois love is to me, a Socialist, only a profound offense."—Maxim Gorki.

WAITING!



Ryan Walker

Justice McKenna Dissents from His Colleagues

"I am constrained to dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court. The principle announced, as I understand it, is that 'a circuit court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a state for trial in one of its courts under an indictment charging a crime against its laws, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby a state obtained such custody.'

No Precedent for Recent Decision.

"In other words, and to illustrate the principle by the light of the facts in this case (facts, I mean, as alleged, and which we must assume to be true for the purpose of our discussion), that the officer of one state may falsely represent that a person was personally present in the state and committed a crime there, and has fled from its justice, may arrest such person and take him from another state, the officers of the latter kniving of the false accusation and conniving in and aiding its purpose, thereby depriving him of an opportunity to appeal to the courts; and that such person cannot invoke the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution and statutes of the United States in the state to which he is taken. And this it is said, is supported by the cases of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U. S. 436, and Mahon v. Justice, 127 U. S. 700. These cases, extreme as they are, do not justify in my judgment, the conclusion deduced from them. In neither case was the state the actor in the wrongs that brought within its confines the accused person.

State Officers Real Offenders.

"In the case at bar the states, through their officers, are the offenders. They, by an

illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. The distinction is important to be observed: It finds expression in Mahon vs. Justice. But it does not need emphasizing. Kidnapping is a crime, pure and simple. It is difficult to accomplish; hazardous at every step. All officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnapper? When the officers of the law using its forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference. It is another form of the crime of kidnapping distinguished from that committed by an individual only by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served, 'I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you,' may she so plead against her own offense? May she claim that by mere physical presence of the accused within her borders the accused person is within her jurisdiction deprived of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by violence?

Violate Constitutional Rights.

"Constitutional rights the accused in this case certainly did have, and valuable ones. The foundation of extraditing between the states is, that the accused should be a fugitive from justice from the demanding state, and he may challenge the fact by habeas corpus immediately upon his arrest. If he refute the fact he cannot be removed (V. Corkrain, 198 U. S. 691), and the right to resist removal is not a right of asylum. To call it so, in the state where the accused is, is misleading. It is the

right to be free from molestation. It is the right of personal liberty in its most complete sense; and this right was vindicated in V. Corkrain and the action of a constructive presence in a state and a constructive flight from a constructive presence rejected.

"This decision illustrates at once the value of the right, and the value of the means to enforce the right. It is to be hoped that our criminal jurisprudence will not need for its efficient administration the destruction of either the right or the means to enforce it. The decision, in the case at bar, as I view it, brings up perilously near both results. Is this exaggeration? What are the facts in the case at bar as alleged in the petition, and which it is conceded must be assumed to be true? The complaint, which was the foundation of the extradition proceedings, charged against the accused the crime of murder on the 30th of December, 1905, at Caldwell, in the county of Canyon, state of Idaho, by killing one Frank Steunenberg, by throwing an explosive bomb at and against his person. The accused avers in his petition that he had not been in the state of Idaho, in any way, shape or form, for a period of more than ten years prior to the acts of which he complained; and that the government of Idaho knew accused had not been in the state the day the murder was committed, nor at any time near that day.

Conspiracy Between Governors.

"A conspiracy is alleged between the governor of the state of Idaho and his advisers, and that the governor of the state of Colorado took part in the conspiracy, the purpose of which was 'To avoid the constitution of the United States and the act of congress made

in pursuance thereof; and to prevent the accused from asserting his constitutional right under clause 2, section 2, of article iv. of the constitution of the United States and the act made pursuant thereof.' The manner in which the alleged conspiracy had been executed was set out in detail. It was in effect that the agent of the state of Idaho arrived in Denver Thursday, February 15, 1906, but it was agreed between him and the officers of Colorado that the arrest of the accused should not be made until some time in the night of Saturday, after business hours, after the courts had closed and judges and lawyers had departed to their homes; that the arrest should be kept a secret, and the body of the accused should be clandestinely hurried out of the state of Colorado with all possible speed, without the knowledge of his friends or his counsel; that he was at the usual place of business Thursday, Friday and Saturday; that no attempt was made to arrest him until 11:30 o'clock p. m., when his home was surrounded and he was arrested and Chas. H. Moyer, arrested under the same circumstances at 8:45, and he and accused thrown into the county jail of the city and county of Denver.

Significant Facts.

"It is further alleged that, in pursuance of the conspiracy, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, February 18, the officers of the state, and certain armed guards, being a part of the forces of the militia of the state of Colorado, provided a special train for the purpose of forcibly removing him from the state of Colorado; and, between said hours, he was forcibly placed on said train and removed with all possible speed to the

state of Idaho; that prior to this removal and at all times after his incarceration in the jail at Denver he requested to be allowed to communicate with his friends and his counsel and his family, and the privilege was absolutely denied him. The train, it is alleged, made no stop at any considerable station; but proceeded at great and unusual speed, and he was accompanied by, and surrounded with, armed guards, members of the state militia of Colorado, under the orders and directions of the adjutant general of the state. I submit that the facts in this case are different in kind and transcend in consequences those in the cases of Ker vs. Illinois and Mahon vs. Justice, and differ from and transcend them as the power of a state transcends the power of an individual.

Decision Should Be Reversed.

"No individual could have accomplished what the power of the two states accomplished. No individual could have commanded the means of success; could have made two arrests of prominent citizens by invading their homes; could have commanded the resources of jails, armed guards and special trains; could have successfully timed all acts to prevent inquiry and judicial interference. The accused, as soon as he could have done so, submitted his rights to the consideration of a federal court. He could not have done so in Colorado. He could not have done so on the way from Colorado. At the first instant that the state of Idaho relaxed its restraining power he invoked the aid of habeas corpus. He should have been heard, not dismissed from court, and the action of the circuit court in so doing should be reversed."

Socialism and the Farmers

"The Socialist" has secured the services of two "special contributors" on a few subjects, on which there are divergent views held by various members of the party.

Comrade E. L. Rigg is national committeeman from Idaho, and Emil Herman holds the same office in Washington. Both are young men, both reared as farmers and both good "scrappers" and good students.

We print herewith an article from each of them and predict for this department some lively and interesting discussions.

Public Ownership

By E. L. Rigg.

How will public ownership affect the farmer? In the first place let us state that there are two brands of public ownership. One we may designate

Capitalist and the other Socialist. Some Socialists claim that either brand will benefit not only the farmer but all workers, only that the Socialist brand will be far superior. Others contend that the Capitalist brand will do the workers no good whatever.

Do We Want This?

The Republican and Democrat parties, being Capitalist parties, that is, under the control of Capitalists, will give us Capitalist public ownership—when they have to, or when they see the people are bound to have some kind of public ownership. They will of course dilly dally and put it off as long as they can, for the simple reason that they prefer private ownership to any kind of public ownership. If they make no faster progress than they have in Chicago, we will have plenty of time to decide which kind we want.

Now let us carefully examine the merits and demerits of each, in order to intelligently decide which we will take.

Lower Rate of Interest?

If either of the old parties give us public ownership, they will undoubtedly purchase the industries by issuing interest-bearing bonds, paying the full market price for the stock and assuming their indebtedness. So far capitalist public ownership seems to be no better than our present private ownership, unless it would be that the government could borrow money at a lower rate of interest.

More Interest Saved.

Capitalist public ownership would have a decided advantage over private ownership in regard to future unearned increment. The railroads, mines and factories will keep on increasing in value. If we have public ownership of these industries, even of the capitalist brand, the ownership of this increase of value will vest in the government, and the people would be saved from paying interest or dividends on that much. While under private ownership that increase would belong exclusively to their capitalist owners.

How Affect Taxes?

Then again, there would be an advantage in this, that the ownership of all this publicly (?) owned property could be definitely located. The government when paying the interest, could at the same time collect the taxes. Under private ownership most of this property escapes taxation. But when you vote into power a Capitalist party, you virtually say, "Here, you fellows can tax yourselves," and we need not expect they would be very hard on themselves.

Vote For the Genuine.

Public ownership under either of the capitalist parties would be greatly handicapped, for the capitalists preferring private to public ownership would do all in their power to make public ownership a failure, so that the people would be willing and glad to go back to private ownership. It is to be hoped, however, that we will have the workers sufficiently educated on classes and class interests by that time, so they will be able to see the cause of the failure, and speedily vote their own class into power. Our aim must be to clearly and honestly present the two brands of public ownership, to the farmers and all other workers, so they will be able to discern the bogus, and vote for the genuine in the first place.

