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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year—No. 388

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, August 15, 1908

Lacke Ave 25 1907

Price Five Cents

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM JAIL

City Jail, Ellensburg, Wash., 7:30 p. m., August 10, 1908.  
Struck this town at 4:00 p. m. yesterday. Spoke on the street last night for about 30 minutes and announced that I would speak again to-night.

What I said evidently didn't suit some of the cockroach capitalists and they must have dropped the hint that those terrible Socialists should not be allowed to speak in Ellensburg. Possibly because they feared the long-suffering wage workers might start their think tanks to moving in their own interests and put an end to the sure thing skin game by which the capitalist class relieve them of the wealth they create. Any way, I had hardly collected an audience—had spoke about 7 minutes—when a big bunch of ignorance and conceit, vested with the authority of a policeman, sauntered up to the box upon which I was standing and commanded me to make tracks for a hall if I wished to speak. I informed him that the open air suited me all right, whereupon he threatened me with arrest if I did not submit to his orders. Not considering him quite as big as the constitution of the state and nation (both of which guarantee the freedom of speech and press) I called his bluff and told him that was the only way he could make me stop speaking, whereupon he ran me in.

So here I am with five other wage workers who are serving time because they happened to imbibe a little too much bum whisky. Like most wage workers, they are broke.

But they are also able bodied. They can produce wealth. Some of the streets need repairing.

To hire free labor costs money and would increase the taxes of the aforesaid cockroach capitalists.

So the judge, faithful to his trust as a "non-partisan" representative of the capitalist class, handed each a bunch of from ten to thirty days on the chain gang.

Besides these five fellow wage-slaves, I have some other animal company.

They consist of lice galore and some bugs and flies.

The cell consists of two dirty, filthy and ill ventilated rooms.

The air which we are compelled to breathe smells like a last year's gut wagon. No man with any sense of decency would put a dog into a place like this.

The place contains three iron bedsteads, upon which one may rest on the soft side of a board.

There are some dirty blankets which contribute very much to the stink of the place. I am sure they have not been changed or cleaned for at least ten years.

The bill of fare for the victims of the capitalist class who find their way to this place consists of potatoes with the jackets on, beans and stale meat served as a mulligan, some stale bread and butter (which is the best of the entire fare) and some dirty water, misnamed coffee.

The floor is of wood and is covered with filth. It looks like it hadn't been scrubbed for 6 months.

There is an open toilet bowl, a sink and a rusty heater in the front room. Soap is almost as scarce as hen's teeth.

One of the men in here now is a carpenter's helper. He has been in town five weeks and up to the time of his arrest last Tuesday had been working every day.

He was arrested for being drunk. After the cowardly bully who arrested him got him into the cell where none but other victims could witness, he struck him a blow on the neck with his billy, which laid him up for four days.

Another of the boys had been working 19 days on the Milwaukee railroad. He came in to get his check cashed. He got drunk. He was arrested. The men who sold him the whisky that made him drunk have not yet been arrested. He also had his head battered with a billy club until it was bathed in his own blood.

Outside of speaking on the street, getting drunk seems to be about the worst crime one can commit in Ellensburg.

At any rate, there are no other kind of "criminals" in this jail at the present time.

Just now some of the local comrades appeared with an order from the city attorney to the pin-headed marshal who arrested me instructing him to release me on my own recognizance. They are out serving it on him now.

About an hour later: The marshal refused to recognize the order from the city attorney, so now they are after the conceited ass with an order for my release from the police judge. It is about 9:30 p. m. and I expect to be let out as soon as the comrades can find out which saloon the marshal is lounging in.

A half hour later: I am about to be released. I am sure of this because I can hear the marshal cussing a blue streak. He is telling between cusses about how he will arrest me some more. I am out now and my guess as to where the comrades would find him was correct. They found him eating soup in the Eagle saloon, and no one saw him pay for it either.

Tuesday morning, August 11, '08.

I will appear for trial this afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. I shall defend myself. Will demand a trial by jury, and if convicted will either appeal the case or go to jail.

If I am acquitted I shall speak again tonight. Will send in outcome of trial later.

Yours for the revolution,  
EMIL M. HERMAN.

P. S. Local Item: Local Ellensburg meets every Sunday at 8:00 p. m. in Klinsberg Hall, 305 1/2 Pearl street.

All Socialists are invited to attend these meetings and join the party. Any one wishing to subscribe for "The Socialist," of which this is a sample copy, should call on Henry Twilliger.

Dan A. White, a Socialist party lecturer of national repute, will speak here August 25th. The meeting will be held on the street.  
E. M. H.

## LATER

8:30 P. M., Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1908.  
Demanded trial by jury.

Trial commenced at 4:30 with six business men on jury, two of whom claim to be Socialists.

Acted as my own counsel. Jury out for 45 minutes.

Verdict, guilty of violating Sec. 123 of city ordinance with recommendation that fine be suspended.

Am enclosing copy of complaint, also Sec. of ordinance. Kindly take notice that the business men Socialists sacrificed principle for petty material interests. They did not want their taxes increased, therefore they find me guilty, so that the city will not be burdened with the costs. Business interests elated. Wage workers indignant. Will be speaking on the street tonight.

Charged with "causing a crowd to congregate on the sidewalk and did obstruct the sidewalk at the corner of 4th and Pearl street in said city and did thereby disturb the public peace and obstruct public travel on

said sidewalk. Contrary to Sec. 123 of the code of the city of Ellensburg."

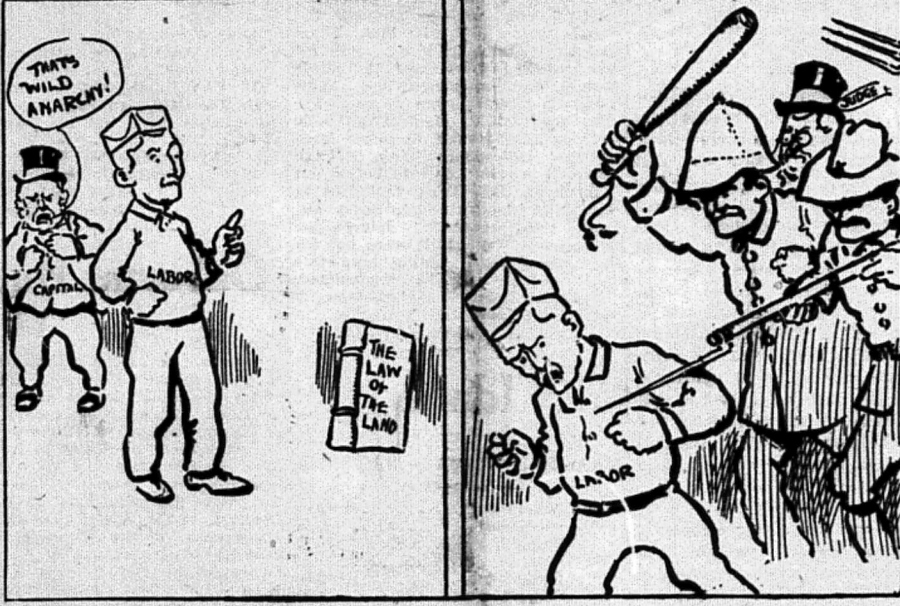
Section 123. "Nuisances. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to carry on any trade or business which disturbs the quiet of citizens,

Beginning Sunday, August 16, at 8 P. M., Local Seattle will hold Sunday night Street Meetings as follows:  
Ballard, at Junction Corner—Speaker, EMIL HERMAN.  
Literature Agent, Jaa. Nielsen.  
Pike Place, West end of Pike Street—Speaker, HERMON TITUS.  
Literature Agent, Arthur Jensen.  
Second Avenue, corner University Street—Speaker, FLOYD HYDE.  
Literature Agent, Jesse Day.  
Washington St., near Occidental Ave.—Speaker, J. M. DUGGAN.  
Literature Agent, Al Ball.

