EIGHTH YEAR - No. 344

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"



Why Darrow Did Not Get

patches that Clarence Darrow refused to rise in a Spokane restaurant when the orchestra struck up "America." though all the other diners were on their feet including even Mrs. Darroy. On this incident the "Post Intelli-

gencer" of Seatle published a cartoon which is reproduced at the head of this page, entitled "The Man Without a Country,' 'and also a leading editorial entitled "Americanism," which is not worth reproducing.

Whether Mr. Darrow dld actually keep his seat while the air of the "National Hymn" was being played, we do not know, but we hope he did.

No man with a heart in his breast or with a head on his shoulders can any longer join in such a travesty on the actual situation in these United States as is contained in the words, "SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY."

America is the land of Child Labor and wage slavery, no longer a land of

Why should not Darrow close his eyes to the sad picture called up by the terrible satire in those words of the national anthem?

He could see Pettibone dying in a Boise cell after eighteen months' confinement, because he had been a friend of the wage slave.

Darrow is fresh from the trial of od where Henry story of being chained to a telegraph pole till his hands were frozen fo the crime of membership in the Western Federation of Miners.

Sweet Land of Liberty! Rather, Cursed Land of Slavery!

Why should we sing? weep, rather?

"Land where our fathers died.

Land of the Pilgrim's pride." Some of us sang these words in the old New England days of our youth with uplifted heads and swelling hearts, and swimming eyes. Now we bow our heads with saddened hearts and still swimming eyes, for the days that are gone and the "Freedom's Holy Light" that is only a memory.

Why should a Socialist stand up and be proud of a country which will not allow him the right to speak to

his fellow men on the public streets? Why should any citizen of Seattle not remain seated when the strains of "America" float on the air? Why should he give approval to a lie?

The working man truly is "The Man Without a Country.' The man who voices the workingman's claims on the streets of Seattle is put in prison and refused ball, punished without a trial. What sort of "Freedom" is that?

In Spokane last week a brave, cultivated, beautiful woman was roughly shoved along the street by a brutal policeman because she was speaking to a great crowd on the workingman's politics, Socialism.

What is the reason for this discrim-ination against Socialists? Chief of Police Wappenstein in Seattle expresses it with brutal frankness when he says. "THESE SOCIALISTS AGITATE THE WORKINGMAN. THEY STIR BLE FOR THE AUTHORITIES. WILL REFUSE THEM BAIL

Precisely. And you want us to sing

weet Land of Liberty!" Put us in jail, and tell us to sing

"Sweet Land of Liberty" behind the trial, making \$120 in all. Either pay | pealed anyway, that only Ten Dollars bars and sleeping on the stone floors! "MY Country, 'tis of thee"-No workingman can sing that. He has no country. He has nothing to lose but his chains and his prison.

The only one who can sing, "MY Country, 'tis of thee" is the capitalist. It IS HIS country. Let him do the singing about it. But don't ask a Proletarian to be patriotic for he is "THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Because Clarence Darrow was counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, because he represented Haywood and Moyer and Pettibone and Steve Adams, men deprived of the traditional liberty of even habeas corpus, because he could hear the voices of Twenty Millions of Wage Workers In America crying, "We have no country," he would not rise and blaspheme the sacrednes of that ancient ode to liberty by hypocritically applying it to the debased conditions of present Industrial Slavery.

Forty Days In the fall of 1906. For the first offence Jail

of "The Socialist" must pay the fine of ally, the nine agreed to bring in a ver-\$10 adjudged against him last year, I dict of conviction being assured that

THEY OBSTRUCT ME

or go to jail to serve out the sentence at \$3 a day, making 40 days in the King county jail. He will not pay the price and there-

fore expects to go to jail. It had to come sometime. The un-

ompromising character of the Revolutionary Socialists of the state of Washington, the steady growth of the party and of the vote in Seattle since 1900, the impossibility of wrecking the movement througe internal dissentions, has finally brought things to a head. When the Socialist party becomes too dangerous, they will bring force to bear to crush its propaganda.

We might pay this \$120 and so save the imprisonment of Comrade Titus. But that is precisely what would please the capitalist taxpayers and would be but the beginning of many such payments. We cannot afford to do it. We must take our medicine until the workers are sufficiently aroused to make such punishment impossible.

he was tried by two juries. The first jury disagreed, six to six. The second jury stood nine to three for acquittal, The latest report is that the editor staying out twenty-four hours. Fintogether with \$110 costs of the jury it was a test case and would be ap-

would prefer a verdict of guilty so that he could appeal to the Supreme Court. The fact also weighed that the farmers on the jury were tired out and wanted to get home for Sunday.

The verdict settled nothing, as Chief of Police V. appenstein announce ed he would go right on arresting Socialist speakers whether juries convicted or acquitted.

Appeal to the Republican Supreme Court of Washington, with the chairman of the Republican State Committee as the prosecuting officer, would be

and state to show their mettle. If capital can win in Seattle, it will win in Washington. If it wins in Washington a precedent will be set for other states, which will be quickly siezed upon to justify suppression of Free Speech in the states everywhere.

We might as well understand the

Osborne Is Fined \$50

It is up to the Socialists of this city

fight is on.

Twice in the last ten days a blind man, addressing less than a hundred people in a deserted market place,

could possibly be obstructed, twice his innoffensive man has been haled away to the unspeakably filthy city jall in Seattle, and kept there till the next day in the afternoon, kept in this horrible cellar, all ball refused; a peaceable citizen, not a drunkard, not disorderly in any way, his young wife of a month standing beside him, a few quiet men and women near by ready to listen, but detailed officers of the law forbid him to open his mouth and arrest him at the first sentence he utters.

Why? Because the Republican and Democratic organizations in this city are determined Socialism shall not be preached on its streets.

The Democratic mayor, Moore, and the Republican State Chairman, De Bruler, who is also city attorney, are fully agreed on this policy that no Socialist speaker shall be allowed on the streets of Seattle.

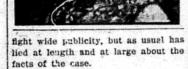
There are hundreds of miles of streets. Not a solitary hundred feet shall be used by the Socialists.

Salvation Army people meet every

FIGHT

BULLETINS





NO OBSTRUCTION.

The trouble began Saturday, September 7, when I was speaking at the corner of Riverside and Stevens streets in Spokane. A large crowd was listening, but the Socialists took care that both sidewalk and street were in such shape that teams and pedestrians could easily pass, which they were doing continually.

A PORCINE POLICEMAN.

I had finished my speech, and had just announced the collection, and was beginning on the books, when a policeman with the usual porcine proportions came up and said I would have to clear the sidewalk. I asked the people to open a passage, which they immediately did.

But this wasn't what Porky wanted. His real instructions were to stop that talk in order that the Socialists should not let a hold in Spokane. So he jerked me down from the box rather roughly and started with me to the police station.

UNIVERSAL PANDEMONIUM.

Then it semed as though the pent up indignation that had smouldered in the breasts of the working class for pandemonium. The whole crowd of them began to jostle the police, others wedged in between us; a continual roar of cries went up such as: "Shame," "Cowards," and other indignant and uncomplimentary remarks.



