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EIGHTH YEAR - No. 312 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907 PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROGRESS OF STEVE ADAMS TRIAL

Mrs. Hazlett Gives Graphic Recital - Timber Claim Jumpers Furnished by Great Timber Companies - Conviction of Adams Altogether Unlikely - Local Sentiment Favorable to Adams - Darrow Shows Great Ability

NOV. 5--COMPLETING JURY

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 5, 1907. The special venire of 80 men summoned for the Adams trial was exhausted yesterday afternoon and the judge ordered a second venire of 20 men, which the sheriff engaged to deliver in court this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are but three more peremptories that can be used, one for the state and two for the defense. A number will undoubtedly disqualify as opposed to capital punishment, and still others for prejudice, but even taking this into consideration it was thought that 20 men would be ample from which to complete the jury.

OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The opposition to returning a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death is more marked in this case than in ordinary ones, because of the circumstantial evidence feature in the case. Many jurors lay especial stress on this and say that nothing but direct evidence would induce them to return a verdict that would lead to the death penalty.

OPINIONS FORMED

A great number have been dismissed because of opinions already formed and the admission of prejudice. The new venire makes a total of 122 men called on this case. The forming of the jury has been almost as difficult as at Boise. The questions asked are about the same as those at Boise on the part of the defense. Knight makes himself ridiculous by asking local questions that have no bearing on the case whatever, and only show that he thinks he is bound to be suspicious and vents his suspicions in the most foolish and irrelevant ways.

DARROW SHOWS ABILITY

Darrow is evidencing much more mastery in this case than he was able to bring to the front at Boise, and he has done some particularly clever work in a number of instances with jurymen. This was particularly noticeable in the case of S. Young, a hotel keeper from Post Falls. This man had acted in the capacity of a minister, was an Englishman, a smooth talker and gave most quiet, guarded and unobjectionable answers to all questions. After most persistent and penetrating questioning that failed to reveal any attitude of mind that was objectionable, Mr. Darrow turned around and said the man was apuzzled. He asked all interested in the defense what they thought about him. Adams didn't like the man, and Darrow turned around and went at his questioning in a different manner this time, showing open opposition to the juror. The plan worked to a nicety and in a few moments Darrow drew from the man that he thought Steve guilty. It was an admirable piece of tactical work.

OBJECT TO DETECTIVE CHARGE

Knight kept up his most obnoxious method of speaking of Mr. Stone of Missoula as a detective employed by the Federation, while pretending to be working for a nursery company. Mr. Darrow arose and strenuously objected to the jurors being asked any such thing, as the man was neither a detective nor an employe of the Federation. Knight asserted that he could prove his point. Darrow challenged him to do so. Knight asked if Darrow would deny that they were employing detectives. Darrow said he would most emphatically and that such a statement was an absolute untruth. A wordy war ensued and the judge instructed Mr. Knight not to speak of Stone as a detective any more unless it were proven in court.

OUTSIDE WORK

James Hawley, the prosecutor in the Haywood case, has been in town considerably, but appears in court but little. He is rounding up the case on the outside, bringing all the legal experience to bear of which the Mine Owners' Association has availed itself in the past in connection with jurors, witnesses and all that. In Boise these were always brought up to Hawley's office and here he is still employing his marked talents in that direction. He is also making arrangements for the bringing of Orchard here as a witness. Truthful Harry is having a good time riding around over the country, seeing the sights, motoring in fine automobiles and hobnobbing with the aristocracy of the Mine Owners' Association.

GOODING'S SPEECHES

During one of the examinations Mr. Knight brought up something about Gov. Gooding speaking here. "Oh," said Darrow, "I thought Mrs.

Hazlett was the only one that ever made political speeches here." He made an instance of what makes a good qualification for a juror under a capitalist government, a man by the name of S. L. Hyatt was undergoing examination. He was a farmer, showed that he was poor, but he had an exceptionally bright and true cast of mind. His answers showed his desire for fairness. But he said he thought Gov. Gooding had taken undue liberties in the case. He also said he would have to have strong evidence that the accused was guilty in order to vote for conviction. He made all the questioning firmly, showing his absolute fairness and desire to see justice prevail. But he was dismissed for bias, although his every answer showed that that was just what he didn't have. A man's integrity disqualifies him as a juror, or rather to administer the law, under a system of society where the laws are all based on the fundamental injustice of robbing labor of its own for the sake of a ruling class of parasites.

ORGANIZATION OF CASE

True to the historical function of the capitalist system, the organization of society into systematic methods of work, a remarkable familiarity is evidenced on both sides with the entire framework of the case. This is particularly noticeable in connection with prosecution in this trial. A visiting attorney said he had never seen a case where the forces were so well organized. This work had been so thoroughly done by the defense in Adams and Canyon counties that it nonplussed those on the state's side of the case. And it was preeminently the work of Socialists. The defense attorneys have said that at first it was almost impossible to get anyone to attend to this work, the prejudice was so great against the Federation men. Union men would go out, come back discouraged and throw up the job. But when the Socialists were put to work it was a different proposition. They were undaunted and went after the greatest difficulties like a hound to the trail. As a result of this class work the prosecution has adopted these tactics in the present case to such good purpose that it was doubtful if a single Socialist was going to be allowed to sit on the case. If their answers were true and satisfactory they would be fired by the prosecution on a peremptory.

AFRAID OF SOCIALIST JUROR

The Spokesman-Review, true to its policy of vituperation, has acted as though it were the same as putting thugs and criminals on the jury to have a Socialist on. It sent out to the Associated Press through its reporter that it looked as though it would be impossible to evade having one Socialist on the jury. And this evasion would have been made ironclad if it had been in the power of the defense to do it. Mr. Baur, an old and respected citizen in the county, who qualified on every point so there could be no possible objection, was dismissed solely because he was known to vote the Socialist ticket. It may be said to the credit of Sheriff Macdonald that there seems to have been no discrimination in his venire so far as the politics of the men summoned were concerned.

CLASS STRUGGLE INVOLVED

It is an interesting feature in connection with this crime that the large capitalist as usual seems to have been the original aggressor. Fred Tyler, for whose alleged murder Adams is being tried, is said to have been a claim jumper hired by B. R. Lewis of the B. R. Lewis Lumber Company, to go up and jump Simpkins' timber claim. So the case stammers down to the fight of the big man of a big lumber company against a poor man on a timber claim, trying to get a foothold for himself on the earth. It is claimed by the prosecution that Simpkins in an effort to get back his property, in connection with Newt Glover and Aiva Mason, hired Adams to get Tyler out of the way. Of course the contamination of the reputation of the working man is a small matter to the capitalist where property values are concerned. Adams, a member of the Western Federation, was accused by Orchard of being one of the murderous and mysterious "inner circle" of that body, along with Simpkins. Hence the mine owners and the lumbermen were able to combine in a deal to get workingmen out of the way that interfered with their economic interests. And this is the situation behind the Adams case—old class struggle deal—that's all; line up of the class fight in the mining and lumber industries combined. As always the producer, the worker, the social slave, is the under dog, and money, government machinery and prestige are against him. They trail him and hunt him and compromise him, entangle him in the web of almost inextricable difficulties and appearances against him.

SOCIALIST WOMEN ARRESTED WITH BABIES IN ARMS

Worst Outrage Ever Perpetrated in the United States - - Four Brave Women Stand Up for Socialism - - Crowd Cheers Wildly - - Then Sing "America"

Tonight in Pike Place, in the far out-of-the-way corner, two hundred people witnessed the most astonishing piece of police tyranny ever seen—even in Seattle. Four Socialist women attempted to address a perfectly orderly crowd and were "run in" by four stalwart policemen under orders from Chief Wappenstein and "Labor" Mayor Moore. Everyone pitied the patrolmen. As one poor cop said: "This is fierce."

Mrs. Hattie W. Titus was the first. She sang the Socialist "Ninety and Nine," three verses, and was not molested. The officers plainly had received no orders to cover singing. She began to talk of the "American Revolution" and was promptly told to stop. Mrs. Titus replied: "I have a right to speak here," was arrested and placed in the patrol.

The next to mount the stand was Mrs. Floyd Hyde, with her 8 months' old baby in her arms. She had barely said: "We are going to get free speech even if we have to go to jail with our babies," when another bold officer led her away to the patrol box.

Then Mrs. Hortense Wagenknecht, holding her year old little girl in her arms, stood up in the place just vacated by Mrs. Hyde, declaring, "This may be a laughing matter to some of you men, but not for us mothers. It's a pretty serious thing to go to jail with one's baby. Then she was arrested.

Hardly had Mrs. Wagenknecht stepped down when Mrs. Dr. Fiset sprang forward and took her place. She began to tell how she became a Socialist, mentioned Upton Sinclair's book and was arrested by Sergeant McDonald.

The crowd cheered Mrs. Fiset for fully two minutes before she could begin and after her arrest they broke out and sang, "Sweet Land of Liberty."

At the jail Mrs. Wagenknecht and Mrs. Hyde were released because they would not give up their babies. They immediately went back and spoke again.

Only 21 people were gathered about them as the two dauntless women took their stand the second time.

Chief Wappenstein threatened both mothers if they came back he would take their babies away from them and lock them up alone. Then these two young girl mothers went straight back and two 6-foot policemen led them away to jail again before they had spoken five sentences.

Bail was refused by the Chief of Police for all these women, though \$100 each was offered to secure their appearance for trial tomorrow.