The people of Iowa enacted a prohibition law, and then elected a party to power that was largely under the control of the saloon element. The result was, prohibition was not satisfactory, even to the Prohibitionists. If the people had elected the Prohibition party to power, even the saloon keepers would have admitted prohibition to be a success. Moral: If you want public ownership to be a success elect a party to power that wants it, and not one that is controlled by capitalists who prefer private ownership.

One Sure Advantage.

There is another advantage of Capitalist public ownership over private, that must be granted by the Socialists, and that is the title of the industries thus owned would vest in the people collectively. If the working class should gain political control tomorrow, they would find themselves already in possession of the postal system. Would that not be vastly su-

perior to the relation we would find ourselves in regard to the railroads? High Freight Rates.

The railroads are not only privately owned but are adjusted to such ownership. Their officers are trained and skilled in conducting the roads in the interests of the Capitalist class as opposed to the working class. Their business is to hire their employees as cheap as they can, and to charge the traffic all it will stand. When the farmers and workers buy their goods, they pay the freight, not Jones. The capitalist want big dividends which means high freight rates. The farmers want cheap rates. The railway officials know who their masters are. "Ye cannot serve two masters."

The Farmer's Relation to Socialism

By Emil Herman.

In defining the farmer's relation to Socialism we must first ascertain what Socialism is and what function the farmer performs in our present industrial system.

What is Socialism?

Socialism is a science based upon the materialist conception of history and a critical analysis of capitalist production; like capitalism itself, it is a development, the product of evolution. Socialism is a world movement, its object is to revolutionize industry—to transform the ownership of the land and the machinery of production out of the hands of its present owners into the collective property of all the people, in other words, that upon which the people in common depend for the production of wealth shall by the people in common be owned and administered.

To perfect this industrial revolution it is necessary to capture the powers of government.

In Whose Interest?

Recognizing the fact that men's morals, ethics, religions and actions are determined by the way in which they earn their living, the next thing in order is to ascertain to whose interest it is to bring about this industrial change.

Obviously, those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain—the propertyless wage-working class—must be the promoters of this great historic movement. The Socialist party, then, is the political expression of the wage-working class and therefore shapes its platform of principles, its program and its tactics in accordance with the material interests of this class.

Farmer's Position.

The next question which presents itself is: "What is the farmer's position in society?" It is evident that he is not a wage-worker. Is he, then, a capitalist?

Precisely. He belongs to the lowest stratum of the capitalist class, he is hanging on the ragged edges of the capitalist class and while the economic power, wielded by the stronger and richer portion of the capitalist class compels him to make a slave of himself, his wife and his children in order to eke out an existence, he is nevertheless a capitalist inasmuch as he owns capital and exploits labor.

Farmer and Wage Worker.

He therefore has interests which are at variance with those of the wage-working class. For instance, he buys his labor power as cheap as possible, while the wage-worker sells it as dear

as possible. He wants lower taxes and is liable to be sidetracked at any time by a move for the elimination of graft in the legislation, while 'the wage-worker, who pays no taxes is not interested in the elimination of graft for the simple reason that it makes no difference to him what his master does with the wealth exploited from the workers—whether he uses it to buy champagne and monkey dinners; whether he uses it to buy more land or to establish new industries; whether he uses it to buy cars and poodle dogs or spends it on charity balls to buy a Christmas dinner for the "Worthy Poor;" whether he uses it to equip and maintain armies and navies to keep the working class in subjection and to conquer new markets; whether he uses it to buy preachers, lawyers, doctors, professors and politicians or whether he keeps it in his own possession—the fact remains that the wage-worker has not got it, for he was robbed at the source of production, when he sold the only thing of value he possessed—his labor power.

Government Ownership, Taxes, Etc.

He wants government ownership of the railroads because it would give him cheaper freight rates, while the wage-worker who has no freight to ship would not be benefitted by the government ownership of the railroads so long as the rest of the industries and the land were privately owned and the capitalist class in possession of the government.

To sum up then, the farmer's interests differ from the wage-worker in that, that he wants cheap labor-power, low taxes and government ownership, while the wage-worker wants high wages and short hours, high taxes and collective ownership of all the means collectively used in the production of wealth.

The Farmer Socialist.

Why, then, should a farmer be a Socialist?

First, because the farmers are a minority class in society and are therefore unable to enforce their demands, while the wage-working class constitute the majority element in society and can and will enforce their demands whenever they become conscious of their own interests.

Second, because the more powerful members of the capitalist class manipulate the markets in such a way as to absorb the greater portion of what the farmer and his family produces as well as what he exploits from the labor power which he buys, thus allowing him only a mean and uncertain subsistence.

Third, because as a result of the ever rapidly increasing centralization of the machinery of production and the land into fewer hands, the farmers as well as other weak members of the capitalist class are being weeded out and driven into the ranks of the

Freeland

A lecture by Alexander Horr to be delivered under the auspices of THE PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE OF SEATTLE, SUNDAY, FEB. 24 2:30 P. M., AT THE Maccabee Temple, 4th. Ave. Cor. Pike and Pine In his lecture Mr. Horr expects to explain a new theory for the solution of the Social problem. Admission free-Discussion after lecture.

John B. Parker Edwin J. Brown Phone Main 3923; Ind 1939. PARKER & BROWN LAWYERS Practice in all State and all Federal Courts, including the U. S. Supreme Court. Offices 90, 21, 23 Union... Block, Seattle, Washington.

propertyless wage-working class to join with them in the competition for jobs.

For these reasons the farmer who can see beyond the end of his nose, who recognizes the inexorable trend of capitalist development, who realizes that the ownership of the land insures mean and uncertain subsistence casts him nothing but a steady job at a of the wage-working class—the Socialist lot with the revolutionary party fist party.

"In the Co-operative Commonwealth no woman will be driven into prostitution for money; nor exposed to undue temptation and insult by having to sell her labor power for less than she can decently live upon, nor hurried into an early, nor made eager to clutch at the chance of a late, marriage for the sake of getting a home and a man to earn bread for her." From "The Terrible Truth About Marriage," the most pungent book ever written on the subject. By Vincent Harper. Suppressed by Seattle chief of police. For sale by "The Socialist," Sent by mail for 25 cents.

FROM ONE STOCKHOLDER.

Yelm, Wash., Jan. 10, 1907. "The Socialist." Dear Comrades:—I am surprised to see the attitude our stockholders of The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company of Toledo, Ohio, have taken toward the re-organization of "The Socialist." Personally I will support "The Socialist" with my limited means in any part of the world as long as it will continue to hew straight to the proletarian line. Yours for the full product, LEW W. LONGMIRE.

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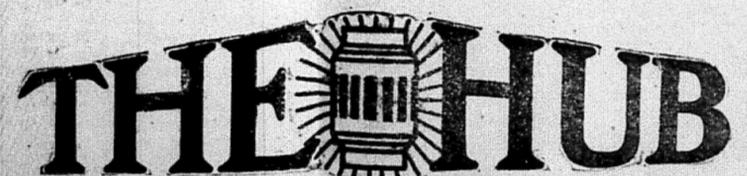
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The Friend of the Working Classes

THE TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF "THE SOCIALIST"

Seattle Our Home

"The Socialist" was born in Seattle, August 12, 1900. It has never lost its Seattle circulation and advertisers. Its home and chief support have always been in the Pacific northwest.

"The Socialist" comes back to Seattle after a year and a half in Ohio and a half year in Idaho, where it has done effective work for straight Socialism.

Seattle is now the liveliest city on the Pacific coast and the biggest city in the Northwest. It offers exceptional opportunities for job printing. Every job office in the city is now overworked.

There is no other paper now published in Washington, Oregon or Idaho which covers the Socialist Party field. Several which tried have gone out of existence.

"The Socialist" has its wide circulation in these three states and its policy has earned the confidence of the party members.

In these three Northwestern states, the only Socialist paper of general circulation is "The Socialist." Sporadic efforts at publishing Socialist papers have been given up in various cities. It has been found that newspaper publication is no "snap." It means business and big expense. The newspaper business is as much a matter of experience and training as bricklaying or engineering.

Yet a Socialist press to counteract the false news, false ideas and false ideals disseminated by the Capitalist journals, was never so much needed as now. One of the striking signs of the times is the rapid popularizing of the term, Socialism. Magazine writers, Hearst newspapers and playwrights call everything "Socialistic," which is liberal, progressive, reformist or anti-trust. The real meaning of Scientific Socialism or of the Socialist Party as the instrument of Proletarian Emancipation, is being lost sight of in this newspaper rush toward Socialistic-ism.