## SEATTLE STREET MEETINGS

All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to be present with friends and help make these meetings a success.

Everybody in Ballard especially should turn out and hear Herman.



or renders the air impure or pollutes or renders impure the water used by the inhabitants of said city, or to allow any obnoxious or offensive substance to accumulate in or upon any lot owned or occupied by such person or persons within said city, or to accumulate in front of or upon any sidewalk, street, alley or public highway of said city, or to obstruct any street, public highway or sidewalk of the city, or to carry on any indecent or immoral business within the city limits."

Take notice that there is about as much connection between the complaint and the ordinance as there is between nothing and something.

Yours for the revolution,  
EMIL M. HERMAN.

## LATEST

10:30 a. m., Aug. 12, '08.  
Appeared in police court at 10:00 o'clock this morning to hear sentence pronounced.

Was fined \$3.00 and costs, making a total of \$32.50.

I appealed the case to the Superior Court.

I can say for Judge Lee Purdin that he recognized the injustice of the verdict rendered, for when I suggested that it would have been better for us to have tried the case before him he made the statement in the presence of myself and Henry Twilliger that he could not have convicted me on the evidence presented.

I would suggest, therefore, for the guidance of other Socialist speakers that when you are arrested in any town where you are not acquainted, it is just as well, if not safer, to rest your case with the judge as to have a jury, for nine times out of ten none but business men are selected and in the majority of cases these peanut capitalists, whether Socialists or not, will be swayed by their personal material interest rather than guided by the evidence in the case.

I spoke on the street last night unmolested. Am inclined to think that

the case will go by default and that the right to make Socialist speeches on the streets of this burg has been established.

Down with capitalism. Up with Socialism.  
EMIL M. HERMAN.

## LONGSHORE-MEN STRONG

The Shipowners must be in the last ditch. Their last desperate move shows it. They have got the dock owners to refuse dockage to any vessel employing Union men. Where is Judge Hanford? He ought to issue an immediate injunction against this "combination in restraint of trade." Let's stand pat with the Longshoremen and down all scabbing, industrial or political.

A six-months' subscriber means a voter a year from now. Look ahead that far. We'll need him.

## THE PESSIMIST

J. W. McSillarow.

I sometimes imagine I've lived long enough. Now my age has exceeded three score. And the people are growing more reckless and rough. Than they ever have been heretofore.

It makes little difference, the what, or the who, Vice, virtue, brown, yellow, or white; Just so it brings money, or satisfies lust. Then, whatever it is, is all right.

If your consort don't please you, why, get a divorce— It is only a question of "Graft"— And, for fear Socialism may make the thing worse, Cast your votes for Bill Bryan—or Taft.

Dr. Oaler was right, so it seems, more and more! In this money-mad, sensual age, We had much better chloroform men of three score. If philosopher, poet, or sage.

Of course, there's no room for an old fogey, now. With his lofty ideals of worth. Unless he has money, like our Harry Thaw, He had better get off of the earth.

Will I suicide then? No, sir, not on your life! I'll continue to live like a man; Vote the Socialist ticket, be true to my wife, And live sixty years more—if I can.

Have your Local order a bundle of a thousand next week and the week after and the week after that and see how fast Socialist sentiment grows in your town.

Comrade Herman will follow Comrade McSillarow and visit on August 17th and 18th, Everett; 19th, Arlington; 20th, McMurray; 21st, Rig Lake; 22nd, Clear Lake; 23rd, Sedro-Woolley; 24th, Hamilton; 25th, Baker; 26th, Mount Vernon; 27th, Bay View; 28th, Anacortes. After these dates have been filled the task to thoroughly organize Whatcom county will fall onto the comrade. Eight more new locals will be expected to be the result from this labor.

## THE RED SPÉCIAL

By Robert Hunter

Comrades, I take off my hat to you. Many magnificent deeds are being done this day. We are in an age of great deeds. Men are being mastered. Millions are being yoked to labor. Prodigious industrial works are being done.

But nothing I see or know of compares with your work. You are a small band, forty or fifty thousand strong. You are poor, hard at work all day for others, or walking the street with breaking heart because there is no one to employ you.

And yet YOU ARE achieving the greatest work of the day. By your labors and out of your pennies hundreds of weekly papers are being started to educate mankind.

Against dailies backed by millions you have two dailies backed by your labor and love and sacrifice. They are sometimes weak and faint, but out of the blood of your glowing hearts sustenance goes to support them.

Three hundred men came from all parts of the continent to meet in Chicago. They were your men, sent there by you, supported while there by you, and instructed in what they should do there by you.

Tonight many thousands men, your men and you, will mount soap boxes to tell street crowds what YOU aim to do. From coast to coast, from gulf to great lakes, not a need voices itself but out of your pennies, and sometimes by sacrifice of your bread, that need is answered.

Was ever such a spectacle seen under the sun? That men of toil, that men hungry and needy, should cover a vast continent with their organs of speech, with their missionaries, with their organizations for mastering that continent.

No one of us but is sometimes out of heart. The misery is great, the struggle stupendous, and the funds meagre. How miserable sometimes these papers are? How imperfect our speakers; how shambling our organization.

But does that disappoint you? It does not disappoint those with plough in hand, or sowing the seed. Perhaps you rest while other comrades labor. Perhaps you dream of the great day to come and fall to sleep in the shade of the tree at the field's edge. You dream and do nothing while multitudes are at work.

Labor can accomplish anything. To it must come some day the mastery of the world. And these hustlers, these soap-boxers, with their speeches and pennies and labors, WILL change the face of the world.

Think for a moment of just one thing. For two months their VOICE will tour this continent. They, the workers themselves, are to have a special train to carry their message from factory town to factory town. And the railroads, in spite of themselves, MUST carry that message.

And these poor men will not go them as the Republicans and Democrats go—to ask free carriage. Thousands upon thousands will send their pennies to carry that message. EVERY MAN, NO MATTER HOW POOR, WILL CONTRIBUTE SOMETHING, FOR IT IS HIS TRAIN. Every comrade, from coast to coast, will send what he can. It may be ONLY A POSTAGE STAMP, but it will go, for any one of these men is jealous when another comrade does more than he to bring the new time.

And now, comrades, we must be off and to duty. In the words of Freiligrath, great German poet and friend of Marx: "Our steeds are frantic! To your saddles every one! Never qual before these shadows! You are children of the sun!"

## GOV. UNTERMANN'S ACCEPTANCE BETTER READING than BRYAN'S

Florence, Idaho County, Idaho, August 3, 1908.

Dear Comrade Coonrod:  
My nomination as the candidate of the Socialist Party of Idaho for the position of Governor of this state is as unexpected as it is undesired by me. But being a call of my comrades to get into the firing line, it must be followed without hesitation.

Much as I should like to decline the honor, I cannot refuse the trust placed in me by fellow soldiers of the Proletarian Revolution.

Idaho has been one of the most fiercely contested battle grounds in the modern class struggle between the working people and the plutocratic rulers. It will be one of the hottest centers in the battle for economic freedom. If organization, education, fraternal co-operation, indisruptible comradeship, deathless devotion to our great ideal are needed anywhere, they are needed and will be tested to the utmost in Idaho and in the Western States surrounding it.

