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The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

EIGHTH YEAR - No. 354

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MAYOR THINKS ORGANIZED LABOR "EASY"

LIVE QUESTIONS IN SEATTLE

The Seattle Socialist fight for free streets and free speech goes right on. The new local is organized and in action. The state organization has withdrawn from immediate control and the Seattle comrades are now conducting their own contest.

Five nights in the week street meetings are held and at least one comrade goes to jail each night. The police and the "labor mayor" refuse to accept cash bail and the comrade has to remain in the horrible cells till the next day in the afternoon. Then the police court refuses to give him a trial. The city attorney orders him to "get out of here!" He says he has no time to try these Socialist cases. He is occupied "with real criminals." He doesn't know when he will get time to try them.

One day he declared openly: "I am not going to try any more of these Socialist cases. I have just tried a typical one in the superior court on appeal and the jury will not convict. There is no use trying any more."

So there we are. The "labor mayor" sticks us in jail. He punishes us without trial and before a trial.

Then the Republican municipal court turns us out doors without a trial. It is too cowardly to discharge us openly after a trial. It is too cowardly to convict us and sentence us to the chain gang.

The police judge gets his appointment at \$1,200 a year from the mayor. So for his paltry \$100 a month he dares not do his duty and discharge us.

But public opinion is overwhelmingly with the Socialists and against this infernal cruelty of the mayor's, and so the petty police judge dares not condemn us.

It is a farce for the public, but little short of a tragedy for these Socialists who have to spend their time in that foul jail.

TOM SLADDEN'S PERSISTENCE.

The one man of all the volunteers who hangs on like grim death, but always with a smile, is Sladden, of Portland, Oregon. Night after night he mounts the box and is "pinched." At the police station he is known as a familiar friend, especially in the receiving cells. He has now been arrested some fourteen times and spent over two weeks in the Seattle hell, called a city jail. He has made scores of Socialists among the prisoners and the police don't dare allow him on the chain gang. Every night he meets a new batch of "drunks," "suspects" and "crooks" and infects them with the Socialist facts and philosophy.

Nothing phases Sladden. He has been here in Seattle now nearly two months, leaving his blacksmith shop and his state secretary's office in other hands. He came to Seattle to fight for free speech and he will "fight it out on this line if it takes all winter." Sladden is the right proletarian stuff and Wappenstein is beginning to dread him like the seven years' itch.

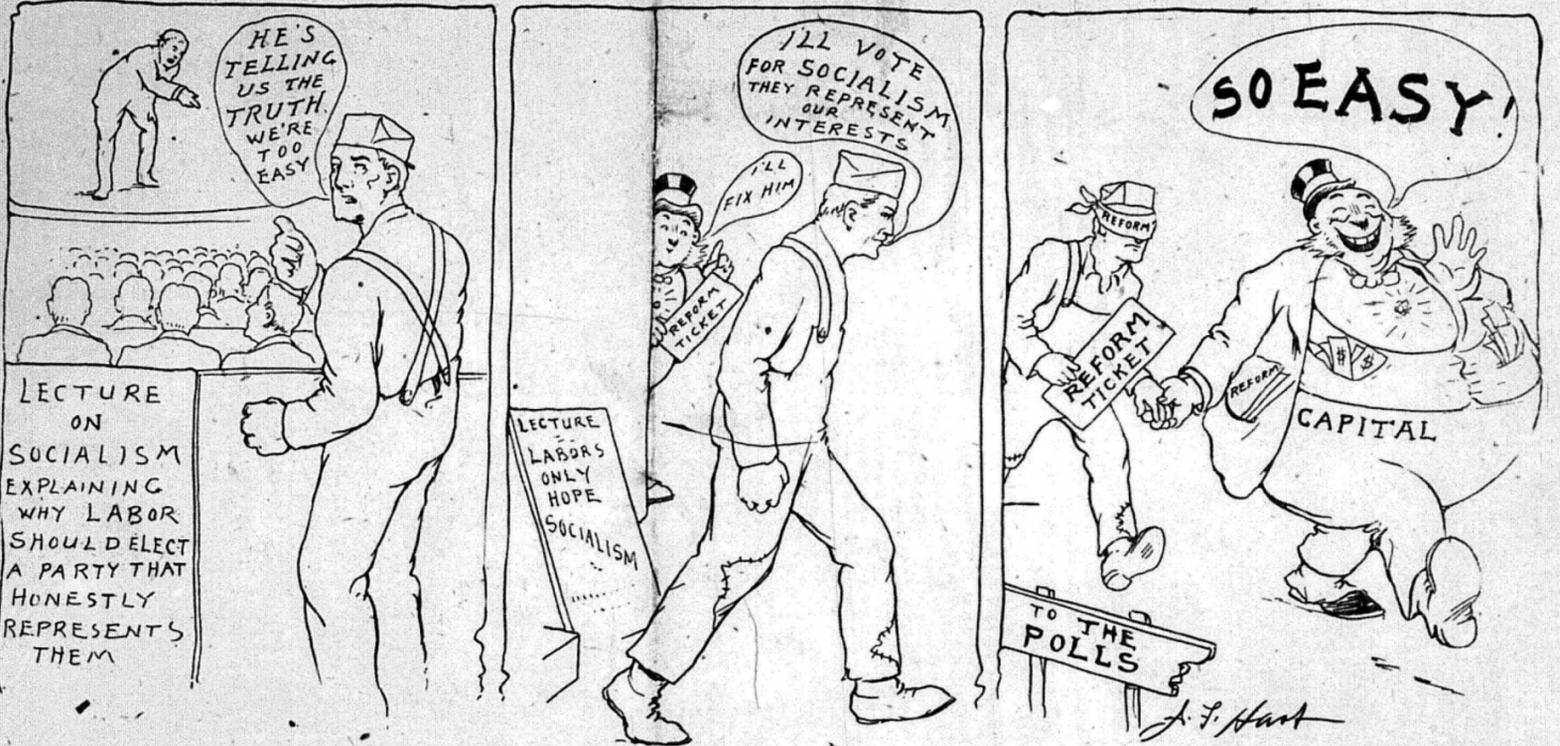
The only time Sladden can be induced to mount a platform is when a policeman is in sight and he knows the jail yawns for him for a night. Yet Sladden is no martyr and poses as no hero. But he is here to stay, and don't you forget it, you capitalist tyrants. The spirit of the proletarian revolution breathes in the soul of Sladden, the kind that capital may well deem dangerous.

A NEW PLAN.

A plan is in the air to have the entire local in Seattle vote to go to jail in a body some night soon. It is beginning to be deemed essential to a real Socialist in Seattle to have spent a night in jail.

This is the present program. Every night Sladden goes his way to Pike Place or Fourth and Pike or Pioneer Place and is "pinched." Secretary Elmer Allison then leads the crowd to some neutral street, that is some corner where the mayor "permits" us to break the law by obstructing the street, and there another comrade delivers an address on Socialism.

This marching from Sladden's arrest with a small crowd not obstructing the street "a little bit" to the mayor's street, where a large crowd gathers, completely blocking the pas-



This cartoon shows exactly what "Labor" Mayor Moore imagines can be done with the workingman in the Seattle unions. He did it in the last city election by the help of the same little clique of "labor leaders" who are now trying to "deliver the goods" in the pending school election.

These few "leaders" are making

great efforts to lead union labor into the political arena. After shouting "No politics in the unions" for years, all of a sudden they change their cry to "All politics in the unions and us for the offices."

It is commonly understood that the Carpenters' union was bought and paid for by giving their secretary—

Maloney—the job of superintendent of streets. If now they can capture the schools some other "leader" will get a fat job. Mayor Moore's "labor party" is a thing of bargains and graft.

