THE SOCIOTIST SEATLE VARIOUS AND WINDOWS AS COTOMB IN

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Dote Their Own Emancipation

EIGHTH YEAR-No. 347

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

### IT IS TO LAUGH! POOR WAPPY!

# Seattle Bastile Closed by Board of Health

# MAYOR FIRES THE HEALTH BOARD



### IT IS TO WEEP

This cartoon is used by courtesy of "The Morning Times."

Moore is the "Labor Mayor," always a Democrat. Thomson is the most powerful Republican in the City Hall chairman of the Board of Public Works for the last ten years, likely to be next Mayor,

he had already addressed to Mayor William H. Moore upon the subject. Dr. Titus recounted the loathsome and intolerable conditions which ob-

tain, and pointed out no less than

and intolerable conditions which obtain, and pointed out no less than four instances in which the City of Seattle is violating its own ordinances every day that it permits a prisoner in the jail under the present state of affairs.

"The city jail, declared Dr. Titus, is a place of detention and not of punishment. The man incarcerated there goes in with the presumption of innocence upon him and not the verdict of guilt. Such men as are sent there for punishment are minor offenders. They have transgressed only the ordinances protecting the peace and quiet of the community, and yet I say to you, as fellow physicians, that a sentence to that awful place is often a sentence to death.

"I am informed upon authority

cians, that a sentence to that awful place is often a sentence to death.

"I am informed upon authority that the county jail has accommodations for 100 more prisoners than are at present housed there. Chief Wappenstein declares that if the city jail is closed he can keep the prisoners in greater comfort and in better health in an old stockade he has his eye on. If this is so, gentlemen, what is to prevent you condemning that plaguestricken hole as a nuisance? No one will object to such action. The police themselves favor it; it is killing many of them. Wherever you go you will hear the people demand it. It would be humane and a jopular act.

"We do not ask anything impractical at your hands. We do not ask you to turn these prisoners loose upon the streets, although God knows it were better to do that than keep them where they are."

The sudden closing of the City Jail through the exposures by the Socialists makes the while the public laugh.

The whole city of Seattle is laughing at the Mayor and his Chief of Police. They have been outwitted by the Socialists.

"Labor Mayor" Moore hates the Socialists. He has decided they shall not speak on the streets of HIS city.

HIS Chief of Police shoved the Socialists into the lowest dungeons of the city bastile. Now those Socialists have told what they found in that

Result: The Board of Health condemns the City Jail and orders it

Now the Mayor and his twin, Wappenstein, are in a hole, a worse hole nothing. He must put his prisoners somewhere. He appeals to his twin, the Mayor, to help him out,

The Mayor storms. He threatens to remove HIS Board of Health for

doing their duty-BECAUSE THE SOCIALISTS FORCED THE SITUATION. And the whole town looks on and laughs.

The Mayor and his Chief, Billy and Wappy, both put in a hole by the Socialists, unable to use their hell home to imprison the Socialists. It is too

And the worst of it is, the Socialists are right. That's what hurts. · We give the details on this page.

#### HOW IT STARTED

At their meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 1, the Anti-Fusion Socialist club of Seattle decided to send the following committee to the Board of Health: Hermon F. Titus, Jas. D. Curtis, Sam

Williamson, John Downie, B. Kubaski. The first three members of this committee met the Board of Health Monday evening, Oct. 7. Reporters from all the daily papers were there and made very full reports, from some of which we quote.

### NO PYROTECHNICS

The board held a meeting last night in the offices of Dr. Grant Cal-houn, in the Alaska building. It was a short meeting and there were no pyrotechnics, but there was evident at all times a determination to bring to an end the reign of disease over the city prison.

the city prison.
"The board was addressed by Dr. Hermon F. Titus, who spent two days in the worst cell the jail has to offer, for enunciating the Socialistic doctrine on the public streets; by Pro-fessor J. D. Curtis and by Sam Wil-liamson, speaking for the working class, who also spent a day in jail for having used the highway for a forum."

### TITUS TELLS EXPERIENCE

"Dr. Titus addressed the board dis-passionately. He gave a calm recita-tion of the facts as he found them, and during the course of his remarks he was seconded by Health Officer Calhoun, who read the strong letter

### PROF. CURTIS PROTESTS

"'If there was a private stable in this city conducted in as unsanitary a fashion as this city jail, you gentle-men would net tolerate it one day,' said Mr. Curtis. 'Mr. Osborne is a blind man, and a cultured gentleman, and he was forced to stand for eighand he was forced to stand for eigh-teen hours, because there was no place for him to sit and his self-respect would not permit him to lie down amid the filth of the floor, reeking with disease. In all that time, while he was given a kind of food and coffee, he was not given a drop of water, which was monstrous."

### WILLIAMSON STRIKES OUT

Sam Williamson spoke on similar lines and straight from the shoulder for the working man.

"The working man is in jail more

often than any other class, said be. He comes into town with his pay upon him. He spends his money freely. Maybe he gets drunk. Maybe he becomes boisterous and he lands in jail. I submit that neither drunkenness or bolsterousness should be pun-ished by death, and in that foul hole as I found it, death or disability are

"In cell No. 2, in which I was placed with eighteen other prisoners, there is only about 200 cubic feet of air space to a map, and we fairly fought for a chance to get a few whifts of cooler air through the window in the cell door.

"I have seen thirty-five men in that cell at one time interrupted Dr. Calhoun, and some day they will find a dozen or so dead in there if something is not done."

### THE HEALTH **BOARD'S ACTION**

Tuesday noon, October 8, the Board visited the jail in a body. Dr. Loughary, the President, Dr. I. M. Harrison and Dr. Ivar Janson, accompanied by the health officer, Dr. Grant Calhoun. After two thorough investigations they issued the following report:

"After a thorough examination of the city jail, at the corner of Third avenue and Yealer way, we, as a board, find the condition unsanitary and unfit for human habitation and use as a city jail.

of the City of Seattle.

"Second—The tollets are not constructed according to the plumbing or-

dinance of the City of Seattle.
"Third—It is overcrowded and it is our opinion that it will be impossible

our opinion that it will be impossible to obtain the necessary air space according to the present construction.

"Therefore, it is hereby ordered condemned for jail purposes, and the health officer is hereby authorized and instructed to serve notices of such condemnation according to the such condemnation according to the ordinances of the City of Seattle.

"J. B. LOUGHERY,

"IVAR JANSON,
"I. M. HARRISON,
"Members of Board of Health."

#### **ORDER POSTED**

der was posted on the jail part of the City Hall:

The board of health of the City of Seattle hereby certify that that part of this building used as the city jail is unfit for human habitation, and, in accordance with section six (6) of ar ticle ten (10) of the city charter, it is hereby ordered and required that all persons vacate that part of this building used for fail purposes, un-til such a time as the said portion of this building is placed in a san-itary condition, and for the following

"1. Lack of sufficient air space.
"2. Inadequate drainage.
"3. The plumbing is not in accord

with the ordinances of the city leattle. "All of which have rendered said jail unsanitary and unfit for human habitation, and unfit for use for city jail purposes. This order to take ef-

jail purposes. This order to take effect immediately.
"Dated Seattle, Wash., October 9, 1907."

### LABOR MAYOR **IS LUKEWARM**

of buildings appear to be lukewarm about the matter, officials declare, be-cause the Socialists assisted in bringing the condemnation proceedings to a head. In case the administration de a head. In case the administration de-clines to act promptly, these points, made by prominent lawyers of the, city, may be interesting to them: The board of health, according to

the corporation counsel, acted legally in the condemnation. The board is the supreme power in municipal san-

itation, therefore:
Any citizen incarcerated in a place officially declared to be as vile as is the jail, need not remain there for one hour. He can sue out a writ of habeau corpus, making for his showing before the court simply the condemnation notice of the health board.

Any citizen incarcerated in the con lemned city jail has a most excellent basis for action for damages against the city for jeopardizing his life and health.—From "The Times."

### **COZY PLACE** FOR SOCIALISTS

"There will always be a cozy place around here for these Socialist street speakers, no matter how much they condemn this jail," said Chief of Police Wappenstein last night. "It may be all right to condemn this place. I do not say that it is sanitary. But

oners.

"This agitation at this time is due to the Socialists and they believe they can cripple us so that we cannot handle their cases. They can take it from me that if they hold street meetings here October 15, as they say they will, there will be a jail somewhere for them to be taken to. It is up to the council to provide me with a jail that is satisfactory to the health board. Until they do that I guess the old one will have to do."

#### WAPPY WAILS

"If will be almost impossible for us to conduct business at the county jail," said Chief of Police C. W. Wappenstein this morning before the action of the board, "in the event that the board of health orders the city jail closed. When we are making from thirty to forty arrests a day we couldn't drag every prisoner up that hill. There must be plenty of office room and we couldn't get that at the county jail.

room and we couldn't get that at the county jail.
"If the old jail is closed at once there will be only one thing left to do and that would be to establish a stockade and guard the prisoners within the enclosure. Now that cold weather is coming on, I don't see how we could do that."