Spokane is now ready to send greetings to Seattle in a common interest of defending the public streets for the use of the people whenever they choose to hats to me and women were waying listen to doctrine that is not agreeable to the powers that be.

CAPITALISM

MY COUNTRY TIS OF THEF

SWEET GRAFT FOR ONLY WE

LONG MAY OUR LAND BE BRIGHT

WITH STANDARD OILY LIGHT PROTECT US BY THY MIGHT SWEET GRAFT OUR KING

OF THEE I SING.

The capitalist press has given our



In the meantime stormy scenes were raging around the city bastile, whose heavy doors had closed behind me. The crowd never ceased for an instant from showering its maledictions on the

The crowd increased in numbers as

we proceeded towards the station. All

along the line men were lifting their

their handkerchiefs. The policemen

were alarmed at the evidences of hos-

tility directed towards themselves,

and their brother grafters stepped up

BOND ACCEPTED.

When I entered the station I found

my friends there before me ready to

arrange for my release. One young

man who proved not to be a Socialist,

but an attorney in the city asked the

size of the bond at once and stepped

up to give it. But the local Socialists

had provided for this. The bond was

placed at \$25, and my hearing placed

to give them strength.

for Monday.

The latter became infuriated, used violence upon whomsoever they could lay their hands on, and used vile language that did not show up in a court well when it come to be exposed. They brought out the hose and turned it on the crowd, but it failed to have any effect. Then they made a fake fire run, but the crowd wasn't following fires just then.

MADE HIM A SOCIALIST.

The drag net was hrown out and a young man by the name of Thompon was clutched by the throat, handled roughly, and finally landed in the station where he was compelled to give the same bond as myself. He and his wife are the proprietors of the Mountain House, His brother is the Socialist of the family, but his experience in this affair caused him to join the local at the next meeting.

CHEERING CROWDS.

After being released from the staion, when I apeared at the door the crowd started towards me: The air fairly rang with their cheers.

Comrade Lichty stepped to one side of me and Mrs. Wilson to the other, and we started to my room on Howard street. The crowd fell in behind me, and we were obliged to take the middle of the street so great was the pressure of people on every side. Cheering crowds lined the sidewalks all the way back to my lodging place, and congregated in front of my window and swarmed up the stairs.

The half meeting Sunday night was packed to all its standing room, and

(Continuet on Page 2.)

chief and all, but they did not even at-

tempt to make a move, and the meeting went off quietly. Tuesday even-

ing we spoke on the streets also, and

GREAT CHANGE IN POLICE COURT

Thursday afternoon we went to

trial. A great change had taken place

in the complexion of the court. There

was no pushing and hauling, no loud bawling of orders. The Socialists had

civilized that court for the time being.

Every inch of standing room in the

WOULD NOT SWEAR.

A sort of consternation was evinced in officialdom when I stated that I

would not swear but affirm. No in-

telligent person should take a capital-

ist court oath. It is a lie on the face

of it, few believe it when they give

consent to its obligations, and it

should be left to the ignorant and su-

perstitious. The new judge, however,

Judge Hyde, was familiar with the

affirmation and sustained me. The

city attorney tried to make me tell

why I chose to affirm, but I appealed

to the judge that that was my priv-

ilege without explanation, and was

NO BLOCKADE.

The case of the city was more rot-

ten than that of Gooding against the

Western Federation. Their witnesses

were few and weak, and admitted

on the stand that they knew nothing

about the case. They tried to prove

that I was blocking the street and

sidewalk. .ve had about fifteen wit-

neses, and could have had all the

rest that we wanted, who proved pos-

itively that no condition of blockade

JUDGE WANTS TO WAIT.

The judge said he would like to

hear the case argued, and the con-

clusion of it was set to next Wednes-

Ben Thompson's case followed mine,

our lawyer defending him. Three po-

licemen came up and lied about him;

only his brother was near him that

he could identify. The judge fined

him \$50 and costs. The city admin-

istration of Spokane wants to put a

stop to demonstrations of the working

class. We appealed the case. It now

remains to be seen what the judge

day, Sept. 18.

were not molested.

place was packed.

sustained.

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SALE ON PANTS \$5.00 Mrs. Hazlett's Story

it was said about a thousand people were turned away. Monday after when we went into court for trial the place was jammed. When my case was called the big, brutal, officious bailiff undertook to shove me around the way he does the other unfortun ates ruined by the system, and caught in this vicious maeistrom for the sake of giving a lot of parasites and grafters a job.

I promptly caled him to order, and told him the person of an individual was immune. I had stirred up the hornet's truly. The bailiff at once began to storm and grabbed me roughly.

APPEALED TO JUDGE.

I appealed to the judge for the protection of my rights. He was half drunk and refused to listen to me at all, but rapped on the desk and said he didn't want any sensations, and ordered the bailiff to take me out, Although I made no resistance he pushed and hauled me roughly and as he thrust me to the door Comrade Barber stepped between him and me.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

That audience rose as one man, and followed me from the court room. The daily papers printed sensational articles of how I attempted to harague the court and make a speech, and resisted the bailiff, and how my 500 admirers swarmed over the railing to rescue their idol, and all such rot. Government is just as much of a

truth to it, no more justice to it. MORE DECENT THAN HINKLE My trial had been continued till Thursday because of a full docket, and our attorneys had acquiesced because they knew the judge to come on was at least more decent, than Hinkle. Judge Richardson had the case, with Attorney Kirby, the young lawyer who

lying farce here as it is in Russia.

There is no more sense to it, no more

The case of the young man Thompson, arrested for disorderly conduct, was also continued till Thursday.

had interested himself in my behalf,

and a Socialist , Attorney Pence, as

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

A street meeting had been announced for that evening. Word had gone through the city that the police would prevent it and would patrol the city. But all threats vanished before the enormous demonstration, 10,000 people packed two blocks solid from

TACOMA NOTES

Considering the weather the attendance at our propoganda meeting held last Sunday evening in Columbia Hall,

corner Ninth and Tacoma avenues was

very good. Next Sunday evening, September 22,

at 8 o'clock, Comrade C. E. Johnson of Puyallup will speak on "The Rela-tion of Socialism to Labor Union-

Our business meetings, which are held every Sunday at 6:30 p. m., are being well attended and much interest

shown; if you are a member and don't attend these meetings you are shirk-

If you are not a member and yet

If you are not a member and yet claim to be a Socialist the only way you can prove it to the rest of us is by joining the Socialist Party and putting your shoulder to the wheel. Sunday, Sept. 29, Alfred Shraeder, busines agent for the Carpenters' union, will speak in Columbia Hall on "The Pinkerton Pickpockets and

How They Flimflammed the State of Idaho Out of \$104,000.00."

At our last business meeting it was copies of "The Socialist" and "The Worker."

It was carried that if Mrs. Irene

Smith, who is in arrears since last March, should desire to pay up her dues she be denied that privilege, and

coma ave., Friday avening Sept. 27, at which games will be played and prizes awarded to the successful contestants. EMIL HERMAN.