If the unavoidable alliance of the small farmers and small business people with the proletariat, and the common struggle of these classes in harmony with proletarian principles for the overthrow of the entire capitalist system will be inaugurated anywhere, Idaho will be one of the first states of the Union to realize it to its full extent.

Vast numbers of small farmers and small business people in our state have already been pushed to the point where they are compelled to work for wages during a part of each year in order to earn in this way that bare living which their farm and their business no longer supplies. There is no reform measure, whatever it may be, that would still bring relief to these people. They, like the wage-working proletariat, cannot expect any improvement of their lot by any other means but a complete overthrow of Capitalism.

They know it. They accept the full Socialist platform. They work uncompromisingly with the proletariat. They are not a danger, but a distinct gain and added strength to the proletarian revolution.

So far as these sections of the middle class are concerned, the philosophy of the Ranch has been displaced by the Philosophy of the Proletariat. They are fulfilling the prediction which

Marx and Engels made half a century ago in their "Communist Manifesto": "The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay, more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the proletariat, they thus defend not their present, but their future interests, they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat."

No longer do these sections of the middle class of the Western States of the Union assume the reactionary attitude of the populist movement. They have learned their lesson well. They have not even any middle class standpoint to desert, for they are middle class only in appearance, but proletarian in fact, although they are not directly under the supervision of any master like their comrades of the wage-working class. But they are pushed over more closely to the point, where they must work for wages in order to supplement their meager business earnings, they learn to understand by actual practice what it means to be at the mercy of a ruling class, and so they work as persistently and as enthusiastically for the full demand of the Proletarian Revolution as any class-conscious wage worker.

This, I take it, is the meaning of my nomination for the Governorship of Idaho. It means that these sections of the middle class of Idaho have realized that only the Proletarian Revolution can make them free, and that only comrades who are known to be uncompromisingly proletarian in theory and practice can meet the present emergency.

I welcome this development. I greet with joyful expectation this alliance of these sections of the middle class with the revolutionary wage workers of the West. It means that the hour of the decisive struggle between all the revolutionary workers and the reactionary rulers of the United States is close at hand. It heralds the passing of the time, when any political compromise or any shallow reform might still break the ranks of the Army of the Common Good.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Idaho has endorsed the uncompromising proletarian Declaration of Principles and Platform adopted by the national convention of the Socialist Party of America. Standing on this impregnable foundation, my comrades and I shall carry the standard of the Proletariat into the thick of the struggle, and shall not rest until we have planted it triumphantly upon the capitol of this state and of the nation.

Yours for the Revolution,  
ERNEST UNTERMANN.

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ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Have your Local order a bundle of a thousand next week and the week after and the week after that and see how fast Socialist sentiment grows in your town.

## ON PARTY OWNERSHIP

AGREES WITH SLADDEN.

Sladden's letter in last week's "Socialist" was a peach. There is only one thing he and I differ on. He says "he is not interested." But I know that I am. Just think what a cinch the me too's would have. Remember San Francisco Local owned the "Advance" with something between six and seven thousand subs. When Mills upset the local he got the paper too. And Cameron King wasn't long changing it from Revolutionary to Opportunist.

Now I had just about made up my mind to get a share of "Seattle" stock but not now. That is, not until I see how your local scheme pans out, because I am so much interested that I do not want to see the hard work of the last ten years come to nothing.

Besides, just now the "Seattle" is the only "true blue." In the "California situation" we jarred "The Worker" loose with "The Socialist." Where is "The Worker" now? It must have turned turtle. It's upside down sure, and the "Call" don't suit me either. It isn't what I expected it would be.

"The Socialist" must remain in the hands of its present owners—must be owned and controlled by them and when that is settled I am going to get ten dollars worth of stock.

P. B. C.



# SOCIALIST ACTIVITY Races Races

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also have two nice front rooms suit-  
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Single Trip, 35c. Round Trip, 50c.  
Office, N. P. Pier No. 1.  
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Rubber Stamps, Badges, Seals, Sten-  
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Pianos at prices unheard of. An oppor-  
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OFFICE AND YARDS THIRD AND VINE STREET.

Have your Local order a bundle of  
a thousand next week and the week  
after and the week after that and  
see how fast Socialist sentiment  
grows in your town.

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Specialty in Theatrical Work, Fancy  
Painting and Lighting  
1420 2ND AV. SEATTLE  
Special engagement of the celebrated  
French Operator "BRISBOIS"  
Save Money by Seeing Our Work Before  
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Open All Night. Good Things to Eat.  
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**Avondale Stall**  
Goods Guaranteed 42 Public Market  
W. V. Keeler E. C. Keeler

### KEELER & CO.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters  
All Makes of Gas Lamps and Repairs,  
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PURE CREAM, MILK, EGGS AND  
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Wholesale and Retail. Phone Ind.  
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Modern Rooms. Rates 50c up. Phone  
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If you want a home or ranch on  
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**Talk With Fay**  
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Main Office: 54 Mehlhorn Bldg.  
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LUNCH, 11 to 2  
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General Banking Business  
Four Per Cent Interest on Savings  
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Wholesale and retail dealers in  
hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, wood,  
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good goods and good weight. Phone  
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GREEN LAKE STA.

### "KEEP IN MIND" Cline's Piano House

### CLINE'S PIANO HOUSE, 2007-09 Second Avenue

### SEATTLE FUEL COMPANY

## Foreign

At the late election in Finland the  
vote was as follows: Socialists, 286,  
227; Old Finns, 191,712; Young Finns,  
106,953; Swedish People's Party, 92,  
802; Agrarians, 48,761; Christian  
Workingmen, 18,075.

A vacancy was recently created in  
the Austrian national legislature by  
the death of one of the members.  
After a whirlwind campaign, the re-  
sult was that a Socialist was elected.  
This was the first vacancy filled since  
the last general election and it  
brings the number of Socialists in the  
"Reichsrath" up to 88.

A final settlement of the conflicts in  
the building industry in Sweden  
has been reached, resulting in a vic-  
tory for organized labor and work  
has been resumed.

The Dock Workers' strike, how-  
ever, is reaching a critical stage. A  
bomb exploded Sunday, July 12th, 2  
a. m., in the hull of a boat used  
as a lodging house for the English  
strikebreakers in Malmo, killing one  
and wounding seven. Several ar-  
rests have been made and Sunday,  
July 19th, one of those arrested made  
a confession implicating two others.  
These two, however, flatly deny  
everything in connection with the ex-  
plosion.

The English House of Commons has  
recently passed a bill providing for  
an eight-hour day for all mine work-  
ers. This law is perhaps the most im-  
portant labor law ever passed in  
England. It was very likely caused  
by the fears of the capitalist class,  
as the mine workers in a recent  
national congress adopted the So-  
cialist program by a vote of 213,000  
to 168,000. The mine workers in  
England are a glowing example of  
how the wage workers of the world  
more and more come to realization  
of the fact that only through col-  
lective effort on the political as well  
as on the industrial field, can the  
emancipation of the working class  
materialize.

One of the Socialist members of  
the Danish national assembly was  
recently presented with a ribbon of  
the French Legion of Honor, but  
shocked all the conservatives by re-  
fusing to accept it. It was present-  
ed at the occasion of the visit of the  
French president in Copenhagen.

Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey,  
has ordered the election of members  
to a national legislative assembly. A  
constitution providing for an elective  
assembly was forced from the sultan  
in 1876, but until this time he  
has succeeded in keeping it from be-  
ing enforced.  
—From "Social Demokraten," of  
Copenhagen. Compiled by Arthur  
Jensen.