In order to dissipate this popular fallacy a strong Socialist newspaper is needed in these Northwestern Pacific states. The most natural center is Seattle, which is now the most rapidly growing city in the United States. The disaster to San Francisco has thrown Pacific trade and business to the northern cities, especially to Seattle as the railway terminus of all the great transcontinental systems. It looks as if Seattle was destined to become the American metropolis of the Pacific.

Here, on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, where the West and the East are to find their final merger, the fiercest currents of modern life meet and whirl.

With Seattle are closely associated the cities of Tacoma and Portland, both packed with wage-workers and both destined to become great cities of the Northwest. The teeming Proletarian millions soon to throng these and other cities of this latest Land of Destiny, must have a political spokesman. "The Socialist" aims to be this spokesman.

The chance is here to establish a printing plant and a Socialist newspaper which together shall become the organ of the Socialist party in these three Northwest Pacific states and be on a firm business paying basis.

Our New Staff

A complete reorganization of the management of the paper has been effected. The old editor remains, but with him is associated the largest force of younger comrades ever got together on a Socialist paper in America. They are all from these three Northwestern states, men and women who have grown up in the movement here.

First, as special editor, conducting a special department of his own, we are proud to announce the name of Henry Austin Adams, known throughout the world as a novelist, short story writer and playwright under his nom de plume of Vincent Harper. The world hardly knows Marian Evans, but as Geo. Eliot, she is universally loved and revered. So we rarely speak of Comrade Adams, even in Seattle, but always of Vincent Harper, the name under which he has won the world's applause. The readers of "The Socialist" have already had a taste of his quality in his terrible "Power of the Press," and in his

powerful arguments against the followers of "Municipal Ownership." But you little know what he can do. Not even Jack London or Upton Sinclair wields a more trenchant, brilliant, truth revealing pen than Vincent Harper, who joins the staff of "The Socialist" at Seattle.

The Managing Editor of the reorganized paper will be Erwin B. Ault, who so ably conducted "The Socialist" during the last 3 months in Idaho. He was chairman of the Socialist Party State Executive Committee in that state during the last campaign and was the Idaho Delegate to the National Socialist Convention at Chicago, in 1904. He is a trained printer and has been in the newspaper business ever since he began as a Cincinnati newsboy. He was assistant in the National office at Chicago, under William Mally and is thoroughly acquainted with the personnel of the Socialist Party through out the United States. He will conduct a Special Department to be known as "The Socialist Party Page," besides acting as Managing Editor.

Another young man who has been thoroughly tested in the state of Washington, and who is now one of the National committeemen from that state, is Alfred Wagenknecht, who became Business Manager of the new concern in Seattle. Like Ault, he is a wage-worker, who has proved his capacity for hard work and his loyalty to the Socialist Party.

Hattie W. Titus, who in the early years of "The Socialist" acted as both Circulation Manager and Advertising Manager, will again lend her energy and talent to the new staff as Advertising Manager. "The Socialist" aims to be an 8-page 7-column paper, and expects to carry advertising from the leading cities in the three states, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Spokane, Boise and others. We can do this easily, if the comrades in these cities heartily cooperate with our Advertising Manager in securing and supporting reliable advertisers in their respective cities. In this way we can make the capitalists pay for our paper without any extra expense to the Socialists.

One New Proposition

In addition to the regular staff, we have secured the co-operation of the State Secretaries of the three states, as State Editors, all of whom are capable writers.

D. Burgess, State Secretary of Washington, a former newspaper man himself, has become known to the Socialists of America by his facile pen and straight Socialism.

Thomas A. Sladden, State Secretary of Oregon, is less widely recognized, but he is a keen writer, who will soon become appreciated. Burgess and Sladden are both wage-workers, one a laborer and the other a blacksmith.

Thos. J. Comrod, State Secretary of Idaho, has never written as much as he ought, for he is capable of a spicy style, which is very readable.

The object of having State Editors is to give each state the best possible representation. The space occupied by these editors will be exclusively their own, to fill up as they please. The editor-in-chief of "The Socialist" will not edit these State Columns. Absolute freedom of expression and discussion will be preserved by each state editor. "Free Discussion" is the motto of "The Socialist."

Another New Proposition

A group of "Special Contributors" has also been partially selected. Each one of these has a special subject to which he will devote his attention. Those who have already accepted assignments are the following:

- Jos. D. Curtis, "Socialism and the School."
- Edwin J. Brown, "Socialism and the Law."
- Thos. C. Wiswell, "Socialism and the Church."
- E. C. Johnson, "Socialism and the Farmer."
- Emil Herman, "Socialism and the Farmer."
- E. L. Rigz, "Socialism and the Farmer."
- C. W. Barzee, "Socialism and the Middle Class."

A. B. Callahan, "Socialism and the Middle Class."

Everett Lloyd, "Socialism and the Press."

O. V. Stapp, "Socialism and Literature."

Eyvasteff Rose, "Socialism and Art."

Mrs. Floyd Hyde, "Socialism and the Home."

All of these special contributors

toonist for the Philadelphia "Record." Both are comrades in the Socialist ranks and both are original and powerful artists.

The names of the Staff on our last page are a guarantee of success. Literary talent of the highest order is being developed by the Proletarian Movement. The literary expression of the Working class in the Northwest



VINCENT HARPER
Special Editor.

will be on the lookout for the best matter on their special subjects. Here again each writer will have entire control of his own subject, saying whatever he pleases. It will be impossible for each contributor to be represented every week, but brief, newsy discussions may be expected from all of them at least once a month.

On the important subject "Socialism and Unionism," we have invited, as representatives of the two national organizations, Arthur E. Fowler, of Seattle, and Vincent St. John, of Burke, Idaho. Both are well known to readers of "The Socialist," having been contributors and supporters for many years.

We believe this new feature of "The Socialist" in Seattle will secure the greatest variety and the freest discussion. "Many Men of Many Minds" will thus make many men of one mind. We aim to promote "Free Discussion and no Personalities."

"The Socialist" will be "Everybody's Paper," except the capitalists. "Correspondence" and "Answers to Questions" will be prominent features. Our aim is to develop every talent in the rank and file of the Socialist Party.

Let no one imagine "The Socialist" will confine its outlook to the three states named. The Socialist Movement is national and international in scope, never merely local. While we shall represent the International Socialist Movement as it especially develops itself in these three states, we shall give the Socialist news of the world and discuss the broadest problems of principles and tactics as applied to all localities.

Remember the old motto of "The Socialist": "To organize the slaves of Capital to vote their own emancipation."

Eugene V. Debs once said: "The Socialist is one of the best propaganda papers in America."

Our method of propaganda is to educate and organize Socialists into a Political Party that they shall constitute an invincible army to whip Capital. We stand for Organized Propaganda, not merely individual propaganda.

For purposes of individual propaganda, "The Socialist" has become famous by its cartoons.

These will be continued. Two of the best cartoonists in the United States have joined the staff of "The Socialist." Ryan Walker, cartoonist for the International Newspaper Syndicate, of Baltimore, author of the remarkable "Fairly Story" series of cartoons; and John Francis Hart, car-

centers itself around "The Socialist." Every Socialist may well be proud of this array of capable men and women, nearly all proletarians.

General Policy

First—"The Socialist" will stand for a Proletarian Party. This does not mean that none but wage-workers should join the Socialist Party. On the contrary, we believe that Farmers and Business Men have no other hope but to join the Socialist Party. But they must not expect it to be a Farmers' Party or a Business Man's Party. All of us, professionals, farmers, business men, join the Proletarians as the class destined in economic progress to emancipate us along with themselves.

Second—"The Socialist" stands for organization primarily. Its old motto remains: "To ORGANIZE the Slaves of Capital to vote their own Emancipation." We stand for an EDUCATED organization, for the organization of those who UNDERSTAND, and who therefore cannot be sidetracked.

We are opposed to an unlimited organization, including all who vote the Socialist ticket, such as the New Primary laws of the Capitalist politicians are aimed to force us to become. We believe the experience of the International Party in Europe has wisely organized the Socialists into a membership, pledged, limited, educated in economics, registered and submissive to the party will.

Third—"The Socialist" will dare to tell the truth. It will be a NEWS-PAPER. News of the Capitalist world will be given briefly on the first page, with significant analytic headings. We shall unsparingly expose the hypocrisy and corruption of Capitalism. Our Cartoons will continue to be a feature, telling the awful truth in pictures.