Remember the Sunday night meeting at the Labor Temple, Hall 4, at 8 p. m. Doors open at 7;30. Good music, straight Socialism, and the

MILLS' LATEST

SPOKANE, Sept. 17 .- "There will

people you want to meet.

Pinkerton Pickpockets and

ing a duty.

IDA CROUCH HAZLETT. be owned by the municipality. It will have its own electric plant, its own buildings, and the people will even own the city officials. While the town

will be run on this plan, the commu-nity in the entire irrigated district will profit by co-operative enterprises. The individual rights of every man will be respected and acknowledged, but the labor will be carried out on a big scale, so the cost of production

will fall lightly on each individual.
"It will not be a Socialist community. You cannot colonize Social nity. You cannot colonize Socialism, but we hope to attract Socialists there," said J. S. Lichty, when asked concerning the plans for the community. "We will co-operate in our work as much as possible, so as to make the expense of production as light as possible, and this will not interfere with individual manipulation. light as possible, and this will not in-terfere with individual manipulation or work. The town we will establish will be a municipal ownership organ-ization throughout. We will have no policemen there to bother the peo-ple, for they will all be good people there. We will own our municipal light plant and all public utility en-terprises. There will be no graft, and no grafters. It will be a good place to live."—Seattle "P.I." to live."-Seattle "P.-I."

Every subscription seat in this month will bring in return—if asked for—a picture of Haywood studying law in his cell, suitable for framing. At the end of the month this offer cuoses. Get in that sub. right quick.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

dues she be denied that privilege, and if at any time in the future she desires to become a party mmber she must fill out a new application.

Our street meetings on Twelfth and Pacific are being well attended and good interest shown. At last Saturday's street meeting \$2.15 worth of literature was sold and a collection of \$2.60 taken up.

Local Tacomæ will give a social at Columbia Hall, corner Ninth and Tacomæ ave. Friday avening Sept. 27, at The National Committee is now voting on motion No. 15, which provides that printing shall be given job offices operated by party papers. Vote will close Oct. 1. The motion was made by Comrade Vernon King of Michigan.

> The National Executive Committee The National Executive Committee is now voting on the question of moving the National Headquarters to the third floor of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" building, No. 180 E. Washington street. The rent charged is the same as at present and the floor space is doubled. There is no elevator how-

Since the 28th of July, the day on which the police of Hancock, Mich., broke up the Socialist parade, the Finnish local has admitted 102 new

SPOKANE. Sept. 17.—"There will be no policemen in our town to bother people, for they will all be good people there." So says J. S. Lichty, a prominent Socialist leader, in speaking of his Utopia, which is to be founded at Adrian, near the Grand Coulee. Some of the principal Socialists of the state, including Walter Thomas Mills, of Seattle; Judge W. E. Richardson, H. W. Mangold, James Erickson, W. F. Ludwig, Peter I, Levander, R. T. Hyer, John Dorick and J. S. Lichty, have filed articles of incorporation for the Adrian Irrigation Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

This is the foundation of a colony, which, even if not composed entirely of Socialism, will nevertheless have a flavor of Socialism. Three thousand acres of choice land have been purchased as well as water rights from five big lakes, by the Adrian Irrigation Company.

The land will be divided into five acre tracts, and these set to fruit, while the waters from the lakes will be brought down to irrigate the land it is stated that water power sufficient to irrigate 10,000 acres has been secured by the company.

In the midst of this Utopia will be Comrade Beecher Moore was arrested September 11th in Minneapolis, Minn., for street speaking. An order has been issued by the chief of police forbidding all meetings except those of the Salvation Army. Ed. J. Lewis was arrested at the corner of N. Clark and Aldine in Chicago, Sept. 11th. The next night ten other comrades on the same corner. The locals have decided to press the cases to the limit.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel, during July, organized locals at Lake-port and Big Oak Flat, Calif., and re-organized Sparks, Goldfield and Tono-pab. New

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Free Speech Defense Fund

THE STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON.

Office of State Secretary.

Tacoma, Wash., September 15, 1907.

To Comrades and Sympathizers: The Police Department of the City of Seattle has again undertaken to violate the rights of peaceable meeting and free speech guaranteed by the Constitution, both of the Nation and the State. Lawful and peaceable public meetings in Seattle have been broken up by the police and the speaker, our blind comrade, J. B. Osborne, arreested, This was done under the pretext that the speaker obstructed the Public Highways.

It is the very business of the police to see to it that public assemblages should be so managed as to keep sidewalks and streets reasonably open for traffic purposes. This is so well understood that the police force always performs that duty whenever millionaire weddings or other functions attract largecrowds. No millionaire, male or female, is ever molested on such occasions on the charge of collecting a crowd and obstructing traffic. Nor are street meetings of Republicans, Democrats or Salvationists ever interfered with on similar grounds,

It must be plain therefore to every lover of fair play, that we are confronted by acts of wilful and malicious persecution under direction of the chief of police in the City of Seattle.

As far as we are concerned we propose to maintain and defend the right of free meeting and free speech with all proper means at our disposal. We shall take steps to test the power of the law in our courts and to find out whether the Police chief in Seattle is in theory, as he seems to be in fact, outside and above law and constitution.

We propose to see to it that our meetings continue to be orderly and peaceable, all provocation to the contrary notwithstanding. We appeal to all the comrades and friends of order and constitutional liberty to support us in this endeavor. The necessary and preparatory work now going for ward in Seattle should be sustained.

Comrades, the question is here plainly presented. Shall work along the hest lines devised that will bring us the desired results be abandoned? Shall Socialists be accorded the same rights as others?

One dollar more or less in your treasury makes little difference, added to the State Free Spech Fund, it will reach the spot mostly needed.

At the next meeting, if at all possible, your local should vote and remit at once a donation. Then circulate enclosed Subscription List for individual contribution and return to the State Office

> Fraternally submitted, RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE SENDS OUT SEAT-TLE REFERENDUM

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 15, 1907.

The State Committee meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by the Secretary. Bige Eddy was elected temporary chairman. Others present: John Downie, T. F. Burns, E. C. Johnson, J. E. Sinclair, John L. Rhodes and Ada Gatchell. Comrades Long-mire, of Yelm; C. A. Johnson, of Poulsbo, and Alf Wagenknecht were

John Downie was elected permanent chairman and Richard Krueger State Secretary-Treasurer for the en-suing term. State Secretary rendered sung term. State Secretary rendered a verbal report, suggestions and recommendations. After discussion by the Committee, Alfred Wagenknecht was nominated and by acclamation elected State Organizer. The financial basis under which the Organizer should work was discussed, and the resource in which to provide the funds should work was discussed, and the manner in which to provide the funds for an organizer. Secretary suggested that funds be raised by voluntary subscription, passed a subscription list among committeemen and visitors and obtained in this manner \$10.50 as a starter for a State organizing fund. Committee approved of the plan, Moved and carried that the State Organizer's salary be \$30.00 a week, he to pay all expenses.

to pay all expenses.

