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To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Eighth Year—No. 380

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Price Five Cents

REPUBLICAN TACTICS TO BOOM SOCIALISM

The Republican national platform makes Socialism the chief issue of the campaign.

Here are the exact words in which the platform closes and sums up its indictment of the chief present rival of the Republican party: "The trend of Democracy is toward Socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism."

Socialism would destroy wealth; Republicanism would prevent its abuse.

Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn.

Socialism would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this policy, the Democratic party of today believes in Government ownership, while the Republican party believes in Government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

Senator Lodge, the direct representative of the President, in his opening speech as presiding officer of the convention, summed up the same sentiment thus: "The policy of the Republican party, in dealing with these new and formidable questions which have taken concrete form in enormous combinations of capital and in great public service corporations, is the absolute opposite of Government Ownership, and all like measures, advocated by our opponents, which tend directly to Socialism and to all its attendant miseries and evils."

That is very skillful tactics on the part of the Republicans, to charge the Democrats with being Socialists. It means votes for the Socialist Party. For if the Democratic Party really tends toward Socialism, why not vote for the real thing?

But while such tactics will take votes from the Democratic candidates and switch them to the Socialist candidates, thus electing the Republicans, the ultimate result will be to define Socialism more and more clearly to the whole American people.

This prominence given in the Republican program to Socialism affords the Socialist Party the best opportunity ever offered it. The Republicans misrepresent Socialism, and thus make it possible and imperative for us to correct their falsehoods.

The Democrats also will be compelled to defend themselves against the Republican charge of Socialism. In order to prove that they are not Socialists, they will have to show what real Socialism is. For there is no doubt the Republican charge that they favor Government Ownership cannot be truthfully denied by the Democrats. Bryan came back from Europe openly advocating it. It will then be incumbent on Bryan followers to prove that Government Ownership is not Socialism. Thus we shall have the great spectacle of the Democratic Party actually engaged in teaching true Socialism. In order to justify the Government Ownership they themselves advocate, they will be driven to become involuntary definers of the Collective Ownership the Socialist Party stands for.

It is certainly a situation for the cartoonist. All roads lead to Rome. Both Republicans and Democrats throughout this campaign will be pointing the road to Socialism. The Socialist Party will be the gainer both in votes and magnificently in public education as to the meaning of Revolutionary Socialism in distinction from Reform Socialism.

The Democrats are in fact Reform Socialists. Government Ownership of monopolies is not Socialism. It is doubtful if it is even a step toward it. Certainly Russia and Prussia are not any nearer Socialism than the United States because those nations own railroads, telegraphs and other "utilities." Even England is no more Socialist since it assumed ownership of the national telephone system.

It is safe to predict the Democrats in this campaign will make it evident, in self-defense against Republican attacks, that they are not Revolutionary Socialists. Bryan will employ his silvered tongue to demonstrate that he is not one of those "Radicals of Revolution" Henry Cabot Lodge inveighed against.

The Revolutionary Socialists are in luck. The Republicans have driven the Democrats to distinguish themselves as Reform Socialists and to denounce the Revolutionary Socialists as the real dangerous Socialists.

The Democrats will swear by all that is sacred and conservative that they have no designs on property, that they do not represent any class war, that they do not believe in stirring up class prejudice, that they believe devoutly in the harmony of Labor and Capital, above all that they hate and fear any Proletarian Revolution which will destroy Capitalistic Private Property and overthrow the Capitalistic State.

For all of which the Revolutionary Socialists, who do believe in all these things, will be devoutly grateful and jubilant.

We shall have more to say later on about the Republican platform's false presentment of Socialism. Meanwhile let the Democrats dance to our music.

THE JOBLESS AND THE TAXPAYERS

For the crime of being out of work in a financial panic, the Seattle unemployed have been forced to contribute to the taxpayers of Seattle no less than \$20,000 in the last few months.

This statement can be verified by a glance at the court records, and by the report of the superintendent of streets.

The man who has lost his job because the working class has produced too much, the man who refuses to work at unfair wages on scab jobs, the man who sleeps in freight cars because, having no work they can pay no room rent, are charged in Seattle, never with vagrancy, but with "loitering about saloons," with "sleeping in box cars," with "disorderly conduct," and with "being disorderly persons." The court officers are quite frank about these charges. It is much harder to convict under them than under a charge of vagrancy. Possibly one-tenth of the persons so charged are really accused of acting disorderly in other ways—according to the statements of court officers. The other nine-tenths, the court officers say, are incarcerated for not working, for being out of work.

Court officers say that two-thirds of those who work on the chain gang are there for idleness, which is the court officers' way of designating the condition of jobless men. During the last year, according to the report of the Superintendent of Streets, the average of chain gang prisoners employed on the city streets was 11.86 per day. During the period which began with the suspension of specie

payments by the banks last fall, the number of chain gang prisoners employed on the streets rose to 150.

The cause of this unprecedented good fortune to the taxpayers, the police officers frankly say, was the financial panic. That the accessions to the chain gang due to a financial panic must come from the ranks of workmen thrown out of employment through no fault of their own, except that of voting the perpetuation of an industrial system which inevitably produces financial panics, would seem to be a conclusion so obvious that not even a police officer would escape it.

During the last year, according to the report of the superintendent of streets, the misfortunes of members of the working class—"merely unfortunate workmen, caught in the trap of the city's vices, or the more unfortunate unemployed"—saved the dear taxpayers by involuntary servitude, nearly \$13,000. Thanks to the beneficent influence of a financial and industrial panic, jobless workmen have been compelled, according to the estimate of clerks in the office of the superintendent of streets, to contribute to the taxpayers not less than \$30,000.

Certainly the taxpayers are opposed to the abolition of the chain gang! And although the propertyless workmen outnumber the taxpayers three to one in Seattle, "every far-sighted patriot deprecates the growth of that evil thing, class-consciousness," and the government of the city of Seattle is conducted in the interest of the taxpayers. A. B. C.

It may fairly be said, I think, that not merely competition but competition that was proving ruinous to many establishments, was the cause of the combinations.—Prof. J. W. Jenks.

ANARCHISM

By GUSTAV BANG

Translated from the Danish in "Social Demokraten" by Arthur Jensen

2. Proudhon

Various authors have at different times, more or less clearly and consciously, declared some sort of Anarchy the ideal form of society, but the Frenchman, Proudhon, was the first to attract general attention with his Anarchist philosophy, in the early forties. Proudhon is with good reason called the father of the Anarchist movement; all later Anarchist philosophers have based their conclusions on his thought. And right here, at the fountainhead of Anarchist teachings, the middle class origin is seen plainer than anywhere else.

In 1840 Proudhon published his first and also his best and most valuable piece of work, entitled, "What is Property?" a question which he answered with the famous sentence "Property is Robbery."

OPPOSED SOCIALISM.

This is a shrewd agitator's clever phrase, in general of doubtful scientific value, and in the particular connection in which Proudhon in his entire activity as an author places it, indubitably false. Simultaneously with his setting off of this literary bombshell against property right, which he thus brands as a crime, he appears as the most zealous defender of private ownership in the means of wealth production, and the most offensive opponent of all Socialist proposals of collective ownership. He attacks only the financier's right to property in interest bearing capital and the landowner's right to property in rent yielding land, while on the other hand, the property right of the small peasant and the petty trader in their means of production, he sets out to reinstate in its old glory and dignity, for this, he holds, is the very basis of every ideal, happy and just human society.