## Herman At Work

Comrade Emil Herman gave us two  
lectures on Socialism the 5th and  
8th. The 5th was along political  
lines, giving the glorious history of  
the Russian Revolution and the Bill  
Bryan. I presume he did not think  
the Bill Hearst party of sufficient  
importance to mention, but the Billy  
Goat, or weapon by the same name  
should certainly be the children's  
next plaything, and drop the Teddy  
bear.  
Naturally they expect one candi-  
date to fog another, but when Her-  
man mentioned the Red Flag oppo-  
sition began and the Red Special was  
the concussion cap to set them boiling.  
One man stood it as long as  
possible and then asked Herman if  
he were an American citizen.  
"Yes," was the reply.  
"Next, 'Wonder you are not in con-  
gress.'"  
Herman: "I am a candidate for  
congressman, and if the working  
class does its duty I shall be  
elected."  
Well, the crowd appreciated the  
answer with such applause that we  
knew the crowd and its sentiments  
were with the speaker.  
Not a policeman in sight, although  
Herman spoke more than two hours.  
Distributed Platforms. Number of  
the crowd had dispersed Comrade  
McMurry was asked for a copy of the  
platform, and so many grabbed for it  
that the police took him to head-  
quarters. But the comrade deman-  
ded the law on distributing papers  
and as there was none, he was al-  
lowed to go. Wanted to know for  
whom he was working. He told  
them it was none of their d-d busi-  
ness.  
Second evening we were allowed to  
occupy the space we were asked to  
vacate the evening before. Excuse,  
the cement had not hardened. But  
Herman's challenge the night before  
asking them to bring anyone, lawyer,  
preacher or politician, anyone to re-  
fute his argument, brought a better  
sentiment to prevail. Lectured on  
industrial lines. That is something  
the workers can understand, and the  
explanation was so clear, how the  
industries were being co-operatively  
used; how individual methods had  
been forced aside to make way for  
greater industrial developments; how  
the machine now guided the man,  
instead of as of old, the man guided  
the machine.  
One man objected to the method  
of co-operation (a farmer of course)  
declaring that he could raise more  
on ten acres, individually, than could  
be raised collectively. Well, he was  
allowed a team and plow, harrow and  
drill, but when it came to the har-

vester, that was denied, as he could  
not operate it alone. His method of  
production was likened to a man  
running opposition to our railroads  
with the ox teams of old. His first  
implements to use was the labor of  
others combined, all of which he saw  
later, and so did the rest.

First, on trouble lines, there was a  
drunken man sent to make trouble,  
but failed. Trouble was in the air  
as the police were in sight. The  
comrade made the remark that under  
Socialism it would not be necessary  
for the doctors to keep their patients  
sick in order to make a fee. That  
angered three young doctors and a  
professor, and they tried to create a  
disturbance. Some one in the crowd  
says "They are drunk," another says  
"The police are over there." Herman  
made the remark that he did not  
know we had drunken men on the  
police force.  
After dismissing the crowd, selling  
of literature was in order. The  
police asked if the comrade had a  
permit to sell. "Only the permit al-  
lowed by the constitution of the  
United States."

He was told to stop, but did not  
stop. Then a policeman was sent to  
ask what he said about the police.  
The comrade told him he had made  
his speech, and if he wanted to  
refute his argument there was the  
box.  
Still the crowd closed in around  
him. It seemed from my stand that  
it was premeditated. Investigated  
and found Herman talking to a  
friend outside the crowd. We per-  
suaded him to ride home. The clos-  
ing in was planned, and after we  
were gone a big, burly policeman  
came forcing his way through the  
crowd, saying "I'll take him. I am  
not afraid to take him." But lo!  
the bird had flown, and the three  
doctors and policeman now know  
there are others.

No argument to offer! Capitalistic  
methods must prevail, therefore force  
of the policeman's club. North  
Fakima's parasite doctors better get  
a think on their think tank, for in  
this valley the graveyards are a dis-  
grace to the fraternity. Enlarge,  
enlarge, is the cry. If it were not for  
the homeseekers locating here this  
valley would soon be depopulated.  
Come again, Comrade Herman.  
Yours for revolution,  
ADA VACHELL.

## Idaho

### FINANCIAL REPORT, JUNE 1908.

Receipts	
Local American Falls	\$ 3.50
" Athol	2.55
" Boise	7.50
" Bellevue	1.25
" Bellgrove	3.00
" Council	1.90
" Clearwater	6.80
" Carlin Bay	1.95
" Emmett	1.65
" Idaho Falls	7.00
" Kootenai	3.80
" Kilgore	8.85
" Kippen	3.30
" Lewiston	1.80
" Lardo	2.45
" Midvale	4.05
" Mullan (Eng.)	3.20
" Mullan (Fin.)	1.50
" Meridian	1.65
" Moscow	2.55
" Melrose	1.50
" Nez Perce	6.30
" Orofino	3.00
" Peck	2.55
" Palouse	2.05
" Payette	3.60
" Pocatello	2.90
" Russell	3.45
" Rathdrum	1.05
" Rigby	1.00
" Rupert	2.70
" Saint Anthony	11.70
" Tahoe	2.85
" Twin Falls	4.00
" Wallace	6.00
" Weiser	.30
Member-at-Large	10.00
Literature—Tiede	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$135.24</b>
Expended.	
Postage	\$ 7.75
Money Orders	.22
Express	4.75
Supplies	6.40
Due Stamps	40.00
National Delegate Expense Fund by Local Bench	2.50
Salary, Sec'y-Treas.	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$76.62</b>
<b>Summary of Receipts.</b>	
Dues	\$ 74.30
Extra Dues	39.89
Supplies	9.70
Reinstatement fees	3.00
Donations	7.00
Special 35c Stamp	.35
Literature	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$125.24</b>
Balance on hand June 1st	\$ 89.90
June Receipts	135.24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$255.14</b>
June Grand Total	\$225.14
June Expended	76.62
<b>Balance July first</b>	<b>\$148.52</b>
Overpaid National Secretary ac- count Dues	\$4.25
Liabilities July first—Printing Constitutions	\$30.00
Yours for 10,500 votes in Idaho for DEBS and HANFORD!!!	

Fraternally submitted,  
THOS. J. COONROD,  
State Sec'y-Treas.,  
Socialist Party, Ida.

### FINANCIAL REPORT, JULY 1908.

Receipts.	
Local Athol	\$ 10.40
" Boise	7.50
" Bellevue	1.50
" Carlin Bay	2.85
" Council	2.25
" Coeur d'Alene	5.25
" Clearwater	1.35
" Emmett	2.05
" Florence	.80
" Glens Ferry	2.50
" Halley	2.00
" Idaho Falls	1.75
" Kingston	4.95
" Kamiah	1.80
" Lardo	5.70
" Lewiston	2.10
" Liberty	4.00
" Mullan (Fin.)	4.50
" Mullan (Eng.)	2.50
" Meridian	1.25
" Melrose	1.95
" Moscow	1.90

Nes Perce	1.20
Orofino	3.50
Payette	5.50
Palouse	4.65
Rathdrum	1.25
Rigby	1.25
Russell	5.80
Tahoe	5.55
Twin Falls	15.90
Volmer	1.05
Wallace	7.05
Weiser	5.40
Members-at-Large	13.90
Campaign Fund Donation	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$162.25</b>
Expended.	
Postage	\$ 7.00
Money Orders	.37
Telegram	.95
Supplies	7.70
Due Stamps	40.00
Printing Constitutions	30.00
State Sec'y-Treasurer Expenses attending the State Con- vention 1908	37.75
Salary, Sec'y-Treas.	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$138.77</b>
<b>Summary of Receipts.</b>	
Dues	\$ 71.50
Extra Dues	43.75
Supplies	8.80
Donations	20.30
Campaign Funds "A"	12.20
Campaign Funds "B"	4.90
Literature	.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$162.25</b>
Balance on hand July 1st	\$148.52
July Receipts	162.25
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$310.77</b>
July Grand Total	\$310.77
July Expended	138.77
<b>Balance August 1st</b>	<b>\$172.00</b>
Overpaid National Secretary ac- count Dues	\$8.35
O! SAY!! Do not let any one slight the Campaign Fund Lists. See the sympathizer. Get his dime. We will need it.	