Moved and carried that J. B. Osborne be recommended as the National Organizer for the Sixth District, and the secretary be instructed to commu-nicate with the State Committees of the various states belonging to this district and ask them to co-prerate with us and to notify the national

secretary of our action.

Endorsements to Seattle appeal were read from Locals Renton, Yocum, Puyallup Olalla, Snohomish, Montesano and Poulsbo, and ordered

Moved that the State Secretary be instructed to notify the expalled local and all the locals endorsing the ap-

and all the locals endorsing the appeal, that they must pay all the expenses of the referendum on appeal.

Substitute. Moved that a referendum on the appeal be submitted and the executive committee be empowered to co-operate with the state secretary as to the way of submitting evidence. Carried. dence. Carried.

Adjourned at 2:15 p. m. for 30 min-

Reassembled in committee of the whole to discuss the Seattle appeal and the evidence bearing on same.

A report of the primary election law committee being called for. Comrade Burns of that committee reported that the committee had met but adjourned without setting a date for next meet-Moved and carried that it is the

sense of the state committee to im-press upon the state executive com-mittee, that it is deemed to be their duty to elect a new committee, if the present one could not render a report by October 15th. Moved and carried that the state

secretary be instructed to ask the na-tional secretary that the members of the Washington State Committee be placed on the mailing list of the na-tional effice for the weekly bulletin.

Secretary's circular letter, in which
an appeal for a free speech fund is
made, was endorsed by committee and
ordered to be sent out.

Moved and carried that the secreters continue to retain the Party fund

ary continue to retain the Party fund with the National Pacific Bank of Ta-

coma temporarily.

Moved and carried that the cost of traveling expenses of committeemen attending the meeting be paid. Moved and carried that the commit-

tee of the whole rise and report to the state committee. Moved and carried that the state nmittee accept the report of the

Moved and carried to adjourn. Fraternally submitted, RICHARD KRUEGER,

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 15, 1907.
The State Executive Committee convened immediately after adjournment

vened immediately after adjournment of the State Committee meeting with Chairman Downie and Comrades Burns and Johnson present.

Application of Geo. H. Wolfe, of Marysville as a member at large on a transfer was favorably acted upon.

Local Poulsbo's endorsement of the Walla Walla proposition was filed, also a resolution of Local Useless Bay asking for explanations and the secretary instructed to answer the comrades.

instructed to answer the comrades.

A resolution of Local Bangor condemning the action of Walter Thomas Mills, editor of the "Saturday Evening Tribune," in relation to the fight for free speech in Seattle, and asking the State Secretary to make this resolution public was received and ordered. state secretary to make this resolu-tion public was received and ordered filed; the secretary was instructed to comply with the request.

A motion of Comrade Schwantje and

adopted by the same local at a regu-lar meeting held September 13, 1907, was ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of the Executive Committee.

Motion was as follows:

"That all monies remaining in the local treasury after wages of Organizer Herman are paid, be subscribed to Seattle Free Speech Fund. And that individual members be urged to subscribe as largely as possible to the scribe as largely as possible to this fund and that a copy of this motion as well as subscription of individual

members be sent to the State Secre-tary. E. T. Allison, Secretary." Communication from State Commit-teemen Croston, Morris and Harkness, expressing their regret at not being able to be present at the meeting and also stating their unalterable position relating to fusion and compromise were read and ordered filed.

were read and ordered filed.

The report of former National Committeeman Wagenknecht was accepted and filed.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary be instructed to send out the Referendum on Seattle Appeal in accordance with instructions of the State Committee. Adjourned to meet Sunday, October 6th, 1907, at 10 a.m.

Fraternally submitted, RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

The subscriptions of individual members of Local Bangor to the Free Speech Fund, amounted to \$3.15.

A collection for organization fund, taken during the progress of the State Committee meeting, among the members present and two visitors, amounted to \$10.50. These two beginnings in an effort to raise funds for the respective purposes as stated in the accompanying circular letters, will suffice to demonstrate what can be ac complished among comrades who mean what they say and who act ac-cordingly. "Where there is a will, cordingly. "Wh there is a way."

Dues credited to the Finnish com-rades in the financial reports, are dues only due the state organization by these comrades and not mentioned in

Remember the Sunday night meeting at the Labor Temple, Hall 4, at 8 p. m. Doors open at 7:30. Good music, straight Socialism, and the people you want to meet,

MILLS CALLED DOWN

Resolved by Local Bangor, Socialist Party, Washington, that we condemn Walter Thos. Mills for his attempts to belittle the fight for free speech and free assemblage now being made in Seattle by Comrade J. B. Osborne, under the direction of the State Committee, in that he, in interviews in Seattle dally papers, condemns street speaking and free assemblage in de-fiance of the chief of police of Seattle,

Be It Further Resolved, That we think a man who tries to thwart a fight for street meetings, which we

think one of the best methods of reaching the workingmen, does not deserve to be called a Socialist—the least any Socialist can do is to join this fight and to help win the same.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the State Secretary and weak him to forward secretary and we ask him to forward a copy to Walter Thomas Mills, as editor of the "Saturday Evening Tribune;" to the "Socialist" and to the "Worker."

Passed at regular meeting of Local Bangor, held September 13th, 1907. E. T. ALLISON,

Haywood's testimony was the most interesting part of the great trial. "The Socialist" secured a complete verbatin report and published it in one large eight-page issue. It is an historical document and every class-conscious worker will want to have a copy to refer to at all times. The price is only 5 cents, from "The Socialist." Send today.

VIOLATES STATE "AUTONOMY"

On Sept. 17th the individual ballots and blanks for reporting the result of "National Referendum 'A' 1907" will be shipped from the national office to state secretaries, locals in unorganized states and members at large. Vote in locals will close on the referendum Oct. 22, 1907.

This is a proposal that in case of dual*organizations existing in any state, the one which can present the largest number of votes to the Nation al Secretary shall be recognized as the official Socialist Party in that state IRRESPECTIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED. It violates "State Autonomy" in the most victous way and should be voted down.

Those "Undesirable Citizen" but tons are going fast. Only a very few more left. The price is still 5 cents. by mail prepaid.

TROUBLE IN CHICAGO

The "Chicago Daily Socialist" announced that on his return from Europe, A. M. Simons, its editor and one of the delegates of the Socialist Party of the United States to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, would "report" to a mass meeting to be field at the Garrick theatre last Sunday. The Cook, County Central Sunday. Committee, which corresponds to the City Central Committee of other cities, soon after sent a communication to the National Office requesting National Secretary Barnes to prevent Simons rendering a report to the mass meet-ing before he rendered his report in full to the National Office.