But there are no strings on the Socialist party candidates. They stand open and above board for the platform of school improvements, printed on this page. They will try to organ-

ize the teachers into a labor union. They will build school buildings with union labor. In everything they will work for the interests of the wage class of Seattle. But they do not promise any cheap capitalist reforms, and they do not promise any "fat jobs" to "labor leaders."

Above all, the Socialist candidates are opposed to Mayor Moore's candidates—Smith and Wilkin—because

they are only put forward as a blind to build up a political machine with which to cheat union labor in the coming city election. This school election is only a skirmish for the greater battle next March.

The Socialists say, let Union Labor stick to Unionism. Socialism is the only politics for the Workingman. Socialists will never let workingmen be cheated at the polls.

sage, will soon develop into nightly parades. It is even suggested that we carry banners with appropriate inscriptions, such as, "We Want Free Speech, Not Permitted Speech," or "Down with Autocracy," etc., etc.

THE SCHOOL CAMPAIGN.

Seattle Socialists are pushing a whirlwind campaign for the school board. At first it was thought we had not been organized long enough to do ourselves justice in this school election. But when it was learned that Mayor Moore had got his organized labor lieutenants to put up a school ticket and thus try to retrieve his waning prestige with labor union votes cast for pretended "labor ticket" it was seen that it would never do for the Socialists to allow the workers to be so deluded by a clique of false leaders.

So at short notice, Hermon F. Titus and John Downie were selected to stand for the school board as the Socialist candidates.

RALLY AND CHALLENGE.

A great school rally will be held Sunday night in Egan's hall, at which both Titus and Downie will speak. H. M. Wells will preside.

A challenge has been issued to all the other directors nominated to appear on the platform at Egan's hall and debate the question:

Resolved, That the Socialist Platform presents a desirable program for the administration of Seattle schools that the Socialist candidates represent best the interests of the working class in Seattle, and therefore deserve to be elected.

This challenge is especially directed at Prof. J. Allen Smith and Contractor Wilkin, the pretended candidates of "organized labor."

A great meeting is looked for, as Dr. Smith, professor of political economy at the state university, is not the kind of man to run away.

MILLS ALSO PEEPS.

The followers of Walter Thomas Mills have also put up a ticket—Kidd and Owens. Kidd was slated for nomination by the union labor clique of "leaders," but they turned him down for Smith. Then Scott and the rest of the Mills bunch decided to go it alone. Result is, poor Walter Thomas is in a pickle. He doesn't dare sup-

port the Scott-Kidd ticket for fear of the mayor's labor ticket and he dares not come out for the mayor's ticket for fear of what his own crowd will do to him. So he straddles with praise for both, as in the last issue of his "Tribune."

HIS LATEST.

Walter Thomas is also out with another brand new scheme for regenerating the world and incidentally getting a living for Mills. See the last issue of his paper.

He proposed to make use of the unemployed army now let loose to organize a new party with red cards, white cards and blue cards. He calls it "The International Movement of the Unemployed"—nothing if not big, "little gigantic" in fact, covering the whole sphere, like his twelve-page "universal" paper which never materialized and which is now hobbling away on its last legs. Or like his safe Socialist farm on the dry plains of Eastern Washington, now advertised in the "Appeal" as better than the "busting banks" for trusting comrades to put their savings into.

All Mills' schemes and dreams bring money to Walter Thomas for a few short months and then "bust." His whole career is a long line of wrecks. It is fortunate for him this country is large and also the crops of dupes are more frequent than thistles or bed-bugs.

A NEW AMERICAN LEXICON

By The Pessimist

LAW—A crystallization of human prejudice, and error; a contrivance whereby the rich govern the poor.

CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY—A colossal thief who has secured his wealth under an unfair co-operative plan, but who advocates the doctrine of individualism.

REPUBLICAN—(Rich) A man who believes you can fool all of the people all of the time.

Republican—(Poor) One of the people who can be fooled all of the time.

DEMOCRAT—A man who believes there is something wrong with our political system, but who does not know what it is.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 12 NOON TO 8 P. M.

The Socialist Platform is given herewith. Dead it. No other candidates have any platform at all. Teachers, see what it promises for you. Unionists, notice we will organize the teachers and employ only union labor.

What will Mayor Moore's candidates do for Unionists except give some "leaders" fat jobs?

If you believe in "Free Speech" you cannot vote for Moore's candidates, but must vote for HERMON F. TITUS and JOHN DOWNIE. Both were jailed by Mayor Moore over and over again for daring to talk Socialism on the streets. Smith and Wilkin are Moore's candidates. They were selected by a little clique of the Mayor's "labor friends" and foisted on the Labor Council. The rank and file of organized labor had no voice in their nomination. A vote for them is a vote for Moore. If they are elected, Moore will claim a great personal triumph.

HERMON F. TITUS is a graduate of two Universities and spent years in teaching. He led and won the fights for "Free Text Books" and "Free Kindergartens" in Seattle schools ten years ago. He brought public charges and convicted the old corrupt administration preceding the present one. **JOHN DOWNIE** is a prominent member of the Carpenters' Union of Seattle, being delegate to the Central Labor Council. He is known as a careful, thoughtful, level-headed, liberal-minded man, one of the sort every trust-hater in the city. Both these men stand for the interests of the Working Class first, last and always. They will introduce a new element into the School Board and stand for the elevation of the schools in every possible way.

Put your cross opposite the last two names on the ballot—HERMON F. TITUS and JOHN DOWNIE.

WHERE TO VOTE: First Ward, at South School, foot of Beacon Hill, or at South Seattle School. Second Ward, Rainier School, at Rainier Heights. Third Ward, Pacific School, East Jefferson, near Eleventh, or T. T. Minor School, near Seventeenth and East Pine. Fourth Ward, at Board of Education Building, Seventh and Marion. Fifth Ward, New Public Library, Madison and Fourth. Sixth Ward, Denny School. Seventh Ward,

heard of Jesus Christ; one who trusts in God only.

MORALIST—One who is trying to hide some special brand of individual sin.

SOCIETY WOMAN—One who neither toils nor spins; a fastidious prostitute who sells her body to one who will deck it in fine raiment.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT—A heritage of the poor man that has been removed from his reach by city ordinances, state laws, and corporation dominion.

LAWYER—(Bar leader) One who is willing to defend the thief for half of the plunder; a logical candidate for the supreme bench.

JUDGE—A human vessel who believes in the infallibility of the opulent.

PREACHER—A little man who can perceive nothing but little sins.

CONSERVATIVE—(Noun) A member of that class who would always

Cascade School, near Pontius and Harrison, or the High School, Broadway and Pine. Eighth Ward, Warren Ave. School, near Republican, or Queen Anne School, Sixth Ave. W. and Galer. Ninth Ward, Interbay School, or Dixon's Real Estate office, 3416 Fremont Ave. Tenth Ward, E. L. Mann's store, University Station. Eleventh Ward, Green Lake School, or T. P. Fay's Real Estate office, Mount View Station. Twelfth Ward, Columbia City School, or South Park School. Thirteenth Ward, Old Ballard Board of Education Building, at Central School. West Seattle is not entitled to vote in this election.

SEATTLE SCHOOL PLATFORM.

- Enough school buildings to be built immediately to accommodate all. Ample playgrounds, baths, and gymnasiums. Free medical attendance. School buildings to be open for public assemblages when not otherwise in use.
- Fewer pupils to each teacher and more and better paid teachers.
- Teachers to be encouraged to organize along labor union lines.
- Teachers' tenure permanent during efficiency.
- Women teachers to be paid the same salary as men teachers for the same work.
- Better salaries for janitors and other employes.
- Compulsory attendance of all children under fifteen.
- Free meals and free clothing, if needed, to keep children from necessity of work.
- Night schools in every ward to accommodate those deprived of an early education.
- Greatest attention to be paid to the lower grades.
- Free kindergartens for all children between three and six years of age.
- A general, scientific, industrial and physical education guaranteed to every child.
- Such a general administration of the school system as will best serve the interests of the Working Class.
- School buildings to be constructed by union labor.