Editor "The Socialist."  
Socialism is having a little revival  
in this county. Comrades Osborne  
and Cloak spoke for us at a picnic  
at Friday Harbor, the county seat,  
on Sunday last, at which there was a  
fair attendance of Socialists from all  
over the county, and a good sprink-  
ling of others. Comrade Cloak's sub-  
ject was "The Evolution of Modern  
Industry, or the Appearance and Dis-  
appearance of the Capitalist," and  
Comrade Osborne spoke on "The  
Issues of the Day From a Socialist  
View-point." The comrades made a  
splendid impression and delivered  
two highly suggestive and instructive  
discourses.  
This part of the program conclud-  
ed and



# QUEEN ANNE DYE WORKS

629, 631 Queen Anne Avenue, between Roy and Mercer

Dry Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty

dainty garments cleaned as they should be

Sponging and Pressing: Suit Pressed, 50c; Suit Sponged and Pressed, \$1.00; Coat, 50c; Pants, 25c; Vest, 25c; Overcoat, 75c; Boy's Suit, 50c;

Dry Cleaning and Pressing: Suit, \$1.50; Coat, 75c; Pants, 75c; Vest, 50c; Overcoat, \$1.50; Suits Steam Cleaned, \$2.00; Boys' Suits Steam Cleaned, \$1.00.

Dyeing and Pressing: Suit, \$2.00; Coat, \$1.50; Pants, \$1.00; Vest, 75c; Overcoat, \$2.00.

Knitings: Velvet Collars, from \$1.00 up; Sleeve Linings, from \$1.00 up; Coat Lining, from \$1.50 up; Coat of Vest Buttons, 25c up; Coat and Vest Binding, \$2.00 up.

Ladies' and Gents' 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.

Phones, Q. A. 2541, Ind. 7199 C. MURRAY, Proprietor

# The Reliable Transfer Co.

Baggage, Furniture and Freight Moved and Stored  
Large Furniture Vans. Five Days' Storage Free. Quick Service. Rates on trunks, from or to docks or depots and to hotels with porter 25c. Other charges equally reasonable.

Both Phones, Independent 902; Main 902  
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Every Garment in this Great Sale Bears the Union Label—A Guarantee of Genuine Worth



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On the Square and On the Square

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# Socialist Party Headquarters

309 Davis Street -- Portland

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Complete Line of Drugs and Sundries  
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Our Policy: "Live and Let Live."  
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I Carry the Latest Patterns of Wallpaper in Stock.

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PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER  
621 Blewett St. Phone, North 768.

North 233—Phones—Green 51  
Star Grocery and Meat Market

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES  
Flour, Feed, Provisions, Fresh and Salt Meats.  
Corner Fremont Ave. and Blewett St. yet?

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The Shoe Man

The place where you can get good shoes at the right price. We carry such good makes as Queen Quality for women. S. A. Crossett and W. L. Douglas for men and Foot Schultz for everybody.

The only exclusive shoe store in Ballard. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
5304 BALLARD AVENUE  
Next Scand'n-American Bank

# POINTS THAT INTEREST YOU

We solicit your business, because we are prepared to take care of you along good conservative banking lines, at all times. We have had years experience in the banking business and feel that we can master it in all branches.

THE STATE BANK OF BALLARD  
John E. Grotton, President  
John E. Grotton and E. H. Price, Vice-Presidents  
L. J. Wiley, Cashier.

# SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM FOR 1908

Adopted at the National Convention, Chicago, 1908, as Reported by the Sub-Committee on Style -- Reprint of the Report

## PRINCIPLES

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class. (As adopted by the National Convention, this should read after the words, "present order": "for from the dominant class of society.")

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation. The basis for such transformation

## PROGRAM

"As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

**General Demands**  
"1.—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

"2.—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

"3.—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

"4.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

"5.—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

"6.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

**Industrial Demands**  
"7.—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

"(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

"(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

"(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

"(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

"(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulous factories.

"(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

**Political Demands**  
"8.—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

"9.—A graduated income tax.

"10.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

"11.—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

"12.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

"13.—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

"14.—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department of the creation of a department of public health.

"15.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

"16.—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

"17.—The free administration of justice.

"Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus cease their rightful inheritance."

Oh, yes! That offer to send a bundle of Five Hundred or more at the rate of \$6.00 per Thousand is still open. Yes, you can subscribe for a bundle at that rate to be sent during the campaign. It will cost you \$45.00 for a bundle of 500 for the fifteen weeks from now till election day.

If the special train for Comrade Debs' tour materializes, it is proposed to send one of our speakers along to Spokane, and from there to go into Stevens county to fill probably fifteen or twenty dates, which are now being arranged; from there to go through Ferry county, and land at Oroville about October 10th, fill in that county as many dates as can be arranged for, and return to the coast over the G. N. on November 1st.

In Centralia the comrades are so elated over the success as a result of a meeting there in the city park with Comrade Titus as the speaker, that for August 22nd a return date has been arranged for.

## PLATFORM FOR 1908

"The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief. In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory, to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

"The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

"We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life are forced into idleness and starvation.

"Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

"The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

"The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling classes against the organization of labor.

"In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated State laws and the Federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as in the United States.

"The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

"The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class, or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

"Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

"While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

"Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The so-called 'independence' parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

"In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political ineptitude has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

"The various 'reform' movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an

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Table listing staff members: HERMON F. TITUS (Editor), ERWIN B. AULT (Managing Editor), HATTIE W. TITUS (Advertising Manager), A. B. CALLAHAM (City Editor), RYAN WALKER (Cartoonist), JOHN F. HART (Cartoonist), RICHARD KRUEGER (Washington State Editor), THOS. J. COONROD (Idaho State Editor), THOS. A. SLADDEN (Oregon State Editor).

Special Contributors.

Table listing special contributors: D. BURGESS (Slave Market Reports), EDWIN J. BROWN (Socialism and the Law), BESSY FISET (Socialism and Woman), EMIL HERMAN (Socialism and the Farmer), C. W. BARZEE (Socialism and the Middle Class), MRS. FLOYD HYDE (Socialism and the Home), ERNEST UNTERMANN (Socialism and Science), EDMOND PELUSO (French and Italian Translator), ARTHUR JENSEN (Scandinavian Translator).

OUR NINTH YEAR

"The Socialist" with this issue enters its ninth year. August 12, 1900, was the date of the first issue.

The Motto at the head of page one has never been changed. It still indicates the purpose of this publication: "TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION."