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

#### SOCIALISTS DID 11

made that the mayor is against the jail condemnation, because Dr. Her-mon Titus, the socialist orator, was instrumental in convincing the health board that the place should be con-demned. Moore has been a consistent enemy of the socialists ever since he their arrest when they speak upon the public streets-an order that has aroused comment all over the United States.—Seattle "Evening Times."

### **MAYOR FIRES HEALTH BOARD**

The latest news, as we go to press, Thursday night, October 10, is that "Labor Mayor" Moore is so crazy mad that he will remove the Beard of Health for doing their duty. He says, as reported in his official organ, "The Star":

"IF I CANNOT HAVE OFFICIALS UNDER ME WHO WILL TAKE OR-DERS FROM ME THEN I WOULD BETTER GET OTHERS WHO WILL DO SO.

On this "The Times" quotes a "high official" (Republican) as say

ing:
"If the mayor takes such action he will be politically dead and buried for all time to come. Moore is aware of the condition of the jail building. He is aware that it is vile. But the fact was brought to his attention by the Socialists of the city. Moore has persecuted the Socialists for speaking on the streets. He hates the party, socialists say that the jail is vile. Of course, as they say so, it must be perfect. That is the mayor's reason-

### **MOORE'S ORGAN** ABANDONS HIM

Whether or not the condemnation of the city jall has arisen from agita-tion started by the Socialists in their war with the police, the city administration is not justified in dealing with the situation from any stand-point but that of public good.

The source of a reform has nothing to do with the principles of right and wrong involved. The principles involved are the same whether the movement is brought about by the efforts of the highest (the Socialists?) or the lowest in a community.—From editorial in Seattle "Star," Oct. 10.

## Arthur E. Fowler made his own es-cape from the Stellacoom Asylum. Now its superintendent declares Fow-

"The Socialist" will have something

to say about the Insane Methods of treating the Insane in this state—all anent this Fowler case.
From the best information obtains-

ble, it appears likely that Fowler was never afflicted with anything worse than neurasthenia, and the Chief of Police of Bellingham.

rolice of Bellingham.

The Insane Asylum is as fine a place to get rid of troublesome workingmen, in its way, as the Seattle City Jall itself—and considerable handler.

dier, too. Look for "The Socialist's" exposure of another Hell of Capital.

If you want to know what's really going on in Seattle and other progressive cities, subscribe for this paper. Or buy it on the streets. Bob Anderson has it, or ask for it at the

### **OUR DAILY RED EXTRAS**

Every day this week "The Socialist" has a "Red Extra" sold on the streets, containing Red Hot Stuff, too.
We shall continue this work with
"POLICE COURT SPECIALS."

We shall continue this work with "POLICE COURT SPECIALS."
Here is a sample. To-day, Thursday, Oct. 10, City Attorney De Bruler, in the presence of Silent Judge Gordon, and with his consent and approval, made use of the following language: "Here, you two officers, take this prisoner down to First avenue to his express office. If he does not dig up those pieces of baggage, you take a rawhide to him and lay it on till the blood runs."

We have this story on the authority of one of the best known lawyers in Seattle, who was present.

De Bruler is the man who works hand in glove with Wappenstein to persecute the Socialists in Seattle. He is chairman of the Republican State Committee of Washington.

Perhaps you think the Socialists of Seattle are not up against Capital with its teeth bared.

CHIEF WAPPENSTEIN BLAMES THE SOCIALISTS FOR THE CON-DEMNATION OF THE VILE HOLE.

There is great rejoicing today all through the underworld as far to the East and North and the South as the news has had time to travel. The Seattle city jail has been condemned. In importance to those most vitally interested the announcement can only be compared with the fall of the Bastile. That jail is known to every experienced crook and hobo in North America, and to say that it will be missed is putting it lightly. Even things that are painful are sometimes dear to us through mere association, and the distant evil-doer who feads or who hears through the mysterious channels of the underworld of the passing of what is sometimes called the Hotel de Wappenstein cannot help having something of that same mixture of feelings which a man experiences when he grows big enough to realize that his father is not able to lick him any more.

Great things often culminate from small beginnings and if the spirit had not moved Dr. Titus to declare upon the public streets the apparent fact that he is "a free-born American citizen," that jall night have continued until the street cars in a certain warm climate bore the legend. "Skating in Sheol Park," or until City Engineer Thomson finished the new municipal building-which is about the same thing. But Dr. Titus aimed at the emancipation of his fellow man and—got rid of the jail. There is nothing like aiming high and shooting often. One is bound to hit something through mere ambition and perseverance.

We also shall miss the jail when we come to show our friends from the East about the city. This jail was one thing upon which we could depend for a thrill. Boston has her Old South Church, New York has the Flatiron Building, Chicago has the Stock Yards, but we had the worst jail that ever happened. No matter how worldly or how blase a man happened to be, he could be depended upon to come upstairs after an inspection of the dungeons and the usual practical jeke of a few minutes' incarceration in the "black hole," with the perspiration standing upon his forehead, a catchy feeling in his lungs and a look in his eye that was not good to see. There was no chance of his forgetting Scattle after that. Even if the exact figure of our bank clearings did escape his memory he could always place the city and recall it as the "place where the jail is."

It has not yet been decided what we are going to do with our city prisoners. We may have to chain them to the Totem Pole. Or perhaps things will reach such an embarrassing state that the police will be compelled to politely request law-breakers to desist and thereby avoid placing the city, and especially the police department, in an unpleasant predicament. At any rate it looks as if the good old days of the cockroach and his brother investigators of the physical side of criminology had gone for good-or evil. We'll get pinched, but we shall miss it.

There won't be the same old jail.

-From Editorial in Seattle Morning Times

# fowler at Labor Temple

Arthur E. Fowler is now out on parole from the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane, as it is understood he is practically cured.

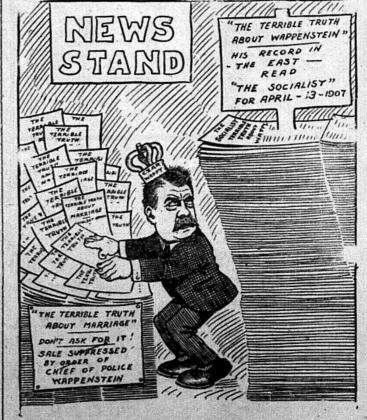
He was most widely known be-

Japanese-Korean Exclusion League In the role of cartoonist for "The Socialist." On Sunday night at the Labor Temple, he will give examples of his cartoon drawing. His speech will be in the nature of a greeting to his friends after his recovery.

fore his appearance as organizer of the

Thousands of workingmen in Seattle appreciate his tremendous exertions in their behalf and he has had their warmest sympathy in his illness resulting from overwork and nerve strain.

He will make no formal speech, but give an entertaining talk, illustrated with some of his drawings. It will be an opportunity for his many friends to



### Lest We Forget

Harper's "Terrible Truth About Marriage," "The Socialist" told some, not all, of the Terrible Truth About Wappenstein. That was last April. By next April Wappy will be back at Gray's Harbor running a laundry.

J. H. Steele, Seattle ....
John Downie, Seattle ...
Frank Koch, Seattle ...
J. D. Curtis, Seattle ...
J. Stoykovich, Seattle ...
G. C. Stephens, Seattle ...
Geo. Meyel Creative Felix

### "THE FEDERATION DID IT"

### By Tom Sladden

Of all the enemies of the Working Class today, the most despic able, the lowest, most contemptible and hypocritical of them all, are those who, alleging themselves to be teachers of morality and righte sness, yet are always found on the safe side; ready to betray the workers for the assurance of a continuation of their \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year bribe and willing to plunge the assassin's dagger of theological hatred into the naked back of the weak and defenseless who differ with them in their bogus pretension of morality and justice, and who have manhood and womanhood enough to openly and boldly state to the world their knowledge, their opinions of the preachers, the priests, the rabbis, the whole rotten, festering nest of them, the degenerate descendants of those of whom even Christ himself could not pick out twelve but what one of the twelve was willing and would peddle him for thirty cents.

Try as I might I could find no words in the English language stronger than the words of Christ himself when speaking of this class of parasities. Among other things he says: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell! Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but within are full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness." "Ye blind guides which strain out a gnat and swallow a camel." "Woe unto you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayer."

Who was Christ speaking of? The Working Class? No! He was speaking of the same gang who for nineteen centuries have made no change unless it were to become more corrupt, more cowardly, more sneaking, a little more pollshed, a little more treacherous, a little better dressed-the preachers, the priests and the rabbis of his day and of our day.

A few days ago some degenerate who had reached the bottom layer of the social dregs, brought there by the same capitalists in their infernal quest for profit, that pay the preachers their salaries, blew up with dynamite an ex-sheriff of Baker county.

The same method of procedure in this case would have been to have rounded up every suspicious character within one hundred miles of there immediately, and forced them to give an account of themselves and then by a process of elimination they would have undoubtedly have arrived at the criminal or criminals.

The records of the penitentiaries should have been searched to find out if any one whom this ex-sheriff had been instrumental in convicting of crime had been recently discharged and if any had, find out their whereabouts on this particular night.

But a lot of lobsters, theological and otherwise, draw from the "innermost of their heads" (which contain nothing but goose grease) the deduction that the Western Federation of Miners did it, and vainly they attempt to make the facts fit their dreams, and while they dream the assassin or assassins are on their way, putting distance between themselves and the detectives?