CULTURE—The art of painless oppression.

WEALTH—That which the rich get but do not earn and that which the workers earn but do not get.

VAGRANT—The only real criminal the modern police systems are willing to catch.

NEWSPAPER—A manufacturer of public sentiment that gets its inspiration from the man with the longest sack; a commercial enterprise.

MONEY LOANER—One who exacts a toll from the unfortunate for the use of that which he does not need himself.

BANKERS—Arch-advocates of the Gold Standard who have invented the Clearing-House-Certificate System of "Sound Money."

CORPORATION—A Theoretical individual who cannot be put in jail.

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A TESTIMONIAL. Roselake, Idaho, October 8, 1907. Our son, Gifford, Jr., was ill for five months steady in bed with an illness that we knew nothing of. We had 3 of the best doctors in the west who said nothing could be done for him—that he was beyond human aid.

SEATTLE'S FREE SPEECH FIGHT--DAILY DOINGS

Friday, Nov. 22, 1907. Spent greater part of morning in trying to get possession of furniture and literature, property of former Local Seattle and rightfully the property of the state organization now. Visited owners of hall rented by W. T. Mills with Judge Parker. Owners thought the furniture undoubtedly ours.

to meet the powerful collection of Mills-Wappy & Co., we are yours for the Revolution. SOCIALIST PARTY BEAVER CO., GEO. KUNKLE, Organizer. KRUEGER'S REPLY. Find enclosed receipt for \$1.75. Most of the Washington comrades would far rather be the recipients of such kind words of endorsement from all over the country as we have received from the Beaver Co. comrades through you.

Saturday, Nov. 23, 1907. Went to see Lawyer Brown about getting E. T. Allison out on bond, as there is no court today, because authorities are fumigating the city hall. Surely needs it. Tried to get into communication with Justices of the Peace Carroll, George and Gordon. Unsuccessful. Was informed from owners of hall rented by Mills and for which he owes three months' rent, that everything would be straightened out by Monday and that then we could in all probability get property. Acted as chairman of the unemployed meeting in Egan hall. E. T. Allison still in jail. Distribution of cards advertising tonight's meeting. Allison released at 10:30 the evening. Monster meeting in Egan hall. Hundreds of people standing.

REMAIN UNDAUNTED Bellingham, Wash. Nov 20, 1907. Editor "The Socialist." Dear Comrade: The course pursued by the Revolutionary Socialists in Seattle is doing much to arouse the indignation of all liberty-loving people against the despots of your town. I have been much surprised at the attitude of some of the farmers. They manifest great interest in the story of the outrages committed upon the Socialists. It may take a long time to arouse the whole people, but the course that you are pursuing will do it.

Sunday, Nov. 24, 1907. Helped at Egan hall meeting. Large meeting there last night. Hall packed. Local Seattle, upon recommendation of its executive committee, decided to shoulder street fight. Monday, Nov. 25, 1907. Collected property of different wards of former local so as to turn same over to new Local through state office. A. WAGENKNECHT, State Organizer. Tuesday, Nov. 26. Titus spoke ten minutes at Fourth and Pike and introduced Herman. Titus went to University, between Second and Third avenues, and spoke to a large crowd without molestation. Herman talked about twenty minutes, then was arrested. Sladden immediately following on the box was also hauled away in the patrol wagon. No obstruction existed. About 150 people present, one-half of 16-foot sidewalk taken and less than half the street.

WHAT TWO UNIONS DID TOPOGRAPHICAL UNION RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, it has long been recognized that the people have the right to use the public streets to peaceably assemble to discuss public matters, and Whereas, The present city administration of Seattle very properly allows other organizations to use the streets for such purposes, but at the same time denies the Socialists this right, therefore be it Resolved, That we, Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, hereby denounce this discrimination as arbitrary, unjust, un-American and unconstitutional.

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1907. Herman and Sladden discharged by the court this afternoon on their own recognizance. Attorney Brown asked for trial, but was refused. No time to try Socialist criminals in these days of panics and things that fill the jails with petty law breakers. Titus and Sladden attempted to speak at Pike Place tonight. Sladden promptly arrested and young Englishman mounted the box to cry out against the outrage which would not be allowed in monarchical Europe. Was not arrested for some unknown reason. Titus spoke about ten minutes and was requested to move on or get "pinched." He explained to the officer that it was rumored that turkey was to be served the prisoners next day (Thanksgiving) and that he preferred to get some of it. If talking Socialism would get it. Was promptly "pinched." Comrade D. Burgess of Bellingham was announced to speak at Fourth and Union in the hole in the bluff, and the crowd promptly marched to that place. No molestation was offered there. Mayor Moore evidently recognizing it as neutral ground. Attorney H. M. Wells, corresponding secretary of Local Seattle, secured approval of bonds by Judge Carroll, of the superior court, but upon presentation, Wapenstein refused to recognize the judge's jurisdiction over the police department. So the prisoners remain in the jug at the present writing. Now if there be any who doubt that the arrests of the Socialists of Seattle is a case of simple and malicious persecution, list and I will a tale unfold which will bear out our suspicions for lo, these eighteen months! Arthur Jensen was delegated to suffer arrest tonight at Pioneer Square. Spoke ten minutes. Officer approached and inquired if he was "making a speech." Jensen said he was. "Wait two minutes and I'll run you in," says Mr. Officer, as he started for a telephone to order the patrol. This was as much as to say "Go chase yourself!" But Jensen was busy. Back comes Mr. Officer, hesitates until Jensen says: "Socialism," and that being a word the officer can't dodge, he makes the arrest. Is it plain now that Socialists are jailed for talking Socialism. E. T. ALLISON, Local Secretary.

STRONG WORDS Monaca, Pa., Nov. 11th, 1907. Mr. Richard Kruger, State Sec. Washington: Dear Comrade: Find enclosed \$1.75 in P. O. money order, this amount being a contribution by Local Beaver Co. S. P. towards the "free speech fund." While this amount seems small, nevertheless, it will help in a degree. We also send our fraternal greetings to the uncompromising Revolutionary Socialists of the State of Washington. Hoping they will be able

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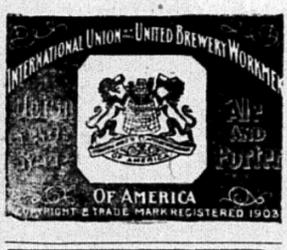
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SHALL THE SOCIALIST PARTY OWN ITS OWN PRESS

FAVORS PARTY OWNERSHIP.

It is hardly probable that a discussion of party-owned paper will have the effect of reversing the decision of the party as expressed two years ago in two referendums; one in the election of a committee to outline the preliminaries, the other to purchase a \$2,500 plant for the publication of a party paper. And again whatever the conclusion, if the Socialist party of Washington are to submit to a few dissenters, or bosses, another delay will elapse or another party paper deemed a failure. Those instances, called failures of party-owned papers, so often exposed, and which seem to infest an omen of warning, have not been analyzed with the same desire for truth and skill of execution as did Marx analyze capitalist production. It is easy to be scientific when we only have to follow a master to be so, but to retrace an effect to its cause requires initiative in science.