During these eight years now past, "The Socialist" has sought to "organize the slaves of Capital" mainly by educating them (1) in Scientific Principles and (2) in Anti-Fusion Tactics. This paper has been conspicuous, probably the most conspicuous in America, in its insistence upon the Proletarian Foundation of the Socialist Party, basing its arguments upon the Scientific Facts of the class struggle, the conflicting economic interests of Capital and Wage Labor and the Revolutionary Mission of the Proletariat.

The educational program has been followed for the reason that intelligent class consciousness must precede any effective organization of the class. When the Proletariat knows its own exploitation and its own historic destiny, it will organize spontaneously, inevitably.

So "The Socialist" has consistently aimed all these years to organize by educating.

From this time on a somewhat different line will be followed. Theoretical education will not be neglected, but practical organization will receive more specific attention.

Some form of organization must be promoted which cannot be invaded or undermined by Capitalist devices. The Socialist Party no sooner becomes a formidable engine against Capitalist government, unapproachable by any schemes of Fusion, than its internal mechanism is attacked by corrosive and destructive agencies.

Common interests, recognized in common, drive the workers together in industrial and political organizations. What shall preserve them intact against the disintegrating influences of perverted egoism set in motion by the overwhelming bribes which Capital is in position to offer?

In an increasing degree what is known as personal character is disappearing under a Capitalist environment. Stability, responsibility, adherence to principle, moral integrity, class loyalty, are none too generally distributed. Yet without these as a binding and cooperative force, permanent organization is accomplished with difficulty.

This is not to suggest any recurrence to the hopeless method of individual betterment advocated by our strenuous President and his fellow Christians. The environment must certainly be transformed by social action of the Proletariat.

But our task of organization is surely made more difficult and perplexing by the anarchic and degenerate elements of a society which Capital has created for us and out of which the new order must be constructed.

The truth is, the Proletariat has no such unified and efficient political organization as it must have in order to succeed. The Socialist Party is utterly unprepared to assume political responsibility and to conduct national affairs.

The Problems of organization are therefore of utmost consequence. "The Socialist" will encourage in the future the widest discussion along these practical lines, while not neglecting its Educational work.

RACE SUICIDE

By Hubert Langerock

The latest figures concerning the development of the French population are at hand. In 1907 there were 793,000 deaths and 774,000 births, as against an excess of 26,650 births over deaths in 1906.

Prophets of despair are raising their voice to tell us that France is eating up her capital.

Let us investigate. Who are the men who are shouting loudest? Military men and their sympathizers. In the "Matin" M. Messimy points out that if the present low rate of natality continues and the dead overtop the living, in 15 or 20 years there will be a loss of 50,000 to 60,000 in the effectives of the army.

Senator Plot wants to give medals of honor to the mothers of large families, official jobs or tax reductions to the fathers. And he also demonstrates or tries to demonstrate the awful danger of a reduction of the number of soldiers.

And the French people refuse to listen. But the militarists insist: The state has need of your children. France must maintain her rank among the nations of the world.

And the people laugh and reply: If the country wants our children why does not the country provide for them. We refuse to procreate more children than we have cradles to put them in.

With all due respect for the omniscient universal and encyclopedical authority on railroad rates, undesirable citizens, babies and football, which thrones in the White House, I wish to say: Good for France, good for the French people. They have come to their senses. They have understood how under the noisy glory of martial clang, there is only a conquest of far-away markets, an attempt to dump on foreign shores for people who do not wish or want them the surplus value of commodities robbed from the American wage-slave, who is suffering for the want of those same commodities.

Good for France. For their proletariat has understood that capitalism wants the biggest possible surplus of labor-power over capital. They have come to the conclusion that a child had a right not to be born to a life of wretchedness and misery.

More and more in every politically advanced country, race-suicide becomes a phase of the class-struggle. The masses understand their moral duties towards generations yet unborn, and their material interest not to bring into the world children whom the capitalist class will use before they are physically able to do so, in order to lower the wages of adults.

France is only the pioneer in a general movement towards reduction of the birth rate, which is perceptible in Australia and all over Europe, and would be a fact in America if the prolific nature of our emigrants did not neutralize this phenomenon.

Even from a capitalistic point of view this situation will cease to be dangerous, when other nations are in the same case.

The proletariat is aware of the dangers of this situation. It clearly understands that it threatens the race in its quality as well as in its quantity. But they offer no apology. Why should they? This attitude is a great deal more normal than that of the man who apes the abuse of ownership of the means of production and its consequent abuse in the hands of the capitalistic class by abusing his authority as head of the family and bringing into the world children doomed to grow up somehow and anyhow and go to work as soon as they are able to help the father carry the burden of the household. Is not the conscious moral restraint of the proletariat today highly more moral than the attitude of the father recklessly bringing forth a large brood for parasitical purposes?

And after all, what are the capitalists complaining of? How about themselves? They have the cradles, and the food, and the schools, and the prospects for the future. Why is their own offspring so scarce in numbers? Is it because they fear to add to the burdens of life by adding new responsibilities, or to weight themselves down in the struggle for existence, or to clog hopelessly the career of the professional man?

If it is so, what logic and consistency is there to reproach the wage-workers of the nation for following their example?

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON

By Richard Krueger

August 12, 1908. The opening of the new hall in Silverdale, and a celebration in connection therewith, has been postponed to August 18th. This is the first hall erected by English speaking comrades in this State six in numbers. For the occasion an elaborate program has been prepared by the Silverdale comrades. One hour has been set apart for speaking. J. B. Osborne has been slated to speak, and after that, of course, an enjoyable dance is on the program. If six comrades are capable of doing what the Silverdale comrades have done, what is a united working class cannot do?

Comrade Herman will finish his tour south and east of Seattle, winding up in that city on August 16th. Without a doubt this has been the most successful tour from every viewpoint in this State. Comrade Herman was greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic crowds. As a result of these meetings the local organizations have been greatly benefited by an increase of their membership as well as an enlarged knowledge by the members. North Yakima especially sends in good reports. In Wilkeson nearly the whole town turned out to listen to the speaker at an open-air meeting, and nearly the same may be said of every town visited by the speaker, with the possible exception of Porter, where the attendance was small. Comrade Gatchell, from North Yakima, writes that days after the meeting in that town everybody was talking Socialism on the streets of that city.

Comrade Osborne will wind up his tour on August 16th, speaking at a picnic arranged by the comrades of Local Delphi, and after he has filled an engagement in Silverdale on the 19th, will, on August 22nd, leave for California, to return again to this State on September 10th to take up his work anew after that.

Comrade John McSharrow is working his way by easy stages into Whatcom county visiting the towns of Bothell, Maltby, Snohomish, Arlington, McMurray, Big Lake, Clear Lake and Sedro-Woolley. The secretaries of the various locals in the towns mentioned will receive word direct from Comrade McSharrow informing them of the exact day of his arrival in the respective towns. He will enter Whatcom County on or about August 18th or 19th. Preparations have been made for a thorough canvass of this county with a view of perfecting organizations in the large number of cities without them in this county.

Comrade George E. Boomer, of Prosser, will be available for dates after September 1st. To most locals, if not to all, this comrade is well known, and it will suffice to simply notify the secretaries of the various locals on what date Comrade Boomer will be in their respective cities.

The State office has not the knowledge of exact times of Comrade A. G. Miller's entry in this State. However, the indications are that soon he also will be available for dates in this State.

National Committeeman A. H. Axelson, of Oregon, has made the following motion to be submitted to the National Committee: "I move that Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht be and is hereby appointed organizer for the Socialist Party. Territory to be assigned to him immediately by the Executive Committee and secretary of said party."