Because Steunenberg was blown up and the Wseetrn Federation charged with it, every crime committed on the Pacific Coast must be laid at their door by the nonentities who speculate instead of reason. Twelve men, in a community hostile to the Western Federation of Miners, declare their conviction, after a presentation of the facts, that the Miners had nothing to do with the Steunenberg case, and this in the face of the fact that the prosecution in the Federation case had behind them the unlimited resources of the state, the treasury of a criminal Mine Owners' Association, and every newspaper and crooked preacher (and that takes in nearly all of them) in the United States.

A certain Rabbi in Portland, whose tame is a misnomer, states that Haywood should see that the organication over which he presides be likewise cleared.

Cleared of what?

Nobody but some cheap charlatan, some panderer to the well wishes and approbation of a dollar-worshipping lot of crooks, but what knows that the Western Federation and every other labor organization in the United States stand for law and order.

But the Rabbit does not. His own words convict him of anarchy. He says: "If the miners do not state their position clearly and unmistakably they have no rights which their fellow citizens need respect, for they put themselves outside the law, and should be treated as vicious and criminal conspirators."

How is he going to treat vicious conspirators outside the law? Does this braying, preying, or praying jackass advocate mob violence? I thought he was an advocate of law and order. No Western Federation man has been charged with any crime in Baker City, and I take it all are innocent until convicted. It would be as sane to charge the Jewish Church with conspiracy if a piece of matzo had been found in Baker City as to charge the Western Federation with the crime, because it was done by dynamite. Does this wind-jammer know that in a short time ten places have been blown up by dynamite in the city of Chicage, and in every case it is known that not working men but capitalists are doing the work?

A man who hastens before the public with opinions which tend to inflame the minds of that public, is himself a dangerous criminal or lunatic and should be confined.

If some mob, hearing the words of this Rabbit were to kill a dozen W. F. of M. members, and it were found out afterward that some thug whom Brown had been instrumental in convicting of some crime at some previous time had been the guilty person, and this is the hypothesis of most thinking men, then this Rabbi would be looked upon as having contributed to the crime of that mob. If such thing does not happen, he is none the less guilty, he is guilty of being ready to believe III of a body of men on insufficient evidence; to believe it himself until reasonable proof has been adduced is criminal, to express such sentiments in public is dastardly.

When speaking about the W. F. of M. or anyone else in the future, he should remember that down on their knees before him and his God at his meetings are most all of the people in this city of Portland who make a profit out of selling to thieves, thugs and cutthroats, knives, guns, slung-shots and brass knuckles; also the shavers of coins and those who accept usury, and perhaps in some instances those who contribute to his support in his organization who obtain their money by renting to the prostitutes of this city the houses wherein virtue is made a commodity.

#### Good Health Assured If You Eat At The VEGETARIAN CAFE

214 Union St.

Seattle

#### The Abbot Barber Shop and Baths

Everything First Class B. H. KAST, Prop. 303 PIKE ST.

GEO. B. HELGESEN Grocery -- Meat Market

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

Phones, Main 3428, Ind. 1384 1925-29 First Ave., cor- Virginia Street

The Frisco Lunch Fried Chicken, Coney Island Sandwich, Etc., Etc.

125 Second Avenue, S.

Sunset Main 223 - Phones-Ind. 223 KRISTOFERSON PASTEURIZED MILK

AND CREAM 1218 First Ave., S. - - SEATTLE

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

# TIME HAS COME

Bellingham, Wash., Oct. 7, 1907.
My Dear Comrade Titus: I shall
get ready to go to jall, but I shall
that we ought to present the matter to
all the locals of the state, and thus that we ought to present the matter to all the locals of the state, and thus prepare all comrades to meet their share of responsibility. If the time has come for some to go to jail, and I believe that it has come, then all who profess to be Socialists should do their part. It will not be necessary for all to go to jail, but all should help to bear the burdens, and they should come deliberately to this task. I believe in giving all a chance to play a part in this drama. It may become a tragedy. I really believe that it will, but we cannot on this account abandon our cause.

I suggest that you set the date as late as November 27th. Give all to understand that this is not child's play, and explain that it is the duty of all to perform some part in this great undertaking. We want to know who the fair weather Socialists are, and we will soon know.

If you will wait until Nov. 27th for the meeting of voluntages.

the fair weather Socialists are, and we will soon know.

If you will wait until Nov. 27th for the meeting of volunteers to go to jail, I think that I shall have my affairs in shape, and I shall also have backing in Bellingham.

Ail others who volunteer should have home backing. We can then accomplish results that we could not otherwise. I believe that the moral effect will be much greater too. I shall prepare this neighborhood for the sequel. All others can do the same thing in their respective neighborhoods. Country people believe that we should be given the right to speak; and, if we are denied this right, there will be an impulse to come to our relief. I had thought that the country people might think it useless country people might think it useless to exercise our right, but most of those that I have approached believe that we ought to exercise this right whenever we shall desire to do so. I think that we can easily cultivate

a love for free speech. It seems to me it might be just as well for your-club to take formal action, and call upon all comrades to volunteer to go to jail, or do something to support those that do go there.

If your club will do this I will go o as many locals as I can reach, and do all I can to get them to make the best possible use of our incarceration, if we shall be jailed.

If we have to make this fight, I feel that we should adopt modern methods of giving publicity to the

Every volunteer should prepare his friends to make all possible use of his restraint. Let's get 40 volunteers, and give them time to prepare their respective vicinity for all that follows. We must put Spokane to shame, if they are capable of shame. I feel that we ought to send a few dollars to the relief of Mrs. Hazlett, and tomorrow I shall try what I can do in this camp shall try what I can do in this camp

of wage slaves.

I know that some af the wage workers there will not stand for this desertion of a comrade while in trouble.

I protest that we shall not be bound to keep the streets open to traffic.

If the interests of society demand
that the streets be used for other pur-

poses, then they may be so used. In 1860 I saw the streets closed to traffic by republican rallies, and many traine by repunican raines, and many times since. According to law, we have a right to use the streets for peaceable assembly, even though we may block them. That has been the decision of courts in dealing with the Salvation Army both in Missouri and Illinois, so I have been told by Salvationies. vationists.

> Fraternally. D. Burgess,

# CALL FOR

The State Executive Committee of dation of the Anti-Fusion Club of Se-attle and call for Volunteers to come to Seattle and assist in the contest for Free Speech on the streets.

The only change is in the date. Instead of Oct. 15, the State Executive names Oct. 28, on Monday. Be on hand at our meeting Sunday night, at Labor Temple, Sixth and University, to get ready for the campaign. State Secretary Krueger writes "Down with the Bastile."

Those who will be on hand Oct. 28 are requested to write to Richard Krueger, 2305½ Pacific ave., Tacoma, Wash., or to John Carlson, Secretary Anti-Fusion Club, Box 1673, Se attle, Wash., or to "The Socialist" 14 News Lane, Seattle, Wash,

### DEFENSE FUND

For some weeks we have promised to give the entire list of contributors to give the entire list of contributors to the free speech fund in Seattle and elsewhere, but each week either time or tack of space forbade. This week we are enabled to give a list of all those subscribing through "The Socialist" or in Seattle, and we will follow it up next week with a report from the state secretary. Below is the list with the amount set opposite their names:

John Stuckey, Lester, Wash.
M. J. Cutler, Lester, Wash.
A. A. McClure, Lester, Wash.
Unknown, Seattle
Unknown, Seattle
M. M. DeCrane, Seattle, 1.00 M. M. DeCrane, Seattle,
(monthly)
Wm. Hogan, Orcas. Wash.
Wm. Hults, Seattle
J. G. Bourn, Allyn, Wash
H. J. Behrens, Seattle
B. Kubaski, Seattle
H. F. Titus, Seattle
H. W. Titus, Seattle
U. G. Moore, Seattle
J. C. Carlson, Seattle
B. Kubaski, Seattle

E. E. Martin, Bangor, Wash. . . . E. T. Allison, Bangor, Wash. . . . Hortense Wagenknecht, Bangor, Wash.
Gertrude Wagenknecht, Bangor,
Wash.
W. P. Lawson, Seattle
John Jendrick, Seattle 
 Gus Johnson, Seattle
 50

 Nels Peterson, Seattle
 25

 W. McGräth, Seattle
 25

 John Downie, Seattle
 1.00

 Floyd Hyde, Seattle
 1.00

 Mr. Rayne, Seattle
 1.00

 Mr. Spencer, Seattle
 25

 A Friend, Seattle
 25

 Mrs. Johnson, Seattle
 1.00

 Mrs. Cox, Seattle
 25

 A. Jensen, Seattle
 50

 A. Jensen, Seattle
 50
 A. Jensen, Seattle .........
T. E. Leland, Seattle ...... W. S. Thomas, Seattle ..... John Robinson, Seattle ...... Bert Williams, Tacoma ...... H. Wellman, Seattle
H. J. Behrens, Seattle
F. A. Koch, Seattle
J. Kemp, Seattle
Mrs. Aroli, Seattle
S. L. Howe, Seattle
S. L. Howe, Seattle
B. Niquette
Solomon, Seattle H. Hoge, Seattle 1.00
Carl, Seattle 25
H. S. Blaisdell, Seattle 1.00
Leo Hotz, Seattle 1.00 MILLS EXPLAINS

do not explain!