Fourth—"The spirit of "The Socialist" will be fairness to everybody. We invite free discussion. Correspondence will be encouraged. All sides shall have a chance to be heard and heard fairly.

Comrades, this paper aims only to represent you and your interests. We are all one co-operative army with the one purpose to conquer Capital, emancipate our class and thus deliver humanity from the class bondage of five thousand years.

The editor of "The Socialist" has no grudge against anyone. He welcomes every man and woman, no matter how bitterly he may have attacked him, no matter how much he may hate him personally, who stands up equivoally for Proletarian Socialism

and will work for with the rest of us.

No one has any right to let his personal feelings prevent him from co-operating with others in the furtherance of our great cause. Neither his own personal feelings nor the personal feelings of his brother, should be allowed to count. A person is nothing. The cause is everything.

There will be no mud slinging in the editorials of "The Socialist." A man's private life and his motives



D. BURGESS
Washington State Editor.
Tacoma, Wash.

will be let alone. No malice! No abuse! No lying! But whatever or whoever stands in the way of the organization of the Working Class to vote its own emancipation, will be uncovered, exposed, discussed, condemned. It will all be done in the open, with fair give and take, with absolutely no malice, but relentlessly as Death. I am a traitor to the cause and have no business to bear its banner if I consider my own feelings or another's feelings at the expense of our militant organization.

Comrades of the three states, let us get together for the fight against Capital, "The Socialist," as organized, is at your service.

Our Prospectus

The management of "The Socialist" has learned many things by seven years experience in publishing a Socialist newspaper.

One thing is, no one state, not even New York or Illinois, can yet sustain a Socialist paper and make it pay expenses.

Another thing, the paper must have a printing plant to get an income from.

A third thing is, the paper must be conducted on business principles.

Therefore, we have organized "The Trustee Printing Company" to publish "The Socialist" and other literature, to own a plant and do job work, to issue and sell stock, do all things necessary to the success of the business and to do all this as Trustee for "The Socialist Party" in these three states.

"The Socialist" has an established circulation, an established policy and an established influence on account of its seven years' experience. All this will be transferred to the new company.

"The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company, of Toledo, Ohio, founded by the efforts of William Mally, has a plant of choice new material, selected by Edwin B. Ault, with special reference to the publication of "The Socialist." This plant we expect will also be transferred to "The Trustee Printing Company" of Seattle in exchange for its stock.

Party Ownership

It is proposed to submit to Party Referendum of the three states the question: Shall the party take over the property of the Trustee Printing Company and thus own its own paper?

There is a good deal of sentiment in favor of Party ownership of the Socialist press. We pledge ourselves to transfer to the Party in these three states the ownership and control of "The Socialist" and its plant, if they vote for it after at least three months' free discussion of the matter. Let us have the question threshed out and then vote. "The Trustee Company" holds the property in trust pending that vote.

The capital stock of "The Trustee Printing Company has been placed at Ten Thousand Dollars. The assets of "The Socialist" have been conservatively estimated at thirty-five hundred dollars. On the usual basis of one dollar to a subscri-

er, the value would be twice as much. It is proposed to set aside 3,500 shares to be used to purchase "The Socialist" from its three present owners.

The Co-operative Pub. Co., of Toledo, Ohio, possesses plant and cash estimated to amount to about seven hundred dollars. One thousand shares of the new company stock has been set aside to buy the stock of the Ohio company, which is now held by some 80 comrades in all parts of the country, mostly in Ohio and Washington.

Considerable delay has been expected in effecting this transfer, but the present prospects are bright that nearly all the stockholders of the Toledo company will exchange their stock for that of the Seattle company. The Ohio company will then dissolve and its property be transferred.



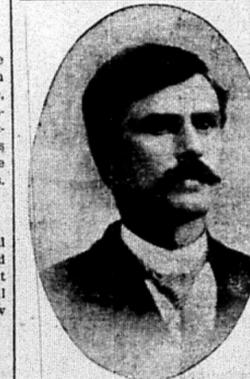
E. C. JOHNSON
"Socialism and the Church"
Puyallup, Wash.

This leaves 5,500 shares of "The Trustee Printing Co." to be placed among the comrades. It is sold at its par value of one dollar a share. One share, one vote. No water in this stock company. If in one year we find our business expands and more capital is needed, we can enlarge our capital stock. But the company can do the present business on ten thousand shares at one dollar each. It is a conservative business proposition.

With the established reputation of "The Socialist" both as a Socialist newspaper and as an advertising medium, with the party in these three states behind us, with a job printing plant sure of work in the most rapidly growing city in America, there is

nothing to be feared. We are confident that the new company will be successful in its business.

With the established reputation of "The Socialist" both as a Socialist newspaper and as an advertising medium, with the party in these three states behind us, with a job printing plant sure of work in the most rapidly growing city in America, there is



C. W. BARZEE
"Socialism and the Middle Class"
The Dalles, Ore.

C. W. Barzee was born in the (then territory) state of Kansas, 1859, being the fifth child in a family of twelve children.

Parents of English, Scotch and German descent, who crossed the plains by ox team when the boy was 3 years old.

His early training consisted of a country school of pioneer days, and the struggle for existence, in poverty, or in such conditions as fell to the lot of a family of eleven grown children, in the early settlement of Oregon.

Settled on a bunch-grass homestead at the age of twenty one; and was married at the age of twenty-three, and has continually resided in Oregon, following the occupation of a farmer.

Enlisted in the Socialist movement at its first organization in the state, was chosen a representative of the party at its first convention, as nominee for secretary of state, later as Debs elector, and was the late nominee for Governor.

Is now state committeeman, from his home county, and has always been active in every attempt to establish a state paper.

Has always stood for the establishment of practical, scientific Socialism, through the demise of the middle class and the evolutionary forces of social economics.

Is in reasonably independent circumstances, a man of conviction and actions, and an outspoken worker in the cause of justice and right.

every prospect that we shall conduct a paying business.

Edwin J. Brown, our legal adviser, himself a successful business man, says he believes the stock of the Trustee Printing Company to be a good business investment. He has shown his faith by subscribing for the first one hundred shares.

Ninety per cent. of the stock will be sold to members of the Socialist Party, so that "The Socialist" will be practically a Party-owned paper, whether the S. P. in the three states vote to take it over or not.

Its ownership will thus be vested in members of the Party as indeed it has always been since its inception in



EMIL HERMAN
"Socialism and the Farmer"
Lyman, Wash.

1900.

Already some 150 comrades have subscribed for stock, not counting the 80 others who are expected to join us from the Ohio Company. Three-quarters of our stock is disposed of. Only one-tenth has been called for and paid in. Yet with that tenth, we have a job printing plant in full operation and paying the expenses of the office.

We have a fine central office in the same building as "The Daily News," on whose machines we have contracted to have our printing done for the publication of "The Socialist."

Comrade Ault is one of the best job printers in the country, having repeatedly captured prizes offered by the "National Printer Journalist" for Artistic Printing.

His work is attracting the best class of patronage in Seattle and the orders

are increasing daily. Our press and type are absolutely new and the best to be had. The job printing side of our business is already a success.

Now, we want to make "The Socialist" an equal success.

"The Socialist" has been "sawing wood" for nearly seven years. No difficulties have ever prevailed against it.

With its present re-organization along business lines, paying strict attention to business principles, as outlined on this page, it is believed "The Socialist" will move into "Easy Street."

Not that we shall ever make much money. Though, if we do, it will belong to the comrades holding the stock. But we expect to cease losing money. If the comrades "stand pat" and support their own paper, the Socialists of Idaho, Oregon and Washington will pave the way for other successful Socialist papers in other sections of the country.

We offer 2,000 shares of stock to the comrades who now for the first time learn of our new enterprise. Some of our best supporters have urged us to increase our capital stock to twenty thousand or even thirty thousand, claiming we shall need that much capital in a year or two as the business increases and a larger plant is demanded. But we prefer to make no boom announcements. When we grow to need more, we can vote for the needed increase.

Terms of Subscription

Any number of shares above ten can be subscribed for and must be accompanied by at least one-tenth cash payment. The other payments will be subject to call of Board of Directors, but calls not to be made often-er than once a month.

Acknowledgment of cash received will be made at once and certificates of stock forwarded to subscribers. All subscribers to stock have signed the following:

The Trustee Printing Co. Publishers of "The Socialists," 14 News Lane Seattle, Washington

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for shares of stock in the above named Company at par value of one dollar a share, to be paid for in ten equal installments, the first at the time of subscribing, and the other nine on call of the Board of Directors, but not often-er than once a month.