Comrade Barnes transmitted the let-ter to Simons and received a long let-ter in reply, the substance of which

Simons' report to the National Office was made up on his return trip and was delivered on the Saturday before he spoke for the "Daily Socialist." he spoke for the "Daily Socialist." He states that the use of the word "report" in connection with his lecture was an error. Also, he was responsible to the National Party and the Cook County Committee was not concerned in the matter. The statement, however, that the "report" was to be used to an "correlation outside the made to an "organization outside the Socialist party" opened up the whole party fight in Chicago, where it seems there has been constant opposition to the daily from those in control of the machinery of the Cook County party, though most of the branches have co-operated with the paper. Simons outlines the organization of the "Workers Publishing Society," showing that 51 per cent. of the stock had been reserved to be acquired by the Cook County Committee, and so keep the paper in the hands of the party. This offer has not been taken advantage of, so Simons says, but on the contrary the Committee has made a constant fight on the management of the paper and is now writing to stock nolders all over the country to get them to give their proxies to the Cook County Committee in order to assist them to oust the present management.
As a check to this action Simons

noves, as a member of the National Committee, that a trustee be elected by the National Committee to hold the proxies of the stockholders of the "Workers Publishing Society" (pub-"Workers Publishing Society" (publishers of the "Chicago Daily Socialist") living outside of Chicago to be voted as they may severally direct, or in the absence of direction from stockholders under direction of the Na tional Executive Committee, it being understood that no employee of the paper is to receive any such proxies or have any voice or vote as a mem-ber of the Executive Committee in their disposition. This last clause is to remove any question of Simons rsonally controlling the situation through his membership on the Executive Commitee.

ecutive Committee.

From this distance, it seems to us that it will be a very unwise thing for the National Committee to meddle with the preposition at all. It means the opening wedge for the supervision of the paper by the National Commit-tee or the National Executive Com-mittee and finally the taking over of the burden of publishing a daily paper, which will be a constant drain on the party funds and energies with but little compensation.

New Jersey.....

Oregon,....

Pennsylvania.....

Of course there is a sentimental at-tachment to the "first Socialist English daily," but we cannot let that senti-ment prevent us from following that which is to the best interests of the party as a whole. The "Chicago Daily Socialist" can do good work, and will do good work, but it must not intrude its internal affairs upon the party until the party says it desires to accept the full responsibility and take absolute control.

Remember the Sunday night meeting at the Labor Temple, Hall 4, at 8 p. m. Doors open at 7:30. Good music, straight Socialism, and the people you want to meet.

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You Socialists Just Can't

When you sap the resources of the enemy by making Socialists and party members of working men who now support capitalism you will have some chance.

Dreamers, rightly named, are those who give no thought to organization, and imagine the enemy will fall before their individual knowledge and effort.

The Socialist Party started the last Presidential campaign with

15,975 members, made some noise, and 122 409,330 Socialist votes

The party membership now numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next cam-paign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and

STAND A MILLION STRONG.
Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while, join the party and have the President of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Here is an application blank. Below you will find your State Secretary. Do it now; today.

Application for Membership in the SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposite to all parties formed by the propertied classes, nereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Street Address

LIST OF STATE SECRETARIES. Alabama Tnos. Freeman Fairhope.
Arizona J. G. Kroon Box 510, Globe.
Arkansas Dan Hogan Huntington

California H. C. Tuck 523 Seventeenth street, Oakland Colorado Thos. L. Buie 1842 Champa street, Denver. Connecticut Alfred W. Smith 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Florida Henry I. Drake Box 1033, St. Petersburg.
Idaho T. J. Coonrod Emmett.
Illinois James S. Smith 163 Randolph street, Chicago.

Indiana S. M. Reynolds 309½ Ohio street, Chicago.

Indiana S. M. Reynolds 309½ Ohio street, Terre Haute.

Iowa Edw. J. Rohrer Nevada.

Kansas A. O. Grigsby Firth and Seneca streets, Leavenworth

Kentucky Frank H. Streine 327 West Tenth street, Newport. Louisiana......... Geo. F. Weller.... 1022 Orange street, New Orleans. Maine. W. E. Pelsey. 198 Lisbon'street, Lewiston.
Maryland: H. C. Lewis. 418 Equitable Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts James F. Carey. 699 Washington street, Boston.
Michigan. G. H. Lockwood. 1018 Eggleston avenue, Kalamazoo.

J. E. Nash 5 South Fourth street, Minneapolis Missouri Otto Pauls 324 Chestnut street, Minh
Montana Jas D. Graham Box 908, Helcna. Nebraska. J. P. Roe. Room 33, Crouse Block, Omaha.
New Hampshire. W. W. Wilkins. Box 521, Claremont.
New Jersey. W. B. Killingbeck 52 Williams street, Orange.

New York. John C. Chase. 239 East 84th st., New York, N. Y.
North Dakota A. M. Brooks. Box 513, Fargog
Ohio John G. Willert. 3469 West Fifty-fourth st., Cleveland.
Oklahoma Otts F. Branstetter Norman.

Thos. A. Sladden .. 309 Davis street, Portland Robert B. Ringler. 628 Walnut street, Reading

Pennsylvania Kobert B. Kingler. 628 Walnut street, Reading.
Rhode Island Fred Hurst 1923 Westminster street, Olneyville.
South Dakota M. G. Opsahl. Sioux Falls.
Tennessee. J. T. McDill. 616 Blackmore avenue, Nashville.
Texas. W. J. Bell 106 West Erwin street, Tyler.
Utah Jos. MacLachlan, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Alexander Ironside 32 Avers street, Barre.

Washington.....Richard Kruger ... 2305 2 Pacific avenue, Tacoma West Virginia.....Geo. B. Kline.....McMechen. Speaking of Presidents, gather in the members, and we com-

rades will elect one of our very own. Every new party member brings nearer the day of deliverance. The tools required for the job are a Red Card for yourself and

a membership application blank for your friend and fellow worker. Easy, isn't it? Well, that's the way to win. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary,

269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. .

(Continued from Page 1.)

night on the main thoroughfares. But they help keep the workingman con-tented with their lot. They even help provide for the human wrecks made by Capital.

But Socialists, says the chief of police, "AGITATE THE WORKING-MAN" and "MAKE TROUBLE FOR THE AUTHORITIES."

Therefore, Moore and DeBrule combine to shut their mouths.

Sehind Moore and DeBruler are the great capitalists of the Northwest, who own both parties and all their elected representatives.

The Socialists are dangerous to both, that is, the Revolutionary Socialists, whose votes cannot be had for any capital party, whether disquised as "Labor Party," - "Municipal Ownership Party" or what not. Therefore down with these dangerous So cialists. The workers who circulate on the streets shall not listen to their pernicious "agitation." We will jail them. We will give them no bail. We will force them to be silent.

"This is our government. We cap-Italists own it. We will use all its powers to suppress these people who AGITATE OUR WORKINGMEN, who STIR UP STRIKES, Who MAKE TROUBLE FOR THE AUTHORITIES.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, our blind orator, was fined \$50 ror his second offence. Appeal was taken.

The subservient Police Court Judge Gordon gets his appointment from the Mayor, and has not backbone enough to act independently of his bread and butter. . "Sweet Land of Liberty" for even our "Courts of Justice!"

Comrade Osborne expects to go right on speaking and going to jail. There may be a limit to the submissiveness of even Seattle's citizens. There may be enough of that real "Love of Liberty" left in this commercial town, to cause indignation among its hurrying, rooting crowds.