DEFENDED SHOPKEEPERS.

Being a thoroughbred representative of the petty bourgeoisie, Proudhon sees the social problem through the visual angle of the Parisian retail dealer and shopkeeper; the competition of the factories and department stores against the small shopkeepers and dealers, the heavy interest charged by the banks, the oppressing rent; these are the conditions which are reflected in his criticism. He does not find the source of social misery in the mode of production, in the form, through which owners of capital are enabled to control the labor power of others and lay claim to the product of their labor, but in the mode of exchange, the form by which commodities circulate and are exchanged.

PROUDHON'S ARGUMENT.

The value of commodities is determined by the amount of labor required for their production, and if they were only exchanged according to this, their value, everything would be in the most beautiful order; each individual producer, when disposing of the product of his toil, would receive the full equivalent as compensation therefor. But that is not the way it is done. In practical life the price of a commodity is constantly swinging away from its value; a small minority of men is ever enabled, by virtue of their wealth, to fool the rest of the people and cheat them out of a part of the values they have created, and which rightly belongs to them. It is this property in great Capital which thus incessantly gives occasion for theft and therefore is theft in itself.

It is seen, how fundamentally different this view is from that of the proletarian. When attempting to analyze the social evils in modern society, Proudhon does not place himself in the factory among the workers, who must slave, exploited by Capital; the conditions prevailing there he regards as only a variety of the general social conditions, the conflicts arising there, he regards as only a variety of the general social conflicts. He takes his starting point in the exchange of commodities, in the shopkeeper's stock of goods; he sees, thinks and judges as the small storekeeper who, when offering his goods for sale, finds that the market is glutted with factory-made products, which are offered so cheaply, that he himself must sell at a loss, besides having the rent and the interest to the bank hanging over him. It is the viewpoint of the petty bourgeois which he applies to the social problem—and the same thoughts, which involuntarily force themselves upon the petty bourgeois, under circum-

stances as related above, also stand before him as the solution of the entire social problem.

PROUDHON'S IDEAL.

The question is to find a social order, under which commodities can be justly exchanged, so that equal values maybe exchanged for equal values. Once such an order is found and the social problem will be a thing of the past; every producer will get what he earns without deduction in any form, and general happiness, liberty and justice will prevail. The value of commodities must be "constituted," i. e., made a reality, made the governing law of exchange. With "the constituted value," a harmonious relation between man and man will appear. The individuals will be free producers, independent of one another, exchanging the products of their labor with those of others, always getting the same value back as they have respectively produced, through their creative labor. All fraud and injustice will be things of the past. Reciprocity will rule, that "mutuality," which is the basic principle of neighborly love will become the guiding one; every individual will do unto all others, as he desires that all others should do unto him.

ECONOMIC BARBARISM.

This is the ideal society as imagined by Proudhon. It is in fact only an idealization of the present Capitalist society, a transformation in such a way that the interests of the petty bourgeois become the underlying interests of the entire social household. While Socialism aims to abolish production of commodities for sale and replace it with social production of things for use, for the immediate supply of the social wants, Proudhon aims to immortalize commodity production and only regulate it, amputate its irregularities and unnatural outgrowths. While Socialism will conserve and further develop social production with its systematic co-operation, brought about by Capitalist development, thus multiplying the productivity of human labor, Proudhon will go back to the primitive production of the past, separating the single individuals from one another, as isolated, economically independent producers, each manufacturing his special kind of product in his own shop; he has a terror of machine production and fiercely attacks factory industry, not because of its exploitation of human labor power, but because of a principle, because it deprives the individuals of their freedom of action; he does not comprehend, as the Socialist wage worker does, the great future possibilities it presages for the welfare and culture of mankind, but as the reactionary petty bourgeois, sees only the shadows cast by it. Proudhon's "Constituted Value," which shall remedy all social injustice and evil, means in fact the absolutism of production on a small scale, means economic barbarism.

ABSOLUTE ANARCHY.

"The ideal society," thus transforming everybody into absolutely free independent commodity producers, will abolish the state and all its institutions and introduce political Anarchy, the absolute absence of all authority and all government.

Proudhon makes a distinction between the social and the political constitution and places them in sharp antagonism toward one another. The social constitution depends on the equilibrium of the various economic forces and interests, it is inbred in every human being and forms the condition of human progress. The political constitution, on the other hand, rests on authority, oppression and rule, it is used in want of a satisfactory social constitution, which singlehanded could regulate the mutual human intercourse, and it is in its very nature anti-progressive, reactionary. But when the social constitution is carried out to its highest degree of perfection, by virtue of the "constituted value" and the just value exchange, the political constitution will become superfluous and disappear—there will no longer be any use for princes, judges, administration or representation; absolute Anarchy will be the only natural form of human association.

PURE UTOPIANISM.

The purely utopian character of Proudhon and the entire Anarchist doctrine, its complete lack of conception of historical development, is in but few instances shown as glaringly as here.

Socialist philosophy also makes a distinction between the political and the social constitution and admits, that conflicts sometimes exist between them, but it does not regard them as absolute contrasts; on the contrary, the political forms are only the natural reflections of the predominating mode of production, of the economic conditions, the social constitution; with the mode of production developing to a new and higher stage, a conflict arises between the social and political constitution, a conflict, which in the end results in the disappearance of the outlived political forms and the appearance of new forms to fill the requirements of the new time. The Anarchist sees things quite differently. From his viewpoint all human history has hitherto been one great mistake, people have not understood the law of reciprocity, which is the only natural basis of human association, and as a miserable makeshift, they have been forced to resort to the state in all its forms, from the despotic monarchy to the democratic republic, in order to hold society together; after the Anarchist philosopher once has discovered the laws of true social life, humanity can rid itself of the state and all its institutions and introduce a state of Anarchy, which is the natural element for human nature.

IGNORES CLASS STRUGGLE.

Proudhon's utopian view of society corresponds precisely with his complete lack of conception in regard to the significance of the class struggle in social evolution. The introduction of Anarchy should not be a result of a proletarian class struggle, but of a peaceful co-operation between all strata of society, between laborer and manufacturer, between the propertyless and the propertied classes. By virtue of its "justice," its "ideal," and its "logic," Anarchism appeals equally to everybody; it expresses the general want of abstract human nature, and not that of the oppressed and exploited classes. Here again is the instinct of the petty bourgeois appearing, the petty bourgeois, who is not directly involved in the great social struggle between Capital and Labor, but, standing with one leg in each camp, thinks himself elevated above the social contrasts.

HIS "PRACTICAL" MEASURE.