Comrade Wagenknecht's effective work in this State is so well known to the comrades that we all know we will not have to feel ashamed if this motion carries, and with it his employment. Wag may not be an orator such as we have and are classed as National Organizers, but we know if the comrade is employed, the national organization will then have an organizer that is one in the true sense of the word. His effective work while State organizer is a matter of record, and is of lasting benefit to our State organization.

Dan A. White's dates have been published before this, and a change has been made only to the effect that the comrade will speak in Seattle on August 21st, as well as on the day before. Large posters, as well as handbills, have been forwarded to all locals whose dates were set to fall in August.

How much money has been raised in this State in support of the "Red Special" it is not possible to say; neither the National or State Secretaries have an idea. Some locals have forwarded money direct to the National office, while others have done as our State constitution demands—have forwarded the money to the State Secretary. The Washington State Constitution provides that the State Committee represents all the locals in this State in their relation with the National office, and so long as the State membership does not alter this section of our constitution, all members of the National Executive Committee must comply with it. If these practices are continued for any length of time we will finally have to abolish State organizations.

The following amounts have been forwarded to the State office up to August 12th inclusive: Robert Barton ..... \$ 6.00

Table listing names and amounts: Anna Steele 1.00, Wilkeson, No. 2 10.00, Puyallup 6.50, Orient 2.50, W. H. Harris 12.00, E. C. Johnson 1.00, Silverdale 2.00, Tacoma 17.00, Everett 25.00, Total \$82.50.

Our pro rata share to this fund would be about \$750.00, and it is safe to say that this State's subscriptions so far are short. R. KRUEGER.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY NEWS

Silvana, Wash., August 9, 1908. Editor "Socialist," Dear Comrade:

Probably it would not be amiss to give to the readers of "The Socialist" a few items of interest pertaining to the Socialist movement in Snohomish county. The fact is the scenes and incidents are at the present time so wonderfully interesting that I cannot refrain from commenting just a little bit, for the benefit of the comrades in other parts of the state.

The Socialist proposition is getting more and more interesting as the days go by, in Snohomish county. Last night, August 8, Comrade Osborne addressed an audience consisting of at least four hundred people, on Hewett and Wetmore, in Everett. To give an idea of the interest manifested it is only necessary to add that Comrade Osborne's audience last evening consisted of all classes of Everett's citizens, the great majority, however, consisting of working men and workmen's wives. We are exceedingly glad to note such an increase in interest among the woman folks.

Sunday, August 9th, Comrade Osborne addressed the citizens of Silvana at a picnic given under the auspices of Local Silvana. This I am informed is the first public gathering and speaking held in this town, and it is surprising how many people attended this gathering and the attention given to the address of Comrade Osborne.

At the conclusion of the speech, there were some lively questions, and the manner and clear-cut answers which Comrade Osborne in his characteristic way, gave, I am sure has stirred up such an enthusiasm here as to venture the assertion that for the next six weeks, Socialism will get at least its share of consideration in Silvana and vicinity.

Silvana's picnic was a decided success, there were several of the comrades from Everett who came up, and are highly pleased with the efforts and hospitality of the Local Silvana comrades.

The celebrated Silvana band deserves the highest possible tribute of praise for the services rendered on this occasion, for which services the band freely contributed some very choice music, all without charge.

The fact is, August 9th, 1908, will be a memorial day for the Socialists of Silvana, and the three hundred people who polined them on this occasion. W. W. SMITH.

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Washington Socialist Ticket

Table listing candidates for Presidential Electors: G. W. Morris (Arlington), J. G. Elliott (Colfax), J. E. Jones (Buckley), C. L. Whiting (Snohomish), W. H. Harris (Centralia), Geo. E. Boomer (Prosser), W. E. Tibbets (Everett), W. E. Richardson (Spokane), E. J. Brown (Seattle), D. Burgess (Seattle, No. Dist.), Emil Herman (Tacoma, So. Dist.), R. F. Warren (Spokane, East Dist.), E. E. Martin (Bangor), C. S. Rood (Riverside), W. H. Hetzer (Vancouver), A. B. Callahan (Seattle), Derringer (Buckley).

Have your Local order a bundle of a thousand next week and the week after and the week after that and see how fast Socialist sentiment grows in your town.

JUDGE NETERER'S DECISION

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for Whatcom County.

State ex rel William H. Waynick, Relator, vs. J. A. Miller, as County Auditor, Respondent.—Decision.

The relator alleges that he, during all of the times in his complaint and affidavit mentioned, was a member in good standing of the Socialist Party in the State of Washington, which party is a duly organized political association; that it holds and operates under an official charter from the National Association; that he is a qualified voter in this county and State. That said party at the last preceding election cast more than ten per cent. of the total vote at such election for its nominee. That on the 21st day of July, 1908, he tendered to the defendant for filing his declaration of candidacy for his said party for nomination to the elective office of Representative of the 54th Representative Dis-

trict, the same being an office for a district holding within Whatcom County. That the relator possesses all the requirements of eligibility of a candidate for nomination at the primary election to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for said office in said county, which will be on the 8th day of September, 1908.

That the defendant is the duly elected, qualified and acting County Auditor of Whatcom County; that as such he refused, and still refuses, to receive such declaration of candidacy, and file the same, unless accompanied by the fee provided by Section 5 of the Primary Election Law. That the relator declined to pay the fee therein provided, for the reason that said Section 5 of said act is unconstitutional and void, and in violation of the constitution of the State of Washington.

It is contended by the relator that Section 5 of the Primary Election Law

is in contravention of the constitution of the State in that it exacts a tax upon property which is placed upon persons only who are candidates for office. Also that the effect of this section is more in the nature of a revenue provision, and not included within the title of the act. It is conceded that the remaining portions of the act are valid. The several sections of the constitution provide, in substance, that the legislature shall provide a uniform rate of taxation upon all property according to its value in money.

Section 5 of the act in question provides, among other things, that a candidate in presenting his declaration of candidacy shall accompany it with the sum of \$10.00, where the salary or compensation is less than \$1,000 per annum, and when it exceeds \$1,000, an additional sum equal to one per cent of such. No further reference is made in the act with relation to the sums required to be paid, nor do the payments bear relation to the services rendered in filing the declaration of candidacy, or the expense of printing the names on the ballot, or the election; simply an arbitrary exaction for money to be paid into the treasury. The payments required run from \$10 to \$60. The same form of declaration for all offices is provided for.

The fee required is based upon an ad valorem theory, and regulated according to the salary in excess of \$1,000.

The relator rests his case in this respect on State ex rel Nettleton vs. Case, 39 Wash. 177; in that case the Supreme Court in substance held, that the legislature could not arbitrarily say that the services required of the County Clerk in all probate cases is based on the value of an estate, but rather on the services performed, and that where payment is exacted regulated by property valuations alone, it is a tax on property, and therefore unconstitutional. Such is not the case here; salary in expectancy is not property, and it becomes property only if it must be earned. Declaration of candidacy is not property, it is a privilege, or rather express desire to succession to office. There is therefore a clear distinction between the case at bar and the case cited.