Anyhow, there is nothing left for us who stand yet for Free Speech but to suffer for the cause. We don't like to be martyrs. It's not enjoyable to sit night after night in the dark stone cells of the Seattle City Jail, without a chance to sleep, but Comrade Osborne will do it, if Seattle will allow it . And there are others.

Every subscription sent in this nonth will bring in return—if asked or—a picture of Haywood studying law in his cell, suitable for framing At the end of the month this offer cuoses. Get in that sub. right quick.

THE SUNRISE CLUB

Comrade Osborne is slated to speak for the Sunrise Club dinner at the Vegetarian Cafe, 214 Union Street, Sunrise Club is a non-political organ ization for the discussion of economic questions after dinner. It meets every second and fourth Thursday. Dinner is 50 cents. A general discusion follows the regular speaker in which every one present is requested to take

Haywood's testimony was the most interesting part of the great trial. "The Socialist" secured a complete verbatim report and published it in one large eight-page issue. It is an historical document and every class-conscious worker will want to have a copy to refer to at all times price is only 5 cents, from "The So-cialist." Send today.

REV. CARL D. THOMP-SON AND NEBRASKA

It will be remembered that some time ago the State Executive Com-mittee of Nebraska protested against the invasion of that State by Carl D. Thompson, notorious party buster, in the interest of some expelled members of Local Omaha. In reply to this let-ter Mr. Thompson addresses a letter to the National Office in which he declares that he spoke under the aus-pices of the regular party organiza-tion, that the State Secretary of Nebraska is not a member of the party, etc., etc. The fact that Roe is recognized by the National Committee as the State Secretary of Nebraska is sufficient answer to Thompson and shows his utter disregard of the party constitution when it does not agree with him. This action he has taken is similar to his butting into the Min-nesota fight two years ago and using his efforts against the regular party there with the result that the movement in that state is in a state of chaos—or, rather, absolutely in the hands of the opportunists.

In the meantime, the regular party organization has had a well-attended State Convention, to which the expel-led members of Local Omaha made overtures which were spurned, and is carrying on the work in the state as well as their finances will permit. Comrade Roe has been re-elected Comrade Roe has been re-elected State Secretary and Comrade A. L. A. Schiermeyer of Lincoln was elected State Organizer. A fund is being raised to provide him with a stereop-

Certainly some effort should be made to stop the attempts at disruption made by Thompson whenever a strong made by Thompson whenever a strong revolutionary organization is on the way to accomplishing work for the cause. Thompson's position in this fight is one parallel with Mills in Washington. Both have gone into foreign states and allied themselves with the enemies of the party and done all they could to break up the regular organization and put in its place a organization and put in its place a "broad," "liberal," and "constructive" party of their own, which they feel they can control whenever it is necessary to the accomplishment of any end they may desire.

"Labor" and "Ability."

Any "ability" not included in legitimate uses of the term "labor," is likely to belong in the category of "ability to plunder without getting into jail."—The Public," Chicago.

Osborne Is, Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism

By Hermon F. Titus

THE ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER I AND WILL CONTINUE FIVE MONTHS. THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FIVE CENT PAMPHLET. ORDRS SHOULD BE SENT IN AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

CHAPTER III SECOND PRINCIPLE OF REVOLU-TIONARY SOCIALISM.

Remember always the First Principle of Revolutionary Socialism: What are the facts about any subject under discussion? That is the sole question the Socialist asks. But some kinds of facts are very hard to discover. It is easy for anyone to perceive that Malarial Fever is asso-

ciated with swamps. But it required skilled investigators, who knew how to use chemical reagents and compound microscopes, to discover that the mosquito is the fatal channel of malarial infection. Social facts, that is, facts about Society, are particularly difficult to discover. If it is hard to locate the source of

one such common disease as Malaria, it is a thousand times harder to trace the essential facts underlying the ills that It therefore becomes every student of the great organism

known as human society to be very modest and slow in

reaching his conclusions. He cannot use the microscope or telescope nor bring his materials into any physical laboratory. To ascertain his facts he must first study institutions, customs, religions, governments, laws, tribes, nations, classes, above all or rather beneath all, methods of production in all ages, agriculture, manufacture and the Great Industry of modern times with its multitudinous statistics.

Having by patient, exhaustive study ascertained his facts, the Social Scientist must possess an unusual power of insight and generalization, to deduce therefrom the laws which have controlled human development.

The facts and conclusions stated in this chapter, forming the most important principle of Revolutionary Socialism, are based upon the observations of two great Scientists of the nineteenth century, Karl Marx and Lewis H. Morgan.

Both were born in the year 1818, Marx in Prussia, Morgan in New York. Both studied and investigated for thirty years before publishing their matured conclusions. The whole scientific world now recognizes both as masters in their respective fields.

Marx studied Modern Society in London, the leading capitalist city of the world. Morgan studied Ancient Society first among the Iroquois tribes of Central New York and afterwards wherever relics of ancient social forms still lingered on the earth.

These two monumental works, to which the Revolutionary Socialist refers for his facts and challenges dispute, are the following:

"CAPITAL, A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION," BY KARL MARX.

"ANCIENT SOCIETY, OR RESEARCHES IN THE LINES OF HUMAN PROGRESS FROM SAVAGERY THROUGH BARBARISM TO CIVILIZATION," BY LEWIS H. MORGAN.

purchased of the booksellers. Morgan's book is summarized and supplemented in "The Origin of the Family, Private property and the State," by Friedrich Engels.

Both these works can be found in all public libraries or

The central facts stated in this and the following chapters on Revolutionary Socialism are those established by Marx and Morgan.

THE FACTS OF PROPERTY, NOT THE "RIGHTS OF PROPERTY."

Capitalists concern themselves about the "Rights of Property." Socialists say the rights will take care of themselves, if we know the facts about property.

We use the word, property, in the popular sense, as when you ask, "Has he any property?" meaning, "Is he worth anything; does he own any of this world's goods?"

In this sense, the Socialist says, the history of property is the history of the world. Tell us how any age has produced and owned its wealth, and you have told us all we need to know about that age.

In a word, the Relations of Property constitute about all there is to life. The human race is quite like any individual in that his chief concern is to be fed and clad, to live and be prosperous.

The world is a vast beehive. Its swarms of men and women in all ages clamber over each other in pursuit of food and shelter and all that they imply.

What is a whole cityful of people doing, in office, store

volve around the one center of Property.

It was always so since men ceased to be savages, since they learned how to produce food and clothes and houses and all those varied riches which constitute the world's Property.

PREJUDICES MUST YIELD TO FACTS.

This common sense view of history is offensive to many people who have been taught that history was made by ideas, rather than that ideas are made by history. But the modern scientific view of history has dissipated the old superstitious view that great men and great ideas control the progress of the race.

We know now that the controlling factor in the develop ment of man on the warth is the way he makes his living. When he made his l. ing by agriculture, as in America a hundred years ago, his thoughts, his ideals, his ambitions, his habits, even his religion and his government, were entirely different from those of the present day, when he makes his living chiefly by machinery and the factory.