On a single occasion has Proudhon given vent to the idea of a measure, which might make the transition to the ideal society. A "bank of exchange" is one to be established to issue loans without interest, to any one, for the purpose of founding independent enterprises. The loans were not to be paid in cash nor in common banknotes, but in the form of checks, which were to have full validity between all members of the bank, and it should not be necessary to return any part of the loan, until the business had been worked up to a paying basis. With these checks, the debtor could then buy tools, raw material, shelter and personal necessities of life from other producers, and would thus be enabled to create for himself an independent business, that would yield him a livelihood. The access to the loans being free to anybody, regardless of his economic conditions, and since there was to be no oppressive burden of interest, everybody would free themselves from economic bondage. Wage workers would leave the slavery of the factories and establish themselves as independent shopkeepers, while those who remained in the factories, would be able to bring up their demands, until their wages would equal the income of the shopkeeper. All dependence of and exploitation by both industrial and financial Capital would cease. Being free producers, the individual members of society would be enabled to exchange the products of their labor among one another at their full value. The social problem would be a thing of the past.

These, briefly stated, are the ideas expressed by Proudhon in the early forties, and later placed before the public in a great many various essays, in which he besides became entangled in a constantly increasing confusion and self-contradiction. They never attained any practical significance. The revolution of 1848 rent asunder his chimera, as the storm rends the spiders web. But his philosophy has long exercised a certain influence on the French people, and all other Anarchist philosophers have built on the foundation laid by him. In Proudhon's writings the key to all later Anarchist doctrines is found.

In the next article we shall dwell on a couple of the doctrines, which have exercised great influence on the Anarchist movement.

CAPITAL IN SEATTLE'S SCHOOLS

Last week Supt. Cooper ordered his 28,000 pupils in Seattle Public Schools to stand and salute the lifted flag, repeating these words: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

It would have been wholly proper for every Wage-Worker's child in that 28,000 to have refused to repeat that pledge.

For it states a lie. That flag does not secure "Liberty" or "Justice" for the Wage Worker. He is a slave under that flag and in this Republic. America is no longer the Land of the Free. It is the home of the Slave and his Master.

The flag is the Master's flag and the government it stands for is that Master's government.

That government and all its coercive forces are employed to maintain the state of slavery and robbery involved in the Wage System.

Patriotism cannot be manufactured in the breasts of slaves and this at-

tempt to force it upon the children of slaves in Seattle Schools will only draw more marked attention to the awful conditions that prevail.

The second number of Gustav Bang's series of articles on "Anarchism" appears this week. It is even more illuminating than the first, which was more general in character. It constitutes the best brief statement of Proudhon's teachings we have ever read. The analysis is clear and the superfluous is discarded. It is absolutely accurate and reliable.

The next number will deal with Bakunin and Kropotkin with equal lucidity.

Every Socialist needs to be enlightened on Anarchism at the present stage in the American movement. He will thus be protected against many errors.

Remember, friends, "The Socialist" will give Five Dollars for the best answer to this question: "Why a Workingman's vote for Debs and Hanford is not 'thrown away'." Not to exceed three hundred words.

All for ourselves and nothing for other people, seems in all ages to have been the vile maxim of the masters of mankind.—Adam Smith.

"THAT FIVE DOLLARS"

George Barr, of La Center, Wash., writes: "I am after that five dollars," and he encloses his reasons why a workingman does not throw away his vote if he votes for Debs and Hanford.

"The Socialist" will publish these and other like "Reasons Why," not exceeding 300 words each, which are received at this office before August 1, 1908. The best "Reasons Why" will receive a reward or prize of \$5 in gold coin.

It will be worth it. For more votes are lost to the Socialists because of the fool notion that such a vote is "thrown away" than for any other one reason whatsoever.

Except for that same fool notion, Debs would get more wage workers' votes than Taft or Bryan next November. They would rather vote for Debs and Hanford, but they know they have no chance, and therefore they vote for some one who has a chance. In one word, they refuse to throw away their votes—and by that refusal actually destroy all chance of electing the men of their own class.

It comes down to this: If all the men who actually prefer Debs and Hanford were actually to vote for them, they would elect them. But because they think there is no chance of electing them, they destroy the only chance of electing them. Funny, ain't it?

Who will write us the best "Reasons Why" these fools should not be fools?

It's worth the five dollar prize, certainly, if some one can convince the fools out of their foolishness.

FAKE "LABOR JOURNAL."

WHEREAS, the "Washington Labor Journal," a paper published obviously in the interest of the Citizens' Alliance, has attained some standing in this community by virtue of its pretense that it is an organ of organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, by the Federal Labor Union of Seattle, Wash., that we desire to inform the public that the said "Washington Labor Journal" is not supported by this union, nor, so far as we know, by any organization affiliated with us. ARTHUR B. CALLAHAM, GUS LAKIN, W. L. THOMAS, JAS. A. ALLEN, Committee.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AS SCAB HERDER

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, an organization of Capitalists and a few flunkies, ostensibly for the nurturing of "civic pride" and for the benefit of business, big and little, whose interests are supposed to be identical with the interests of labor, has been ushered into the limelight this week as a class conscious association of employers.

Members of the Central Labor Council have caught Secretary Randall red-handed furnishing scabs to break the strike of the Western Federation of Miners on Douglas Island. It has been shown that applicants at the employment offices are sent to the Chamber of Commerce for final arrangements for transportation. A. B. C.

The day of the capitalist has come, and he has made full use of it. Tomorrow will be the day of the laborer, provided he has the strength and the wisdom to use his opportunities.—Gibbins.

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Dry Cleaning and Pressing: Suit, \$1.50; Coat, 75c; Pants, 50c; Overcoat, \$1.50; Suits Steam Cleaned, \$2.00; Boy's Suits Steam Cleaned, \$1.00.
Dyeing and Pressing: Suit, \$2.00; Coat, \$1.50; Pants, \$1.00; Vest, 75c; Overcoat, \$2.00.
Linings: Velvet Collars, from \$1.00 up; Sleeve Linings, from \$1.00 up; Coat Lining, from \$2.50 up; Coat or Vest Buttons, 25c up; Coat and Vest Binding, \$3.00 up.
Ladies' and Gent's Dry Cleaning a Specialty: Waist, Jackets and Skirts cleaned, 75c up; Skirts, Jackets, Dyed, \$1.25 up; Skirts Cleaned and Rebound, \$1.50 up; Blankets, 1.00 up; Lace Curtains, 50c up.

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Headquarters of Local Seattle No. 1 between Pine and Stewart, off Westlake Boulevard, Carpenter's Hall building. P. O. Box 1673. Telephone Independent L 4474.

Local Business Meetings held in Party Headquarters Thursday at 8 p. M.

Membership Committee meets in Party Headquarters on Thursday at 8 p. m.

Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Egan Hall, 8 p. m.

Executive committee meets at headquarters Monday, 8 p. m.

Women's Educational Club meets every Tuesday evening at room 49 Holyoke Building, Entrance at Rear of Frederick & Nelson's, on Spring St.

Polish Propaganda Club meets The first and third Sunday afternoons in each month at Socialist Headquarters.

Scandinavian Propaganda Club meets every Tuesday evening at Local Headquarters.

The following members were elected delegates to the state convention at the Local meeting last Thursday evening: Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Burgess, H. F. Titus, John Downie, H. M. Wells and U. G. Moore. The first five of these comrades were elected on the first ballot, while Comrade Moore was elected on the fourth.
The six alternates elected were: Comrades Arthur Jensen, Ault, Mrs. Fiske, Melvin Engolf, John W. Gehrke and A. B. Callahan, all elected on the first ballot.