It has been stated that so far the contributors to this discussion, have not been experienced press men, and it is noticeable also, that so far they have all favored party-ownership. But every Socialist editor succeeds proportionately to his ability to impress Socialists with the one hypnotic impulse, that the paper is doing his bidding for his cause and therefore it is his paper, specially equipt for his emancipation. So the private owner institutes "Amities," "Booster Clubs," "Partnership" and stock companies (donors). But the enlisted enthusiasts, one after another, become convinced that their paper is not a function of their organization but pervades a sphere of its own selection, and they are powerless. The private paper wields a power for education but its utility is greatly absorbed in disorganizing rather than organizing through competitive strife.

While most of our constitutions have instructed the party officials to refrain from designating any paper an official organ, yet not only the officials, but the general membership as well, are constrained to do so from their necessity and at least some of the papers cater to the function of official capacity. So in actual practice we have official papers and official endorsement and constitutions inoperative. The one is contingent to the other and the whole demands greatly expanded democracy in the organization. A discussion of the relative merits of private and party papers is futile unless strictly on an hypothesis of the need of better organization. Organization should be but a sequence of education and class consciousness.

The obstacles of the party do not lie in the private paper nor in the editor but are inherent in the capitalist character of the catechism on which Socialists attempt to unite. It is the element instinctively injected into the bonds of unity which necessarily render the party fragmentary and organization spasmodic, a condition admitting of many individual spokesmen of the party each having a specific path of progress. The position of a class monist conservatism but revolution must take its form from the coherent units of its composition. No single individual can supply this. In a word the Socialist party of Washington must not only control its own press for organization purposes but must edit it as well. Prepare to unite. W. H. COOK.

WHAT A PAPER SHOULD BE.

I now propose what appear to me to be the highly important or necessary qualities or characteristics of a Socialist newspaper.

First and foremost the editor should know what he is talking about. His knowledge of economics should be complete. Hazy, incomplete or incorrect interpretations of authorities render an editor worse than useless. He should know his Marx. Without this knowledge he is a Socialist editor in name only. His position is one of the utmost importance and as with every post of importance, should be filled only by the most capable man obtainable. His work is far reaching and a Socialist should not undertake it without a due appreciation of its proportions. If he recognizes its importance he will hesitate to take it up unless his aims are full graded. Editors are born, are made, and are working. The Chicago (Weekly) Socialist was owned by the party and was a success until a private concern got at it and killed it. The Oakland World is about as successful as the privately owned papers. The German Party owned press has become a powerful factor in the movement, clearing thousands of dollars last year and turning it over to the party treasury.

Utopian! When we break away from the "good" capitalist, who kind publish our papers for us and distort economic science, we are fearfully Utopian. To put an end to the miserable bickerings of the cliques that gather around many of our privately owned papers and to unite our forces by ceasing to depend upon Utopians for the publication of our literature and the teaching of our members is a new kind of Utopianism. As a matter of fact the Socialist movement in its Utopian stages has always been the sign of a growing action when the movement has relegated these kind gentlemen to the rear. But Comrade Moore does not like the kind of people who believe in Party Ownership. This is not a new method of argument as our good comrade well knows. When we change human nature it will be alright to talk about working-class management! I am just Socialist enough to resent this kind of argument. Comrade Moore finds us very undesirable—scoundrel, scientific and people who want to run the "OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS." This is where the cat got out of the bag. WHAT OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS, COMRADE MOORE? The business of educating the working class and directing that educational process is not the business of the Socialist party but has come to be recognized as the "OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS." I knew it and I am glad that Comrade Moore knows it. It clears up the question of motives which Comrade Moore has so fully injected into this debate. For instance, we can understand how the

sees or thinks he sees danger in such acts. By criticism I do not mean personal accusations without proof, or sarky captions or criticisms for criticism's sake, but well-grounded and substantial criticism based on fact, and with good intent. One of the prerequisites of a Socialist newspaper and one which should not be abridged is its freedom to criticize Socialist action, provided, always, that it does not abridge the right of the accused to be heard in his own behalf. Its columns should be open and free to anyone who has something to say relative to Socialism. Its editor, however, must be free to accept or reject such articles. Those abundant with English or filled with personalities cannot be used. A Socialist newspaper seldom suffers from a dearth of material but there is more or less of it filled with abuse. The columns of a Socialist newspaper are too expensive, the work it has to do too important to justify the use of articles other than those best suited to working-class exigencies. Nevertheless its columns should provide a medium for the exchange of ideas, a forum for the discussion of everything pertaining to the welfare of the working class and the real Socialist newspaper will abridge this freedom only when it drops into irrelevant statements or objectionable personalities. Its columns should be free from fake advertisements or other matter tending to obscure the political and class struggle. Colonization schemes or an editor's personal financial ventures have no place in a Socialist newspaper unless they have a direct bearing upon working-class interests and are so introduced. It should give the Socialist news, suppressing nothing. The Socialist party must conduct an open fight. The other fellow don't dare come from under cover but will constantly seek to draw us into the woods. Therefore, every official act of every party official or party member must be scrutinized. Nothing hidden, nothing done under a bushel, no political juggling. "No compromise, no political trading." Only by the most rigid adherence to this rule of action will a Socialist newspaper discharge its whole duty. The absence of some or all of these characteristics is what has given rise to the inclination toward a party-owned press manifested by those looking to the party good. Some of our Socialist papers are edited like some men taught in the days of our fathers when the teacher was scarcely twenty-four hours ahead of his class. Not a few of our so-called Socialist editors would do well if only they were that far ahead of their classes. To secure a real Socialist press is the problem, and three plans present themselves viz.: individual ownership, group ownership and party ownership. Few, except those directly benefited will defend individual ownership, by which I mean complete or majority ownership vested in a single individual. If he is a real Socialist, strong enough to keep the good work of the movement ahead of his personal interests, well and good, but the percentage of such men, like any other type of genius, hardly require two figures to designate. The discussion to my mind narrows itself down to the relative merits of group and party ownership which I will attempt to discuss in a later article. U. G. MOORE.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

to advise people to suffer, but why don't you get into the thick of the fight yourself? I recognize the force of this reply, but it has not seemed possible for me to get to Seattle since this fight was started. However, I shall go there in a few days, and I shall go to stay until something definite is done. I think I shall be able to get one or two non-socialists to "bark on the streets." "Barking on the streets" is not so disreputable as some pseudo socialists have imagined and hoped. To bark with a fuzzle on is not so brave and it is not calculated to inspire confidence. Brave, honest men look upon such acts with contempt and loathing. Uncompromising revolutionaries will not be muzzled. That much is certain. I know Emil Herman, Thos. Sladden and James Lund, and if I should detect a shadow of wavering in their attitude towards our masters, I should doubt the law of gravitation. D. BURGESS.

FROM A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER.