This subscription is subject to the following conditions:
First—"The Trustee Printing Company" is to be incorporated for the purpose of publishing "The Socialist" and other literature, and of doing a job printing business, and to do all things necessary to the success of the business.

Herewith find Dollars, my first payment on the above subscription of stock.

Name
Address

Date

Address all communications to Alfred Wagenknecht, Secretary and Treasurer; or Hermon F. Titus, President, Box 1673, Seattle Wash.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

WILL SOON COME AGAIN.
Toledo, Ohio, 1-4, '07.
Comrade Herman F. Titus,
Caldwell, Idaho.

Dear Sir:
I thought I would write you and find out what the trouble is with "The Socialist." If my time has expired then please let me know. There are a few subscribers and myself that have not received the paper for about 6 or 8 weeks and I thought that probably our time had run out.
Respectfully yours for Revolution,
447 Nebraska Avenue Toledo, O.
LOUIE STENER.

Comrades overlooked the announcement in issue of December 8, that "The Socialist" would be suspended till removal could be effected to Seattle. That removal has taken us longer than we anticipated. Freight trains have been blocked for weeks together, holding back our freight. The organizing of a new Stock Company and establishing a job printing busi-

ness took more time than we calculated. But more than all else, the determination to wait till "The Socialist" can be put on a paying basis, has caused delay.
The present issue of "The Socialist" is a sample of what we expect to publish every week. Whether we do or not and whether we do it soon or not will depend on the comrades who get this paper. A subscription blank accompanies this issue of "The Socialist." If you use it and send in the cash with it, we shall be in position to get out our next issue at an early date. We now expect the next number will appear about March 17th. If you pour in subscriptions, it will come sooner. We depend upon you comrades.
We are in the field equipped for work, but we can only succeed if all pull together. Read this paper and if you believe in what "The Socialist" stands for, then get out and boost.
—Ed.

Socialist Party News

Continued from Page 1.

the pace for all other locals in the United States of America.

Tacoma has been holding a series of meetings in Germania hall with Vincent Harper as speaker. Harper's work has been highly satisfactory, but the cold weather, sickness and other difficulties have beset the enterprise. Still every Socialist feels highly gratified with the general results.

Everett local keeps pounding away at the grateful slaves—grateful they are, because they are permitted to keep their masters in luxury while they themselves live in poverty and despair. The comrades in this local are making trouble for the masters and soon there will be a rattling of old bones in Everett.

Snohomish local is noted for its optimism. The comrades there always wear an innocent smile that bodes no good to the masters of the bread, and still all these comrades promise to do it to give the leaders a good job but it is the smile they wear at the thought of this that causes the trouble.

In our next we hope to be able to give more items from a long list of locals that have had no mention heretofore.

We have a local in this state called "Tiger," and I am looking for it to spring upon us. It is the nature of the beast to surprise its prey.

Organizer Goebel. National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel of New Jersey is just completing a successful tour of Washington. He addressed the meeting New Years day in Seattle in company with comrades Titts and Milsting and since that time has had interesting and enthusiastic meetings at South Bend, Grand Mount, Bismarck, North Yakima, Ellensburg, Sunnyside, Spokane, Columbia City and St. John.

The few Socialist seats lost in the German Reichstag proves the strength of Socialism. Its opponents had to unite to capture those few seats.

Cottax and Pullman. Meetings for him are definitely arranged for Mohler, Harrington and Walls Wells. It is possible a few more Washington dates will be filled in March in connection with his Oregon tour.

LOCAL TAKES STOCK. Liberty, Washington, Jan. 13th, 1907. The Trustee Printing Co., Seattle, Wash. Dear Comrades: I herewith send you one dollar as first payment on our share of stock in

Thought it dead, but I hope to be likewise surprised by forty others.

Comrades: If your "Red Book" is not stamped up to date, why not? We keep the stamps—Have your secretary order some, or send in for a membership at large—SHOW YOUR HAND. Do your part. Show your interest in your class interests. You have already. How do you like its looks? Really, are you satisfied? Look, think, act. How? Now!

Local Glenns Ferry pays up dues for twenty members for January and orders a supply of application and due cards anticipating a rush in new members soon.

E. C. Hubbard of Lyonsdale, Idaho, sends \$1.00 donation for cause. Local Scherrer sends \$7.00 for dues and supplies. This local furnished the precinct officers at last election—may her tribe increase.

The vote on national officers is light, only 8 locals reporting. The Socialist party suffered a great loss recently in the death of Comrade Jacob Seitz of Emmett. Local Kilgore has just reported with words of encouragement

the party. Members are to be admitted on their cards, or on statement from their Branch Secretary to the effect that they are in good standing.

Section 2. Powers and Duties. It shall be the duty of the Trustees' Committee to call the Mass Convention of the Local during the first week of each month. The Mass Convention may instruct committees and branches, and pass resolutions. It shall adopt by-laws and rules of action, subject to this constitution, and make rulings on the Constitution where there is a dispute as to the meaning thereof. By giving one month's notice before action, it may adopt platforms, nominate political officers, try members against whom charges have been preferred, or propose amendments to this constitution.

It shall elect the Local Treasurer at its meetings in June and December, or when a vacancy occurs in the office.

Article VII.—Duties of Officers.

1. The Organizer shall have a general supervision over the organization work of the Local, and shall see that the Branch Organizers understand their work. 2. The Librarian shall have a general supervision over the distribution of literature in the city, and shall see that the Branch Librarians understand their work. 3. The Secretary shall be Secretary and Business Agent for all of the Central Committees and the Mass Convention, and in case two or more of the committees shall meet at the same time, he shall attend one, and the Secretary of the other shall furnish him with the minutes thereof. He shall read the minutes of any or all of the committees to the Mass Convention when so ordered by that body. He shall receive all money for the Local, and turn the same over to the Treasurer, stating to which fund it belongs, and taking his receipt therefor. He shall furnish the Branch Secretaries with due-stamps at Twenty Cents each, and instruct them in their work. He shall hold no other office, and shall serve on no committee while acting as Secretary.

4. The Mass Convention may require the first four of these committees provided herein to furnish their own secretaries, each to perform the duties relating to his own committee, otherwise herein assigned to the Local Secretary. 5. The Treasurer shall keep in custody all money belonging to the Local, keeping each fund separate, and paying from each by order of the Committee in charge thereof; such order to be signed by the chairman and the secretary and to be kept by the Treasurer, with his receipt for the money expended.

Article VIII.—Referendums.

1. Two-thirds of any committee instructed by the Convention may call a referendum on such instruction, and three branches may call a referendum on any matter. 2. The Trustees' Committee shall submit all referendums without preamble or comment within one week from the time they are called, and the Local Secretary shall have ballots prepared and sent to the Branch Secretaries within one week from the time they are submitted, and the Trustees' Committee shall count them not sooner than four weeks nor later than six weeks thereafter. The time of count to be stated on the ballot. 3. The Branches shall count referendums ballots in an open meeting of the Branch, and forward them, together with the tabulated result, to the Local Secretary.

Article IX.—Amendments.

The Mass Convention, or three Branches, may propose amendments to this constitution, which may be adopted by a majority referendum vote.

Article X.—Recalls.

Any body having power to elect an officer or a committeeman may elect his successor at any time as follows: One-fourth of the membership of such body may nominate a candidate for the office or committee, and at the next meeting the election may be held. The incumbent shall be a nominee for reelection.

Provision: It shall require three Branches to nominate a successor for any member of the Trustees' Committee. All such elections shall be held as in other cases.

Article XI.—Quorum.

A quorum shall be thirty in the Mass Convention, three in the Trustees' Committee, five in the other central committees, and not less than three in a Branch.

Provision: No Branch shall be entitled to a committee in the Local if it does not secure a quorum at least one month, and if the Branch does not secure said quorum the Local Organizer and Librarian shall have direct charge of the work in the Branch.

the Trustee Printing Co., by order of Local Liberty, and wish your every success. Give us a good hot socialist paper, I know you will. Yours fraternally, H. D. HARKNESS, Secretary Local Liberty.

RUSTLE THE PAPER. Bliss, Idaho, 2, 2, 7. Trustee Printing Co., Seattle, Wash. Comrades: Enclosed find P. O. order for one dollar as second installment of my similar subscription of stock in your company. Do not mind paying the money, but rustle the paper. Yours for the enlightenment of the densely ignorant masses. B. R. SHRIMP, Bliss, Idaho.