—From "Red Extra" of Friday Evening, November 8.

If Adams is convicted Glover and Mason will be tried on the same charge.

CORRUPTING THE PUBLIC MIND

The judge has charged those who have the care of the jury to cut all matter pertaining to the case out of whatever papers are given to the jurymen. On Sunday Mr. Darrow discovered that while the regular report of the case had been cut out of the copies of the Spokesman-Review that were handed the jurors, there still remained in the papers the outrageous statements credited to Emma Goldman in reference to the case. The article stated that Emma Goldman was touring England and in her speeches had stated that the Western Federation had taken the only true method for working class emancipation and that was the method of dynamite. The article was probably a pure fake, Miss Goldman having never given utterance to anything of the sort. But the Review publishes it in order to throw out these suggestions to poison the mind of the people against the Federation and its membership.

KNIGHT GETS IT BACK

An amusing incident took place during the examination of Jurymen Barto. Knight was asking him in regard to any conversations he may have had with Mr. Stone. Barto said he never saw the man till the day before, when he stepped up to a group of summoned jurors on the street and asked them to say "when questioned by Knight regarding Mrs. Ida Hazlett that Stone told them to tell Knight that he was entirely mistaken in regard to that lady and her ideas on government. A burst of laughter ran through the court room and Knight appeared much disconcerted, but he managed to stammer out sarcastically that he was much obliged to Mr. Stone for his opinion of him. Knight means all right. In fifteen years he'll be a man.

DEFENSE READY FOR TRIAL

During the latter part of the forming of the jury the defense has shown that it was ready to go ahead at almost any time. It has passed up several times peremptories and consulted several times with the attorneys for the state in order that the challenging might cease and the case go to trial without the expense of summoning an extra venire. But Knight didn't want to lose a single chance and kept up his challenges as long as they lasted. The fact of the matter was the defense had enticed him into a trap. He could either take the jury as it was, acceptable to the defense, or bring the expense upon the state already staggering under the charge of fabulous expenditure, of the summons of a new venire. Knight looked more serious than he has at any time during the trial—he was actually pale—but he took the safe side for himself and the new venire of 20 was summoned.

LATER

At 3:15 this afternoon the jury was sworn. Attorney Hansen made the opening statement in which he briefly rehearsed the circumstances. He stated that the proof will rest largely on Adams' confession.

Tomorrow the trial begins.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 6

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 6. Both sides seem to be well pleased with the jury in the Adams case. Attorney Knight, leading counsel for the prosecution, stated that he was willing to leave the outcome of the case in the hands of the present jury.

COMPLEXION OF THE JURY

The jury and its occupation and politics are: Mr. Barto, Sucker Lake, rancher, votes mixed ticket; George Price, Post Falls, mill hand, Republican; C. A. Waters, Coeur d'Alene, boat captain, Democrat; D. W. Garwood, Lake Creek, farmer, Democrat; Charles Dittmore, Post Falls, merchant, Democrat; S. J. Varnum, Coeur d'Alene, carpenter, Republican; John C. Carlton, Rathdrum, farmer, Democrat; R. A. McArthur, Mica Bay, farmer, Republican; Milton Piper, Athol, farmer, Democrat; Mathew Miller, Rathdrum, farmer, Democrat; J. T. Harlan, Ross, farmer, Democrat; H. F. House, Rathdrum, rancher, Democrat.

Varnum was labor candidate for mayor at Coeur d'Alene last spring. Miller, Dittmore and Harlan have been members of labor unions. Nine of the jurors have been homesteaders. The state exercised all of its peremptory rights, while the defense used only seven peremptory challenges, passing the point twice. Each time this privilege is employed it exhausts a peremptory, and when the jury was complete the defense had but one challenge left in reality.

Clarence Darrow, leading counsel for the defense, entered objection to the state having 10 peremptory challenges, saying the law giving it this privilege was passed after Steve Adams was tried once, and was ex post facto. The objection was overruled. It was made on the third peremptory challenge of the state last week, and met with the same fate. An exception was entered.

TRIAL BEGINS

Wednesday morning the first witnesses were called by the prosecution. Mrs. Thomas, mother of Fred Tyler, was first on the stand, and related the facts about her family coming out from Michigan from the timber country—herself and two daughters, and afterward Fred. She described the appearance of Tyler and the taking up of claims through a locatory, one Jack Kuerstein. Darrow's cross-examination brought out that Tyler worked in the woods in Michigan, that he had no money

of his own, but was promised money to build his cabin and get supplies, and that the mother and sisters were to be located on claims in the same way.

In several of Tyler's letters he had written his mother not to worry about him. When Darrow asked her what there was to worry about, she said the wild animals in the woods where her son was going.

Darrow said: "Are you sure you were not afraid of the homesteaders instead of the cougars?"

JUMPERS AND BANKERS

The evidence shows that in all probability the Tylers were simply a family of jumpers brought out from the Michigan woods by B. R. Lewis to take up lands from the homesteaders for the big capitalists. B. R. Lewis is one of the vilest criminals that ever enriched himself in a new country by overriding the rights of the poor, stealing and law-breaking in order to obtain his riches. He is a banker and wealthy lumberman and has made himself rich by his crimes. In one of Tyler's letters he said it was part of the bargain that they were to get medicine from Kuerstein the locator.

Tyler's sister gave him a revolver to take with him on this trip, showing that he anticipated danger.

The mother said that Kuerstein had informed her that lawyers had been retained to take charge of the contents if there should be any.

Mr. Thomas, the stepfather of Tyler, told his tale of the events preceding Tyler's death and identified the clothes, hair and skull which were exhibited. Darrow went after him strenuously on this testimony and asked him how he could identify the hair as Tyler's, when he admits that he could not identify his wife's or that of his sons. He attacked him on the shape of the skull in the same way. He also brought out that no post-mortem examination was ever held, nor was there ever a coroner's jury.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 7

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 7. Mr. J. M. Gentry and Mr. Edward Stansbury were two witnesses called by the state that have gone far towards strengthening Adams' case in the trial now pending. These men were employed by the big timber companies in timber cruising. On one of these trips their party penetrated into the heavy, brushy woods and there came upon the remains of a dead body lying across some logs. It seems that they left it there and afterwards the Tyler family heard of it and went in and took possession of it. Deputy Sheriff Williams was encountered accidentally and taken in with them. These stories completely change the complexion of the commonly accepted

THE FIGHT FOR FREE STREETS

Daily Record of Events by State Organizer Wagenknecht. Special Comment by Mrs. Hyde. Answer to Blethen by Sladden. No Let-up In Contest. Men Going to Jail Every Night but Saturday and Sunday. Osborne's Appeal Tried Mon., Nov. 18

RECORD OF FIGHT

Report of A. Wagenknecht, State Organizer and Secretary of the Free Speech Committee.

Monday, Oct. 21.—Arranged a list of those who volunteered to speak on Seattle streets.

Monday, Oct. 28.—Wrote letters to Burgess, Lund, Sladden, Mattie and E. T. Allison, asking for positive assurance that they would be in Seattle to take part in the fight. Wrote a letter to C. E. S. Wood, a Portland lawyer, who offered his services and requested to know just what he could do for us.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.—Wrote postals to comrades who are to take part in our contest and asked them to be present in Seattle on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, at our meeting in the Labor Temple.

Informed Alex. Horr of the decision of the club on his volunteering to help us. Visited Calhoun, Denny & Ewing to get information on appeal bonds.

Interviewed E. J. Brown in respect to this same matter. Appeal bonds issued by the above named firm will cost five dollars each and five separate bonds are needed for each individual case, the cost would be too great. On the other hand, if the judge allows one bond to cover all cases then it would be advisable to spend five dollars for same.

Visited Doctors Stewart and Falk and E. A. White. Also talked to U. G. Moore about cash bail and appeal bonds. Dr. Falk offers his services and will undoubtedly put up cash for bail. Brown will have about three hundred dollars for bail. White could do nothing. Stewart not in. Other details attended to.

Thursday, Oct. 25.—Saw Brown and Parker about the Osborne case. Costs so far have been as follows: Clerk costs, \$15.60; Marshall's fee, \$4.85; filing City Council, 50c; total, \$20.95.

Answered inquiries about street fight. Received letters from E. T. Allison stating he would be in Seattle Monday to take part in Free Speech contest; from E. C. Johnson of Puyallup, saying he was physically incapable of taking part in street speaking; from Jas. Lund of Redondo, saying he will be with us Monday; from Lawyer Wood of Portland, stating that he was called to Frisco, but that he would see what service he could be to us when he returned.

Bought 50 envelopes for 65c to use in addressing letters to unions. Stenographer was kind enough to address them.

Friday, Oct. 25.—Talked with Attorney Brown. Visited administration. Went to Tacoma. Met with Free Speech Committee. Returned to Seattle. Met with the Anti-Fusion Club. Informed Downie of result of Free Speech Committee meeting in Tacoma.

Saturday, Oct. 26th.—Went with Comrade Allison to see Chief of Police Wappenstein as per arrangement. Answered letters. Saw Stappelfeldt and Larsen on appeal bonds. Looked for ball for Nov. 3rd meeting together with Downie, also went to deliver letters to Moore and Wappenstein, notifying them of our street meeting. Administration not in and mailed letters, special delivery and registered. Wrote to C. E. S. Wood of Portland, lawyer Sunday, Oct. 27th.—Attended to a few details. Met with the Free Speech Committee. Acted as chairman for Labor Temple meeting and after meeting.