Portland, Oct. 16, 1907. Dr. Hermon F. Titus, Seattle, Wash. My attention has been called to your forceful article in the Seattle Sunday Times for Oct. 13. I write hastily to give you what encouragement I can in your advocacy of free speech and to say that I will be glad to be of any help possible. It seems pitiful that in this late day this fight must still be fought, but probably while authority exists the revolutionary will be suppressed by force and will have the old, old fight to make. I am wondering when Socialism is absolute how it will treat the assault of the existing order. I find it so troublesome myself to answer all the letters I get that I absolve you from a reply. C. E. S. WOOD. Editor's Note to above—"Socialism triumphant" will furnish economic independence to the individual, rendering effectual coercion impossible. With the passing of the Class State, governmental coercion will also become obsolete. That conservative intolerance and tyrannical dispositions will disappear, we can scarcely hope. But the beneficent effects of economic liberty must surely tend to eliminate dogmatism as well as intellectual servility. Chief of Police Wapensteln of Seattle, who judging from his cognomen is a scion of that ancient family which produced Judas Iscariot, is endeavoring to gain a little applause from the new rich and real estate speculators of that city, who naturally tremble for their ill-gotten gains, by throwing a little band of Socialists who endeavor to hold nightly meetings in a vacant lot into the foul, unsanitary, ill-smelling and vermin-infested Seattle jail. Most of the Seattle Socialists are people of refinement, some of them graduates of Eastern universities, imbued with the idea of benefiting mankind and hoping for something better than the present system of cut-throat competition, naturally desire to propagate their ideas. The charge against them being that of "obstructing the streets," which is a mere subterfuge or legal technicality, as they obstruct no street, their place of meeting being Pike Place, a cul de sac site, as already stated in The Forum, of Seattle's ill-smelling, unsanitary public market, and no more a public street than the site of the government building on A street, Tacoma, is. While we do not subscribe to all the tenets of the Socialist propaganda, nor believe the time is ripe for their adoption, yet we protest against liberty of speech being destroyed upon a mere technicality. The teachers and preachers of all faiths had to turn to open air meetings to arrest the attention of the multitude. The prophets of old walked through the streets of their cities some times in sackcloth and ashes, like Jonah prophesying woe and disaster if the people did not repent. Jesus taught on the hillside, in a boat by the shore, the people standing on the land and listening; in the temple or the synagogue, or wherever a crowd could be obtained.—"The Forum," Tacoma.

THE OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS.

The calling of names and the comparing of your opponent's arguments with the braying of an ass may have a great deal to do with this question, but I shall shift the burden of proof upon Comrades Moore and Kunkle. Objections to party-ownership of the press have a very familiar sound. They are largely capitalist objections to Socialism made over for the occasion. Here are some of the objections that have been urged against the party ownership plan: (1) It won't work; (2) it is Utopian; (3) Undesirable persons are back of it; (4) Beginning of mental slavery; (5) The world and the party are not ready for it. Beautiful song that I used to sing myself. Set it to Herbert Spencer's music and then turn on the Tolstoid stop. Let us look at several of these objections at this time. Look at the first one. It is hoary with age and has been working over-time for many a century. But party-ownership has worked and is working. The Chicago (Weekly) Socialist was owned by the party and was a success until a private concern got at it and killed it. The Oakland World is about as successful as the privately owned papers. The German Party owned press has become a powerful factor in the movement, clearing thousands of dollars last year and turning it over to the party treasury. Utopian! When we break away from the "good" capitalist, who kind publish our papers for us and distort economic science, we are fearfully Utopian. To put an end to the miserable bickerings of the cliques that gather around many of our privately owned papers and to unite our forces by ceasing to depend upon Utopians for the publication of our literature and the teaching of our members is a new kind of Utopianism. As a matter of fact the Socialist movement in its Utopian stages has always been the sign of a growing action when the movement has relegated these kind gentlemen to the rear. But Comrade Moore does not like the kind of people who believe in Party Ownership. This is not a new method of argument as our good comrade well knows. When we change human nature it will be alright to talk about working-class management! I am just Socialist enough to resent this kind of argument. Comrade Moore finds us very undesirable—scoundrel, scientific and people who want to run the "OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS." This is where the cat got out of the bag. WHAT OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS, COMRADE MOORE? The business of educating the working class and directing that educational process is not the business of the Socialist party but has come to be recognized as the "OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS." I knew it and I am glad that Comrade Moore knows it. It clears up the question of motives which Comrade Moore has so fully injected into this debate. For instance, we can understand how the

LABOR LEGISLATORS

A couple of years ago Isaac Cowen, who had been American Organizer for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with headquarters in London, England, had a row with the general officers and went to England to straighten things out. While there he spent some time sight-seeing and speaking for the Socialist branches in the various cities. In one of the towns visited he made the acquaintance of a municipal councillor, elected by the Labor Party, who very considerably took a day off to head, scold and scold among other things visited was the municipal workhouse—an institution which closely resembles the jail in this country. In one of the cells of the workhouse, Cowen spied a grating in one corner with a number of little round holes about two inches in diameter in it. "What's this?" said Cowen. The councillor replied: "That's where we put the vagrants," meaning hoboes. "Yes, but what are the little holes for?" "Well, you see, when a vag comes to town we put him in here with a

twenty odd editors (the other men) at the last national convention got the Socialist Party to promise itself that it wouldn't hurt itself by publishing a Party-owned paper and thus interfering with the small capitalist business of educating the working class. Motives? J. E. SINCLAIR.

ADAMS' LETTERS.

The following were presented by the prosecution claimed by them to be copies of letters written by Steve Adams while in the penitentiary at Boise. The original letters are not to be found and Adams denies ever having written any such letters. We will leave it to our readers to decide whether Adams or McParland wrote them. State Prison, Ida., March 3, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver—My Dear Aunt and Uncle: I received your most welcome letter and was glad to hear from you and of your belief in my innocence. I wish to God that I was, but I fell in with bad company and was led to commit a number of most vile sins, breaking the law of both man and God. Had I stayed with my church and with the raising of my poor parents, who are, I believe, in heaven, I would be a free man today, but I allowed myself to be led into sin most damnable. I am going to try to undo what I have done and sin no more. I expect when my friends find out the real truth, they will disown me, but God knows I could not help it. I hope you all will pray for me and my forgiveness. I am just going to tell the facts in this case and others, and put my trust in God to guide me through it. If I can do some good the rest of my life, I am willing to try. I think that is all a poor sinner can do when he has sinned so bad. As to your basket, it will be very thankfully received. The warden treats me very kindly. I have plenty to eat and a good place to sleep. I have a little baby boy almost three months old, named after my poor father, David. Auntie, don't forget to pray for me. I feel the disgrace of my sins very sharply. I have 480 acres of land in Oregon, Aunt. I had my wife and babies put with my friends, so people would not bother them to death. She feels very bad. I am sure I asked her to pray for me, too. She is the best woman in the world. It nearly kills me to think of the misery I have caused her, which I will never cause again. Excuse a short letter. When people find out all the facts in these cases, I hope they will forgive me. Hoping to hear from you all soon, I will close, with my love to you all. Your nephew, STEPHEN ADAMS. Direct in care of the warden, Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho. TO HIS BROTHER. Boise, Ida., March 5, 1906. Mr. W. T. Adams—My Dear Brother: I received your most welcome letter. Was very glad to hear from you and sis, and of your kind offer to help me out of my trouble, which I do not deserve in the least. Brother, I have been living under a clouded sky as long as I can stand it. I am going to do the best I can to undo what has been done, as near as I can, by doing what I think is just to my brothers, my wife and family and friends, and what is just in the sight of God. I am going to tell the whole truth as near as I can remember it and let the blame fall where it may. I am going to begin a new life right now. You can help a sinner like me lots by praying for me, and although I advise you to stay with your family, for they need you, and you can help just as much there as here. The life I have lived is not worth living. It is hell on earth. I tried it thoroughly. I look back with horror on the last few years of my life, but hope to be forgiven. If I could think it is right, I would never see a trial, but I know it is not right to do that and add another sin as bad to the rest of many. I know lots of people who will look with scorn on me, but when they know the truth it may be different. I can't go to my grave with the load of sins on my soul and think of my father and mother praying for me. Oh! Such a sinner. Brother, pick your company and commence right now; be sure to pick the best and you will never fall, like your brother. Ask my friends to forgive me, and also you and Joe must do the same. Give sis and all the little ones my best regards and love. Write right away, for a good letter helps me, especially from my brothers. Don't forget to pray for me, the sinner of sinners. Direct in care of the warden, Boise, Idaho. Your brother, STEPHEN ADAMS.