The discussion committee is arranging for a discussion to be held next Saturday night at Local headquarters. The questions that will be discussed will be issues coming before the state convention. This meeting will not be a dry affair, however, as Comrades Karl Schwanke and Herbert Menke of Richmond Beach have given notice that a crate of fine strawberries will be here for the occasion. After the discussion we will have an informal, good, jolly time, so don't forget to come and bring your friends.

Remember that Comrade Hale, of Puyallup, will speak next Sunday night in Carpenter's Hall on "Socialism the Coming Order." As usual, an excellent musical program has been prepared.

Next Thursday night, June 25, at the regular local meeting, election of officers for the ensuing six months will be held. This meeting will be one of the most important of the year and should be largely attended.

Remember the monster picnic in Maple Grove Park, Renton Junction, July 4.

"If financially you belong to the working class and socially you belong to the working class, and industrially you belong to the working class, and historically you belong to the working class, and in habits you belong to the working class, and in opportunities you belong to the working class, and practically you belong to the working class, and in destiny you belong to the working class; then—Logically you—at least you—belong organically to the working class political party, committed to those doctrines that will set you free." ("Mental Dynamite," George R. Kirkpatrick.)

Join the party of your class!
ARTHUR JENSEN, Secretary.

News Notes

The national office will print sixty thousand lithograph posters of the presidential candidates. They are to be distributed free to the party membership, the postage and carriage only to be paid by the members, locals or States receiving them.

The national executive committee, acting as campaign committee, will meet once a month until election.

Debs and Hanford will receive five dollars per day wages and expenses for their campaigning. Hanford is now in the employ of the national office, making himself generally useful. Debs will fill a few dates in the Southwestern states, not included in campaign tour, and will also speak in Milwaukee, St. Louis and probably Chicago, during the first half of July. He is in the best of health.

Nash of Minnesota wrote the national office asking about the eligibility of postmasters of small rural towns as local members. The national executive committee, through a motion made by Floates, ruled that postmasters could not become members of our party.

Keir Hardie is coming to America to attend a labor conference in Canada. The national office will undoubtedly secure him for two weeks of dates in the United States.

About fifteen hundred dates have been applied for from the national office, and again as many are expected before the campaign really begins. One hundred speakers available to all

them. In a few weeks all national organizers at present engaged in pioneer work, breaking new territory, will be recalled and put to work campaigning.

Socialist papers which keep a standing call for campaign funds will be allowed to keep one-half of all money sent them, provided the call states that one-half is to be forwarded to the national office and one-half kept by the paper.

Local Denver will picnic the Western Federation of Miners, who will be in a convention session starting July 13.

The national office is in communication with Dasegniski of Europe, who will come to the United States to make Polish and German speeches.

Special literature is to be sent the farmers, together with a circular letter which among other things will ask them to pay for what they receive if they care to. One state only is to be circularized first, just to try out the scheme. Eugene Wood's "The Crisis Cross Mark," Simons' "Socialism and the Farmer" have been suggested.

The new New York daily Socialist paper, "The Call," is not as good as many of us expected it to be. Tho' having seen only a few copies, its typographical appearance is dead, not newy and the pressman seems a little stingy with his ink. Just what Walter Hurt, of "Scarlet Shadow" and "Tomorrow" fame, is doing as one of the editorial staff to make the paper worthy—"God knows."

Both Work's and Hillquit's proposed drafts were read to the platform committee of the last national convention. Neither were accepted. Unter-mann and Miller were elected to write the Declaration of Principles. Both presented the result of their labor to the committee, and Unter-mann's draft was accepted. Simons and Berger drafted the platform, and Berger, Hillquit and Work all had their fingers in the pie of immediate demands.

It is costing the national office sixty-four dollars a day for the twenty-odd organizers in the field at present, assigned to the states in various manners.

The national secretary reports that the main reason for the disintegration of the Massachusetts movement and the falling off in votes is the primary law, to which the Massachusetts comrades tried to conform in every respect, instead of just adhering to it only so far as absolutely necessary. WAG.

Here's the Stuff

To Socialists Everywhere and to All Who Believe in Equal Rights of Free Speech.

In the nature of things there will be few, comparatively, to sign this pledge (adopted unanimously at a meeting of the free speech committee of Local Los Angeles County, Socialist Party, June 11, 1908):

Free Speech Pledge.

1. The undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge myself to the support of the struggle for the right of free speech conducted under the authority and with the support of Local Los Angeles County, Socialist Party, in the manner hereinafter set forth.

1. I will seek to address the public on the streets of this city (Los Angeles) whenever and wherever the free speech committee shall direct, unless prevented by incapacitating illness at the time the call shall come.

2. If arrested by the police of this city because of this exercise of my constitutional rights, I pledge myself to refuse to accept or give bail for my release. I will demand an immediate trial by jury.

3. If convicted of any alleged offense for my action, I shall refuse to pay any fine imposed or to allow any one to pay it for me.

4. If put on the chain gang I promise to refuse to work.

5. I recognize the fact that failure in any of these matters, to which I pledge myself, would be treachery to my comrades in the fight, and that I should be deserving of their contempt. But here is something that may stir, or all who have any money, from \$100 down to 10 cents, that they are willing to part with, at whatever inconvenience to themselves, to aid in the struggle; to pay the cost of court proceedings, to buy a little fresh fruit for the men in jail (which is all they will be allowed to receive) and a little food if necessary for their families outside.

D. T. Johnson, financial secretary Local L. A. Co., Box 33, Arcade Station, Los Angeles, Cal.:
I herewith hand you.....dollars and.....cents for the Free Speech Fund.

Name.....
Address.....
(Note.—If you do not want name published, please so state.)
Yours for free speech and a sane system of society,
CLOUDESLEY JOHNS,
Secretary Free Speech Committee.

Los Angeles is almost the only large city now where the powers that be are determined that Socialists shall not speak on the streets. If we can win this fight (and we will), I think all will stay won.—C. J.

Editor's Note.—Every member of Local Los Angeles ought to sign the free speech pledge above. The best propaganda for Socialism will be to have two hundred Socialists in that city jail throughout the campaign. You will have the city talking of nothing else but Socialism.
Stay with it, comrades.

Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D., editor "The Lantern," was convicted in the Federal Court for publishing an "indecent" or "obscene" article. The article was simply an expression of Knowles' opinion about the lewdness of "marriage" and the horrible treatment accorded to prostitutes. He had a perfect right to express his opinion and the jury was evidently packed from the eastern part of the state. But Knowles is a Socialist and he is obnoxious to the capitalists of Deadwood and vicinity. He tells too much truth.

If you're a workman, get "The Socialist."

THE WOMAN

"A rag, a bone and a hank of hair," sometimes spoken of as the Rev. M. A. Matthews (bless his dear heart!), has just discovered another reason for the "late" panic! His first profound utterances on the subject included men as well as women, but this time—this time—he stretches his long arm across the ages, shakes hands with Adam and blames it on the woman!