Legalities, illegalities, technicalities and formalities make up his 5000 words of defense.

But with all his dodging he does not manage to deny that he supported Ernest Hall when he was a Labor Party candidate and recommended Socialists to support him when the Canadian Socialist Party was deadly opposed to the Labor Party for which Hall stood.

Mills says, read my speech. But this speech as published by Mills, is not ALL Mills said on that occasion.

He says he was ignorant. But in the middle of that meeting, he was interrupted with questions and objections fully informing him that Ernest Hall and the Labor Party were not Socialists. No. The whole affair was a Fusion affair. Mills knew it at the time and knows it now. He believes in such Fusion, or "getting together," as he calls it.

In this last issue of his paper, he claims Tom Johnson's victories in Cleveland as "unrelated victories for the working class." Mills practised in Victoria just what he really believes in, but has not the courage to maintain in Washington, where he knows Socialists do not believe in such "anything-to-win" tactics.

In his savage attack on Titus, Mills has no sort of regard for the truth.

For instance, he says Kingsley and Titus had correspondence about this case. The fact is neither Kingsley or Titus ever wrote a single letter to each other in the last three years.

Again, he says Titus paid no dues in Seattle since February, 1907, when the fact is, Titus paid his dues regularly till he went to Boise in June. But all this has nothing to do with

the Mills case. Only it shows the utter irresponsibility of Mills' statements.

He hides the main issue in a mist of words and then introduces false statements without stint.

"Here are two of my neighbors that I want to enroll in our comradehood. 'The Socialist' to each for six months, will do it."—S. Gangstad, Gemmell, Minn.

"I thank you for your kindness in sending me your paper, which I have enjoyed very much. I enclose re-newal. I think we have won a great deal for the working class in the ac-quittal of Haywood. Wishing you all future success, I remain, Edw. Ash-tin; Bellevue, Idaho."

The Mayor has removed the B. Kubaski, Seattle 1.00
H. F. Titus, Seattle 1.00
M. M. McCracken, Seattle 1.00
Sam Williamson, Seattle 1.00
C. A. Anderson, Seattle 50
O. Halvorson, Seattle 50
O. Halvorson, Seattle 1.00
H. J. Behrens, Seattle 1.00
the City, President of the Board of Health. Entire Board will resign. Great indignation throughout

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### TACOMA WIDE AWAKE

If you, dear reader, receive a copy of this paper with these notes marked, we ask you to consider it an invitation to attend our next propaganda meeting to be held in Columbia Hall, corner Ninth and oma avenue, Sunday, October 13, at 8:00 p. m.

The speaker rothle occasion will be Mrs. Hattle W. Titus, and er subject will be "in and Out of Jail," or "Why Socialist Speakers Are persecuted in Seattle."

Mrs. Titus is an able speaker. Once having heard her you will want to hear again; so don't miss this opportunity.

Last Sunday evening, October 6, the subject of, "Resolved, That nism and Socialism are Identical? was debated by A. Klemensic and Emil Herman. Klemensic affirmed and Herman-who took the place of T. F. Burns, who was ill-opposed.

The attendance was noticeably larger than it has been for the past few weeks, and we hope it will continue to increase till standing room is at a premium. If you haven't been in the habit of coming,

Don't forget the business meetings of the local; they are held every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the hall mentioned above. 'If you are a member it is your duty to yourself, your family and your class to be there. Always remember that If you shirk your responsibility and console yourself with the idea that others can do the work, these become discouraged and do as you are now doing, with the result that nobody will do anything. Just think how easy our task would be if every member attended local meetings and did just a little work; so don't depend on the other fellow, but rather set od example for the other fellow by doing something yourself.

Oh, yes! Lest we forget. Next Friday, October 11, at 8:00 p. m. we are going to have another one of those good old fashloned blowouts at Columbia Hall. We want you to come get acquainted and have a good time. There will be musical selections, select reading, games at which anybody can play, dancing and refreshments, in fact, fun for everybody, both old and young.

Two important referendums, one National and one State, are now being voted upon. You can get a ballot by attending the next meeting or by calling upon or addressing Mrs. Grace Lewis, 1311 North

Your dues must be paid for September to entitle you to vote.

### HOW STATE AUTONOMY **WORKS IN NEBRASKA**

Vividly Portraying Conditions in the State.-Opportunists Would Rule

To the National Executive Committee,

To the National Executive Committee,
Socialist Party.
Dead Comrades—The receipt of a
letter from Comrade Roe, state secretary of Nebraska, was followed in the
next mail by one from Comrade
Schwartz, national committee member of Pennsylvania; copies of each
are herewith presented.

Room 33, Crouse Block, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28, 1907. J. M. Barnes, National Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade—At the time of filing our platform and convention proceedings with George C. Junkin, secretary of state, at Lincoln, Sept. 24, he asked several questions which he wanted answered by yourself as it was evidence from national headquarters they needed in substantiation of the statements made by the state convention and by National Committee Member Dr. De Vore. The following are questions as near as I can recollect:

1. Whom does the national committee recognize as the Nebraska member of the national committee, Solialist party?

2. Is the organization presided over by Geo. C. Porter as chairman and secretary, and who signs himself state organizer that nominated J. M. Carter, Julius Hollender, Geo. C. Porter, and whose secretary is George Wells; is this organization recognized as the Socialist party organization of Nebraska?

3. Is the organization presided over

3. Is the organization presided over

3. Is the organization presided over by P. S. Condit, chairman, J. M. Schu-ler, secretary, who nominated L. Steb-bins, E. F. McClure, L. I. Lambrigger, J. M. Schuler and W. C. Rodgers for state officers upon the party ticket, and whose secretary is J. P. Roe; is this body recognized as the Socialist this body recogn party organization of the national So-cialist party? Secretary of state stated that they

would be guided largely by evidence from Member Dr. De Vore and your from Member Dr. De Vore and yourself as to whom you recognize and
were entitled to the name of the Socialist party. Kindly have your reply
certified before a notary to give the
same legal standing in court, and return as soon as you can.
Fraternally yours,
(Signed) J. P. ROE, State Secy.

860 Concord St., Alleghany, Pa.

860 Concord St., Alieghany, Pa.
Sept. 30, 1907.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrade Barnes—In view of
the motion that is being offered by
National Committeeman De Vore of
Nebraska and waich will be submitted
to the members of the national committee on Qct. 8, 1907. I would like
to get some information as to which
wing of Nebraska Socialists is being
recognized by the national office, i. e.,
which faction, the "Roe" faction or
the "Porter" faction is buying due
stamps from the national office.

If my memory serves me right I

stamps from the national office.

If my memory serves me right I read in the "National Bulletin," some months ago of J. P. Roe having Been expelled from the Socialist party of Nebraska. I am in receipt of some circular letters from J. P. Roe, who circular letters from J. P. Roe, who signs himself State Secretary, Socialist Party of Nebraska; among these circular letters appears a financial statement of the Socialist party of Nebraska and signed J. P. Roe, State Secretary, showing that during August his organization bought \$5 worth of due stamps from the national office.

I believe that there are other national committeemen that are in the dark on this controversy and I think in order that they might act intelligently they ought to know which is the regular party organization in Nebraska.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, Yours always, (Signed) FRED L SCHWARTZ, National Committeeman of Pa.

In consideration of the above request and the fact that two sets of candidates, both claiming the Sccialist party name, appear in the State of Nebraska, and the further fact that a national committee motion providing for an investigation and involving the standing of a member of the national committee of another state has been published for submission on

October 8, I deem it advisable, while also submitting a question for your consideration, to supply the national committee, through these channels, with the essential information relating to the Nebraska controversy.

The same is gathered from the mass of documents, upwards of three hundred pages, containing the evidence from both sides, which was reviewed by you in session, March 2, 1907.

On Nov. 1, 1996, the following comrades, residents of Omaha, held the respective positions: J. P. Roe, state secretary; W. W. Blackford, national committeeman; G. C. Porter, state or-

committeeman; G. C. Porter, state or ganizer.

The local quorum of the state com-

The local quorum of the state committee, located at Omaha, and Local Omaha, first came into conflict upon the question of filling vacancies in the quorum. The state constitution provides that the state committee shall elect annually in the month of January, a local quorum of five from the membership of the local at the seat of the state headquarters. Vacancies to be also filled by the state committee.

Ou Nov. 12, T. Smith of Local Omaha, was selected by the local quorum as a member thereof. About this time B. H. Vall was also added.

this time B. H. Vail was also added.

Dec. 12th a vacancy in the quorum was filled by the quorum, L. L. McIlvain being elected. At the same, meeting, the action on the election of Smith, Nov. 12, was rescinded, and his seat declared vacant, F. H. Alexander being elected to fill this vacancy.

The quorum did fill vacancies. In justification of their action, they claimed, that the state committee

claimed, that the state committee members, on previous occasions when nominees were submitted, had not taken sufficient interest to vote.