Monday, Oct. 28, 1907.—Visited bondsmen and persons promising bail money. Attended to other details. Met with committee. Decided to visit city council. Committee to visit council; E. Herman and A. Wagenknecht. Street meeting held. Speakers: Jno. Downie, Robt. Anderson, Jas. Lund, E. B. Aul, Elmer Allison, A. L. Ball, H. M. Wells and Hattie Titus. All arrested. No bail. Wagenknecht and others were also arrested for calling, and our demand for fair play referred to a committee.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1907.—Trial postponed. Prisoners released on bail. Was in jail from Monday, 8 p. m., to Tuesday, 11:30 a. m. Met with committee. Sladden, Long and Lettes to speak tonight. Comrades tried to speak and were arrested. No bail.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1907.—Went to court. Trial postponed and prisoners released on straw bonds. Met with committee. Prepared news items for Socialist papers. Held street meeting same place. Emil Herman, Thos. Sladden and H. M. Wells were arrested. No bail. Arrests are to try their own cases and demand immediate trial. Will abide by decision of police court and serve on chain gang.

Thursday, Oct. 31, 1907.—Visited city court house. No court today. Visited Brown. Arranged news items for Socialist papers. Considered Habeas Corpus for prisoners. Visited police department and were not allowed to see nor to bail arrests. Visited Brown.

Met with committee. Anderson arrested for selling papers. Anderson bailed out. Lund arrested for speaking. No bail.

Friday, Nov. 1, 1907.—Spent the morning in police court. Cases were not tried. Prosecuting attorney suggests that we offer bonds. Prisoners object. Are marched back to jail. Will probably be tried this p. m. This afternoon Herman and Lund were in the dock. Anderson was tried first. Discharged. Herman demanded to be tried. Arresting policemen not present, therefore trial did not take place. Herman and Lund taken back to jail. Judge fixed their bail at fifty dollars. Both prisoners objected to being bailed out. Had informal meeting of committee. Decided to push trials of comrades in jail.

Saturday, Nov. 2, 1907.—Lund, Wells, Sladden and Herman still in jail. Conferred with committee about bailing them out. Decided to do so after being informed by Attorney Brown of the situation of their cases and of his agreement with the prosecuting attorney. Got Dr. Falk and Henry Behrens to sign bail bonds. Bonds prepared for all arrests. Discussed the whole street fight situation with committee and arrests. No meeting tonight. Interview by reporter.

Sunday, Nov. 3, 1907.—Arranged tonight's program with committee. Worked at meeting. Big attendance. Collection \$41.75. Much literature sold.

Monday, Nov. 4th, 1907.—Visited Brown with committee. Decided to fight. No more favors to anyone. Arranged for a protest postal card and circular letter to accompany same. Wrote to women volunteers about Friday demonstration. Attorney Brown arranged for the trial of Lund, Wells, Herman and Sladden tomorrow. Elmer Allison and Al Ball were arrested tonight for street speaking. No bail. Attended meeting of city council with Herman, with purpose of getting a hearing. Our introduction read and filed.

Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1907.—Wrote to the women volunteers. Attended to other details. Attended court all afternoon. Had addresses written for Free Speech postals. Attended street meeting. Lund and Sladden arrested. Audience about thirty. No bail. Employed Lulu Ault to address envelopes.

Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1907.—Attended court in the afternoon. Helped in mailing Free Speech postals. Attended street meeting. Herman and Sladden arrested. Audience about twenty. Mailed Free Speech postals. Wrote letters.

Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1907.—Attended court. Looked after mailing of Free Speech postals. Attended court again in p. m. Worked on mailing of postals. Lund spoke on Pike Place. Audience nine. Lund was arrested. Sladden and Herman still in jail.

Friday, Nov. 8th, 1907.—Attended court. Trials not held. Attended street meeting. Judge discharged Sladden, Herman and Lund. Committee arranged for women's demonstration. Mrs. Fiset, Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Wagenknecht appeared to take part in demonstration. Mrs. Gatchell on the way, train late. All four women arrested on Pike Place in following order: Mrs. Titus, Hyde, Sladden, Herman and Lund.

NEW LOCAL IN SEATTLE

By a vote of 238 to 167 the membership of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington has ratified the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of Local Seattle.

The action of the membership was based on its belief in the guilt of Walter Thomas Mills, who was charged with advocating fusion in a speech delivered in Victoria, B. C., last December.

Immediately on the result being made known, the State Executive Committee granted a charter to the anti-fusion Socialists in Seattle, who had already applied, subject to the result of the referendum.

This is probably the end of the famous "Seattle Trouble" as the comrades now members of the local here have learned a lesson in "harmony" they are not likely to forget.

MONSTER DEPOSED MEETING, EGAN'S HALL, Arcade Bldg., SAT., NOV. 23

THE ADAMS TRIAL

Continued from Page 1

idea in the popular mind concerning the case. It has been generally stated that Adams was incriminated solely by his own confession and the body of Tyler found according to his own directions. The testimony of these witnesses utterly discredits this view. The body was found by accident, the identification is very meager, and if the state is depending upon the half-crazed confession of a man tortured by fear and afterward completely repudiated by him, its chances are pretty slim to head another Federal man into eternity that way.

MAKING AN EXAMPLE

The secret of the whole matter is that the big timber companies want to make an example out of Steve Adams so that in the future no one will interfere with their jumpers in the interest of so unimportant a factor as homesteaders. They must get some one, and Steve as a friend of Simpkins whose claim was among those that were jumped, is a convenient character to sacrifice. As the trial progresses Mr. Hawley is settling with the state's attorneys what transpires and making frequent suggestions. Not much interest is manifested in the trial by the town people. The general sympathy seems to be with Adams. The very fact that these timber cruising parties went up to examine timber already settled upon shows that the rights of settlers were ignored. Tyler had had a cabin built for him on the very piece of land where Simpkins cabin was already built, and where he was living.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS

The testimony of George H. Root and of the settlers in the Marble Creek district proved to be a remarkable corroboration of the injustice that is heaped upon the small property owners by the great aggregations of capital. Root is a dapper young fellow that clerks in a hardware store in Boise when he is not out on his claim. His every action and word showed that he did not wish to testify for that side of the case and had been brought there against his will. He is a personal friend of Simpkins, and was interested as all the settlers were, in defending their homes against the thieves that were operating under the protection of the big lumber companies.

It seems that one Sunday the homesteaders met at an indignation meeting in the woods, to discuss among themselves what should be done concerning their homesteads and the Northern Pacific strip which had just been opened.

At this meeting Adams was present with Simpkins and many others whose homes were menaced by the rapacious timber thieves. These men of the woods were armed; as one witness said "it was unsafe to go unprotected in those days." Different ones talked at this meeting. The discussion was as regards what the settlers should do to protect their homes. The case of one claim-jumper was already in court, and a number advised that they patiently await the issue in this case. Others were for getting the jumper out of the country.

ASKING ADVICE

Root testified to a conversation he had with Simpkins wherein Simpkins asked his advice as to what he thought he ought to do with the man (Tyler) who had built a house on his claim. Root advised him to wait until the claims were settled in court.

Attorney Knight kept trying to draw from Root that Simpkins had said something violent at this meeting, but his closest questioning failed to elicit anything of the kind. The prosecution tried to draw out what the alternative was that they wanted to do with the jumpers. Root said, "to go to them and notify them that they wanted them to leave the country."

Steve Logan was another settler who was at this protest meeting that was summoned by the state. He

proved equally unwilling to testify for the prosecution, and was equally efficacious to the cause of Adams.

IDA CROUCH HAZLETT.

GENERAL COMMENT

Rathdrum, Ida, Nov. 7 '07. Everything is encouraging for the defendant in the Steve Adams case so far. There is nothing that directly connects him with the crime of killing Fred Tyler, and the indirect evidence is only such as might be adduced in any frontier warfare, where there are two factions in a community that hate each other, and especially where so much is at stake as a bitter contest of farmers and poor men, who have settled on the land under the provisions of the government to make homes for themselves and have a place on God's green earth, and a bunch of robber jumpers paid by great capitalistic interests to break the law and deprive the working class of their rights.

INDIRECT EVIDENCE

Steve was with his friend Simpkins whose claim had been jumped. Both were members of the Western Federation and that was enough to connect them with murders and dynamite, according to that avenging angel of the mine owners association, Sleuth McParland.

It is the opinion of those who have followed the chain of events closely that not a hair of Steve Adams head will ever be touched. Not only is all evidence lacking against him but it is not believable that any jury of poor, hard-working farmers in this country, as these men are, will ever bring in any verdict anywhere in favor of the timber robbers and against honest settlers.

FAIR TRIAL LIKELY

The court proceedings are being conducted in as fair a manner as could be expected under a system of laws and institutions based upon the monumental crime of the despoliation of the working class and the robbery and murder of the highest hopes and opportunities of the human race.

Judge Wood is a very kind, pleasant man, and his rulings are giving the defendant the extreme latitude that the law allows him. No one can complain of his lack of courtesy to the attorneys for the defense. In fact he has said that Darrow was the strongest man he ever saw at the bar.

Very little interest is manifested in the case by the townspeople of Rathdrum, even the tiny court room being filled only a portion of the time.

PRISONER WELL TREATED

Steve is being as well treated as could be expected under the circumstances. The sheriff has, related the close confinement in which he was held at first. It was having a very bad effect on the eyes of Adams, and finally the doctor said he would go blind unless he was given outdoor exercise, and now every day he may be seen out with sheriff Macdonald or a bailiff taking a walk about town. He is always very neatly dressed and as one meets the two men there is nothing to indicate that a desperate Federation manslayer is walking loose around town.