At first it seemed as though the men might be held responsible, too, but upon going at the matter with a fine toothed comb it was clearly revealed to this sage of Greater Seattle that it is all on account of the woman! Oh, women! Art thou to be held responsible for financial as well as moral downfalls? I pity thee!

In the course of the sermon which disclosed the fact that women and their extravagances were to blame for this financial depression, the Rev. Matthews makes the statement that it is a disgrace for any girl not to be able to cook and sew. To be sure, one has to eat and wear clothing, but one also needs a house to cover one—which latter is usually built by men—yet we notice nothing is said about a young man's being ashamed if he can't build a house. Odd, isn't it?

It has been said by some that the Socialist women, in organizing a branch for women, have ceased to take interest in the regular Local work. I think any one making such a statement takes a very biased view of the situation. As a matter of fact, Socialist women who are actively engaged in the women's organizations, look upon these branches as a medium through which women outside the party may be reached, and as affording the very best possible field for propaganda work. Don't see how it would be possible for a woman who had once been an active revolutionary Socialist to lose interest in her Local. If there is such a woman it has never fallen to my lot to see her. Instead of that the most active workers among the women and children are those women who are willing to take the added work and responsibility together with their local work.

Don't criticize us, comrades, but give us all the encouragement you can, and in return we will gradually bring women into the party until the ranks will be filled with men and women in equal numbers.

The Women's Socialist Educational Club has started the study of Bebel's "Woman in the Past, Present and Future," with Mrs. Lampe and Mrs. Steele as alternating teachers. This organization is doing good work, and is constantly adding new members.

At the weekly meeting held on June 9th it was decided to offer the services of the women of the club to Local Seattle for the state picnic to be held July 4th. The club's entertainment committee is to confer with the entertainment committee of the local, and will take up whatever work falls to their lot and do everything possible to make the picnic a success.

We do hope there will be a good share of women delegates to the convention, for the women of Seattle want to become acquainted with all the women in the state that they possibly can, and besides that nothing will give the onward push to the women's work like the coming forward—actively forward—of all women who can whenever they have the opportunity.

This summer is a splendid time to get started on a definite line of work among women. The few who are really interested in each locality can get together, plan out a course of work and a line of organization best suited to their needs, and have things in such shape that by fall, when people feel like taking up some kind of study for the winter, they will have no difficulty in interesting outside women.

Women—wherever you are in the state—come to the state convention if you possibly can. If your local nominates you, don't hesitate and wonder if you can get away, but simply say you are going. I think every other woman in your local will be more than willing to help you to get here, by looking after some of your interests while you are away. Don't think that the family can't get along without you—the family will be all the better for the breadth of thought, new ideas and aspirations you will take back home with you. And your influence will not be confined to your own family, but will spread to every other woman you know, giving each one a fresh impetus to get in and do her share in the party work.

If you are not nominated as a delegate, put forth your efforts to come with your husbands or alone. If it is possible at all, come. If you are not a delegate and feel that you can't afford it, that your railroad fare is all you can possibly rake and scrape together, come anyhow. Let any of the members of the woman's committee of Local Seattle know about it, and some place will be found for you. Anyway, come if possible.

Some of the children of the Young People's Socialist League made their initial bow to a Seattle audience on last Sunday night at Egan's hall. Ten of the children, with two of the leaders, came on the stage from opposite sides, forming a line across the front, and in voices which fairly made the hall ring sang the first verse and chorus of the "Marseillaise" in a way that certainly put their elders to shame. On being vociferously encouraged they marched back again, each with a red flag over his or her shoulder. After singing again they marched off to reappear at the back of the stage and commence a very pretty flag drill. After every figure the children were tremendously applauded. They have been requested to give it over again, and we think it would be nice to repeat it at the time of the convention, thus giving a demonstration of the work we have started here in Seattle.

Owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances "The Woman" did not appear in last week's "Socialist." We will see to it that this does not occur again.

All men having the same origin are of equal antiquity; nature has made no difference in their formation. Strip the robes, and send them in your rags, and you in your robes, and you will doubtless be the nobles. Poverty and riches only discriminate betwixt you—Machiavelli.

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Washington News

State Headquarters, Tacoma, Wash., June 14, '08.
Regular meeting S. E. C. convened at headquarters at the usual time with Jno. Downie in chair, T. F. Burns of Tacoma and E. C. Johnson of Puyallup present. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.
Comrade Theodore Michaut of Roy was admitted a member at large.
Charters were granted to comrades in Sedro-Woolley and Silvana, to Friday Harbor pending perfection of application.
Local Hamilton reported the expul-

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9 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.
Leaves Tacoma from N. P. wharf,
7:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M.
Single Trip, 35c. Round Trip, 50c.
Office, N. P. Pier No. 1.
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First Annual Picnic of Washington Socialists

Just South of Seattle, on the Seat-Tac. Interurban, at
MAPLE GROVE - JULY 4

ENJOY YOURSELF!
Those who should know have often said you'll be a very long time dead.
ENJOY YOURSELF!

Let's Make It a Gathering of Five Thousand Revolutionists

Dorr, Ferndale; Wm. C. McBride, North Yakima; Wm. K. McNeil, Big Lake; C. H. Goodpasture, Little Rock; Chas. Hammer, Mountbourn; John Jolly, Little Rock; H. H. Larson, Edgewood; R. E. Silsby, Allyn; J. B. Westefer, Big Lake; James Whiting, Snohomish; Jas. K. Bailey, Elma; Adam Copley, Little Rock.

K. O. Walders and G. E. Eichhoitz have been tried by local Hamilton for party treason, found guilty and were expelled from the party.

Article 1, Section 4, of the national constitution is as follows: No member of the party, in any state or territory, shall under any pretext, interfere with the regular or organized movement in any state. Without consulting the Washington state committee the State Secretary of Wisconsin has recently circularized the locals in this state appealing for funds to be used in the Wisconsin campaign. The Washington State Committee most emphatically protests against such proceeding as unwarranted and in direct violation of the national constitution, and especially in this protest made against indulgence of these practices by a state organization which up to this day has refused to furnish the national secretary with a list of locals in their own state, but uses these lists furnished by other state organizations for illegitimate purposes. Washington does not wish to take the attitude our Wisconsin comrades do with reference to their secrecy about state membership, but will have to, if these practices are continued.

Comrade John McSillarow has been engaged in Lewis county for one week. He will speak for Local Milton on June 19th, Roslyn, 20th, and thereafter will work in Yakima Co. Comrade J. E. Osborne's dates: June 14, Seattle; 16, Yelm; 17, Rainier; 18 and 19, Winlock; 20, Centralia; 21, Elma; 22, Porter; 23, Aberdeen; 25, Raymond; 26, South Bend; 27, Buckley; 28, Wilkeson. Beginning on July 6 he will lecture in the cities north of Seattle.

These two above named comrades and George E. Doomer and Emil Herman with Grant Miller of Nevada later on will be constantly in the field during the campaign and other speakers will be secured; if the locals in this state will now make the necessary arrangements in order that tours may be made systematically, Washington can throw hot shells constantly against the bulwark of capitalism.

