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Ninth Year--No. 409

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, January 23, 1909

Price Five Cents

CZAR'S ARM IN UNITED STATES

POUREN

Pouren was a member of the Lettish Social Democratic Party and one of the "Brothers of the Woods." He was arrested for his revolutionary activity and while in prison he was severely flogged and is now suffering from epilepsy as a result. He finally escaped and kept himself hidden in the woods for some time. While here his eight-year old daughter was beaten by the Czar's officials to make her disclose his whereabouts. After the suppression of the Baltic insurrection Pouren fled from his home country and came to New York to hide from the agents of the Russian government. This happened about two years ago. One day early last winter he was arrested on the demand of the Russian authorities, which had charged

ed all sorts of crimes against him, such as burglary, arson, murder and attempt to murder.

A local organization of Russian refugees took hold of the case and found that evidently the Czar's agents intended to establish a precedent through which our asylum of political refuge would be destroyed. To better reach their goal they had picked an obscure man, hoping that little or no notice would be taken of the case.

At the trial Commissioner Shields decided against him on every point except murder. An appeal was taken and October 26th of last year Pouren was discharged on the order of Acting Secretary of State Adee, but was immediately rearrested.

His case is now pending the action of Secretary Root.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

By a Lettish Comrade

Citizens of the United States, we appeal to you for protection against the bloody hands of the Czar! You who with enthusiasm celebrate your great national holidays in honor of the memories of your dead champions of liberty; you in whose bosoms is dwelling the ideal of liberty and justice, raise your voices in protest and protect us against the tyrant! Unless you rise in your might the Russian government, in conjunction with the American tools of Capitalism, the judges, will send us back to satisfy the bloodthirst of reactionary Russia! Remember the words of your judge: "In this case we must act under the Russian law rather than under the American." (Footnote).

We trust the American people will rise, saying to Russia: "Do not touch the people seeking refuge in this country, your fingers are dripping with the blood of women and children and you are still taking the lives of your liberty loving citizens!"

Let your voices thunder against the Czar's spies and murderers! Do not let their bloody footsteps besmirch your country!

HORRIBLE DRAMA

How the Russians Treated One Revolutionist.

Tsarytsyn, Russia, Jan. 8.—A horrible drama has just been enacted in the prison in this city. Rodine, a political prisoner, driven mad by the tortures to which he had been subjected, succeeded in braining one of his torturers with the chains with which his wrists were fastened, escaping from his cell and cracking the skull of a second of his tormentors and seriously injuring six of the police guard before he was finally shot.

Leader in 1906 Revolution.

Rodine was a Socialist and one of the leading spirits of the revolution of 1906. He was captured in August and placed in the prison here, where he was tortured to make him tell the names of others who had been active in the revolutionary movement.

Rodine gave up no names, and the authorities were finally compelled to sentence him to death. This was done on October 30, 1908.

In place of carrying out the sentence the man was kept in jail and tortured still further, the tortures this time assuming the most horrible forms.

Two prison superintendents, Povol and Sopoliev, were the chief torturers during this period. Some of the "punishments" were even more horrible than the Cossack "drawing on the stake." The flesh of the man was torn to ribbons with the "slicer," the wire thong whip weighted with lead. His finger nails were torn off with hot pinchers.

Rodine Tortured into Madness.

Finally Rodine went mad under the treatment. At the same time there came to him the abnormal cunning and abnormal strength of a madman. He lay in wait for his tormentors, and as Povol came through the door he brained him with his manacles.

Sopoliev, who was just behind, turned

ed and fled down the corridor, pursued by the madman. Before he could escape, and just as he was sounding the alarm, Rodine cracked his skull with his chains.

When the guards came and attempted to overpower the madman, he rattled his chains and yowled at them like an animal. The terrified guards gave way before the sight of the man foaming at the mouth.

Rodine rushed upon them, fatally injured two and seriously injured four. He was finally shot in the corridor by orders of the commandant and fell across the body of one of his victims. —Chicago Daily Socialist.

DARROW HAS HOPES

Attorney Clarence Darrow has returned to Chicago from Washington and gives it as his opinion that the government has not been appealed to in vain in the Rudowitz case. He believes that the defense has established it in the minds of the state department that Rudowitz's offense was entirely political.

The decision of Commissioner Foote is now in the hands of one of the under secretaries of state, who is looking it over preparatory to presentation to the secretary of state. The petition is accompanied by all the testimony taken in the case, including that of Martin Jarow, who confessed to being accessory before the fact in the crime with which Rudowitz is charged, but whom Commissioner Foote holds to be a political refugee while denying asylum to Rudowitz.

The attorney for the defense timed his visit so as to reach Washington a few days after the papers sent on by the commissioner. He visited the state department for the purpose of finding out how much time would be accorded the defense to file a brief in answer to the decision of United States Commissioner Foote.