Mrs. Adams brings him sirloin steak and he cooks it on a stove in the jail.

THE CORRUPT CAPITALIST PRESS

The capitalist papers are doing exactly as they did in southern Idaho, using every sinister and vicious means to misinterpret the facts, malign the Federation and prejudice the minds of the public against the Federation men through the avenues of this case. Every absurd and, on the face of it, fake tale of dynamite threats, or other horrors is trotted out in sober earnest as reliable material. The Federation men are branded as criminals in every line of its prostitute reports. It is even rivaling the Statesman in its

unprincipled fight against these working men, and is making itself so obnoxious to the working class, and in fact all fair-minded people throughout the Rathdrum community that its circulation has fallen off perceptibly. In fact a movement is on foot to boycott it completely throughout this district. Its reporter, Stolle, has aroused a great deal of antagonism and dislike not only by the utterly false reports he is printing but by his unpopular and bulldozing ways. It is even stated that he is one of the craftiest Pinkertons and spies employed against the Federation. Of a brutal and stocky physical demeanor, he is most insulting to the socialists about town, even using violent and offensive language. So unpopular is he that there is liable to be trouble over his presence at the trial as the representative of the Review.

The Rathdrum "Tribune" makes a public echo of its pace setter, the Review, aiming to prejudice and poison the minds of the people through its untruthful reports. It stated that the "Spokesman" reporter went on the stand and reiterated that Mrs. Hazlett had stated to him that she was going to Rathdrum to educate the Adams jury; a deliberate falsehood, as the reporter had denied expressly that she said that, the statement being in the headlines which he admitted were written by another party. But what is one little one-horse capitalist sheet for, that is starving on the ragged edge of sycophancy, if it is not to lickspittle to its capitalist bosses that feed it on the political crumbs from the plutocratic table.

IDA CROUCH HAZLETT.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9

Rathdrum, Ida, Nov 9, 1907. On Thursday the prosecution undertook to introduce the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Phillips that was given at the Wallace trial.

The Phillips people were jumpers from the Marble Creek district who gave the most emphatic evidence against Adams at the previous trial. They belonged to the crowd of claim-jumpers who were banded together to deprive the settlers of their rights. Prosecuting attorney Knight made affidavit that the state had tried in every possible way to get these valuable witnesses to be present. But they had left the jurisdiction of the state and gone out of the country and could not be found. Mr. Knight further affirmed that the Phillips people had stated that they had been so terrified by threats of violence, the attempted dynamiting of their home and other outrages that they feared to give any more testimony against the Federation members. Mrs. Phillips' health was in a state of nervous collapse and Phillips had lost his job and could not get work and since the blowing up of sheriff Brown he thought the best thing he could do for himself was to get out of the country.

SENATOR HEYBURN THE DEMAGOGUE

A sensation, which was a veritable explosion of a political bomb in the Idaho situation was caused by Knight's reading a letter from Senator Heyburn relative to Phillips' appointment to a government job because of the service he had rendered the state by his testimony in the Adams case.

It seems that the understanding was that Phillips was to be rewarded for his zeal in behalf of the state in these cases by an appointment to a government position as timber cruiser upon the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. C. J. Shoemaker, treasurer of Kootenai county, a political go-between made application for Phillips to Senator Heyburn. But Heyburn had got wise. His party is after the scalps of the officials of the Federation, but he couldn't get along without their votes. He knows the voting strength of the Federation in Idaho. Hence in spite of the service that claim-jumpers Phillips had rendered the state authorities in trying to bring about the conviction of Adams, Heyburn is suddenly struck by gripping pains in his hiterto elastic conscience and writes to Shoemaker that he has discovered that Phillips was a jumper, and a judgment was in court against him on that charge and his appointment was out of the question.

It has leaked out that Shoemaker himself was the man that wrote to the land office about Phillips, and thence informed Heyburn of the facts in the case. However, Heyburn throws Phillips overboard rather than go before the Federation voters with him as an incumbent. According to the letter presented by Knight, Phillips gets it back by cutting his job of informer and the Adams prosecution is left dangling in the air metaphorically where it is their clear desire to have Adams dangling physically.

The melodramatic phase of blood, thunder and brimstone has the old pinkerton flavor. But the frame-up was effective.

VIOLATE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT

Darrow made vigorous protest against the documentary evidence being introduced against Adams when the defendant had an opportunity to face his accusers. The judge sent the jury out and the case was argued. Knight said the parties were beyond the jurisdiction of the court. He had traced them to Portland and from the best he could learn they were now in British Columbia.

Mr. Knight made these statements under oath on the stand. Darrow asked him if when he was in Spokane hunting the dynamite he saw Thiel, the detective, also. Knight admitted that he had talked to Thiel. Mr. Darrow then wanted to know if he had heard anything about who had killed our witness, Harvey Brown. Judge McFee made the argument on the competency of absent witnesses. The Idaho statute carries no provision for such evidence. The right is a fundamental one derived from Magna Charta that a man accused must be faced by his accusers. The state has not this right, but a defendant has. The Idaho law is explicit and the utmost that can be done is to demand legislation. It was too much like the Dreyfus case not to confront a man on trial for his life with the witnesses against him.

McFee made a fine plea, ably braced by authorities. He was followed by Darrow who spoke but a few minutes. The utmost attention was given to him by everyone present in the courtroom, attorneys on both sides and spectators. The main point he made was that procedure in such cases was governed by the statute of the state

and the statute of the state does not permit it.

Mr. Gye, of Wallace, made the argument for the prosecution. His plea being that the common law permits the evidence of absent witnesses provided they could not be brought into court. That since nothing had been said about it Idaho had adopted the common law in its constitution. The judge ruled that he would admit the evidence since the defendant had once met these witnesses in open court.

THE SETTLERS' WAR

The stenographers were sworn and the transcript was read, Mr. Knight reading for the prosecution and Mr. Heltman for the defense.

The testimony was to the effect that Phillips had seen Simpkins and Adams on the trails about the woods. It related incidents about Tyler. It seemed that all the claim-jumpers formed a "crowd" together. He told of how the jumpers had been warned away, Boulder was killed, and Phillips took his family and came out.

Phillips was a timber cruiser, game warden and deputy sheriff. The cross examination showed that he knew B. R. Lewis in Minnesota and Lewis got him to come out to Idaho. He worked with and for Lewis. Boulder was the locator that put Phillips on the settler's ground. He got \$100 for it. Clarence Chambers was to grubstake Phillips and Phillips was to look up all the vacant land, report it to Chambers and get half. Chambers was a worker for the B. R. Lewis Lumber Co. which cashed all the checks given by Chambers. The whole devilish scheme was exposed of a concerted plot on the part of the big company to rob the settlers.

WITNESSES FOR IDENTIFICATION

C. H. Williams, formerly deputy sheriff of Shoshone county, who brought the body out of the woods, caused consternation in the ranks of the prosecution by contradicting all other evidence in regard to the clothing on the body that was found. But it transpired that he had been working with several bodies and probably got his ideas mixed. Dr. Keyes, the coroner and Bruce Worstell, the undertaker also gave identification evidence. Mr. Worstell said that when putting the bones in the box for burial he had filled the box up with clothing from other dead bodies.

IDA CROUCH HAZLETT.

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 10

Rathdrum, Ida, Nov. 10, 1907.

Mr. Millard, the uncle of Steve Adams, is an interesting figure at the trial. Steve was arrested on his ranch at Haines, Oregon, a short distance out from Baker City. The kind-hearted old gentleman is a fine specimen of the old soldier, having served through the Civil War on the Confederate side. He is 71 years of age, but straight and vigorous, with hair and beard yet dark. His mind has been so agitated by the shocking injustices he has perceived in connection with the arrest of his nephew that he has lost all faith in any justice or rectitude under this government. He has become entirely devoted to the progress of this case, and says he means to see it through, no matter what it costs. He says his wife is equally determined to stay with the sad and tragic situation till its final issue.

As an instance of the kind heart of the old man he not only has reared eight children of his own, but besides these has provided and cared for ten orphan children till they were grown. He raised Steve and his two brothers, although they were fairly well grown when their mother died.

Adams came from Park City, Utah, to his uncle's ranch in June. He had not been in hiding at all, as the mine owners' side of this proposition has spread broadcast. He was arrested the next February. He was hauling hay when Steunenberg was killed. He had located a ranch near Baker City. His troubles and detention here were nearly caused him to lose it, but his uncle says he thinks he can save it for him.

After Orchard's "confession," a Caldwell attorney filed the complaint against Adams on which he was arrested. Detective Thiele went out and made the arrest, and announced that he had "located" Adams, whereas it had never been the slightest difficulty to "locate" him. Instead of being taken to the Caldwell jail, he was taken straight through to Boise with his family and lodged in the penitentiary, where he was kept for seven months without ball and without a charge being lodged against him.

CLOSELY GUARDED

No one was allowed to see him except the guards and the aristocrats of the Idaho Republican administration—Gooding, Borah, Hawley and all that swarm of capitalist parasites. Three times his uncle tried to see him, but could never get to talk to him except in the presence of the guards.

Immediately after the arrest of Adams, Mr. Millard, who was in Texas, wrote a former friend of his, one M. S. Bond, to get A. A. Moore, a lawyer of Baker City, and go to Boise and bond and get ball for him. Moore and Bond went to see Gooding the first thing when they arrived at Boise.