Our members at large are now busily engaged to organize locals; Silvana recently organized with 4 M. A. L. and an application for charter now on file awaiting action also contains the names of 4 M. A. L. Comrades in and about Snohomish will soon graduate from the same class. Big Lake and Bothell will be the next to organize with M. A. L.

IDAHO

Local Kippen reports four new members.
Local Peck admitted four members May 31.
Local Saint Anthony has reinstated with six members.
Charter was granted Local Kingsport, five members.
Local Palouse orders supplies and reports several new members.
Idaho Falls local is building up a good membership, and orders 40 due stamps.
We lose a good comrade, James Mills of Bellevue local, who goes to Kansas.
Comrade Hartnett reports that he has the promise of the county courthouse for our state convention meeting place.
Geo. W. Murray of Tahoe sends for 19 due stamps and says: "Everything is coming our way in this neck of the woods."

Wells M. Clark of Clearwater writes: "We expect to have a picnic and speaking here soon after the Fourth of July, and expect Comrade Underman to address the gathering. We want to carry this county at the coming election."
Local Mullian (Finnish) reports four new members admitted May 31, making a total membership of 53, while the literature sold and distributed during May amounted to \$15.
Comrade Jansen reports that the Nez Perce county convention was very enthusiastic and all harmony. Fifty-nine delegates attended and a good strong ticket in all respects was nominated—"old warhorses" most of them.

Comrade Ben Jansen wishes all to know that he is thankful for the state convention coming his way this time, and says that he will meet the comrades at the depot and will be found at Hotel de France to help them get acquainted.
Comrade C. R. Tiede of Corral writes as follows: "I am going to try to get a local organized here soon." He sends one dollar for platforms, constitutions, etc., and expresses regret that he has neglected his duty so long.

Local Hamilton for party treason, found guilty and were expelled from the party.

DWELLINGS DESTROYED

Six Hundred and Eighty-seven of Them in Seattle—A Frightful Holocaust—Like the Visit of An Earthquake—Thousands Made Homeless.

In the last few weeks, 2000 people have been driven from their homes in Seattle, and 687 dwellings destroyed by fire.

This frightful holocaust has not been the result of what the contracts and courts describe as "Acts of God." Every one of these 687 homes has been destroyed, every one of these 2000 people been made homeless by order of the civil authorities. The homes were merely shacks—the homes of the poorest poor—and were burned by order of the board of health.

To the victims this destruction has caused much the same suffering as if a portion of the city had been swept by an earthquake, and yet there have been no relief committees, no outpourings of human sympathy—and the newspapers have given the matter less attention than the scandals of a millionaire, or the session of a Sunday school convention.

Those evicted by this raid are merely members of the working class, who have endeavored to live in the city of Seattle without paying tribute to the owners of the earth. They had built rude huts in groups in the waste places along the shores of Elliott Bay, out of driftwood, out of tin cans beaten into sheets of rusted metal, out of the rubbish of the city.

It is probably not the fault of Commissioner Crichton that he has not the faintest idea that these dwellings, for these 2000 men, women and children, are the natural products of the civilization of which our best citizens are so proud. And it is certainly not his fault that he could not help it if he did know it.

It is his observation that many of these shacks were kept scrupulously clean, that many of the people who lived in them were men and women of good habits; that many of them were very intelligent, and that some of them were unusually well educated. But when human beings dwell in cities, sewers and water closets become necessary luxuries.

For some of them the commissioner could see no excuse. "Many of these men are able-bodied, and they could get work if they wanted it, but they refused to accept less than \$2.00 a day." It is probable that it is too much to ask of one of the commissioner's environment, that he should understand that what seems to him so palpable a vice should be recognized by class-conscious workmen as a virtue. Why should these men endure privations to aid the working class in Seattle to resist a conscious effort on the part of the employing class to reduce the standard of wages? To the Commissioner of Health, of course, the idea is unthinkable. It must be merely an excuse for "shiftness."

But there were, nevertheless, cases which appealed to the compassion of the officials. One of these was the case of the Arnold family, who lived near the Grant-street bridge. The father was paralyzed, and there were eight young children. Four of them were in bed with diseases due to their unsanitary surroundings. The mother supported them all.

At one place the inspectors found a family living in a stable, where horses and other animals were kept. The family were here manufacturing pickles, which were sold to grocery stores in the city.

Those of the suffering who appealed to the prevalent idea of "charity" were offered the poorhouse, which some of them accepted, though most of them spurned. What became of the rest? In the language of Tatt's famous answer, "God knows."

For the most, these homes were burned because those who have charge of the public health are compelled to administer treatment to external sores without regard to the constitutional disease which causes them.

How much the economic interest of those who live by renting homes to the working class may have to do with the methods of treatment must remain a matter of speculation. But it may be interesting to know that the unsanitary city jail, condemned through the efforts of the Socialists last fall, was not among the shacks destroyed by the order of the commissioner, and men are still incarcerated in it, for the crime of being "broke and out of work."
A. B. C.

European Notes

(From "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen.)

At the late election in Switzerland forty-three Socialists were elected to the legislature in the canton of Basel. Seven seats were gained, and the Socialists now compose the largest faction.

In the canton of Solothurn twenty-three Socialists were elected, eleven of these being a net gain.

Through the activity of the Socialists and the Radicals a bill making the boycott and intimidation of strike breakers illegal was defeated in the Swedish national legislature by a vote of 107 to 103.

In Sweden the Socialist Party has increased its membership from 8,000 in 1889 to 45,000 in 1900 and 133,000 in 1907. The party press is composed of six daily papers, seven issued three or four times weekly, one twice weekly and two weeklies. All in all, sixteen political publications, with a subscription list of 156,000. Besides these, twenty-five trade union papers are supporting the party program.

At the recent elections in Belgium five new seats were gained. The new chamber of deputies is now composed of eighty-seven Catholics, forty-three Liberals, thirty-five Socialists and one Christian Democrat. The new senate has sixty-four Catholics, thirty-five Liberals and twelve Socialists.

The Socialist Party of Finland has just issued a statistical account of its growth from 1900 to 1906. The membership was in 1900, 9,165; in 1902, 6,890; in 1904, 16,610, and in 1906, 84,003. Of these 84,000 almost 19,000 are women.

Odds and Ends

Sunday night, June 21, no hall for Local Seattle yet. Public meeting on Pike Place at 8 p. m. Bring your friends.

The great ones of the world have taken this earth of ours to themselves. They live in the midst of splendor and superfluity. The smallest nook of the land is already a possession; none may touch or meddle with it.—Goethe.

Read the series of articles by Hubert Lankrock on "The Blanket Stiff." No. 2 in this paper. Original investigation and clear interpretation.

"The Terrible Truth About Marriage" is still on hand. It is now selling for 10 cents per cop, postage paid. In quantities the price is 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$6.00.

Next week "The Socialist" will give its readers "Chicago As It Is," by Alfred Wagenknecht, written while the National Republican Convention was in session. Capitalist papers would not dare to publish it.

"God Knows" buttons, 1 1/4 inches wide, with cartoon of Tatt by Ryan Walker, 10 cents each, by mail postage paid. A good thing to spring on your Republican friend.