The state committee is composed of one member from each local up to fifteen members, and one additional for each fifteen or major fraction

The question of the legality of these elections by the quorum being made a vital issue by Local Omaha, the quorum on Dec. 21, submitted the following question to the state committee: "Shall Comrades Vail, Alexander and McIlvain, who were recently chosen

McIlvain, who were recently chosen to fill vacancies, be endorsed."

Preceding this and on Dec. 16, the quorum canvassed the nominations, previously called for, and issued referendum ballots returnable Jan. 17, 1907, containing candidates for state secretary as follows. Geo. Wells, J. P. Roe and W. F. Faulkner. Upon the methods employed in this election methods employed in this election and its results the principal point of the controversy turns. On Dec. 19, Comrade Roe presented

charges to Local Omaha against Com-rade Smith; after a lengthy discus-sion they were not accepted, by a vote of 17 to 10.

On Dec. 26, charges were preferred in Local Omaha by T. Smith and J. Lund against J. P. Roe on the follow-

Lund against J. P. Roe on the following counts: "First, Disloyalty to the Socialist party; second, Violation of the provisions of the state constitution, Art. 4-5-7-8, Art. 6, Sec. 2: Third, Inciting others to violate the state constitution."

Jan. 2, 1907, these charges were reread, as required, and action was taken expelling Comrade Roe, also Comrade Alexander. Local Omaha, holding the quorum to be illegally constituted, at this meeting instructed its members of the state committee to safeguard the interests of the party. safeguard the interests of the party, who in turn nominated members for the quorum: elected Geo. Wells state

who in turn nominated members for the quorum; elected Geo. Wells state secretary pro-tem, and immediately submitted their action to the state committee for approval.

The state committee of Local Omaha and State Organizer Porter requested the locals to file the returns on the pending election for state officers with Comrade Wells.

Jan. 6 the (Roe) quorum recommended to the state committee that the charter of Local Omaha be revoked on the following grounds: "We declare Local Omaha to be in a state of insubordination to the platform and constitution and in persistent rebellion to the Socialist party of Nebraska; further having our official communications rejected as a local quorum, also charges by members in their individual capacity ignored."

Report of (Roe) quorum, Jan. 6, on question of endorsing quorum members submitted Dec. 21, 1906:

Approved by State Committee Members: C. P. Young, Local Brock; J. J. Larkey, Oxford; L. I. Lambrigger, Niebrara; Mathiasen, Minden; W. C.

Rodgers, Waterloo; L. Olsommer, Virdigre; W. Wemmer, So. Omaha; Jas. Walter, Omaha; Mary P. Roe, Omaha; W. W. Blackford, Omaha; John Huba, Omaha; T. W. Bowen, Omaha.
Against—Bramble, Hastings.
Total for, 12; against 1.
Berrot of state committeemen of

Report of state committeemen of ocal Omaha, Jan. 26, on question of adorsing their quorum submitted Jan.

Approved by State Committee Members: C. H. Shell, Local Ponca; J. C. Palmater, Beatrice; L. R. Duke, N. Piatte; J. A. Finkenkeller, Florence; L. Cisommer, Virdigre; L. I. Lambrigger, Niobrara; C. L. Bramble, Hastings; D. C. Omstatt, Gering; Thomas, Rayman, Gering; J. M. Knett, Omaha; N. H. Church, Omaha; Henry Ruhl, Omaha; Jacob Muntz, Omaha; H. Teisman, Omaha; J. L. Burke, Omaha. Total for, 15; against, 0. Chadron, no state committee members. Local approved—Blair, South Sioux, Sparta, Farnam, Kearney, Waterloo and Wellsfleet committeemen reported they had not voted for either

ported they had not voted for either

side.

January 17th (Roe) quorum, canvas of state committee votes on revoking charter of local Omaha, submitted January 6th: South Omaha, W. Wemmer; South Sioux, De Vore; Niobrara, Lambrigger; Lincoln, O. H. Thompson; Verdigre, L. Olsommer; Waterloo, W. C. Rodgers; Omaha (Bohemian, J. Walter; Omaha, G. H. Spencer, J. Huba and Mary P. Roe. Total, yes 10; no. 0. January 18th (Roe) quorum granted a new charter to applicants in Omaha.

	ate Secretar		
Local		Wells	Ro
Tryon		6	
Sparta			1
Sidney			
Schuyler			10
Verdigre			
Niobrara			100
Brock			
Omaha			
	ian)	HE 99 45	1

Ballots of defunct Local Omaha and South Omaha thrown out because cast before close of nominations.

Roe declared elected.		
(Wells) Quorum Jan. of votes for State Secre		anvas
	Wells	Roe
Ponca	8	
N. Platte	8	
Tryon		
Florence	10	
Hastings	17	
Gering	5	
So. Omaha		
Chadron	14	
Omaha	24	7
Niobrara		6
Sparta		8
British British Control of the Control	-	-
Totals,	,101	21

upon the claim that he is not a party member. Wells declared elected.

The statements above are supported by common evidence. Quotations and reports stand uponn their own merit. Jan. 7th Comrade Blackford National al Committeeman was requested by the National Secretary to report upon the facts, he replied in substance that he was inactive and indifferent and long since had no use for either fac-

tion.

The controversy moved some locals to fill State Committee positions hereto his state Committee positions here-tofore vacant. The personnel of the State Committee was constantly changing either by resignation or action of the locals. The reports show some committeemen quite re-sponsive to the sentiments of their local, and voting with or against both local, and voting with or against oota contestants, on the same question, according to the varying action taken by the local at several meetings. It would appear that some committeemen voted first upon their own judgment and later by direction of the local worm the question.

local upon the quorum question.

Each organization claimed regularity, the support of a majority of the members of the State, and insisted,

members of the State, and insisted, upon recognition from your committee. The (Roe) Quorum upon the ground that the National Constitution admitted of no interference or going behind the returns.—Art. 2, Sec. 4 and Art. 12, Sec. 4.

The (Wells) Quorum repeatedly solutions of complete investigation. Fx.

licited a complete investigation. Extract of letter Feb. 21st. "If our statement can be disproved in the estimation of any fair man, we have nething more to say. We will pay his expens-es and abide by the decision of the man you choose to send."

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MARCH 2, 1907.

MOTION: "That the National Executive Committee after reading the correspondence in reference to the Nebraska controversy declines to decide between the contesting sides on the ground that it has no power, under Article 12, Section 4, of the National Constitution to pass upon matters of organization in organized states, and approves of the course of the National Secretary in continuing to deal with approves of the course of the National Secretary in continuing to deal with the former accredited representative of the state organization."

Motion adopted. Patterson voting.

"NO."
WORK, filed the following comment: It is evident that there is right and wrong on both sides of the Ne-braska matter. It is my opinion that the National Committee ought to withdraw the Nebraska charter. This would place the state in such a condition that all the locals could pay dues direct to the National office, and

dues direct to the National office, and whenever the time was ripe, the National Office could reorganize the state. This seems to me to be the best way out of the difficulty.

The decision follows the precedents established by the National Executive Committee in the cases of Nebraska—1904, Kansas, Illinois, Idaho, New York, Utah and Minnesota. Such decision in effect, ever recognizes the claim of the incumbent, regardless. It has been held that an investigation could proceed only upon a request from both parties to the controversy. Since March 2nd the (Wells) Quorum has issued state dues stamps and yet claim the larger membership. The monthly state dues during 1906 averaged \$10.85 this year they average \$6.10

Two sets of political candidates.

Two sets of political candidates have been nominated. The (Roe) convention was manned as follows: P. S. Condit Chairman of State Com-

mittee, presided.

List of delegates Lancaster county,
J. M. Schuler delegate. Douglas Co.
J. P. Roe delegate, Proxy for Enox,
Lincoln, Dakota and Colfax Counties,
J. P. P. Co. Counties,
J. Counties,
J. P. P. Co. Counties,
J. Counties,

J. P. Roe.

There is no report of the (Wells) convention other than an extract from a midavit filed with the Secretary of State by Comrade Roe, as follows:

"It is clearly violative of the law for one G. C. Porter, a so-called delegate

from Douglas Co., alone and unaided to hold a legal convention of the Socialist Party of Nebraska.

In view of the pending National Committee Motion, the question is submitted: Shall the action taken by your committee, on the question of dues stamps, be certified in substantiation of the claims of Comrade Roe, as per his request? A reply by return mail will be appreciated.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTO-BER 4, 1907.

\$ 46.60 . 899.16 Previously reported ......

### NATIONAL NOTES

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 16, which provides for a systematic and general agitation for the repeal of the "Dick Military Law." Vote will close Oct. 22.

Two sets of political candidates for state officers have been nominated in Nebraska, each claiming the name of the Socialist party. The subject has been submitted to the National Ex-ecutive committee for decision.

In accord with National Committee In accord with National Committees
Motion No. 13, adopted Sept. 3, the
National Secretary's financial report
for the month of September contains a
statement of the assets and liabilities
of the national party organization.

Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index." They have subscribed for a page of trade union plate matter and a page of the Socialist plate matter, which aside from local notices of party activity, make up the contents. It is distributed gratuitously. Local advertising more than covers the expenses.

Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi, Miss., Socialist candidate for United States senator, reports that efforts are being made to deprive the Socialists of the opportunity to vote, on technicalities in the primary law. Comrade Rose points out the fact that a number of public offices would now be vacant if the same were raised against the old parties.

Mangon, Villorreal and Rivera, the Mexican revolutionists now in jail in Los Angeles, were arrested August 23, by American officers on the instigation of the Mexican authorities. The arrests were made without warrants or other show of authority. Criminal charges placed against them were dismissed when it was found impossible to back them up with proof. Then a charge of criminal libel was placed against them, the same being based on statements conderning "Colonel" A. M. Green, the Cananea copper magnate, made in the columns of "La Regeneracion," a paper-published in St. Louis two years ago by the revolutionists. Governor Gillett refused to extradite the men to Missouri on reading affidavits proving that they were not in the state on the date named in the complaint. Brought into court and released on this charge, they were immediately rearrested on charges of murder and theft in Mexico. It can and will be proved the accused were not in Mexico at all when the alleged crimes were committed.

If failing to fasten this new crime on their prey, the prosecution is ready with another charge. If short on

on their prey, the prosecution is ready with another charge. If short on proof they are long on accusation. This time the complaint is to be violation of the international neutrality laws; otherwise, organizing in the United States an armed insurrection H. W. Houston 100.00 H. W. Houston 100.85 against the government of Mexico, a

### **PLAN FOR PROTEST**

Meeting Against Infamous "Dick Military Bill"-Ill-Timed Because of Lack of Interest.

Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 15, Mo-tion No. 16, by Earnest Dewitt Hull, National Committee member of Consecticut, by request of Local Bridg

Motion No. 16.—"The National Con mittee hereby endorses the plan of Local Bridgeport, Conn., for a national campaign of protest against the so-called "Dick Military Law" and so-vises all divisions on our party organization to hold meetings for education and protest continuously from No. 1, 1907 to May 1, 1908. "The National Secretary is hereb

instructed to supply uniform adverting matter for these meetings at the usual rates, also to supply a leafic containing a draft of the above metioned law together with propagand matter bearing on the subject, also to formulate a set of resolutions for gen-eral adoption, the same to be finally presented to Congress as a petition de-manding the repeal of the aforesaid

manding the repeal of the aforesaid law."

Comment—If these meetings were conducted with the same vigor as characterized the Moyer-Haywood meetings we estimate that at least three millions of people would be in attendance during the proposed six months. A large percentage of these (and others) would sign the petition, which if not successful in securing a repeal of the law would certainly attract attention our way and help to make us a conspicuous party in the approaching residential campaign.

If this law was really understood by the great mass of wageworkers there is little doubt that they would wake up and do things. It is the function of the Socialist party to make them understand.

### FAILS TO CARRY

Chicago, Ill., September 30, 1907.
To the National Executive Committee,
Socialist Party.

Dear Comrades—I herewith report
the consideration given by your committee to the proposition of taking
quarters in the "Chicago Daily Socialist" building, as submitted under date
of September 13.

Comrades Patterson, Work and Untermann voted in the affirmative. No
expression was received from other

termann voted in the amrmative. No expression was received from other members of the committee. No action has therefore been taken.

In this connection I desire to point out the fact, that the rule provides for closing the vote upon a National Exceutive Committee motion on the seventh day following its submission. In a previous communication Commade

enth day following its submission. In a previous communication, Comrade Untermann showed that the time was inadequate for mail communication at his present address.

I suggest that the report be made at the expiration of twelve days, or an earlier date, providing all members

If there is no objection to the above suggestion, or it is not supplanted by a motion, the same will be acted upon in the future.

Fraternally yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINAN OF SEPTEMBER, 1907.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1907. RECEIPTS.

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National tees:			Commit-
Alabama			
Arizona			 . 15.00
California			
Colorado			 . 20.00
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Montana			
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Oklahoma			
Oregon .			
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Hawaii .			
New Mex			
Members	at lar	ge	 20

	The state of the s	
		1,329.80
	Unorganized States:	
	Georgia	5.00
	Hawaii	1.20
	New Mexico	10.00
	New Mexico	
	Members at large	.20
1.5	Total for Dues	1,346.20
	Supplies	90.15
	Literature	157.20
	Buttons	
	W. F. Miners Defense Fund	25.00
4	National Organizing Fund	588.03
	Miscellaneous	20.53
	Total receipts	2,312.99
-	EXPENDITURES.	
9	Exchange	3.30
	General Expense	8.07
4	Express and Freight	28.66
1	Postage	119.53
	Telegrams and Telephone	17.90
	WAGES.	
1	J. Mahlon Barnes\$105.00	
1	W. W. Rihl	
1		
	F. H. Slick 72.00	
	J. H. Brower 6.00	
	M. Flaherty 48.00	
	J. A. Gavin 44.00	
		347.00
	Printing Bulletin	153.00
	Printing Bulletin Printing Literature and Sup-	
1.5	plies	243.50
1	Literature	51.20
		60.25
	Office Equipment	00.20
	SPEAKERS.	
	E. E. Carr\$ 37.27	* 5 S
	John Collins 98.75	
	I. Cowen 100.00	

	H. W. Houston 10.85	
	Gertrude B. Hunt 82.75	
	E. J. Lewis 35.45	
	Guy E. Miller 200.00	
	J. E. Snyder 19.95	
	Wm. A. Toole 13.80	
	M. W. Wilkins 100.00	
	M. W. WIIKINS 100.00	
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	Lighting	
	Rent, Sept	
	Buttons	51.05
		26.10
	Press Clippings	12.00
	M. F. Miners Defense Fund	25.00
	Total Expenditures\$1	,087.34
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	S, SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.
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	Guy E. Miller 136.87	
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ä	H. G. Adair	92. 341. 41.

125.00 Total Liabilities ......\$1,193.57 Salance Net Resources ..... 3,241.81

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

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With the September issue of the So-cialist Party Official Monthly Bulle-tin it enters upon the fourth year of its publication, with No. 1, Vol. 4.

"It is a paper that all workingmen ought to read. I renew for three months and send another sub. I will try for more."—R. B. Ellis, Derwent, Obio.

National Committee Motion No. 15, upon which vote closed Oct. 1, was adopted. Vote: Yes, 30; No. 6; Not Voting, 26.

Motion No. 15.—"That the National Secretary be instructed to give the Party Papers operating a job institution the entire job printing contract of the Party. Time only preventing."

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owned paper.

# No. 2--Party Ownership of Party Press

### By G. H. Lockwood

Kalamazoo, Mich, Aug. 26, 1907. To the Editor of the Seattle Socialist: I am very glad that "The Socialist" has opened its columns to a discussion of this nature, for I believe that it will result in much good, and eventually in the materialization of the party

As I am no spring chicken in the Socialist movement I am not unaware of the usual argument against the party owned press and can remember the time when I myself held up "The People," the official organ of the S. L. P., as an awful warning, and expounded the dangers of corrupt cliques, pow erful officials, etc. My mental attitude on this question has certainly undergone a decided change and today I not only find myself an exponent of a party owned press but am pleased to add that I am state secretary of a state that stands for the same proposition.

At the 1906 convention of the Michigan S. P. the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and was afterwards submitted to referendum and passed by a very large majority:

"Resolved, That, while we recognize the great service rendered to the Socialist movement by the privately owned Socialist papers, the Socialist Party of Michigan is in favor of a National Party Paper to be owned and published by the Socialist Party of America.'

The above resolution was reaffirmed at the convention of 1907 and, I am pleased to say, stands today as the almost unanimous opinion of the Socialists throughout the state.

It may be argued that the above resolution is premature and that it is easy to pass resolutions, and even to get them endorsed by referendum, on questions that have not been thoroughly discussed; and there is undoubtedly sound logic in such an argument. The facts are, however, that this question of the party owning its press, or at least owning one great national paper, is not a new one, and its solution is practically embodied in the Socialistic philosophy.

As I understand it, the Socialist

Party proposes to capture the powers of government, peaceably at the ballot box it is to be hoped, and then to take possession of the industrial machinery in behalf of and for the good of the working class. This certainly is a large proposition and will require a very well organized body to accomplish it successfully. The organization of society into an industrial unit wherein production and distribution will be carried on in a just and scientific manner, giving to each toller the equivalent social product of his own expended energy, is a task requiring great system and intelligence. Personally I believe that the working class will rise equal to the emergency, when the time comes, because I believe the workers will yet realize the neessity of ORGANIZA-TION and will prepare themselves for the work ahead.

In view of the above what can we say of the Socialist who is afraid to tackle the ownership and management of a party paper? Let us take it for granted that the designing official or clique, or a body of well meaning but misguided enthusiasts, desire press, and is this any reason why we, the rank and file, should let them: or, having gained such a power, we cannot oust them from it? Do we, the rank and file, wish to acknowledge that we are afraid of our officers and powerless to keep them in their places as servants of our organization? Do we wish to admit that we haven't sense enough to conduct a party paper, that must go to every member and show on the face of it what it is, in such a manner that it will be, not only a credit to our national organization, but also a means of financial help?

It seems to me that it will be a wise expedient for the Socialist Party, that asks to own and operate so much, to start at once to gain some experience in the ownership and operation of its own National Paper.