Do the provisions of Section 5 violate the constitutional right of a qualified elector to be a candidate for office without being subjected to arbitrary and unreasonable burdens? The voters have the right to choose any qualified elector to office, and when he is elected it is his public duty to qualify and serve, and his refusal to do so is, under the common law, a crime, and punishable as such. Reasonable regulations, such as petitions of a certain percentage of the voters showing that they desire a certain name to be placed upon the ballot, or any reasonable condition or restriction may undoubtedly be imposed, else the ballot might be so large as to be impracticable; but can there be a discrimination between a candidate who has money and is willing to pay for the privilege of having his name placed upon the ballot, or one who has not the money, or is unwilling to pay for such privilege. The authorities bearing upon this proposition are very meagre.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, in the case of People against Board of County Commissioners, 221 Ill. 89 (77 N. E. 321), holds a provision requiring the payment of fees from \$25.00 to \$100.00 unconstitutional. These provisions were similar to the provisions of our law.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska in State against Drezel, 105 N. W. 174, hold the provision requiring the payment of fees running from \$40.00 to \$200.00 unconstitutional. These cases seem to be well considered, and the subject is exhaustively discussed.

The Supreme Court of Maryland in Kennebeck vs. Alleghany County, 62 Atlantic Rep. p. 249, hold that a fee, the amount of which is regulated for the different offices, and which is to be used exclusively as a fund for announcing candidates, printing ballots is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, in State vs. Scott, 108 N. W. 828, hold that an arbitrary fee of \$10.00 or \$20.00 is not unconstitutional, and hold that the legislature has a right to make reasonable regulations, and hold that the fee provided for is reasonable, but state that arbitrary and unreasonable exaction of fees would be unconstitutional.

The primary object of the act in question is for the purpose of providing a scheme or plan for the nomination of candidates for public office. The title of the act reads: "An act relating to regulating and providing for the nomination of candidates for public office in the State of Washington, and providing penalties for the violation thereof, and declaring an emergency."

Section 19, Art. 2, of the Constitution, provides, no bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Anything that is germane to the object expressed in the title or incident or necessary to carrying out the declared purpose would be proper. The reading of Section 5 forcibly emphasizes the object of the legislature to have been to raise revenue to be covered into the current expense fund, the particular purpose of which is not stated.

Section 14 of the act provides, that primary elections shall be conducted under the provisions as required for general elections under the general election laws, so far as the provisions are applicable. Other sections provide details having in view the general election law.

Ballot's Code, Sec. 1348 (Pierce's Code 4330), provides that all ballots cast at elections for public officers in this State shall be printed and distributed at public expense. These provisions, together with the act in issue, conclusively show that the object of this section to be other than as expressed in the title.

In view of our constitutional provisions, and the fact that the service in filing is purely clerical, the amount and value of the services can in no reasonable sense be said to depend in each case upon the salary or compensation of the candidate, and no provision being made for the application of these fees, to the expense of the primary election, I am forced to the conclusion that Section 5 of the Primary Law must be held inoperative, and that the demurrer should be overruled.

THE WOMAN

By Beasy Fiset

The Young People's Socialist League will not hold its regular meeting next Sunday morning. Owing to the change of headquarters there is confusion all around and those having the League in charge have decided to hold the meeting over one week until a permanent meeting place can be secured.

The children of the Y. P. S. L. are planning to have themselves and their red flags in evidence at the Debs meeting on September 15th. That "Red Special" seems awfully like the real thing to the Socialist boys and girls and they are going to contribute their share toward that \$20,000 or try.

For the benefit of those comrades throughout the state who are just starting into the young people's work, let me say: Try to put that work into the hands of some comrade (or two if possible) who does no other very active local work. We have communicated with every one in this country, who has charge of the work in the various cities, for help and suggestions and from every one has come back the answer: "You will have to work it out for yourself."

Now to "work it out for yourself" satisfactorily so that the children may be kept interested and that they may be given right ideas, etc., takes all the available spare time of the one having it in charge.

The trouble is that the competent members of each and every local are carrying double burdens as it is, so the securing of good teachers is not an easy matter.

Seattle is losing her two best teachers and is accordingly facing a problem. Mr. Peluso, who has been with us from the start, leaves the last of August for Japan on his way back to France, and Miss DeCrane, who has recently come into the work and has been a great help, leaves to take a school the first of September. We are hoping that some one will come to the "help of the Lord against the mighty"—and come on the run!

How many Socialists Women are going to do something to help along this coming campaign? Each one willing to do at least one definite, active piece of work in her own town hold up her hand—Good! Now as to how to begin. Are you a farmer's wife? Try to get up a social in the school house or one last picnic. Pass around slips of paper and have each one answer the questions written on them. Use such questions as the following: "What show does the farmer's wife have for getting either pleasure or profit out of life?" "How could her condition be improved?" "What would Socialism do for the farmers' wives and children?" and a hundred others that would be of local interest. (Always try to bring out discussions no matter how crude.)

Do you live in town? Agitate in your club—in your church—if you attend one—among your fellow workers in the shop, store, restaurant and above all in your union if you are a union woman. Woman workers wherever you are and no matter how backward you are, make one grand effort to—at least once during the next three months—step out fearlessly and talk for your class and for the grand party which represents your class and which has no other aim than the emancipation of your class!

How many ice cream cones have you had lately? The weather is cooler now so can't you try to send in a few nickels to the "Red Special" fund?

The "Red Special," the national campaign and Eugene V. Debs himself will mean much more to you if you do without some little luxury in order to help it along. Don't hesitate because its only a nickel—lots of women don't get any thing but nickels—for it only takes twenty to make a dollar—and the dollars are what we want. Without the slightest

effort I can hear the "choo-choo" of that "Red Special" now!

P. S. I forgot to say that when ever two or more women are gathered together in a local business meeting and are not on friendly terms with each other, don't let on whatever you do. Leave the scrapping to the men. All you have to do is to take a few lessons in the methods pursued by the comrades, so you can profit by them in your women's meetings. Men do dearly love to engage in spiteful, nasty personalities at local meetings—at least that is my observation—and it wouldn't be lady like to infringe on their precedent, so even if you feel like scratching out somebody's eyes, sit tight and never let on! (You need all your wits trying to keep track of the motions and amendments made by the scrappers.) This last is an amendment!

Women's Socialist Educational Club meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Room 49, Holyoke Building on Spring Street.

We have again been compelled to leave our hall and headquarters. The owner of the building refused to insert in the lease certain privileges which we demanded and which were absolutely necessary for us to keep the hall. One of these was that we should be allowed to hold dances and entertainments and this he agreed to verbally, but later he sent word through his agent that he under no circumstances would permit us to hold dances where a price of admission is to be charged. The lease also provided that nothing "discreditable" to the building should be allowed in the hall. As the landlord would interpret this, it was impossible to accept.

The local has now rented desk room in the Labor Temple and until further notice business meetings of the local will be held every Thursday evening in Room 319 Labor Temple at the close of each lecture in the course given by Dr. Titus.

The last six of these lectures will be given Thursday evenings in the Labor Temple, Room 319. Remember the place and the time.

Comrade Emil Herman will speak here next Sunday night. We have been trying to secure a hall for him in Ballard, but without success at the time this goes to press. If we should fail to get one he will speak on the street in Ballard, at the main corner.

Three street meetings will be held next Sunday night, one on Pike Place, another on University near Second Avenue and a third on Washington Street near First. Good speakers will be had.

These street meetings will be made a regular feature henceforth.

At our meeting last Wednesday night Comrade Engolf was elected to fill the vacancy on the executive committee caused by Comrade deCrane's leaving the city.

A speakers' committee was also chosen consisting of Comrades Floyd Hyde, Jesse Day, Hermon F. Titus, Al G. Ball and James F. Nielsen. This committee will have charge of all Propaganda meetings.

The Local has secured the Dreamland Rink for the big Debs meeting, September 15th. This hall will hold an audience of about 3,000. The Local has decided to charge an admission fee of 25 cents. More about this next week. ARTHUR JENSEN, Secretary.