Socialism is industrial democracy. It would put an end to the irresponsible control of economic interests, substitute popular self-government in the industrial as in the political world.—Chas. H. Vall.

Socialist Party Emblem Buttons, 3-4 inch size, 5 cents each by mail. Every Socialist should have one for each coat—if he has more than two.

Now's the time to get subscribers to "The Socialist" for the campaign. June 1st to December 1st is just six months. Any wage worker who reads this paper from June 1st to November 1st, is warranted to vote for Debs and Hanford.

Socialists should subscribe for "The Socialist." Also non-Socialists—if they would learn what Socialism really is.

Races Races

Six Races Daily - Rain or Shine
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Take car at First Avenue and Jackson Street
First Race 2 P. M.
Admission, grand stand incl., Gentlemen \$1, Ladies 50c

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Piper & Taft

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The Socialist

Published Weekly, by Trustee Printing Co., 1621 Westlake Blvd., Seattle, Wn.

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JOHN F. HART Cartoonist
RICHARD KRUGER Washington State Editor
THOS. J. COONROD Idaho State Editor
THOS. A. SLADDEN Oregon State Editor

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JAS. D. CURTIS Socialism and the Schools
EDWIN J. BROWN Socialism and the Law
E. C. JOHNSON Socialism and the Church
EMIL HERMAN Socialism and the Farmer
E. L. RIGG Socialism and the Farmer
C. W. BARZEE Socialism and the Middle Class
MRS. FLOYD HYDE Socialism and the Home

Seattle's Blunder Is Corrected

Local Seattle tenders its amends honorable to Tom Sladden. Local Seattle did not adopt a petition for referendum for a chainless chain gang because it had become "opportunistic," nor because it had been impregnated with Thompson constructivism, nor because it had succumbed to "kid-glove-pink-tea" Socialism. Materialist Monism, save the mark!

It was merely asleep at the switch, that's all. And Local Seattle knows that's bad enough. Because we knew that the victims of the chain gang were "merely unfortunate workmen, caught in the trap of the city's licensed vices, or the more unfortunate unemployed," there has been an intense desire on the part of our "rank and file," many of whom are suspiciously clean but nevertheless truly revolutionary and uncompromising, for an initiative petition to abolish, not the chains, but the chain gang. And when an initiative petition was finally presented to Local Seattle, drawn in all the necessary formula of the legal phrase mongers' hellish art, it was the vigorous and impatient desire for the abolition of the chain gang as an institution which was responsible for the adoption of it in such haste that it was impossible to find out what the damn thing really meant.

Some suspicion of what had happened had been aroused before the publication of Tom Sladden's letter, and it is only fair to Local Seattle to say that a motion had been made to correct the mistake at the meeting held prior to the publication of Sladden's masterly castigation, and that action on the motion had been made the special order of business for the following week's meeting. But after Sladden's letter, there was left no room for doubt, in the most pink-tea and the most kid-glove—if there be such among us—about what the outcome would be.

And when the matter came up at the last meeting Tom Sladden's lovely remarks about us were read. Most of us had read them once in The Socialist, but we wanted to hear them again. The reading was punctuated with applause, and at the conclusion the change was adopted with a shout, and the rebuke was accepted with enthusiasm. There was not a dissenting voice. We knew we had it coming.

The initiative petition of Local Seattle now means that if the taxpayers and their hired men want to arrest our fellow workmen for the crime of being jobless, they will have to pay their board at their own expense. And the initiative is just as much a legitimate means of expression of the will of the working class under the Seattle city charter as the semi-annual election.

This action also means that Local Seattle, rehabilitated in its right mind, revolutionary, uncompromising, acknowledges its indebtedness to Tom Sladden, thanks him for the offer of his roughneck, and promises never to go to sleep at the switch again.
ARTHUR B. CALLAHAN.

Mills Retreated

W. T. Mills went to Spokane June 14 to speak under auspices of the "Bogus Socialists," Tambien, Lichty & Co. He was advertised to speak in Manito Park. When the crowd gathered they found the Mayor and several policemen, who forbade the speaking. Lichty and others bravely declared they would proceed all the same. But when Walter Thomas appeared he declined to be arrested and

tamely went across the street to deliver his speech in a vacant lot. When Ida Crouch Hazlett was in Spokane, she, though a woman, refused to obey the police when ordered to stop speaking on the street. She was arrested, tried and acquitted after a hard fight. But Walter Thomas Mills is not made of that kind of stuff. Burgess writes that Mills preached in a Spokane church that same Sunday night, and got thirty pieces of silver in the collection. That is surely more comforting than a cell in the city jail.

Kautsky's Reply

Readers of "The Socialist" will recall that we published a letter from Ernest Untermann, explanatory of his attitude in translating Karl Kautsky's "Achievement of Marx." Untermann then explained that he made the translation because requested by "The Socialist," and that he must not be understood as agreeing with all that Kautsky said in his pamphlet. At considerable length Untermann recounted his disagreement with Kautsky and Plechanoff as to the "Positive Outcome of Philosophy," and Joseph Dietzgen's achievement in outlining a scientific "Theory of Cognition." We print herewith Kautsky's reply to Untermann's article as published in "The Socialist" of April ———.

OFFICE OF "DIE NEUE ZIET"
A weekly publication of the German Social-Democracy, issued once a week, at Stuttgart.

From the press of Paul Singer.
Berlin, Friedenau, May 29, 1908.
H. F. Titus, Editor, "The Socialist":
Dear Comrade: Excuse my not writing earlier. I was away. At the same time with your letter came one from London, of the I. L. P., asking my permission to publish a translation of my pamphlet. So I am afraid there will be two English translations of it. But that doesn't matter to me.

To answer Untermann's attack, I have not the least intention. I have more important work to do. I only protest against his insinuation that I worked against him and the whole Dietzgenian wing by private correspondence, not daring to do it publicly. That is a pure invention of Mr. Untermann.

As far as my private correspondence had anything to do with Untermann and his "wing," it was only to shield him against the attacks of my friends. I thought him a promising young man, whose follies were only those of youth.

I see now I was mistaken and my friends were right.
I am, dear comrade,
Yours truly,
K. KAUTSKY.

For Free Speech In Denver

Socialist Headquarters, 124 E. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo., June 13, 1908.
We, the members of the Colorado Springs Local, Socialist Party, hereby issue a call for funds to carry on the defense of the six comrades, Kenneth M. Smith, H. C. Darrach, Walker C. Smith, Richard Woodward, Philip Engle and John Correll, now under arrest for speaking on the streets of the "City of Millionaires."
We feel that these arrests are a part of the systematic attempt of the capitalist class to suppress free speech in the United States, and we will fight the case until a decision is rendered in our favor, even though the case has to be carried to the highest tribunal.

THE BLANKET - STIFF

Second Article.
GETTING A JOB.

Our boasted capitalistic system has never thought of organizing the labor market. We are still using the crudest way of selling labor-power, compelling sellers to go from place to place, door to door, gate to gate, offering their services.