Through some unexplained oversight Adams lay in the penitentiary a long time with no attention from the Federation. It was then that Gooding furnished the traitor, Moore, with money to go to Colorado and see if he could not obtain immunity for Adams provided he would corroborate Orchard.

There can be no question about this latter instance as Mr. Millard states that Moore and Bond both told him that such was the case.

DEEP PLOTTED CONSPIRACY

Adams was held without charge or preliminary examination until after his uncle got him out on a writ of habeas corpus through ex-Governor Morrison, whom he employed as attorney.

The day of the irrigation congress Mr. Millard had asked to take dinner with his nephew in the penitentiary. To his surprise Warden Whitney granted the request, and he had a fine dinner with Steve and his fam-

Continued on Page 3

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SEATTLE DISGRACED

The following from "The Detroit News Tribune" of Nov. 3, shows what Eastern papers are saying of Seattle's Dark Age Campaign:

SEATTLE'S TREATMENT OF SOCIALISTS.

On certain parts of the Pacific coast there is a systematic attempt to stamp out Socialistic sentiment. The situation is most acute at Seattle.

Public speaking on the streets or elsewhere is shut off, and as fast as labor or Socialist agitators attempt to hold meetings they are arrested and given jail sentences. This is a condition that bears its own remedy. The Socialists seem inclined to force the hand of those who administer the law. As fast as arrests are made, other speakers appear, and presently they will have the agencies of the law composed before the world as subservient to the capitalized interests and intent upon smothering free speech and a free press. When that is accomplished, the remedy employed by the police, and the power behind the police, will be made to appear a hundred times worse than the disease.

It is a curious thing that the agencies of the law do not learn a few things by experience. Every law-breaker is liable to arrest. Even in high places, in society, the church, the state and the federal government have grown to the magnitude of millions by plain land thieving. They have taken the domain of the people, and by hook and crook have converted it to their private ownership. They have entered upon millions of acres of valuable state lands by their agents, office boys and stenographers, and had the multitude of titles trans-

ferred to themselves. During all the years while these things were being done, the criminals walked the streets with heads erect. By use of their money and their political power they corrupted the government and fattened their private accounts. Even after all concealment was stripped from them, and they were branded as criminals, they went about unrestrained of their liberty, still practicing their craft.

Police never thought of halting them to headquarters, tearing their private correspondence—some of it guilty enough—from their pockets, showing them up to the assembled force and warning them to get out of town before sundown under peril of the law. Not one of them was flung into a prison and kept days without a hearing, denied consultation with friends or legal counsel, denied the privilege of habeas corpus. Not one of them was rushed before a magistrate and upon a trumped-up, uncorroborated story of a policeman given 60 days without even the privilege of communicating with friends by letter.

These are said to be every-day doings in Seattle. Whether they are justified by conditions or not remains to be proved. Until they are they stand in accusation against the system of local government, testifying that there is one interpretation of law for the poor devil and another interpretation for the rich. Having tolerated colossal thieving for so many years, local government may well consider if it is not aggravating its own bad case by enacting a policy in defiance of the common law, that would hardly be tolerated in Russia.

BURGESS REPLIES

Bellingham, Wash., Nov. 3, 1907. Editor "The Socialist":— Since Comrade Price's article in your last issue is only a reiteration of what he has written in preceding articles, I shall not attempt a reply, but I desire to say that I am not a dodger, as Comrade Price intimates. I stand four square to all winds that blow. I would also like to say to Comrade

Price that if he can make Socialists by the use of such publications as he names, he deserves great credit, for I have never seen a Socialist that was made by the use of those means. I have met many that professed to be Socialists, but they are ignorant of the fundamentals of Socialism, and must so remain unless they make a scientific analysis of modern production for themselves, or else read some writer who has made such analysis. I recommend the Communist Manifesto to those that have made some progress in the study of Socialism, but would not think of recommending it to Comrade Price for a long time yet.

Comrade Price might read Kautsky's works with much profit. They are good, they are scientific and they are in harmony with all that Marx and Engels have written.

Comrade Price intimates that the "wage-worker" is a product of my halting imagination, but he does not attempt to demonstrate that this class does not exist as a fact, that it is not the dominant factor industrially and socially.

I assert that this class does exist as a fact, that it is a comparatively new factor in the evolution of the race, and that as it is the only vital class in society, it must and will dominate in every department of life. All other classes will be dissolved into this class, and the economic class struggle will be eliminated.

Then the struggle, strife and stress of life will be renewed on a higher plane.

The evidence of all this is to be found in the entire trend of recent events.

D. BURGESS.

Much of our usual news and general matter is excluded these few weeks on account of Mrs. Hazlett's extended reports of the Steve Adams trial. We are making a specialty of this trial, as we did of the Haywood trial. We think our readers will appreciate the effort and pardon the necessary omissions.

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COZAR-LIKE METHODS

Auburn, Wash., Oct. 29, 1907. Sec. Anti-Fusion Socialist Club, Dear Comrade:

Enclosed herewith find \$1.00 contribution to the free speech fund. This was contributed by Mrs. Ed Maloney, a sympathizer. She is very much interested and wishes to help in the fight against Wappy and his czar-like methods. Would like to be there myself, but at present am teaching a "district" school, so can't get away. Wishing the comrades all success in the campaign for our constitutional rights I am

Yours fraternally,
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ADAMS TRIAL

Continued from Page 2

ly. This was the first time he had got to see him alone since his arrest. Whitney called in during the visit and made this statement: "If Steve stays with the state and helps hang these men (referring to the Western Federation officials), he will be given complete immunity." Mr. Millard says this is his testimony, that he will give upon the stand.

TORTURE BEGINS

After this visit on a pretense of searching Steve for anything his uncle might have given him, he was stripped, taken from the woman's ward where he had been living in comparative comfort, and put in a murderer's cell. The Pinkerton scavengers were then admitted to him—the whole gang of harpies, Hawley, Gooding, McPartland, Thiele and all the rest.

Steve had been jailed for 93 days in Colorado at the time of the industrial troubles, and was then turned out without any trial or charge. The hardships he endured then seem to have unnerved him. When he was rearrested he was made to believe that he would be mobbed if taken back to Colorado.

When Thiele pretended to "locate" him he phoned Brown, the sheriff at Baker City, who came out, bringing several others with him. Brown said to Steve, "I am on the inside; do what they want you to and you'll be back in a few days." At Mr. Millard's expense on the preceding trial Brown came to Wallace and testified to this for the defense. So one can see which side would have the incentive to blow up Brown, the Pinkertons or the defense.

In regard to the Phillips' yarn about dynamite being found in their yard in Spokane, it is fishy, with a Pinkerton flavor from the start. If the tale were genuine why has no investigation been made? It is hardly likely that Thiele's Pinkertons would overlook a hit like that. Yet no detectives have been put to work. And why 10 pounds with caps in a pall when one pound would blow up the whole neighborhood?

FORCING THE CONFESSION

So far as the "confession" is concerned Steve couldn't have written it if he had tried. He had no education. The human harpies fixed it up to suit themselves, took Steve to a notary, and he signed it. He thought he was gone anyway, and it made no difference what he did.

Although Mr. Millard could not see his nephew alone, he could see him in the presence of Moore, the man who had betrayed him.

The real purpose of this whole shameful persecution is to get Steve to swear against the Colorado men and thus support Orchard's wonderful revelations, otherwise unsupported.

The traitor Moore admits that Gooding, Borch and Hawley paid him a handsome fee.

Why did not Hawley bring U. A. Moore to the present trial? Mr. Millard offered him \$1000 to come here and tell what he knew. Brown came willingly, but the prosecution is afraid of Moore.

When the human hyenas, thirsting for the blood of the Federation men, were getting Steve and coming to see him, he was living in high society. Gooding was kissing the baby, and all sorts of courtesies were shown Mrs. Adams. But there was a sudden drop from all this to a murderer's cell when Steve had got his second wind, braced up, and determined to be a man again and stand by his comrades in the terrible class fight that belongs to the workers of the world over.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

ALL PAPERS PLEASE COPY

A smooth, pretty, young Russian Jew, giving his name as Vlademir, claiming to be Gregor Gerschul, the Russian Revolutionist, is collecting money from Socialists in this state for the Russian Revolution. He has defrauded party members in Tacoma, Seattle and Everett, Wash. Any Comrade who has seen this impostor will please notify the State Secretary of Washington, and a warrant will be procured for his arrest.

We are still in the job printing business. Got any to do?

AMERICAN LABOR AND SPECIAL EXCLUSION

An Open Letter to Victor L. Berger

Dear Comrade Berger,

Your recent article taking issue with the International resolution on immigration and emigration and taking exception to the action of the American Socialist delegates in this matter deserves wide attention and consideration.

So far as the clause in that resolution declaring against restriction of immigration of certain races and against exceptional measures is concerned, I fully agree with you that this purely theoretical declaration of principles is not adapted to the present economic and political conditions, which the Socialist Party and the various labor organizations in the United States have to face.

Of course, from a general point of view, this international resolution is no more wrong than any mere declaration of general Socialist principles. But from the point of view of present-day practical policy, it fails to meet the essential requirements of the situation in the United States.