As to the influence of a great National Party Owned Paper on the local Socialist papers, it is my candid opinion that it will be a benefit to them, though perhaps restricting them to a smaller territory. As the Socialist Revolution forges ahead each state, and eventually each city, will need its local exponent and the field for local papers is certainly a wide one, though they be restricted to a certain geo graphical area or section.

The reason why we should have one great National paper, owned and controlled by the party, are various and important, and to my mind entirely overbalance any objections that I have yet seen urged against a party owned press. After the thorough discussion in "The Socialist" I may see fit to change my mind, but for the present I am from MICHIGAN, and this state stands for a PARTY OWNED PRESS.

h as the discussion has not een fairly launched I do not feel at fiberty to go into details, but trust that the present attitude of one of the space. In conclusion I wish to thank to a discussion of this kind and I sincerely hope that other papers will be as liberal.

> Fraternally, G. H. LOCKWOOD, State Sec.

#### SOCIALIST EXPERT WANTED

Three policemen are watching the crowd, specially detailed to watch that crowd of a hundred men. It is on Washington street, Seattle, Monday night, Sept. 23, 9 p. m.

The same night Osborne was arrested a block or two away for speaking five gentle sentences to another

But the police were informed Osborne was a Socialist and must not be allowed to speak. This speaker on Washington street is a doubtful quantity. He may be a Socialist, or he may be a Theosophist. Who shall

The regular patrolman thinks he knows. To the question. "Is that speaker a Socialist?". The patrolman says "No." To the next question, "What is he, then," he replies, "I

clous. He is afraid the chief will remove his star if he disobeys orders and lets a Socialist talk on Seattle streets. He sees several Socialists around. He sends to Headquarters

The chief sends down two older officers to the patrolman's assistance. So the fhree stand on watch and guard trying to decide whether that old man is talking Socialism or not.

A Socialist organizer saunters up to them and casually inquires what the speaker is talking about. The senior officer sniffs suspiciously and growls: "I believe you know more about him than we do."

The preacher looking orator is heard declaring, "Every man of you should be free." The officer looks wise and says: "He must be a Socialist. Let's arrest him." "Hold on," says a brother officer, "I'm not so sure be's a Socialist."

So the three befuddled policemen stand and cock their ears, like pups in front of a graphophone

Now Wappenstein is said to be searching for an Expert on Socialism. We suggest he hire Walter Thomas

Mills, who will tell him Titus is no Socialist, Krueger is no Socialist, Burns is no Socialist, Herman and Wagenknecht are no Socialists, Osborne is no Socialist and then the police department will be spared a heap of trouble. They will find they Then the patrolman grows suspi- have been barking up the wrong tree.

you'll not make an ass of yourself pinching the wrong fellow.

The "Appeal To Reason" chooses to ridicule Titus' "Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism." That is the "Appeal" ridicules the title, but says nothing of the contents. Suppose you buy a copy, read it and then write a-lette to the editor of the "Appeal" inquiring what there is in the book which they object to.

#### TO CONDEMN -CAPITALIST VIOLENCE

Why Not Get a Revolutionary Socialist to Write the Leaflet? Surely There Are Plenty Competent.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 29, 1907. J. M. Barnes, National Secretary.
Dear Comrade—Kindly submit the
following motion to the N. C. Fra-

ternally, Vernon F. King, of Michigan Motion—That the national secretary be instructed to secure the services of either Comrade Simons or Heath of Milwankee to write a circular leaflet to be used in towns and cities where acts of violence against the persons of Socialist speakers, or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly. The cost of pre-paring the same and plates to be by the national leaflet furnished at cost to purchas

There's no possum there, after all.
Call off the dogs.

Wappenstein, get an expert, so as to excite nd comment. No systematic attempt has been made to deal with this serious matter. It is high time that we realize that our opponents are dealing with us in a systematic manner and it is up to us to make good in some way. To my mind the Comrades named are fully competent to draft such a leaflet, one that would reach the Free (?), American (?), Flag-worshiping swine that submit to these outrages. If Simons and Heath can't fill the bill then we had better stand from under." atic attempt has been made stand from under."

#### DATES FOR NATIONAL LECTUR ERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel.-Oct. 13-14, Win-

Carl Thempson,-Oct. 13, Buffalo, N. Y.; 16, Erie, Pa.; 17, en route; 18, Mt. Vernon. Ohio; 19, Portsmouth. John M. Work.—New York, under the direction of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins.—Rhode Island, un-der directions of State Committee.

Nothing better in the book line was ever offered at so low a price as Harper's "Terrible Truth About Mar-riage" for 10 cents. We want to make room for a new and better edition and so have reduced the price from 25 cents. Get your order in while they last

slow, Ariz.; 15-16, Albuquerque. Martin Hendrickson (Finnish).— Oct. 13-14, East Quincy, Mass.; 15, en route; 16-17, East Cambridge; 18-19,

Somment—"From all over the coun-business. Got any to do?

### The Socialist

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1907, at the postoffice at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1907.

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# Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism

the two?

### By Hermon F. Titus

#### CHAPTER V. .. FOURTH PRINCIPLE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

We come now to the statement of our Third Great Revo lutionary Fact. It is in some respects the most startling of all, because it deals with the question of government and strikes at the roots of ordinary patriotism.

Yet, however startling or revolutionary this fact may be, no person can be foolish enough to resent it. 'If it is indeed a fact, every one must accept it as such, whateve the consequences.

#### THE PRINCIPLE STATED.

GOVERNMENT, OR THE STATE, ALWAYS WAS AND IS NOW A POLICE FORCE MAINTAINED BY THE PROPERTIED CLASS TO COMPEL THE WORKING CLASS (Slaves or Serfs or Proletarians) TO CREATE WEALTH FOR THE PROPERTIED CLASS TO ENJOY

This fact contradicts all prevalent ideas of government especially of so-called "popular government!"

Yes, it does.

Just as the fact that the earth is round, when it was first discovered, contradicted all prevalent ideas that it was

Just as the fact that the earth revolves around the sur contradicted all prevalent ideas, held only 300 years ago, that the sun revolved around the earth.

earth for at least one hundred thousand years, established by science beyond a doubt during the last 50 years, contradicts the old fashioned but still prevalent idea that man was created about five thousand years ago.

Prevalent ideas, inherited and popular, are always giv ing way to newly discovered facts. That is the progress

Read the scientific works named at the beginning of Chapter III, especially in Morgan's "Ancient Society" and Engels' "Origin of the State," and you will find ample proof of the Revolutionary Fact stated above as our Fourti

#### GOVERNMENT ONLY 5,000 YEARS OLD.

Compared with the full term of man's existence on the earth, the State or Government, is of modern origin. It started when Property started, say 5,000 years ago.

During all the earlier ages, while men were gradually creeping up through Savagery and Barbarism to Civiliza tion, a period of some 95,000 years, there was no such thing as Property in the modern sense of privately owned wealth, hence no such thing as a Propertied Class living off the products of a Propertiless Class and hence no such thing needed as a State or Government to protect the possessing class and their "rights" of property against the dispossessed and propertiless class.

The reign of property introduced the reign of the State or the government of the class possessing but not producing wealth over the class producing but not possessing

What we call ancient governments, of Greece and Rom for instance, but which are really very recent, only 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, were all Slave governments, the rule of a Master Class over a Slave Class.

Prior to that, there were no governments at all, any more than there were among the American Indians when America was discovered. Property was common property. There were no classes. The People were all together, one people, no divisions along property lines and no "State.

#### CIVILIZATION AND THE STATE

Government is contemporaneous with civilization. Until came civilized, they needed no government. Perhaps you will jump to the conclusion that go ment must be a good thing, because divilization is a thing. But we are not arguing the goodness or ba of anything. We are only pointing out the Facts.

And the Fact about government is that it is no older than civilization, and that, like civilization itself, it is conditioned on the existence of economic classes. The baronial governments of the "Middle Ages" in

Europe and of the Feudal era in any nation, are obviously class institutions. The lords and ladies, the knights of chivalry and the prelates of the church were plainly a Workless Class exercising authority over the Working Class of serfs and retainers.

#### NOTHING "SACRED" IN HISTORY.

The Scientific Socialist points out that history is growth The race never stands still, is never in any one year what it was the year before. The institutions of Society are clothes put on in one century to be discarded when worn out in the next.

Civilization itself is only a passing phase of human his-

ory. There have been various phases of civilization. The Slave age of civilization has passed. The Serf age of civilization is gone. The Wage Age of Civilization is passing The Stream of Social life flows on, ever making new his Because there have been governments, is no reason to

as man's highest achievement, is no reason we should not analyze it. The scientific man, the man of common sense, lays aside all superstitious reverence for institutions, even if they are 5,000 years old, and faces the naked facts concerning

evere governments. Because civilization has paraded itself

If Government is a class institution, if civilization itself is the class phase of history, we learn the facts with equanimity and remodel our ideas to correspond.

#### 18TH CENTURY IDEAS.

The truth is, nearly all the present popular ideas of government are derived from the 18th Century, and the 18th Century of France at that. Rousseau, as unscientific as a savage, breathing dreams and Utopias, is the true father of most of the prevalent notions about the origin

Poetical rhapsodies in praise of man's "original state of Crusoes associating themselves to establish a government "of, by and for the people," are now seen to be only childish conceits. History was not made that way.