Attempts to organize the labor market made by middlemen have degenerated in open swindling. The inefficiency of the average employment agent has caused thousands of workers to hunt up their own jobs. They incur in this way considerable expense, and are put to a large amount of wasted exertion. Neither, also, should it be forgotten that if the scanty means give out before the looked-for position is found, the men find themselves in the status of a vagrant.

But as soon as the average capitalist discovers a new form of profit made by others, he thinks of taking unto himself some of the gains. Many employers, noticing that the employment agents were fleecing the workers, entered into an open agreement with them.

Many are today hired by employers in collusion with owners of employment offices for jobs that they will not be allowed to fill any longer than the strictly necessary time to make sure of the office fee, and satisfying the letter of laws and city ordinances, while violating their spirit.

Close to Seattle there is to my knowledge a camp where no common laborer can dwell longer than two days.

This kind of fraud is carried on to a very extensive scale in the construction of the Milwaukee railroad. Stages are run from the towns to the various camps. Fares are charged which are twice the average price of such transportation. No man can secure employment unless he uses this combination stage and employment office. This perambulating agency is kept running every day in the year, dumping regularly its quota of new hands into the camp, with the inevitable result that the man who arrived a few days previous to the latest crew landed are dismissed without right and reason.

And what does the law say? As usually the case when the interests of the laboring class are concerned, there is no legal text to hit those exploiters of the common laborer. And if we did possess some remedial legislation, would it not be ridiculous to expect the executive and judiciary elected by and for the protection of capitalistic interests to break up an exploitation of which they reap the harvest?

But I cannot talk about remedies before completing the description of the disease. This will be the purpose of my next article.
HUBERT LANGEROCK.

As this fight is your fight, we request that you do not delay this important matter, but remit your donation, however small, at once.
Com. on Free Speech Defense.
H. C. DARRACH,
Chairman.
KENNETH M. SMITH,
WALKER C. SMITH.

Seattle Socialist.
Dear Comrades: Will you please see that the above gets a good space in your paper as soon as possible? The comrades are in urgent need of funds to carry on this fight, and as the prosecution has lacking other than the city we feel assured that the fight will be a bitter one. The city authorities are already anxious to drop the matter, but they are receiving orders higher up. Advances have been made to the comrades, to the bondsman and to our attorneys to drop the case if we concede the right of the city to issue permits, and take a corner outside of the business section of the town. This is, of course, impossible, as we are not fighting for any particular corner, but for our right to free speech. If you have at hand any clippings relating to the fight for freedom of speech in other cities kindly send them to the undersigned, as we may have use for them in the trial. Yours for the Revolution.
WALTER C. SMITH,
112 North Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Editor's Note.—This sounds good. Never take permits. If you don't obstruct traffic on the streets, you can talk where you like. The public will sustain you in that position. Fight for it to the last ditch. Go to jail for it. You will capture Denver if you hold on. No better means of propaganda nor of upbuilding your Local. We in Seattle know whereof we speak. We fought for two years and won. Comrades should help Denver with remittances.

Mothers' Day

Editor The Socialist:
Hoping the enclosed will be given space in your valuable publication, I remain, Most Fraternally,
ANNA B. TOUROFF,
Secretary.
P. S.—Send all communications pertaining to the above to Anna B. Touroff, 598 St. Mary's Street, New York City, Secretary S. W. of G. N. Y.

To the Socialist Women of the Land:
You are all aware that the United States congress has voted to set aside the 12th day of June to be celebrated as "Mothers' Day," day on which every one shall wear a white flower in honor of his mother. Preparations accordingly are being made to celebrate that day in such manner.
We, the Socialist Women of Greater New York have decided to embrace the opportunity thus given us on that day and make the event one of gigantic demonstration protesting against a social system which stunts and starves the children of the working class, depriving them of proper nourishment and thereby robbing them of the chance to obtain a schooling. We protest against a system which tears mothers away from their children's sides, and sends, here, the child to the factory; there, the mother into the workshop. We protest against a system that, instead of building up the home, only tears it down.

We call upon all Socialist women's organizations in the United States to seize upon the occasion now offered and take up the work of establishing a "Mother's Day" which shall be a Mother's Day in fact.
Sister comrades, let us take up the gage of battle and, while the time is too short this year for an organized movement, let us make hereafter June

12 a day of national protest by the nation's mothers just as May Day has been made a day of international protest by the world's workers against the capitalist system.
Resolved, That this call be sent to all women's Socialist organizations of the land and published in the Socialist press.
SOCIALIST WOMEN OF
GRATER NEW YORK.
June 4.

Portland, Oregon, June 6th, 1908.
E. J. Lewis just finished a trip in Columbia county which was the most effective trip ever undertaken in the state. Captured about 12 1/2 per cent. of the entire vote of the county. He is a non-constructive Socialist. Sold 25 3-months subscriptions to "The Socialist" during that time and it is safe to say that it is 25 more votes that will stay with us.
R. C. Goodwin, of San Francisco, also closed a week's tour of Wasco county, where he held forth on the streets of The Dalles and Hood river to record breaking crowds. He is also of the non-constructive type.

Both of these men are so non-constructive that if we had a few more of them we would have the old parties on the non-constructive list. Through the non-constructive methods of Lewis we took in 45 new members last week with dues at 50 cents. Abe Herschlin, the Wandering Jew, has been holding down the street corners in Portland for the last month and has been breeding all kinds of trouble for the Plutes to reckon with in the near future. Abe has developed into one of the "best what is" among the soap boxers, but he will have to give up reading so many magazines or the first thing he knows he will join the ranks of the white collar brigade and then we will have to tie a can to him and make him do another six months stunt on the brake beams.
SLADDEN.

Forward, comrades, forward,
Our day is drawing nigh;
The dawn that we have dreamt of
Is reddening all the sky.
Forward, comrades, forward,
The cunning few to foil—
For mind ye, pen and hammer
Are brother in the toll.
Forward, comrades, forward,
Strike home for human right:
One last united effort
Should end the age-long fight.

Forward, comrades, forward,
That bloodless victory
May leave no cause for battles,
Nor leave one man unfree!
EDWIN BJORKMAN.

PAPER LOOKS FINE.
Odesa, Wash., May 21, 1908.
Comrade E. B. Ault, Seattle, Wash.
Thought I might see you during the display of the mighty machines with which capitalists hold us slaves in subjection.
The paper looks fine, and I judge it is prospering. Have enjoyed Untermann's translation of Kautsky's Marx immensely. Those are the things which help the neophytes to an understanding of the principles upon which philosophy is based. We feel pretty good over the victory at Chicago. The Mills gang are about down and out. Such controversies though help to strengthen the party. It takes a lot of time to fight out all these points. The better the foundation the more likely the superstructure will stand the test of time. A million votes for Debs and Hanford will make the Plutes sit up and listen. Here's hoping they get them and then some.
I want some letter heads about like these. Put me up 500 and mail them to me.
Yours for human freedom,
LEE GANSON.

Or, put it this way, "Why a Workingman's Vote for Anybody but Debs and Hanford is Thrown Away." Best answer to that inside 300 words gets \$5.00 from "The Socialist." Must be at the office before August 1.
Mortality and political economy unite in repelling the individual who consumes without producing.—Balzac.

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