This view of things, making all history dependent on the production of property, is known as "The Materialistic Conception of History" or "The Economic Interpretation of History." It was first definitely propounded by Marx and Engels in 1848 and is now pretty generally recognized as the scientific view.

In accord with this view of history, difficult and distress ing as it may seem to the reverent holder of old theories it must be said that the discovery of the steam engine and power loom and all the related modern machinery, has done far more to change the face of the world than the birth of Jesus or the campaigns of Napoleon.

If we hold to the scientific method, which is the first principle of Revolutionary Socialism, our theories, however dear and cherished, must vield to the facts.

THE NEW LAW OF HISTORY.

We repeat, the history of the world is the history of property.

This may be termed the Law of History and is frequently named as one of the main principles of Socialism

It is true it was first formulated by those twin Socialist investigators. Marx and Engels. But it is capable of a nonrevolutionary application, as Prof. Seligman has applied it in his recent book on the subject.

Besides, the Revolutionary Socialist can confine himself to the naked, concrete facts of life, which nabody can deny or mis-apply.

It is the property relations of the present day with which we of the present day are chiefly concerned. We illustrate and fortify our observations by reference to the past out of which the present has been born. But the economic conditions of the nations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries furnish our field of study.

In all this great modern society, there is one stupendous fact, towering like a mountain peak above the multitude of ordinary facts. This Fact of Facts constitutes the Second Principle of Revolutionary Socialism.

SECOND PRINCIPLE STATED.

IN OUR AGE, AS IN ALL AGES SINCE THE EARLI-EST PROPERTY IS NOT HELD BY THE WORKERS WHO CREATED IT.

That is the second great principle of Revolutionary So cialism.

This seems a very simple fact. It is very simple. So is a man's cerebro-spinal column. But it is central and when you understand it, you understand about all there is to a

Let us state again this second principle, in different

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS NOT POSSESSED BY THOSE WHO MADE IT.

. This was not always so. Assuming human being to have lived on the earth for one hundred thousand years, a moderate estimate, then for ninety-five thousand of those years, the men and women who produced the property possessed the property.

It is only during the last five thousand years, more or less, that property has passed out of the hands of those whose work created it.

All races of men that survive pass through certain stages, Savagery, Barbarism, Civilization, the latter itself including three stages, Slave Labor, Serf Labor, Wage Labor, Japan is just emerging from Serf Labor to Wage Labor. So is Russia. But England passed out of Serf Labor two centuries ago, the transition to Wage Labor being almost a century earlier in England than anywhere else. That is why Marx studied Wage Labor and its counterpart, Capital, in London

SLAVE LABOR, SERF LABOR, WAGE LABOR.

It is evident to everybody that Slave Labor did not pos-

my way. Certainly I would.

any surplus of his own. All the slave got was his "keep." So with Serf Labor in the age of Feudalism. The serf was bound to the soil on which he labored for himself a certain number of days and the balance of the time for his lord. All the serf got was his living, like the slave. The lord got the balance of the product and was thus the only property holder.

It is no different with Wage Labor in the present day. The wage worker gets his living, no more, like the slave and the serf. The balance of his product goes to his employer, the capitalist, who thus, and thus only, becomes the holder of property, wealth which he did not himself create.

WHAT OF THE FARMER?

It will be said we have taken no account of the farmer in this sketch of history.

But the independent farmer, owning his farm and producing wealth for his family, who has himself been the greatest product of the vast landed domain thrown open to the old world by the discovery of America, this noble race of independent farmers form an exception, a sporadic offshoot, in the world's history.

He was due to special conditions and he is no longer the dominant factor in American life. Already in 1900, the U. S. census showed the agricultural products to be only about one-third the manufactured products.

America has now become a land of wage labor, even the farmers themselves employing an increasing number of wage workers year by year.

THE PRINCIPLE STATED AGAIN.

More definitely let us now state our Revolutionary Fact. THE PRODUCT OF WAGE LABOR PASSES, JMMEDI-ATELY INTO THE HANDS OF CAPITAL.

The wage worker never gets the product of his own toll. In the very act of producing property, he delivers it all to his employer-save only his wages, barely enough to support him

MODERN PROPERTY IS THEREFORE UNPAID LA BOR.

The Socialist asserts, this is the most stupendous fact of modern times. It explains all other social facts. Without it, no other social fact can be explained.

With this fact as guide and key, you will understand municipal ownership you will understand "Graft," you will understand Trusts and Rockefeller and Lawson and even Hearst and Tammany and the "Red Light District."

THE TRUE "FRENZIED FINANCE."

Thos. W. Lawson is easy to explain in the light of this central fact. He is a stock broker and his famous exposures of the methods of Wall street, showing up what he called "The System," by which "Standard Oil" and Rogers and Clark and Lawson made millions in a day, roused the American public to indignant protest against such methods of "making wealth."

But nobody claims that Rogers or Lawson or Wall street create the millions of value they gamble with. It is "Made Wealth" indeed, to use Lawson's expression

But these brokers did not make it. Who did make it?

The men who do the world's work, of course. LABOR CREATES ALL WEALTH, BUT DOES NOT GET IT. That is our Revolutionary Fact.

These colossal struggles in the business world, by which the enormous fortunes of America have been piled up, are struggles among Property holders for the mass of Property which its creators have never had a chance to possess

You, the workers, made all the millions these business men fight over, while you get, what? Your living, your wages. That and that only. This is the "System" Lawson said nothing about. This

is the "Made Wealth" you never read of in all the Magazines and Dailies. This is the Revolutionary Fact the whole capitalist world in hiding from the workers. State it in still another form: WHILE WAGE LABOR

LASTS, THE WORKERS CAN NEVER GET ANY MORE OF THE PROPERTY THEY CREATE THAN A BARE LIVING. CAPITAL GETS ALL THE REST.

A SIMPLE SUM IN ARITHMETIC.

Compute what this means for the U. S. Steel Corporations, for example.

Suppose they employ a hundred thousand workers at one dollar a day wages, a total of One Hundred Thousand Dollars a day paid in wages. These workers each create value of two dollars a day, that is, Property enough to be worth in the market an average of two dollars a day for every worker or Two Hundred Thousand Dollars a These workers for the Steel Corporation therefore create

Property to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars but receive only One Hundred Thousand Dollar

sand Dollars' worth of the wealth they created in the hands of the Steel Corporation,

That means, in a year's time of 300 days, the U. S. Steel Corporation receives Property which the workers created, and for which they were paid nothing, to the vast amount of Thirty Millions.

This is on the basis of one dollar a day. If the wages re two dollars a day, the Unpaid Labor will be sixty mil-

Both these estimates are on the basis of the unpaid labor being exactly equal to the paid labor. If the unpaid labor is twice the paid labor, or five times the paid labor, as inder improved machinery is often the case, then the Unpaid Labor of the U. S. Steel Corporation in every year will amount to sums ranging from 60 millions to 300 millions.