History has been a war of economic classes and the ruling class of any age has upheld itself by an army, by laws, by magistrates, courts, officers, taxes, in a word, by Police Force to maintain "Law and Order," that is, to protect Property and the class that held it.

This is an entirely new view of Government or the State. But it is the scientific view and the only key to history.

#### CAN IT BE TRUE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT?

We have been taught in America that our government was different from the old world monarchies. We think a Republic must be a government by the people, not the government of a class. America is the "Land of the Free," hey tell us.

Again the Facts prick our bubbles of fond delusion. The Constitution of the United States is now shown by cientific historians to be a class document.

We find the framers of this revered instrument kept their lebates secret, not allowing their publication till they were We find the minutes of those debates of the Constitu

ional Convention in 1787, published in 1839, show the United States Constitution to have been framed in the words of Delegate, afterward President, Madison, in orer "TO PROTECT THE MINORITY OF THE OPULENT AGAINST THE MAJORITY." The Constitution was a reaction from the "turbulent

lemocracy" of the Declaration of Independence. The revoutionary fervor of the Declaration in 1776 did indeed rep esent the democratic spirit of a people largely agricultural and homogeneous and economically independent, among whom the modern wage class was unknown.

But the Constitution thirteen years later was made by the large land owners of the South, by the trading interests of the coast, by the rising capitalist class, in order to rotect themselves against the majority of the producers These statements can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to read Elliott's Debates of the Federal

#### THE U. S. CONSTITUTION ADAPTED TO CLASS RULE

Convention, to be found in any good library

The two great modern classes defined in our last chapramed.' The Capitalist Class and the Wage Class have be ome clearly marked in America as two co warring classes only since the Civil war of 1881-55. But the United States Constitution, framed, as it was,

the "opulent minority" of that day to "protect itself against the majority," has been an admirable tool for Government by the Modern Capitalist Class over the Modern Wage Class.

The Capitalist Class is entrenched in the Senate, as every one knows. It is a Millionaire's Club.

The Capitalist Class, by its intellectual servants, the professional politicians and lawyers, controls the House of

If these two legislative bodies, representing strictly the dominant economic class, ever passed a law in any degree favoring the Wage Class, the Supreme Court, holding life positions, far aloof from popular currents, have full power to declare it unconstitutional.

There can be no question that the United States gov ernment as at present constituted is a government of the Capitalist Class in which the Wage Class have no voice.

Teh Wage Class cannot break away from the Iron Law of Wages, which allows them only a mere living, because they are bound hand and foot by a powerful government courts, legislatures, army, sheriffs, armed with the terrible modern 'machine gun," all' constituting a Police Force in the hands of Capital to compel Labor to go on creating wealth for the Capitalist Class to enjoy.

The American government in this 20th century is thus seen to be exactly what government always was, an instru ment of physical force in the hands of Property to compe the Propertiless to create wealth for its enjoyment.

#### PARTY GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED.

If there are but two great Social Classes in the United States; as shown in our last chapter, namely, the Capitalist Class and the Wage Class, then how is it we find two politi cal parties, Republican and Democratic, both representing the Capitalist Class, with wage workers divided between

If the Capitalists constitute one class with common interests opposed to the interests of the wage workers, why have we not two great political parties representing these two opposing class interests?

There are two reasons. First, the Proletarians are ignorant of their own class interests. The Capitalists use all their vast machinery of newspaper, book, pulpit, school, will not be a Wage Class party. lecture, to keep the workers in ignorance and hence divided between two political parties, neither of which stands for

The second reason the political parties are not yet di vided along the great class lines of Bourgeois and Prole tarian, is the existence of two sub-classes in the Capitalist Class itself.

Prior to the American Civil War, the Democratic Party stood for the Southern Slave-holding Class, the Republican Party stood for the Northern Capitalist Class. Wage Sla very was more profitable than Chattel Slavery, modern capitalist production more prolific of Property than the more primitive processes of slave production which had been introduced into our Southern States. The modern productive process drove out the ancient process as machinery drives out hand labor.

Since the war, the Republican Party has stood consist ently, and hence victoriously, for the rapidly developing Capitalist Class. The Democratic Party has stood, more of less consistently, for the weaker elements of the Capitalisi Class.

The Proletarian Class have stood ignorantly by and cast their votes on both sides according to the amuont of Republican or Democratic protestations of friendship for the

#### PRESENT MIDDLE CLASS REACTION.

Within recent years, the lines of sub-class interests with in the Capitalist Class have become more sharply drawn The "Middle Class" is composed of the small capitalists who are being crushed out in the flerce competition with the great capitalists.

This Middle Class are capitalists just the same as their competitors, the great capitalists.

They all, small and great, procure their profits ultimately from the Wage Class. If the Wage class were to triumph and abolish their own exploitation by the Capitalist Class then both small and large capitalists would lose their source of Profit and Property.

It cannot be too often repeated, nor too emphtalcally re peated, that the vast accumulations of wealth possessed by the Property Holders, large and small together, come from the only value producing class in the world, namely, the These Workers alone create wealth. They do not retain

the wealth they create, but deliver it to their employers, the Capitalists. Whether the capitalist be large or small,

employ many or few, the source of his profit is the wage

The fight between the large and small capitalist for pos sion of the wealth they both together have wres from the wage worker, is now progressing fiercely.

A tremendous attempt is now being made by the Middle Class to save themselves from extinction by the great Capitalist Class. The Anti-Trust war is on. Every year sees the little manufacturers dying by the

housand, surrendering their position as capitalists and bitterly accepting their fate as members of the proletariat. How it has all happened, they dont' know. They only see the Trust has expropriated them, deprived them of their property, put them out of the class that gets wealth without

The United States is now face to face with the death truggle of this modern Hercules, the Capitalist Class. It is divided against itself. It is being strangied by its own child, concentrated capital, or the Trust. Its weak majority, "the Middle Class," is pitted against its strong minority, the Trust Class. The political lines are not yet clearly drawn. The Mid-

dle Class are found in both Republicar and Democratic parties. Mr. Roosevelt is one of this class. So is Mr. Bryan. So is Mr. Hearst, Mr. Tom Johnson, Mr. Folk, Mr. Mayor Dunne, and a host of reformers in both parties.

The Middle Class are rapidly gathering themselves together about some sort of Public Ownership banner. Some of them, like Roosevelt, instead of Public Ownership, favor 'Public Control," like the Railroad Rate Bill passed by Congress.

The new Democratic Party, the party of Hearst and probably Bryan, seeks to check the Trust and save the Middle Class by Public Ownership of the Trust. Let these titanic combinations of Capital, especially those which control the Transportation facilities of the country, the "Public Utilities," be removed from competition with us and monopolistic control over us, by being transferred to the hands of the State, is the Middle Class cry.

#### WHICH CLASS SHALL WIN?

This is the political issue now before the American public: Shall the class of small capitalists known as the Middle Class, or the class of large capitalists, the Trust Owners, obtain control of the government? Whatever the name of the Middle Class party, "Demo-

cratic." "Public Ownership." or "Social Democratic." it The very last thing which the Middle Class wants is to sholish wage slavery. For the continued existence of the

wage system, with its perpetual and automatic supply of Unnaid Labor, is absolutely essential to the existence of any Capitalist Class, large or small. But the Middle Class is still a mighty class. It consists of at least seven millions of men, with trained wits and wills, the product alike of ploneer independence and capitalist competition, welded together by common inter-

#### Propertied Class, to prevent themselves from being precloitated into the ranks of the despised Projetariat. THE WORKING CLASS NOT IN IT.

ests, set in an invincible resolution to save themselves as

It will be a ropal battle for the possession of Governmental Power. The Revolutionary Socialist alone understands what it all means. He knows, whatever the issue of this battle among capitalists, the Wage Workers as a

class will have no part in the Government. The Wage System, under which the worker gets a bare iving and somebody else gets all the rest of his product, will go on just the same under Public Ownership as under Trust Ownership. The restored Middle Class, if it wins, even temporarily, will exploit the wage worker more relentlessly than the Trust, because it is more needy and

The Revolutionary Socialist never loses sight of the fact that Government as an institution, so far in the history of the world is an invention of Property Holders to extract Property from its producers.

He sees that Democracy is the same as Autocracy in this regard. He understands the Constitutional Republics of the United States and France, the non-constitutional Democracy of Great Britain with its figurehead of a Monarch and the anti-constitutional oligarchy of Russia are all alike a Physical Force exercised by a wealth-holding class to extract wealth for their own use and enjoyment from the class which create it.

#### TACTICS NEXT.

We have now briefly outlined three great revolutionary acts of modern Socialism. If one accepts the scientific method, he can deny none-of these facts. In truth no one an deny a fact. If he does, he puts himself outside the circle of rational beings.

We do not say these three are all the facts of Socialism. They are simply those which seem most significant to the present writer.

No conclusions have yet been drawn from these estabshed facts, except incidentally. It will be the aim of the following booklet to draw some such conclusions under the title, "Tactics of Revolutionary Socialism."