MAKERS AND TAKERS

By Abe Herschin Grinding, sweating thro' the day, Plundered, outraged, meager pay; Think you, masters of creation, Such hell-on-earth make mighty 2—Socialist Hobson 11-26—1907 ... nation? Down in the abyss of social slime, Wearily some wait the time When Death—surcease from degradation Shall mean to them Emancipation. Lied about, spat upon, despised, disgraced, Labor endures more than ever was faced By beleaguered hosts in Calcutta black-hole; Owning naught, not e'en it's soul! For when a class is forced to beg A chance to toil, and get a dreg Of the wealth that they alone have made, Enslavement cannot be gainsaid. Idling, dawdling, elegant ease, The parasite class like human fleas Is sucking the blood of the class that toils; In debauching display it wastes the spoils. Aroused, alert, no more in thrall, The militant giant is after all The wealth produced by his brain and brawn But stolen from him by this Socialite spawn!

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THE ADAMS, JURY IS AGREES

Mrs. Hazlett's Graphic Account of the Final Days of the Trial—Darrow Makes Strong Plea for Acquittal

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Rathdrum, Nov. 19, 1907. The prosecution in the Steve Adams case asserted in its opening statement that its chief reliance for conviction was the confession of Adams. The confession was introduced with McParland on the stand. On cross-examination Mr. Darrow questioned this old Pinkerton fox closely in regard to his entire life to which Mr. Hawley strenuously objected. He said the purpose of bringing out McParland's connection with the Pinkerton agency and his raking up of the Molly Maguires was for the sake of prejudicing the jury. The judge, however, allowed the questioning.

The testimony of McParland was a disgrace in its bitter and outrageous attack on organized labor. In speaking of the union of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, which he disrupted 30 years ago he denied that the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a union of that kind. He said that he had never seen any of the members of the organization that he broke up was the Molly Maguires, a criminal organization. Darrow arraigned him fiercely when he said it was not a chartered organization, and this led to the fiercest controversy of the trial. Hawley became furious; objected to the questioning and said that Darrow could not bulldoze him if he could witness. Darrow wanted to know if he was to understand by that that his life was in danger. There were loud words on both sides and a heated quarrel, so that the court was compelled to interfere, whereupon both attorneys apologized to the court and to each other.

Tells of His Duplicity

McParland then went on to say that the Molly Maguires were a secret, criminal organization, of which only a few were coal miners. Throughout his treacherous labor among these men he was known as John McKenna, and took the obligation of the organization under that name. Darrow asked him if he was known as "McKenna the Tough," and McParland admitted that he was called that. He committed the greatest crimes in order that he might throw them on others and break up the union organizations.

Darrow got out of this crafty old serpent the damnable, snake-like way in which he worked upon Adams to terrify him and induce him to sign a confession. Old McParland said he did all this for Steve's benefit, that he pitied him then, and he pitied him now.

Darrow ejaculated, "You act the part." McParland went on to say with great emphasis that he told Steve that he was only a tool for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and warned him against their lawyers, and told him that they could not save him.

"So," Darrow said, "you told Steve that he was between Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on one side and the detectives on the other—the devil and the deep sea?"

The audience laughed at this, to which Hawley remonstrated and said persons had been placed in the room to make demonstrations.

Prosecution Rests

Thursday afternoon, November 14, at 2 o'clock the state rested its case. Clarence Darrow, leading counsel for Adams, asked that the jury be retired and then moved to exclude the confession of Steve Adams from the records, on the ground that it had been obtained by threats and promises. He was overruled. Then he moved that the court advise the jury in his instructions to return a verdict for the defendant. Attorneys for the defense served notice that they would ask Judge Woods to alter instructions given in the former case by Wallace and Hawley, and would hear their arguments on such a proposition some evening after court was over.

Chas. H. Moyer and wife, who have been here since the selection of a jury being, October 25, left Thursday for Boise, where the Pettibone case is set for trial November 25.

While the steadfastness of the entire Western Federation has been remarkable throughout the trying circumstances of the last few years, the attitude of Moyer, Adams, especially comment, as the heavy hand of prosecution has fallen so continuously on him in the terrible struggle into which the capitalists have placed the miners. He has always been in the forefront of the battle, he has never shirked or tried to dodge an issue, he has stood by the men when on strike and urged them to continue the strike till the issue was won.

Although no evidence of crime has ever been brought against him, a cell has been his home for years. After these bitter experiences that very nearly ruined his health and undermined his life, when released on a \$25,000 bond after the acquittal of Haywood, instead of going where he could rest and have a respite from the harrowing scenes of class warfare, which really seemed imperative in his case, he has never ceased for a moment in busying himself with the cases of the other Federation men who were in the toils of damning accusations. He has labored constantly between Boise and Rathdrum, looking to every detail of the Pettibone and Adams cases. He has even looked with impatience on everything of a popular nature. His whole attention has been centered on the freedom of his comrades.

Dastardly Lie On Socialist Reporter

Miss Mamie Sherrer was one of the witnesses that depended upon to identify Adams as being in the Marble Creek district. The prosecution made quite a pet of her and the Spokesman-Review, in accordance with its usual vicious, lying policy, stated that when she came down Mrs. Hazlett congratulated her on her demeanor on the stand. As Mrs. Hazlett had left Wednesday night to attend her own free speech trial in Spokane, and was not even in the state at the time, the unprincipled falsification of the Mine Owners' sheet was most painfully disclosed. When Mrs. Hazlett came back from Spokane, she was approached at once as to the truth or falsity of the report. On investigation the tale was found to have a distinctly Pinkerton flavor. It seems that Hansen, a lawyer for the defense, and Foster, the clerk of the court, with several others, were seen talking the matter over with McParland, and the Spokesman-Review report was the result. After she found how assiduously the report had been circulated she got the whole bunch together with a few of the Federation friends and inquired into the case. Universal crawlingfish was the result. Even the Pinkerton-Spokesman lies could not stand before Mrs. Hazlett's absence at a trial of her own.

Mr. Darrow made the opening statement for the defense. He outlined the life of Adams, told how he had been a farmer and then a teamster, how his sympathy with the teamsters after he had joined their union led to his becoming an active factor in organized labor; how, after going to Cripple Creek, he joined the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Darrow spoke of

the labor troubles at Independence in 1903 and 1904, and cited his unjust imprisonment for 93 days without charge for trial. "Adams was imprisoned," Mr. Darrow said, "three days after he was married."

At the time of these troubles there was a determined effort on the part of the Mine Owners' Association to drive the members of the Western Federation of Miners from the district, and Adams left the country without so much as a change of clothes, fleeing from the broadcloth mob. He went to Denver, after having walked 300 miles across the country with a number of other miners. Here Adams met Simpkins and other members of the executive board of the Federation. Simpkins told him of the Marble Creek district in Northern Idaho and suggested that he take up a claim there. Adams agreed to go with Simpkins into this timber district, and together they went to Alva Mason's place on July 5, 1904.

Troubles with Claim Jumpers

At this time the jumpers had appeared to harass the settlers. This menace to their homes led the old settlers to carry firearms and hold indignation meetings.

Mr. Darrow went over all the facts of this timber war, and traced Adams from point to point. He went into the Steunenberg murder and said: "Adams was thrown into the Idaho penitentiary, where Harry Orchard was set to work on him to get him to confess. He told Steve that his sins had been forgiven, and later Detective McParland was given charge of Steve."

"Attorney Moore, who was given \$100 by the governor to go to Colorado to get Governor Macdonald to promise he would not prosecute Adams, and who played false to Adams, urged Steve to confess, as he said the governor had said that if he didn't he would hang as high as Haman. It was demanded also that Orchard's confession be corroborated as to details of the Steunenberg murder."