This is the perennial source of the fabulous accumulations of Property in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This is where the capitalists get their wealth to fight over in Wall street.

HIGH PRICES, HIGH RENTS, HIGH TAXES.

Under the present system of Wage Labor, exactly as inder the past systems of Slave Labor and Serf Labor, the creators of wealth never possess that wealth. All the surplus above their own subsistence belongs to the class of Property Holders.

Questions of rent, questions of prices, questions of taxes do not affect this question of Wages. The Law of Wages goes on working whether rents or taxes or street car fares be high or low. These questions concern the propertied man, but not the wage man. THE WAGE MAN WILL GET NO PROPERTY SO LONG AS THE WAGE SYSTEM CON-TINUES.

Of course, we speak of the Wage Man as a class. Individuals may, with utmost frugality and sacrifice, secure a 'modest competence," even though that is increasingly difficult. But the class of Wage Farners can never become possessed of Proprty. The Law of Wages gives them only a bare living. The Capitalist Class gets all the rest.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

You ask for proof of these startling assertions? We re fer you to the scientific works we named at the beginning of this chapter, especially to Marx's "Capital."

There you will find that the Wage Worker creates first his own value, that is, his wages, which he gets, and then a surplus value, which "the other fellow" gets.

This "Surplus Value" is never paid for by the capitalist n any way whatever. This "Surplus Value" or "Unpaid Labor" constitutes his "profit." Here again we speak of the Capitalist Class as a class.

This class as a whole gets the "Profit" or "Unpaid Labor," making, because of the enormous productive capacity of modern machinery, a teeming worldful of wealth to fight for among themselves, the very battle-ground of "Frenzied In Marx's "Capital," you will find it proved by the most

rigid and scientific examination of Modern Capitalist production, that a wage worker sells his "Labor Power" to a capitalist for a given time at a given price, his wages, say eight hours for four dollars. That in a portion of that time, it may be four hours or two hours, the worker produces value enough to pay his own wages. That for the rest of the time, four hours or six hours, he produces "Surplus Value" for his employer, for which he receives nothing at

You will also find it proved that the wages or the price of Labor Power can never rise permanently above the subsistence level, because, like any other commodity, Labor Power can never bring, in the competitive market, more than its own "cost of production," that is, enough to buy the necessaries of life for the Working Class itself.

A MATTER OF FACT, NOT OF ETHICS.

In closing this chapter, we repeat that we are not now discussing the "Rights of Property," so much talked of in capitalist literature.

We only seek to know the Facts of Property in our own

Whether it is right or not for Capital to have all Property and for Labor to have only a living, the Revolutionary Socialist does not discuss. That is a question of ethical standards, involving abstract distinctions and endless disoutes about "Right" and "Wrong."

Revolutionary Socialism lays down as a Fact, indisputably and scientifically settled, that Property in these modern times of Wage Labor, precisely like Property in former times of Slave Labor and Serf Labor, is never possessed by the Working Class, which creates it but by the master class, which appropriates it.

Let the consequences or inferences be what they may,

New Socialism

By Tom Sladden

In the "Saturday, Evening Tribune" of August 31, under the heading of "The Anti-Trust Crusade," appeared the following: 3"Socialism does not ask for the collective ownership or management of any enterprise which can be conducted through individual initiative, individual equipment and individual management. It only asks for public enterprise in undertakings in which private enterprise has already been destroyed by private monopoly."

On the same page under the heading, "Taft and Roosevelt," appears what practically a repetition of the same strange doctrine: "The Socialists would better direct their campaign in large measure and at once to making evident the absence of privately controlled political machines in their own organizations, as well as their purpose only to collectively deal with those industrial enterprises which in the nature of things must otherwise be great private monopolies."

Now when any person applies for membership in the Socialist party that person is compelled to take the following obligation: "I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all other parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other political parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party."

Now the fact of the matter is, that when Walter Thomas Mills or any other man or woman attempts to spread the doctrine that Socialism does not advocate the collective ownership or management of any enterprise that can be conducted by an individual, at that instant that person circulates what is in plain English a lie, and violates the obligation he took when join-

A man might change his opinions after taking the obligations of party

membership; his course must be to resign when he changed his views. He

could be an honest man outside but only a traitor inside the party. Socialism teaches a class struggle, that the tools and means of production and distribution of wealth should be owned by the Working Class, who have created them but who have been robbed of the ownership of them. It stands for the taking over of these tools and means of production by the Working Class, the total abolition of the wage system and the establishment of a co-operative in place of a competitive system of industry. It stands for a system of industry owned and managed by the Working Class, who will then be the only class—thereby abolishing itself as a class (so we can truthfully say, "by the people"), and it does not stand for any system of industry in which small editions of "Captains of Industry" can defraud members of the Working Class of any part of their product by the petty larceny manage-

ment, equipment or initiative of any individual.

The Socialist Platform in this sentence makes this clear: "Socialism

means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall be all workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men." What "The Tribune" puts out as Socialism is in this instance pure rot and is far inferior to much of the "dope" of the advanced single tax advocate.

For a long time I have hesitated in taking up this subject. Issue after issue of this paper has come to my hands, which must be detrimental to the Socialist Movement through the spreading of wrong ideas. But for times at Seattle it had the appearance of a personal wrangle, although I was personally satisfied that it was the inevitable struggle between Socialist doctrine on the one hand and pure buncombe on the other, and as many well meaning comrades were looking at the matter from both ways, I kept my silence. As I was holding an official position in the Party in Oregon it also might look as though I were trying to use that official position to injure another member who claimed to be "fighting under the same flag."

But the time has come to line up. I would be a traitor to the movement if I kept back longer what I considered the truth. I am not going to wear a muzzle on acount of any office and it is time that if the office gets in your way, guit the office.

For his deliberate falsifying of the Socialist position and violation of his obligations to the party, irrespective of what he has done before, Walter Thomas Mills should be deprived of membership in the Socialist Party for all time, and with him all who continue to circulate as Socialist literature, that illegitimate birth of an undeveloped movement, "The Saturday Evening Tribune" as it is at present edited.

Its appeal is to the dying middle class and not to the Working Class, except in so far as it would be used as a tool to mislead them. Several have fold me I would abridge the right of free speech if I had

Who stands for free speech? Some more of your capitalist dope.

There never was such a thing and probably never will be. Not one of you believe in it, if you stop to think. Does the union man believe in free speech? What does he have a pass word for and a gard at the door? The man who exercises the right of free speech and circulates what goes on behind that door that is not intended for outsiders to know, is

Do the capitalists believe in free speech? One man thought so and attempted to speak to one of the prospective jurors for the Haywood trial at Boise. He was lucky. He got out with a reprimand.

Does the Socialist Party believe in free speech? Let some comrade hear you advise the voting for a Democratic or Republican candidate for office and see if they do or not. Free means without limitation, but the limit of free speech in the Socialist Party is nicely outlined by the constitution and platform of the party.

No matter how high up in the movement a man may be, he has no right to teach doctrines opposed to our principles as laid down in our platform. And no man is doing his duty who does not take a stand and demand that our movement be kept clear.

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