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Correspondence

STOOD AND STANDS. Postoria, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1907. Dear Comrades:—Yours of Jan. 8th at hand, and will answer by return mail.

I have stood by "The Socialist" when it was in a lull before. Stood by it when it was "Next." Stood by it when it was in Toledo. Stood by it when it was in Idaho and will (as long as it makes the hammer have the true ring), stand by it, if it moves clear around Hell.

"The Socialist" and "Worker" are the two best working class papers in the West today that have the courage to strike when others hesitate and the need of "The Socialist" will be greater in the future than in the past.

When you once again get in the field I will use my influence to help it lighten the burden, as much as I can. Yours for the Revolution. A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 425 Summit St., Postoria, O. State Committeeman 13th District, Socialist Party of Ohio.

"FOREMOST IN ESSENTIALISM." Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1906. Socialist Comrades: This is Saturday night. I have just returned from Michigan and find your paper here. I note your plan of removal. Moving like changing your mind, is always good when it brings improvement and better conditions. I fully realize the responsibility and hard work attached to the publication of a paper that is really "foremost" in the ordinary customs, fortified convictions and ignorant lot of the majority. But, it is only great and true principles that entice man to struggle against odds.

I have saved up every line of your "fundamentalism" since you went to Caldwell. You have certainly done a great and noble work. You have shed up such an absolute and perfect lot of truth that every wolf should be disturbed in his lair. Principles and truth very often move very large bodies.

The day is near at hand when we shall know things as they are, and not as they seem to be. The old order is destroying itself, and fast getting ready to pass away. Three freedoms are won, and have become a group custom, although, occasionally trampled upon by an individual who assumedly takes what has been already won into his own hands. These freedoms are, religion, speech, and ownership of body. Now, altogether for the last, "When every day will be Sunday by and bye," the Freedom of Sustenance.

The future can hold nothing in common that does not benefit society as a whole. Worn-out institutionalism is now having its final struggle, and while it will die hard, the time for its passing has fully come. It is in full realization of this fact, from its present walls, with the like water seeking its level, will land all yet in the proper place.

Forge ahead, comrades, for each day will be one nearer the return of birthright to each human born. I will have you some new subscriptions before another week is over. You are deserving of more than you will ever get.

You are foremost in essentialism. And success for principle and truth is yours. J. E. RULLISON.

MORE GOOD WORDS. La Grande, Oregon, Feb. 5, 1907.

"The Socialist," Gentslemen: Yours received in regard to the "Seattle Socialist". In reply will say that you are somewhat balled up on account of just commencing to boost for the "Chicago Socialist," before we knew anything of your enterprise and have been trying to get straightened out and so to get subscribers for your paper. I believe that we can work up quite a circulation in this place for your paper in the near future and I can assure you that I will do all in my power in this line. You can start in by putting me down for ten shares of stock at \$1.00 per share, for which you can draw on me at any time and if you should run short in future I will always try and dig up a few dollars to help the cause along. Start in by sending me five papers to my address, Box 14, La Grande, Oregon, which I hope to make a hundred in this place.

Wishing you all the success that is due to a man of your integrity and push, I remain, Yours for Revolution. A. M. PAUL.

LOCAL EVERETT TOO. Everett, Wash., Dec. 30, 1906.

Comrade Wagenknecht:—Enclosed please find Local Everett's opinion of the proposition of the Trustee Printing Co. in the way of application for stock, accompanied by the dollar of our fund. My first payment on same, I sincerely hope this proposition will prove a success.

Yours in the Social Revolution. D. E. FOREST SANFORD.

GOOD FOR BARZEE. Yours with notice of second installment due, and other information, etc.

I am pleased to note the clean business methods in the meeting and herewith send my full installment for the former share subscription to meet the urgent demands of the company.

I truly hope the paper may be a success and meet with not only my own particular fancy but demands of the party in the three states and the patronage of the same.

I only wish it were possible for me to meet with you in the business session. This not being possible I will say I hope my part in bringing this state into line and further its general welfare.

Much will depend on the general appearance of the first issue, in its tone and make up. I hope to enlist more members in the purchase of the remaining stock, and not only arrange to take more of it individually. I also wish to enquire regarding advertisements. I might be able to give it some patronage in a business way. Very truly yours, C. W. BARZEE.

infaction the attempt to consolidate the three northwest states in one good form paper for the Socialist movement.

The features of state party news under the state secretary's management ought to recommend it to every Socialist in each state.

There are three features I wish to mention in this connection, that will lead to success. 1. A strong, vigorous paper, backed up by the combined active element of the party in each state.

2. Complete authority in the management of state party's affairs under the management of the state secretary which virtually gives the state membership the indirect control through the removal by referendum of the state secretary.

3. Private ownership of the plant permits active changes to be made to meet emergencies and makes the capital in the plant the servant of the combined referendum of the three states.

It is a dishonor, lack of loyalty to our cause, and a discredit to the financial ability and voting strength of Oregon not to be able to support an active paper, and we suppose the same may apply in part to the other states in a general way.

Having, as we have in the past, had some little experience in the paper movement, we are frank to say that there is only a small portion of the state membership who appreciate a state paper enough to assist it in a practical way.

Our crying need is organization and no feature or plan for its advancement can equal that of a paper that can dwell on these special features.

We have long wished for just such a plan to be instituted as is now being presented, in fact we have at times presented this plan to our comrades, which virtually gives us three state party newspapers and an excellent propaganda paper all in one.

We know of no man, better qualified in the science of economics than the present editor of "The Socialist". The time in the evolution of our economics has arrived that we may be able to arrest and entertain the middle class business man. We need him in our ranks with his business influence as preferred to what may later prove to be his "busted" influence.

It is a certain fact that too many overdrawn assertions, overdrawn conclusions, and the like have tended to miffy our cause and make papers appear unreliable and deceptive. There are most certainly sufficient evidences of a needed change in our present aims to arrest the attention of, and appeal to the better judgment of every man who thinks, without antagonizing his prejudice with extreme measures.

We are with you in this movement. Yours for the coming Revolution. C. W. BARZEE.

General Strike Recommended

Resolutions of Local Globe, Socialist Party. Globe, Ariz., Jan. 5, 1907.

Whereas: The 17th day of Feb. is the anniversary of the kidnapping of our Comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and

Whereas: By the decisions rendered to the capitalist class, in this case by our perfidious judges, supreme and otherwise, it has become so transparently apparent, that it is not justice that is wanted in this case by the powers that be, but the judicial murder of these men, who unlike their persecutors cannot be bought nor sold; and

Whereas: Said decisions, in conjunction with the infamous Debs decision leave us without the right of trial by jury, and without the right of habeas corpus proceedings, and deny the right of any lawful protection at any time or place, that our capitalist masters may choose to persecute us on any real or manufactured pretext; and

Whereas: The above rights have been won from the onerous classes at the cost of rivers of blood and centuries of effort; and now they are ruthlessly set aside by despotic capitalism; and

Whereas: There is only one force with which we can successfully combat influences now at work for our destruction; and that force is a general cessation of production by the producing class. Now, therefore be it Resolved: That we, the members of local Globe Socialist party, call upon all Socialists and union organizations and upon all members of the working class everywhere, to cease from labor for one day on the 17th day of February, 1907, and hold public demonstration, at which shall be discussed ways and means for preventing this and other proposed judicial murders; and that we demonstrate to the capitalist class that we, the working class, have still a weapon—the General Strike—against which all the wiles, deceptions, frauds and power of capitalism are impotent; and be it further

Resolved: That copies of these resolutions be sent to the headquarters of the Socialist party, and to the Industrial Workers of the World, and to the American Federation of Labor; and that these bodies be earnestly requested to co-operate with us in an endeavor to accomplish this result; and that copies be sent to the Socialist and Labor Press for immediate publication. W. E. LACY, Sec'y Local Globe Socialist Party of Arizona.

convicted, it is safe to say that the Socialists at Goldfield and elsewhere will do a great deal of loud talking and let it go at that. Even Idaho has advanced far enough on the road of civilization, we believe, to enforce its laws and to hang its murderers if it judiciously determines that hanging benefits their crime."

The foregoing is in perfect harmony with the practice and the teachings of the ruling classes in all ages of the past, but I had hoped the present ruling class had learned a lesson from its countless errors of the gloomy past. If it should pursue its present course, it will have cause to regret it one of these fine days.