Mr. Darrow spoke for over two hours. IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 20, '07. The Mason family, father, mother and daughter Myrtle, were the first witnesses put on for the defense in the Adams trial. They were among the oldest settlers in the Marble Creek district, and had been much disturbed by the audacious thievery of the jumpers. Mason with Newt Glover, is accused of being among those who had conspired to frighten the jumpers out of the district, and in case of the conviction of Adams it is expected that these two will be tried for the same crime. They proved an alibi in regard to Adams, accounting for his whole time while in the timber country.

On Saturday, November 16, Orville and Floyd Mason, the sons of Alvin Mason, strengthened the testimony of other members of the family.

Monday Newt Glover and Frank Price both went on the stand with a number of other witnesses from the timber district. Price has been one of the most valuable aids to the cause of the defense and is a terror to Pinkertons, smart reporters and others who are arrayed in a conspiracy against the lines of the Federation men. Courts, attorneys, judges notwithstanding, he was going to get in his say while on the stand and talked right ahead even in face of the court's warning at one time for contempt. He had things he wanted to say and he said them.

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Adams On the Stand

Tuesday Adams went on the stand, and it was Wednesday evening before the lawyers for the state were through with him. He stood the ordeal well, although his voice seemed rather weak, answering the questions promptly and decisively, and remaining undisturbed by the tactics of the opposing counsel.

In response to Mr. Darrow's queries he told the tale of his early life, his association with organized labor, of his terrible experiences in the Colorado troubles, his flight from that state, his arrest on his Uncle Lillard's ranch and his consequent tragic fate at the hands of the Pinkerton vultures.

In telling the story of his treatment in the penitentiary he said all of his own friends were shut away from him, and McParland and Orchard and the Gooding gang were the only ones that had access to him. McParland told him he would be mobbed if he was taken back to Colorado, and hanged if taken into Northern Idaho. The next day he came back and wanted to know if Adams would do as he wanted him to and said if he would never be prosecuted. He said what he had told about killing Boulder and Tyler, the claim jumpers, was not true, and that he had answered the questions in his confession from what he had been told to say.

Better Treatment

He repudiated the entire confession and said in regard to the sentence, "I hope the reign of terror inaugurated by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will cease with which the document closes, that he never said it, had never used the word inaugurated in his life, and did not know the meaning of it."

Other Testimony

Witnesses Chinn, Besett and Mason recalled gave additional evidence in regard to dates in the Marble Creek district. Thursday morning Hawley recalled Adams to ask him some impugning questions. He was asked if he stated to Mr. Huebner, chief clerk of the penitentiary, that he did not want his wife to suffer for his crimes. He denied that he had said any such thing, but said that before his wife should be put under lock and key for him he would cut his head off.

Hawley here asked him if he was not afraid of a warrant instead of a mob, but Steve's account of the atrocities of the Mine Owners' mobs was a sufficient rejoinder to that query.

At Denver Steve was with hundreds of the Federation refugees, and passed under the name of Dixon. Many of the men who were hunted by the capitalist fiends were passing under other names.

At the Federation headquarters Adams met Simpkins. He wanted to force out of the mining industry after the horrors he had experienced and asked "Simpkins about the timber claims in Northern Idaho. He said he didn't want any more of the jail proposition. He then went to Warden to see Simpkins and went with him into the timber country to look for a claim.

Forced By Threats

Adams said that when he told of killing Boulder and Tyler he told what he had been told to tell by Orchard and McParland. The whole thing was untrue, and there was nothing to the confession except that he had decided to do what his persecutors wanted him to do to save his life. He was forced to confess, threatened and everything till he signed anything they wanted him to. He said all about the blowing up of the three jumpers' cabins was also untrue.

Back to Colorado

Afterwards Adams went back to Colorado to see his wife. When Hawley asked him if he was not afraid he said his wife wrote to him that things had quieted down, and she was sick and wanted to see him, and he said he would go almost anywhere to see his wife if she wanted to see him.

When asked as to whether he and Orchard had ever made any attacks upon Peabody, he said they had not, and all such statement were untrue.

Steve here refused to give any answers in regard to Colorado charges, for the reason that he was liable to be tried in Colorado and any statements might have a tendency to injure him. Darrow objected to these questions. Hawley said he would like to ask them all as a part of the confession sustaining the Northern Idaho part.

The jury was sent out while the question was argued.

The judge said such action would do great injustice to the defendant and that Mr. Darrow's objections were not a proper part of the case.

Special query was made into the Peabody matter. The confession stated that Adams had burned some "Pettibone dope" here that he meant to throw into a trainful of scabs. Adams said there was nothing to the whole business except a Pinkerton tale to get something against the Federation.

There was a long discussion on the credibility of the "confession." Adams called it "a lying statement" fixed up for him in the penitentiary.

Only a part of the confession was used on this trial that related specially to the case.

The vipers thought they had got in Adams a subject they could use, and they placed statements in his mouth covering all the cases they wanted to touch. He was told that what he was wanted for was to corroborate Orchard's confession so as to connect the officials of the Western Federation of Miners with the Steunenberg murder, so he was terrified with threats of a dreadful fate, either to be turned over to the Colorado authorities and be mobbed or to be taken to North Idaho and hanged. McParland told him about the body of a man, thought to be Tyler, that was found in the timber country. They did not care to prosecute anyone for the death, but it was desired to form a chain of evidence through Orchard, Adams and Ed Boyce against the Western Federation.

Orchard had implicated Adams in these North Idaho matters, and McParland asked him to say that he did the deeds. The especial purpose was to connect the Federation through many transactions.

Adams was two days on the stand, Tuesday and Wednesday, and had succeeded even through the cross-examination in exposing the most awful plot against labor known since the days of the feudal atrocities.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 21. In telling of the means used to force a confession out of him Adams said when he had made up his mind what to do he simply took his part in the comedy or tragedy, whichever one might care to call it, and gave the answers to the stenographer as they were dictated. Adams made a strong and most fearless exposure of the damnable plot against him. He said that McParland took him by the nose and led him through. He expressed his shame that he had weakened and implicated other men to save his own life. Hawley worked hard all through the ordeal to shake his accusations, but Adams remained unmoved.

He said all the time McParland was working on him Orchard was coaching him in his cell. Hawley bullied him on some fancied discrepancy between some statement at the other trial and this, and asked him why he should forget at that trial and remember at this. He said his wife's condition at that time worried him. Mrs. Adams was in the hospital undergoing an operation. Adams said that Orchard was with him to spy on him day and night.

the introduction of what purported to be copies of two letters written by Steve one to his brother, and the other to his uncle and aunt. The prosecution claims that when these letters were written and handed to the warden for inspection, as all the mail of the prisoners passed through his hands, he had copied these and filed them away, and they were forgotten and did not appear at the first trial. The whole story seems fishy, but the letters themselves are the most remarkable part of the exhibit. They are of singular purity of English, pathetic in their effect, and of such unusual phrasing and singular simplicity that one accustomed to literary criticism would not hesitate to say at once that they could never have been the work of an uneducated workingman, wholly unskilled in the "supple use of the mother tongue."

One accustomed to thinking that of-fetaldom means accuracy and recti-

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 23, 1907. Thursday evening, Nov. 21, the State rested its case against Steve Adams for the murder of Fred Tyler in the Marble creek district.

Friday morning the defense called a few short witnesses in rebuttal. Warden Whitney was called again. He has been made the butt of the attack by the defense. He is the coarse and willing political tool of Gooding and has used his position as penitentiary jailer to give an official flavor to all of his testimony against Adams. He was closely questioned regarding the letters that were sprung on the defense at the last moment as copies of letters written by Adams when in jail, and which the prosecution declared virtually acknowledged his guilt.