The various declarations of the American Federation of Labor, the struggles of both the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners against coolie labor in the Pacific States, the recent riots in the Northwest against Oriental strike breakers, all show very plainly the temper of the American labor unions on this point. While we agree in principle with all fundamental declarations of our international Socialist congresses, we must of necessity declare our inability to put such platonic declarations of principle as this international immigration resolution into practice under the present capitalist conditions in the United States. We are in this respect in the same position in which we find ourselves in the matter of the negro problem. On principle, in theory of the class struggle, we do not make any distinctions of race, color, nationality, among working people. But peculiar local conditions compel us in practice to distinguish between the negro problem North and South. In the northern states of the Union we have no difficulty organizing common locals of white and colored workers. But in the South it would be suicidal for the Socialist Party to attempt to enforce a system of common locals of white and colored Socialists.

The purely theoretical declaration of international class solidarity and race solidarity of all working people necessarily meets the insuperable obstacles in present day practical life, and cannot be put into full practice, until the working class is supreme in the world.

Other international congresses, when discussing questions of Internationalism, have realized that at present Socialism has many national problems to solve, before it can put Internationalism into full and free practice. Even this last international congress in Stuttgart found out that Internationalism in principle, while necessarily one of our fundamental tenets, will not work well under present conditions, but must give way more or less to peculiar national tendencies that work in opposition to it.

This was well demonstrated by the discussions on Antimilitarism. On this question some German delegates declared emphatically, that they would never endorse Herve's purely theoretical antimilitarist resolution, because the conditions in Germany made the acceptance and propagation of such a declaration impossible. For the same reason we in the United States cannot possibly endorse that clause of the immigration resolution, which declines to consider exceptional laws as a part of Socialist policy.

On the contrary, if we ever hope to make way for Socialism in the American labor unions, we are necessarily compelled to stand with them on their opposition to Oriental immigration.

This was our attitude in the National Executive Committee, when we discussed the question of instructing our international delegates. Hillquit himself was the principal advocate of such instructions. The resolution, which Hillquit himself presented to the National Executive Committee, and which this Committee adopted and instructed our international delegates to work for, after carefully distinguishing between voluntary and artificially stimulated immigration, which does not directly affect the living conditions of the American working class, continues:

"Both these forms of immigration must, however, be carefully distinguished from the deliberate importation of foreign labor by the capitalist class for the purpose of increasing the competition between the workmen of the importing country, lowering their wages and breaking the power of their organizations.

"Such imported laborers, whether individually hired by contract in other capitalist countries, or imported in masses from countries as yet hardly touched by the capitalist mode of production and the resultant class struggle, supply an ever ready army of strike breakers, and are as a rule inaccessible to the Socialist and Trade Union propaganda.

"Justice and wisdom alike dictate to the workmen of every country to treat the involuntary and unfortunate immigrants of their class with the same spirit of solidarity and brotherhood as they treat their native fellow workers, while their sense of self-preservation compels them to resist the importation of unorganized and unorganizable foreign laborers."

Among the duties of the Socialists and organized workmen, our resolution then enumerates under No. 3:

"To combat with all means at their command the willful importation of cheap foreign labor calculated to destroy labor organizations, to lower the standard of living of the working class, and to retard the ultimate realization of Socialism."

In direct contradiction with these positions taken by the National Executive Committee of the American Socialist Party, the international resolution declares among other things:

"The Congress does not consider exceptional measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration, since such measures are fruitless and reactionary; especially not the restriction of the freedom of migration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races."

"The Congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the workmen of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized workmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them from certain forms of immigration.

"But the Congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity."

It is true that the international resolution also contains the following passage, which seems to fit in with No. 3 of the resolution of the American National Executive Committee:

"At the same time the Congress declares it to be the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life, which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen. The Congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strike breakers."

But this passage is only seemingly in harmony with No. 3 of the American resolution. In reality it agrees only with a part of our resolution, but takes particular exception to our practical position: first, because our resolution declares it to be the duty of Socialists and organized workmen to combat injurious immigration with ALL means at their command, and, second, because the international resolution specifically takes exception to exceptional measures, especially to restriction of the freedom of immigration and the exclusion of foreign nations or races.

The international resolution emphasizes this exception against exceptional measures not once, but twice, for it repeats this statement under recommendation No. 3 explicitly. It looks as though the European Socialist, who drew up this part of the resolution, had aimed especially to show the National Executive Committee of the American Socialist Party that it needed a lesson. And the American author of the resolution of the American National Executive Committee and the instructed delegates of the American Socialist Party did not only NOT resent this repeated dig at the resolution, which they were instructed to uphold, but disregarded their instructions and voted for this international resolution, which expressly disavows one of the essential positions of the National Executive Committee of their own party. Nor can they plead ignorance, if what you report is true, namely, that Hillquit expressly acknowledged having changed his position and being ready to assure in the name of the American proletariat that it would likewise change its position and follow the instructions of the international Congress.

I think we can convince Hillquit that he has promised a little more than he can keep if he made such a promise. By adopting this clause, the international congress has assumed to dictate what measures may or may not be urged under particular circumstances in the United States by the Socialists and organized workmen. This is not its province. Our delegates should have taken exception to this repeated clause so much the more, as it stands in direct contradiction to the emphatic declaration of the American National Executive Committee, that it would advise the use of ALL measures to combat undesirable immigration.

It is not true, in the first place, that exceptional measures are always and everywhere fruitless and reactionary, as the writer of that international resolution dogmatically asserts. One and the same measure may have a reactionary effect at one period and a revolutionary one at another period. Of course, we do not pretend any more than the man who inspired that part of the international resolution, that exceptional measures are "a proper solution of these difficulties." But we certainly hold that some exceptional measures may very well be a temporary solution. This does not militate in the least against the possibility that we may later change our position on this question, but only when some economic and political conditions in the United States shall have changed.

In taking this position, we are no more and no less in conflict with the principle of international proletarian solidarity, than the German delegates are in their attitude on the question of Antimilitarism.

This repeated clause in the international resolution is simply an illustration of the typical inconsistency which characterizes many of the official and unofficial declarations of some theoretical thinkers of scientific Socialism, who forget sometimes to apply their own theories consistently.

It is our own business to decide when any measure, whether exceptional or not, is liable to have a reactionary or revolutionary effect. Under the present economic and political conditions in the United States, and particularly on the eve of a presidential campaign, this part of the international resolution is certainly calculated to pour water merrily upon the mills of capitalist reaction. We cannot adopt this dogmatic international resolution as the official declaration of the American Socialist Party without destroying our own ground in the American labor movement. I shall stand by you, comrade Berger, against this international resolution and shall work to have the original resolution of the National Executive Committee adopted as the official declaration of our Party in this question.

Fraternally yours,

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

The Socialist

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MRS. FLOYD HYDE.....Socialism and the Home

a cause which arouses such middle-age persecution. Their sympathies are enlisted. They listen eagerly to the tenets of Socialism. They read its literature. They are surprised to find its claims substantiated by history and science. They discover its advocates who are jailed day after day and week after week are the most peaceable and reasonable of men and women. No riots are incited, no violent resistance suggested. They are simply trying to teach the wage-workers the only way out from their economic bondage.

The rank and file of union men in Seattle are dead against their "leaders" who seek to support a capitalist labor mayor in his fight to destroy the only working class political organization in Seattle. Vainly those "leaders" struggle to stem the tide of sympathy running toward the Socialists. They got the Central Labor Council to pass resolutions aimed at the Socialists for making political capital out of the situation and then decided to throw them out of the Labor Temple hall because they were inducing too many union men to abandon their false labor party and to endorse the true labor party—the Socialist Party.

Meanwhile the jail fight goes on and the lines are more and more sharply drawn. More and more people are daily discovering that the Socialist Party represents in Seattle the revolutionary principles which alone can emancipate labor, and learning the deadly opposition of capitalist organizations to such a party and to such principles. Tom Sladden and Elmer Allison and Arthur Jensen and Emil Herman lie in damp, cold, steel dungeons, denied trial for many days; tender women with babes in their arms and women crowned with gray hairs are thrust, untried, into cells condemned as unfit for human habitation by the city health boards, while the people look on with wonder, rapidly developing into disgust and anger.

Capital is displaying the same spirit here in Seattle which it manifested in Paris 36 years ago when it shot down defenseless workmen because they dared to set up a government of their own.

All America will watch the outcome, and all the world too. For Capital is at its highest evolution in America, and here will show its truest spirit.

There can be little doubt the Union Pacific system selected the present mayor of Seattle and its magnates sustain him in this inhuman persecution of the representatives of labor. It is the same system which kidnaped Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from Colorado and which dominates the capitalist system of the whole United States. It is merciless always and never hesitates to kill its adversaries.

The Socialists of Seattle and of the State of Washington are fully aware of their responsibility and will not flinch. They will keep their capitalist adversaries and tyrants on the moral defensive, sublimely confident that proletarianism holds the key of destiny.

TRYING TO HEAD OFF SOCIALISM

Here is the Resolution introduced and passed in the Seattle Central Labor Council, to prevent a "Clique of Socialists," as the "Union Record" calls them, from getting the Tailors' Resolution passed.

The "leaders" are beside themselves with fear and anger at the strides Socialism is making in organized Labor by means of the street fight conducted against Socialists by the Mayor Organized Labor elected two years ago and who has been chosen by those same "leaders" to be elected again by Organized Labor next spring. But the rank and file are doing a little thinking for themselves. They will not be sold like sheep again. They are learning that the Socialist Party is the only true Labor Party. They will not stand for persecution of a Party which always and everywhere fights for the Unions. And, anyhow, the Union men will never stand for the suppression of human liberty and of free speech and of equality before the law.