You cannot hope to much longer deceive the working class with a show of reverence for courts that ignore every principle of justice. You may very easily fool yourself into the belief that you are deceiving the working class, but I want to warn you that the workers are awakening to a realization of the fact that it is your mission to deceive them, and that when you can no longer deceive them your job will be at an end. No Socialist seeks to avoid a fair trial for the accused men; we demand such trial. But we are resolved that the power and the might of the corrupt ruling class shall not judicially murder innocent men has passed. This may seem very impudent to you, but I caution you to go just a little slow. It is not a good time to show much arrogance. Some of us are getting tired of the haughtiness of the idle owning class, and many of our people face more danger every day in the creation of wealth for the class that you serve to squander in ostentation than is involved by a refusal to perpetrate your rule. I shall take time in the near future to analyze your utterance, and then I shall go to the workers with such analysis and convince them that all I have said to you is entirely true. In conclusion, allow me to suggest that Idaho, like all other states, never enforces any law that threatens the profit of the ruling class. I challenge you to a discussion of this proposition. Respectfully,

D. BURGESS, 2305 1/2 Pacific Ave.

The few Socialist seats lost in the German Reichstag proves the strength of Socialism. Its opponents had to unite to capture those few seats.

Organizer Goebel. National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel of New Jersey is just completing a successful tour of Washington. He addressed the meeting New Years day in Seattle in company with comrades Titts and Milsting and since that time has had interesting and enthusiastic meetings at South Bend, Grand Mount, Bismarck, North Yakima, Ellensburg, Sunnyside, Spokane, Columbia City and St. John.

By letter writing and meetings he has also assisted in bringing back to life and action locals at Centralia.

Proposed New Constitution for Seattle Socialist Party

Article I.—Name. The name of this organization shall be Local Seattle, Socialist Party, and it shall be an integral part of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

Article II.—Purpose. The purpose of this organization shall be to propagate the principles of international, scientific, revolutionary socialism, and to organize its advocates into a working, class-conscious, unified body, or political party.

Article III.—Power. Power to act officially for this body shall be vested in Ward Branches, Central committees, and a Mass Convention; the body politic always reserving the right to referendum, as provided herein.

Article IV.—Branches. Section 1. Defined. The members residing in any ward shall constitute a Branch; provided that foreign-speaking branches may organize regardless of ward lines.

Section 2. Officers. The Branch officers shall be: An organizer, a librarian, a secretary-treasurer and such other officers and committees as the branch may deem necessary.

Section 3. Duties of officers. Organizer. The duties of the organizer shall be to compile a list of Socialist sympathizers in his ward, to address and such information concerning them as he may be able to obtain, and to secure members to the party. He shall be subject to instructions from the Organization Committee and from the Branch, and he shall appoint precinct or district helpers and instruct them in their work.

Librarian. The Librarian shall be responsible for the distribution of literature in his ward and shall have charge of the Branch library. He shall be subject to instructions from the Literature Committee and from the Branch, and he shall appoint precinct or district helpers, and instruct them in their work.

Provision: The same members may serve as helpers for both the Organizer and the Librarian.

Secretary-Treasurer. The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to keep the records of the Branch and to care for its funds. He shall handle the due stamps and shall receive referendum ballots for the members from the Local Secretary, and shall deliver the same, either in person or by mail, to all the members of his Branch.

He shall report to the Local Secretary on or before the third Wednesday of each month, such report to contain the number of Branch meetings held since last report, and the number of members present at each, and a revised roster of the membership of his Branch, showing names, addresses and standing of each member, and a revised list of sympathizers as furnished him by the Organizer.

He shall be present at the Mass Convention with the minutes of his Branch, or send them by a representative.

Article V.—Central Committees. Section 1. Defined and How Elected. The Central Committees shall be: (a) an Organization Committee, composed of all the Branch organizers, together with the Local Organizer, who shall be elected by them, and be their chairman. Provided, that in case a Branch Organizer is elected Local Organizer he shall resign his former office before he may serve in that capacity; (b) a Literature Committee, composed of all the Branch librarians, together with a Local Librarian, who shall be elected by them, and shall be their chairman. Provided, that in case a Branch Librarian is elected Local Librarian he shall resign his former office before he may serve in that capacity; (c) a Propaganda Committee, composed of one member from each Branch, elected by the Branch; (d) an Entertainment Committee, composed of one member from each Branch, elected by the Branch; (e) a Trustees' Committee, composed of five members, elected at large, as follows: each Branch to nominate one; names of all nominees to be sent to a referendum vote, where a plurality will elect; the votes to be settled by the Mass Convention.

Section 2. Duties. (a) The Organization Committee shall be purely an advisory committee, and shall devise ways and means of carrying out the objects of the Local, and report through the Local Secretary to the Mass Convention. (b) The Literature Committee shall have in charge the buying, selling and distributing of literature for the Local, and shall transact such other business as is necessary in the discharge of their duties. They shall keep on hand all Socialist literature and periodicals for which there is an active demand, subject, however to instructions of Mass Meeting. (c) The Propaganda Committee shall have a general supervision over all propaganda meetings held by the Local, and shall have power to transact such business as is necessary to make a success of this work. (d) The Entertainment Committee shall give entertainments to raise funds for the Local.

(e) The Trustees' Committee shall have in charge the property belonging to the Local. They shall audit the books of the Secretary and the Treasurer, and shall submit and canvass referendums. They shall represent the Local in correspondence with other Locals, or the state or national party, or in cases at law; but shall not pass resolutions, make nominations nor adopt platforms committing the party on any subject. They shall elect a secretary for the Local, and provide a Headquarters.

Provisions. These Committees shall meet separately in regular session at least once each month, each having the preference of the use of Headquarters in the order in which they are mentioned herein; and they shall all be subject to instructions from the Mass Convention.

Members of these committees shall answer to roll-call at every regular meeting of the committee and of the Mass Convention; and if a member of any committee shall be absent from two consecutive committee meetings and mass convention meetings, the Local Secretary shall notify his Branch to elect his successor.

No person shall serve on more than one of these committees at the same time. A member of any other committee shall resign his place thereon before accepting a place on the Trustees' Committee, if elected thereto.

Article VI.—Mass Convention. Section 1. How Composed. The Mass Convention shall be composed of all of the Central Committees in joint session, together with all members of

Social Dance Given by the PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE of Seattle SUN, FEB. 24, 8:30 P. M. MACGABEE TEMPLE, 4th Ave., cor. Pike and Pine Admission, 50c couple. Extra lady 25c

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THOS. J. COONROD, Idaho State Editor
THOS. A. SLADDEN, Oregon State Editor

Factions In the Socialist Party

Some people take fright at factions. They are always crying for harmony. They think the Socialist Party is no place for divisions. Is not every Socialist a comrade, a brother, with whom we should have no controversy? Let us unite against the common enemy and not be wrangling among ourselves!

Who would have it otherwise? Would anyone turn the Socialist Party into a dogmatic ecclesiasticism, where every one is required to say, "Creed," and always say it in a dead language? Does any true Socialist want to make the Socialist Party into a Socialist Labor Party where everybody must agree with one man or get out of the organization? Or, on the other hand who would have our organization, instead of perishing under one man's tyrannical orthodoxy, spread out into a jelly-fish condition of factionless and speechless "harmony"?

Every Socialist who is also a practical, reasonable man, will expect and welcome Factions based on Principles. There will be leaders in such factions, as there are always leaders in any debate, men who see clear and state best the principles involved.

Therefore no one should fear factions nor leaders of factions. Both are inevitable. What we should fear and fight is the unthinking and submissive mind. The man to be feared is the man who takes any other man's word for anything. We shall have no leaders who can mislead, when every Socialist demands to be "shown." Leaders are dangerous only when Free Discussion is frowned upon.

No faction which is based upon fundamental principles can be downed by downing any leader of that faction. The principle will find another spokesman and the faction another leader. Because no principle which represents the interests of a class can possibly be suppressed. Factions and their leaders are the mere instruments of class interests. Men may come and men may go, but these interests go on forever.

It is folly to conceal this internal contest in the Socialist Parties, as it is always folly to conceal or ignore any essential fact. The fact of factions in the Socialist Party is the chief fact in that party as a party. We must face it and deal with it. If we do not, the party is doomed because of its own incapacity to handle its own affairs.



THE TERRIBLE TRUTH ABOUT CAPITAL OR THE ROCKY ROAD OF THE WAGE SLAVE

invites disaster later. It is just as foolish as ever it was to cry, "Peace, Peace," when there is no peace. Let us have open and fair discussion, as free as possible, from personalities. Men are nothing except as they stand for Principles. Whether a man is good or bad personally, matter not. The only question is, "What does he stand for?"