He declared they were in the safe of the penitentiary all the time, but had been forgotten and so were not used at the last trial. The whole story is probably a pure fabrication. The letters appear like fresh work and the mess was probably doctored up for this particular occasion.

(These letters appear in full in another column.)

Mrs. Adams went on the stand again and testified that Adams was in neither a mental or physical condition at the time these letters were written to write, such elaborate documents. She said moreover that she had never seen anything of the letters, and as he showed her everything he wrote it is probable that she would have seen them if they had been there.

Argument Begins

It was decided between the attorneys on both sides that 14 hours altogether should be consumed in the arguments, seven for each side. Mr. McParland, Mr. Knight and Mr. Hawley were to speak for the state and Mr. Heitman, Mr. McBee and Mr. Darrow for the defense. Mr. Darrow and Mr. Hawley were to consume three hours each and the rest of the counsel two hours each.

Mr. McParland commenced his plea for the State at 9:15 Friday morning. He went over the "fair trial" asseveration, gave a resume of Tyler's life and of the crime, told of the troubles with the jumpers and of Steve coming into the Marble creek district and of his arrest. He also attempted to bolster up and justify the confession. They all did that. If they could only make what Steve said under stress and duress go instead of what he said under sane and sane conditions, they would be able to get the long coveted weapon against the Federation.

McParland only talked one hour, but he could not relinquish his subject without a hit at the Socialists. He said: "If there are persons who do not like our laws and institutions let them go somewhere else, and not justify such misdeeds here. It is really a morsel of the ludicrous that such organized working men want the Socialists to leave the country because they want things changed. Ah, no, they'll not leave but they will stay and work and educate and cause such ignoramus as McParland and his ilk disappear."

A Dead Man's Testimony

Mr. Darrow read the testimony of Harvey Brown, the sheriff of Baker City, Oregon, who brought Steve to Boise, who testified in his defense at Wallace, and who was killed by a bomb just before the present trial commenced. He arrested Adams for the murder of Steunenberg.

Mrs. Adams was the next witness. She made a pretty picture on the stand, was self-possessed and courageous, and her answers had an evident effect upon the jury. She was married to Steve in Telluride, which was her home. After Steve was arrested in Oregon, Detective Thiele came after her on the 2nd of March. She was taken to the home of Mr. Huebner in Boise, who was the chief clerk in the penitentiary. She was told that her name was to be Fuller. Huebner met her at Nampa. Thiele talked with her about Steve's confession and said he had been promised immunity, and she need take no clothes with her, as they would soon be back. Three weeks afterwards she went to the penitentiary to live. Here she was visited by the whole horde of plotters, McParland, Gooding, Borah, Hawley—all of them intent upon working out the diabolical scheme of annihilating the great miners' union.

Mr. Lillard, Steve's uncle, then went on the stand. He said that Warden Whitney had told him that Steve had been promised immunity.

Thursday afternoon Clerk Huebner of the penitentiary was called to testify regarding Adams' statement. The battle has raged around the authenticity of this statement during the entire trial.

Judge McBee Speaks

Mr. Heitman was followed by Attorney McBee, also for the defense. Judge McBee is the Democratic boss of the county and the political enemy of Mr.

tude cannot conceive that numbers of state officers would deliberately go to work to connect so damnable a plot to ruin one poor working man in order that the power of resistance in a vast force of working men might be overcome for the benefit of their employers. And yet everything points to the conclusion that this is the fact.

On the other hand if the authenticity of the letters is admitted, it cannot be seen that they could particularly prejudice a jury. Their pathos is touching and though they deal purely with the cant of religious phrases the reference to penitence, sins, God and church is no different from what one might hear in any ordinary Methodist revival. For the first time during the trial Mrs. Adams broke down while the letters were being read, when it came to the reference to her baby boy, and left the room in tears.

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Heitman. He made a crisp, pointed speech dealing largely with the alibi of Steve, but reviewing the whole evidence. He took particular pains to show the inducements and threats brought to implicate the Federation officials, and quoted McParland's words: "Steve, if you don't come through you had better prepare to meet your God, for I'll go up to North Idaho and testify against you."

Att'y Knight Speaks

Friday evening was given up to Mr. Knight's speech, the courtroom and all the ways leading to it was literally packed to every inch of standing room. Mr. Knight gave the most pretentious speech that was made, quoting the classics, with an occasional mispronounced word, and soaring into flights of collegiate oratory that made one think of the good old commencement days of the long ago. He dwelt at some length on the political rivalry between McBee and Heitman. He said the case at bar was not that of an ordinary murder, but that larger issues were involved. He tried to make capital out of the fact that Adams was a poor man, but no such elaborate defense had ever been made for any man

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23

THE VERDICT

Rathrum, Nov. 25. Saturday evening Judge Woods read his instructions to the jury. No one could find any fault with them, and the defense attorneys said they were more lenient than those read before the Wallace jury.

The jury retired at 8:30. The feeling prevailed that a verdict would be reached in a couple of hours. At twelve o'clock the judge sent the jury to bed with instructions to be ready for work at eight o'clock Sunday morning. All day Sunday attorneys, reporters and court attaches hung around the courthouse. At 5:45 the twelve men sent word that they were ready to report, and then the world knew that once more the State had failed to convict Steve Adams of the murder of Fred Tyler. At the last trial the disagreement stood 7 for acquittal and 5 for conviction. This time the defendant had gained a vote, and the jury stood 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. It appeared that the court was about this way from the first, and the 21 hours deliberation had made no material change in the minds of the jurors.

Adams and his wife both took the result calmly. Indeed reports were showing that perhaps this fate was better for Steve than some others that might be awaiting him.

Monday morning the court convened at 10 o'clock and Mr. Darrow asked if the court would entertain a motion for bail. The judge said he had decided to grant bail, that he thought any court would grant it to a man that the state had twice failed to convict. He placed the bail at \$25,000. Mr.

in the state of Idaho—a man was brought from Chicago to defend him whose reputation extends around the world. He said the purpose of all this was to cheat justice of her victim because the man carried a greater amount of iniquity upon his shoulders than his own. This man was linked with other cases—a great organization was behind him. He hurriedly allowed his talents to be employed in defense of crime, that he preferred to prosecute social evils. He said that in connection with Steunenberg murder case Harry Orchard's confession had revealed a condition of affairs never dreamed of as existing in this country; that we were existing over a volcano that a great organization was dominating this western country with murder as its chief weapon; that republican government was on trial; that the jury system was on trial.

There was the usual appeal to cheap patriotism—the last intrenchment of the persecutors of the working class in all ages. The bible was quoted long, exhaustively and fluently. Who will doubt that religious institutions are upheld by the ruling class to crush the restless protest of the workers with the superstitions of the ages? Knight's talk was an appeal to superstitious, ignorance and prejudice.

Clarence Darrow's Eloquent Plea

Mr. Darrow began to talk at 9:45 Saturday morning. His appeal was to the broad humanitarian side of this wretched class struggle. He spoke in his accustomed easy, quiet way, and the jury was interested from the first. He made a splendid, masterly argument, leading the facts, with electric power to find a pathway of truth through the labyrinth of lies that encompassed all these bitter struggles of the Federation cases like a besieged city. His plea lifted up the dignity of labor and its noble resistance against its inmemorial wrongs.

What power the working class has when it resists! These Western Federation struggles give monumental evidence of how this enslaved class is growing in consciousness, solidarity and power, how huge they baffle their oppressors, how huge they loom upon the horizon of the future.

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A STRIKE ON IN WILKESON, WASH.

The coal mines at Wilkeson, Wash., are completely closed on account of a strike of the 600 miners there. The strike was largely due to the fact who have organized in the Socialist Party in addition to joining the union. All workingtons are requested to stay away from Wilkeson till the strike is settled.

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