These two attempts printed below of "Labor Leaders" to head off Socialists, especially the refusal to rent them their hall any longer, will only react against the "leaders" themselves and drive still more Union men into the ranks of the Socialists.

RESOLUTION AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

The Central Labor Council at its meeting of Nov. 6 adopted the following:

"Whereas, Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 71, presented a resolution to this Council for its endorsement some time since, and the same has again been brought before this body through a communication that is being presented to every union in this city for endorsement, and which we believe to be the work of a few who wish to entangle organized labor and the present city administration in such a manner as to be able to use such complications for political capital; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we appoint a committee of three to confer with the mayor, to the end that certain places may be set aside and recognized as proper places for free and public discussion of all political, social and religious questions."

Delegates Mohr, LISTMAN and Hicks were named as the committee.

This ought to read as follows: "Whereas, Socialists are getting too much sympathy and are likely to get votes because our Labor (?) Mayor is denying them free speech.

"Resolved, That we send him a committee to call him off and let him down easy."

LEADERS FIRE SOCIALISTS FROM HALL.

These two letters speak for themselves. Why Herman F. Titus was given the chance "to read it" first, does not appear, unless because he was most conspicuous in opposing the Municipal-Ownership-Labor Mayor's election and is prominently identified with the present fight against Mayor Moore's suppression of Free Speech.

Coming just at this time, only one interpretation can be had on the "Labor Leaders'" action. It is a kick at a man when he is down. When Socialists are being driven off the streets for Free Speech, these Labor Leaders drive them out of their halls for the same offence. If these "Labor Mayors" and "Labor Leaders" had their way, Socialists would have to go underground or up in a balloon to get a hearing!

HALLS FOR RENT Telephone: Independent 582; Sunset, Main 95
Best Appointed Building in the Northwest for Entertainment of Societies and Lodges

THE SEATTLE LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION

Office in the Labor Temple

GEO LISTMAN, Pres.
GEO. HARRISON, Vice-Pres.
F. A. RUST, Sec. and Mgr.
R. E. Orchard, Treas.

Seattle, Washington, Nov. 11, 1907.

DR. HERMAN F. TITUS, Seattle, Washington:
Dear Sir: Will you kindly see to it that the enclosed communication gets to the proper party? You are at liberty to read it.

F. A. RUST, Sec and Mgr.

THE SEATTLE LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

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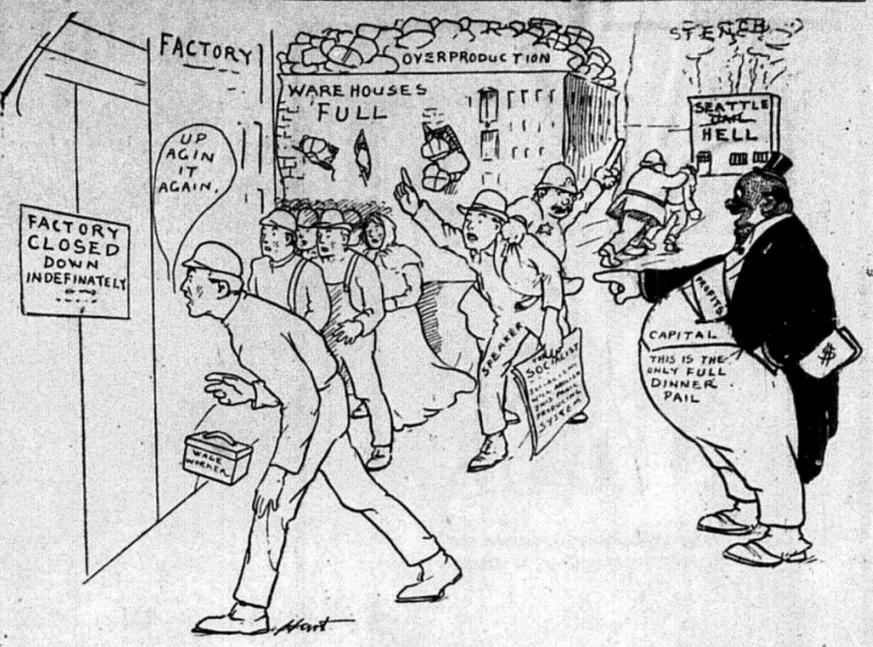
Seattle, Washington.....190....

SECRETARY STATE SOCIALIST PARTY, Seattle, Washington:
Dear Sir: I take this opportunity of informing you that the hall in the Labor Temple heretofore used by your organization on Sunday evenings will not be for rent after Sunday, Nov. 17th, on Sunday nights.

This notice is sent at this time in order to give you an opportunity to secure a new hall, so you can make your announcement at the meeting of the 17th.

Respectfully,
F. A. RUST, Sec and Mgr.

THE SEATTLE LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.



FIGHT FOR FREE STREETS

"COL." BLETHEN CALLED DOWN

By Tom Sladden

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 11, 1907.

Continued from Page 1

Wagenknecht and Fiset. Mrs. Titus and Fiset jailed. Other two warned and allowed to go on account of babies with them. Went right back to Pike Place and spoke again. Again arrested. Taken to jail matron's. Bail denied.

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1907.—Court closed. Wappenstein refused to release women prisoners on bonds approved by Prosecuting Attorney De Bruler. Superior court judge declines to sign bonds. Bonds signed by Justice of Peace Carroll and women released at 3 p. m. by Police Captain Ward.

Sunday, Nov. 10, 1907.—Met with Free Speech Committee and decided on tonight's program. Bessy Fiset, Beulah Hyde, Hortense Wagenknecht and Hattie Titus are speakers for the evening. Had a crowded meeting.

Monday, Nov. 11, 1907.—Met with committee. Sent notices to Seattle Socialists for a meeting to consider organization in Seattle. Attended court, having notified the women comrades arrested last Friday to appear in court this p. m. Cases were not called. Attorney asked by committee to have cases set for trial as soon as possible. Met with Committee to arrange for tonight's program. Composed a letter to be sent to city council tonight. Thos. Sladden and Elmer Allison selected to make an attempt to hold street meeting tonight. The attempt was made and both were arrested. Audience fifty to seventy-five. Went to meeting of city council. Letter to council read. Referred to Police Committee and Committee on Adjudication. Councilman Hurd made a member of whole committee. Was informed that Mrs. Ada Gatchell, of North Yakima, arrived at street meeting after we went to council, mounted soap-box and was arrested. Bail denied. Blankets offered at police headquarters for Comrade Gatchell. Police refused to allow blankets furnished.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1907.—Went to court. No trials this a. m. Went with Comrade Herman to see committee elected by Central Labor Council to visit Mayor Moore. Saw Mr. Hicks of that committee and explained to him the position of the Socialist Party. Met with Free Speech Committee to arrange for tonight's program. Went to police court. Comrades Ada Gatchell, Elmer Allison and Thos. Sladden who were in docket were not given a trial, prosecuting attorney postponing same. Ada Gatchell allowed to go on her own recognizance. Elmer Allison and Thos. Sladden requested to furnish bonds, which they refused to do, demanding trial. Elmer Allison and Thos. Sladden taken back to jail. Committee decided that Arthur Jensen be the street speaker tonight. Meeting held on Pike Place. Comrade Jensen arrested. Audience fifty. Officer very kind in caring for our soap-box.

Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1907. Attended court. No Socialist trials. Attended court in afternoon. Arthur Jensen in docket. No trials. Visited Councilman Hurd with Comrades Herman and Dowdle. Received from him the names of members of the Police and Adjudication Committee. Called up chairman of Police Committee. Not in. Decided that Emil Herman speak on street tonight. Herman tried to speak. Audience numbered six. Was arrested. No bail. Elmer Allison, Thos. Sladden and Arthur Jensen still in jail.

Thursday, Nov. 14, 1907.—Attended court. No trials. Visited lawyers about Osborne's damage case. Attended court. Emil Herman in docket. Herman demanded trial of judge. Judge said bail bond was \$50. Talked with Lawyer Brown about Osborne damage case. John Downie selected as speaker for tonight. Was arrested. Audience numbered six people. No bail. Emil Herman, Elmer Allison, Arthur Jensen, Thos. Sladden still in jail.

Friday, Nov. 15, 1907. Attended court. Emil Herman, Elmer Allison, Arthur Jensen, Thos. Sladden and John Downie in the docket. Was informed that the prosecuting attorney and the police department had a disagreement as to the Socialist arrests. Wappenstein accuses the court of being too lenient with Socialists. Prosecuting attorney allowed all in docket to go on their own recognizance. Emil Herman objected and wanted trial. Prosecuting attorney answered he would try cases when it suited him. Went with comrades just out of jail for baths and meals. Met with committee and decided to cease holding street meetings until appealed case of J. B. Osborne is tried in the superior court. This trial occurs Monday. After this case is tried street meetings will be again continued, no matter what the outcome of the case.

Editor "Times":—

In Sunday's edition of the "Times" you make the statement that organized labor is antagonistic toward every human being who labors for a living and who does not believe in labor unions. "Organized labor will tolerate nothing which will not bend the knee to unionism."

Now, as a matter of fact, nothing could be further from the truth. Labor unions are organic bodies of workmen, and as organic bodies they are governed by the same laws that govern all other organic bodies in either the biologic or social world. The law of struggle for an existence is ever with them, to cease for a moment means disintegration and death. To establish such rules and regulations as will be to their own material welfare and to fight to the last ditch to keep in operation those rules is not theoretical, neither is it a wish to antagonize other human beings, but is a necessary measure for self-preservation.