On the great question, "Wage Class or Middle Class?" "The Socialist" stands unequivocally where it has stood these seven years past, namely for a Proletarian Party, destined to emancipate all slaves of Capital—a party into whose ranks every person of whatever class will be welcome who comes to assist the Wage Class achieve its destiny.

Comrade Price suggests "The Socialist" is not a "favorable" forum for this discussion. On the contrary this paper welcomes the freest discussion in the most fraternal spirit. It recognizes no personal factions. It is just as friendly to Price as to Burgess. "The Socialist" stands for principles not persons. The only factions it recognizes are those based on principles. If Price is right and can convince us, we belong to his faction. If Burgess shows he is right, we all ought to belong to his faction. So let the debate proceed. But stick to principles, comrades, don't be personal.—Ed.

OUTLOOK, Wash. Dec. 3, 1906. Editor "The Socialist": Comrade Burgess has suggested to me that we discuss by correspondence a few questions on which we do not agree. I am going to suggest to him that inasmuch as there are a good many who call themselves Socialists who do not agree on such questions, that we conduct our debate through the columns of "The Socialist."

I had some annoyance from customers where I was working every time "The Socialist" came along with the mail. "Justice" or some other name would be better. Hundreds of people who are prejudiced against Socialism might read "Justice" if handed to them, but "The Socialist" they would throw away.

Personally I do not care what the name of the paper is, but my opinion is that it would be better for the paper. I may be wrong, but a suggestion would not hurt. Yours for Revolution.

HAARON GLASE, 916 1-2 Howell St. ANSWER Yes, there are advantages in a neutral name, as very well stated by Comrade Glasse. But, in our judgment, there are greater advantages in the name we have carried these seven years.

Change Our Name? Seattle, Jan. 16, '07. The Socialist, 14 News Lane, City. Comrades: Yours of yesterday is at hand, notifying me of the meeting Monday night. I don't think I will have time to be there.

Whose Business

There is undoubtedly much more interesting but no more important reading in this issue of "The Socialist" than this. We have launched THE TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY. The object is to do a printing business and publish "The Socialist."

THE TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY now has stockholders in all parts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. As soon as the stock of The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company is turned over to us we will have stockholders all over the United States, and a few in Mexico and Canada.

As to the second, everybody recognizes the value of advertising today. To tell people what you have for sale and to tell people what you buy and to tell it in the best paper in the best way, is business. A Socialist has as much for need for this world's goods as a person of other political faith.

There are, then, three points to keep in mind. No reader of "The Socialist," no stockholder of THE TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY, who wishes to have both succeed will ever forget these three points. FIRST—SELL REMAINING STOCK. SECOND—GET SUBSCRIBERS. THIRD—SUPPORT ADVERTISERS AND ADVERTISE.

OF GENERAL INTEREST. We are doing job printing past all expectations. The plant was installed about the last of December. Since that time we have turned out \$350.00 worth of work. Have you any printing to do? If you have let us do it for you.

The amount of office work is increasing so fast that the business management is now considering an increase of the force. The Dun Mercantile Agency interviewed us the other day. Our present assets were valued at six thousand dollars. This edition of "The Socialist" is the largest ever issued in the history of the paper.

TAKES STOCK IN NEW COMPANY. Fostoria, Ohio, 1-12-'07. Dear Comrades of "The Socialist":—I would like very much to be with you in your meeting of the 15th, but as that is impossible I will do all I can for the new company and "The Socialist" as long as I am able to serve a master.

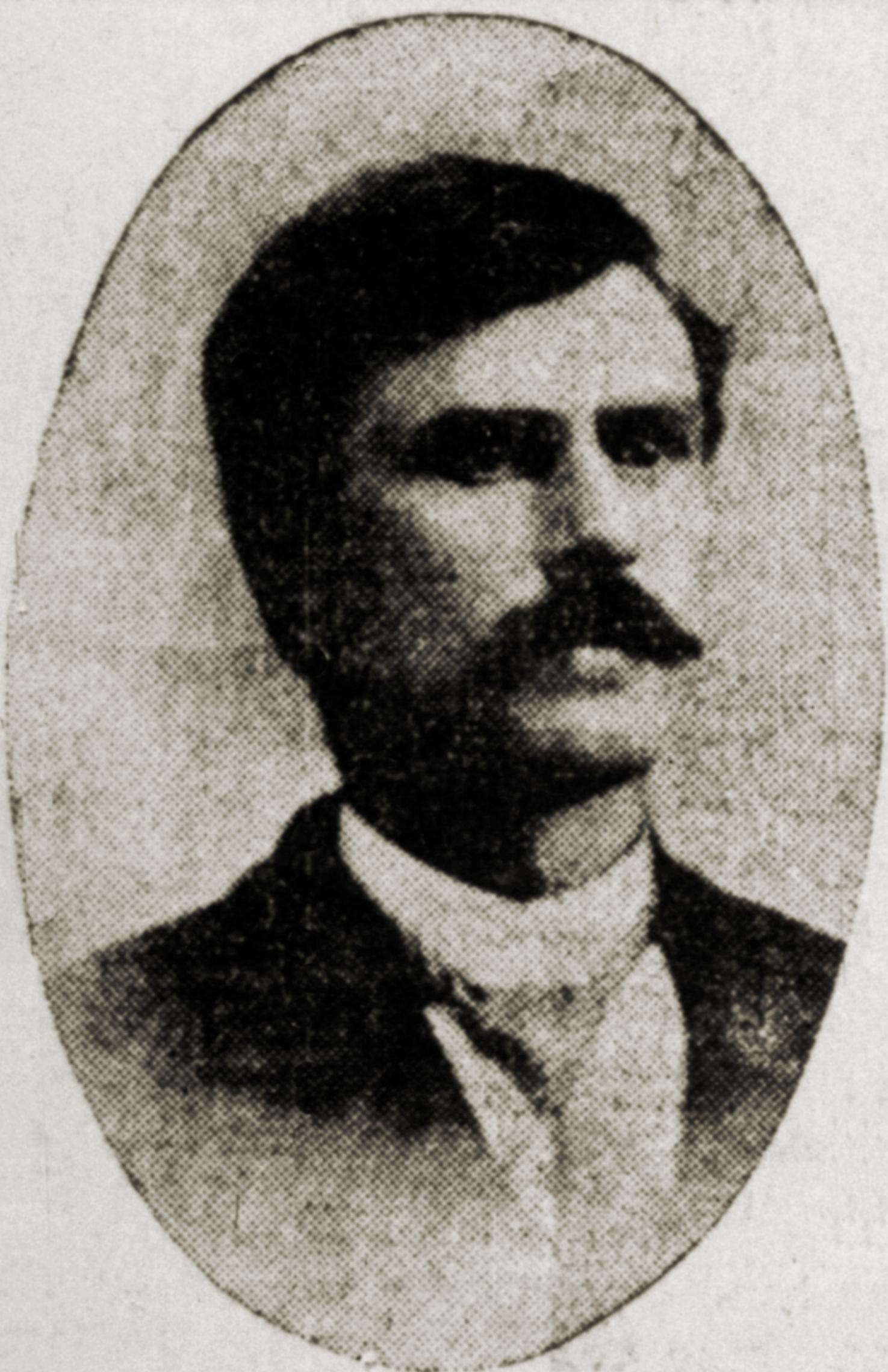
At the stockholders' Meeting on the 24th of Jan., new officers were elected and they were instructed to close out the business of the Co-operative Co. They will take a Referendum of the old stockholders as to whether they desire to exchange stock with the Seattle Co. or to sell out and divide proceeds pro rata.

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Only those can vote in Toledo who have paid Ten Dollars within one year from date of their subscriptions to stock, but a large majority of these have already sent in proxies favorable to the transfer to Seattle.

NOT ENOUGH EDUCATION. Prosser, Wash., Jan. 4, 1907. "The Socialist," Seattle. Dear Sir:—I don't know whether my subscription to "The Socialist" has expired or not so I will send you \$1 bill for another year. I have not received "The Socialist" for so long a time that I am getting anxious to get a copy of the new paper, and it is my wish to see the paper on a good paying basis for I think the policy of "The Socialist" is a necessity to the Party. I think there is too much Propaganda and not enough Education.

Moyer-Haywood Protest Meeting Auditorium Sunday Feb. 17 2 p. m. Be There



C. W. BARZEE.