The labor union is an evolutionary development due to the industrial development of society from an individual to a social basis. As long as one man was an employer of at most from one to a half dozen employees, trades unions were unknown, but as industry developed till one man or a corporation became the employer, and consequently the master of thousands, then, as a necessary consequence, those thousands must amalgamate in some form or another to act as a unit in the struggle against the unit (the person or corporation) which controls them by virtue of the ownership of the tools with which they must work to live.

So the union man says to the non-union man, and rightfully says, we have struggled for long and weary years for what concessions we have obtained, we have gone hungry and in rags, our wives have suffered with us, our children likewise, we have been blacklisted by the employers, enjoined by the courts, driven from place to place, but we stood by our principles till we won what we now enjoy, while you, as a non-union man, skulked in your tent. You never extended a helping hand, but were ready, for a temporary bonus, to make all our sacrifices worthless and again sink us to the level, or worse, from which we started.

Yet, even now, organized labor does not hold this against the non-unionist. The union man says, if you are willing to pay our initiation fee, which will go to the fund set aside to carry on our future battles, come with us, we will extend the hand of brotherhood and shoulder to shoulder we will fight the battles of our class. But you must remember that as a union man you must make the knocks as well as the increased pay and shortened hours.

And so with all due respect to the editor of the "Times" and in the hope that he will receive this communication in the spirit it was intended, I sincerely trust that in the future he will remember that "trades unions" or "Socialist movements" are not hallucinations born in the mind of man, but are outgrowths of an economic development, and gain their force from the relative needs of man.

THOS. A. SLADDEN.

From Seattle City Jail, in the Steel Cage.

This article was written in reply to an editorial by Alden J. Blethen, editor-in-chief of the "Seattle Daily Times," in which he argued that Union Labor was inconsistent in favoring "Free Speech" while opposing "Free Labor." Blethen quite overlooked the distinction pointed out so ably by Sladden, namely, that Free Speech is an individual function, essential to any kind of human liberty; but "Free Labor," wherein each individual sells his

own Labor Power independently and alone, destroys individual liberty, which can only be obtained by Social action on the part of Labor.

Sladden, the Proletarian, completely routs Blethen, the Capitalist. In fact, up to date, Blethen has not ventured to publish Sladden's article, much less reply to it.—Editor.

FIT MOTHERS OF STRONG CHILDREN

By Beulah Hyde

"A man who will allow his wife to go out to speak on the street at night, when he knows she is liable to arrest, has no respect for her."

So we were told by the patrolmen Friday night, after an attempt to speak on the street.

Our officers mean all right but their ideas are too old for today. I know an arrest looks much worse to them for they are so in the habit of arresting low women that they feel the same shadow is cast upon every woman who signs her name in the police court records.

But it is not that I wish to speak of, it is their idea of respect—and it is the general idea of respect. Why, that idea of respect has been since man began to accumulate a little property and said to woman: "Here, I have riches which I wish to descend to my blood; I choose you for the mother of my heir. If you bear one not purely of my blood you are cursed by every living God and damned to torment here and hereafter."

We are still looked upon as the property of our husbands with no more mind than to be allowed or denied by them to act upon our strongest conviction. We have no personality, it is swallowed entirely by their authority to bid us do and not to do.

Oh, where is that good old English law that was done away with a few years ago? It was consistent at least with our present condition, for in it the husband was held responsible for the crimes committed by his wife, while now we can be forced or allowed, but must suffer for our own crimes.

Our officers of Seattle are imbued with a gallantry that should have lived in the days of the "Knights of the Garter." Woman's place, they say, is at home, and if caged tight between the four walls a slur is cast upon her, the man, with sword in hand, will punish the defamer. She must have neither the courage nor intellect to defend herself.

Caged within those four walls she has not the courage nor intellect to deal with public opinion. She knows nothing of the ways of the world, while her husband is a worldly fellow; such a worldly fellow that his wife's opinions have no weight and her company no attraction. Wherefore he goes forth to seek worldly women that he may exchange views and brush up his wits a little, while his wife remains within her four walls to attend the needs of the heirs growing up. Also to look upon her views as being childish and unworthy.

Thank you, we women who have taken the courage to go out on the street to fight for the constitutional right of Free Speech do not want this respect. The day of superiority of physical strength is past. If we are defamed we do not want our husbands' to fight our battles. The world has held us back a long time but we are reaching the period where it is wit against wit; and all we ask of you husbands is to leave us alone and let our wits clash with our opposers. If our wits are weak now, they will grow strong in the clash and we will become attractive companions for you and influential mothers to our children.

It will be two or three weeks before "Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism" is in print in book form. The pressure of outside work in our print shop has made necessary the postponement of this work. Orders are being received every day. The price is five cents per copy.

A CRISIS? OR ONLY a PANIC?

Why has "The Socialist" been silent concerning the present financial distress?

Because we are not so sure about it as some of the Socialist periodicals. There is no doubt about the existence of a panic. Nearly everyone is frightened. But is there really an Industrial Crisis such as Capital has produced on the average once in ten years since the beginning of its career in the 19th century?

It is not at all certain that Capital has not become so concentrated and systematized during the last decade that it is now able to anticipate the market and to limit production to the market's demands.

Industrial Crises have been due to anarchical production. A multitude of small producers in competition with one another, ignorant of the amount of goods needed to supply the world's markets, have gone on producing until the supply far exceeds the demand. Result, full storehouses but no sale. Hence, general ruin.

Socialism has charged against capitalist production this periodic catastrophe as a symptom of inherent disease. But it is to be remembered that the last great crisis began in 1893, nearly 15 years ago. Many of us have wondered for the last five years why our predicted crisis did not appear on time. It has been surmised that this delay was due to the vast new combinations of capital which have succeeded and supplanted the small business of earlier Capital.

It is inconceivable that concerns like the U. S. Steel corporation or the Standard Oil system, or the Amalgamated Copper company should not acquaint themselves beforehand with the amount of steel or oil or copper required to supply the world's needs. These trusts have skilled investigators and trained agents all over the world to report exactly how much steel and oil and copper can be consumed for the coming year or years. In one word the old "Anarchy of Production" has given place to Systematized Production. Co-operative Wealth has arrived as a forerunner of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Therefore, over-production is no longer permitted in the realm of the co-operative industries known as the trusts. Therefore, the delay in the periodical Commercial Crisis. Therefore, our doubt that the present panic is a crisis at all. It seems to us more like a temporary disturbance due to the fierce wrestling of the financial giants themselves. Rockefeller and Morgan combine to put Harriman down and out. Heinze and a thousand lesser combatants fall in the strife. Panic fear spreads through the business world. Timid Little Capital hurries to hoard its few dollars. It rushes wages down and discharges its employees.

But Big Capital holds the reins and drives steady. For unless there is actual overproduction, a crisis cannot come. It will not be a panic. The hoarding of money will produce inconveniences as the disappearance of cook stoves or wages would. But production for profit will not cease simply because gold is scarce and people are panic-struck.

In one sentence we surmise Competitive Production has been so supplanted by Cooperative Production in the United States that Overproduction is no longer possible.

If this surmise is correct, the present industrial disturbance is only a panic and not a crisis.

We may be wrong. Events will show.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN SEATTLE

The Seattle situation is prophetic. What is happening here will probably happen in every city where Revolutionary Socialism becomes formidable.

Here is seen the most persistent and cruel effort to crush Socialism which has yet appeared on the American continent. There is no mistaking the character of the conflict. It is a class war. All branches of capitalism unite to stifle the Voice of Labor. Even capitalist-minded Labor itself is arrayed on the side of Capital—and Reform Socialism too.

The administration is Democratic-Municipal Ownership-Union Labor represented by the Mayor and his Chief of Police. They say: "These Socialists agitate the working people, encourage strikes, make trouble for the authorities." And they jail every Socialist who opens his mouth on the streets.

The City Council is overwhelmingly Republican. Its leader declares: "Pile the Socialist dogs in the city jail ten deep." And the Republican city attorney and police judge keep the Socialists buried for days in the steel tank without trial.

In the middle of these fierce attacks on the Socialists the leaders of Union Labor turn them out of their hall in the Labor Temple, thus adding their endorsement to the universal persecution of Socialism by Capital, and the Chief Reform Socialist in the United States denounces the Revolutionary Socialists as "Shams," "Pinkertons" and "Barkers on the street corners."

In spite of this combination of all the leaders of capital and capitalist labor, the Socialists have won popular approval for their course in contending for free speech and free streets. It is astonishing to the "leaders" to hear the universal criticism voiced by nearly all classes against the unparalleled persecution of the Socialist speakers.

In one respect the Socialists have been fortunate. They have secured the ear of the public by means of a daily paper of the widest circulation because this paper wishes to discredit and defeat the present administration. Hence it has seized upon the Mayor's savage and inhuman persecution of Socialist free speech to effect its own ends by exploiting the anti-Socialist outrages.

The result is: Public sentiment in Seattle, particularly in the labor unions, is aroused and indignant because the Socialists are denied the commonest human rights. Naturally, also, every one is asking, "What is the meaning of this unheard-of treatment? Why are Socialists not allowed to speak like everybody else? What is this Socialism that it should be persecuted as if we lived in Russia?"

Thousands on thousands of people here are thus getting interested in