This brief will set forth the testimony showing that the crime with which Rudowitz is charged was nothing more or less than a regular execution of spies in time of warfare, and will also show that the testimony on which Rudowitz is demanded is not sworn and is contradictory in many points and totally invalid in any American court. —"Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee.

THE PRISONS OF RUSSIA

Last fall it was officially reported by the Russian government that the prisons contained 70,000 more prisoners than they are calculated to hold.

In order to at least partly remedy this condition a law was recently passed by the Duma, increasing the regular yearly appropriation towards maintaining and building prisons from \$7,200,000 to about \$9,600,000.

To secure this concession from the Duma the Minister of Justice was forced to bring out some statistics showing the conditions in the Russian prisons. According to these prisoners were incarcerated during the last six years in the following numbers:

1903	196,905
1904	21,720
1905	85,184
1906	111,403
1907	138,600
1908 (April)	169,579

Continued on Page Four

VIVID INCIDENTS IN THE BALTIC REVOLUTION OF 1905 AND 1906

—WRITTEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS

Through the worst economic conditions on one hand, and the hardest political oppression on the other, the peasants and the wage workers in the Baltic provinces of Russia began to recognize the fact that they would either have to continue to be slaves and starve to death, or rise like one man to secure freedom for themselves. As usual, in the beginning of such movements, most of them thought that the ruling class with the Czar at the head was willing to better their condition if they would only go before them and beg for concessions. Therefore, time after time, petitions were sent to the Czar, but they invariably found their way to the waste basket.

butchery took place the like of which had never before been heard of in history.

Some Horrible Incidents

The writer of these lines was himself an eye witness to many of the incidents here recorded. At eleven o'clock on the night of December 11th, 1905, soldiers surrounded and broke into the headquarters of the District Executive Committee, consisting of Comrades Birsneek, Karklin, Berman, Fernast and Miss Eglet. While being arrested these Comrades were struck and stabbed with bayonets so that on their way to the military headquarters outside the town of Windau, Birsneek, Berman and Fernast died from their wounds. Miss Eglet was afterwards put in the County Jail, while Karklin was taken out to the woodshed, where he lay for twenty-four hours in a temperature of five degrees above zero with bleeding wounds until death freed him.

This was the beginning. Soldiers under the leadership of barons went from farm house to farm house and from village to village leaving behind them everywhere ruins of burned houses, dead and wounded. People "less guilty" were flogged instead of being shot. Hundreds never awoke from the whipping post. Every day brought news about murdered men lying along the roads and women being brutalized by soldiers.

We in our neighborhood expected them every day, but as they generally came at night we were forced to constantly hide in the woods.

It was Christmas Day. The church bells were ringing and the preacher was shouting "Peace on Earth." Did this liar not know what kind of peace prevailed? Why should fighters for freedom and justice sleep in the woods in the cold winter time while their wives and children were sitting at home their eyes filled with tears? I myself saw this preacher leading the "Punitive Expedition" against the fighters for "Peace on Earth."

January 28th the troops at last arrived in our neighborhood. The same night they surrounded and broke into the Bardin farmhouse. The soldiers dragged J. Krebs and K. Sertin out of bed from amidst their wives and children. These held fast to their husbands and fathers, but the soldiers showed no charity. The little ones were kicked back while they took the two men along, half dressed, saying: "There is no need of taking much clothing along, it will be warm enough." These men never expected to be shot, as their only crime consisted in striking for higher pay against Baron von Renne, their employer. About two miles from the farm the horses were stopped and J. Krebs was ordered to go back home, but as he was about twenty feet away a dozen shots were fired and Krebs was lying dead in the snow. Upon seeing this, K. Sertin clung to the sled, but the soldiers stabbed through his hands with bayonets and crushed his head with the butts of their guns. Dear reader, you may imagine how horrible it was for the wives and children of these men when they next morning found their dearest ones lying dead on the country road. Their bodies were not even allowed to be taken away from the spot where they had been killed, for twenty-four hours and when begged for permission one of the commanding officers said: "Let them lie there as food for dogs and wolves." Krebs' wife, who at the time was pregnant, went insane and three months later she gave birth to a still born child.

On February 1st smoke was seen coming up from K. Harberhorn's farm house. Neighbors went to investigate, and what a sight they saw! The wife and four small children were standing by the burning building, while the soldiers were catching the horses, cows and sheep, that were running around in the snow. They piled all the sheep they could get on sleds with sacks of grain and hauled away. The owner of the farm was hiding in the woods and would have been shot had he been caught. He had been elected to some office in the Revolutionary government.

The next day the Dihin farm took the same course and three hours later the Piper farm belonging to F. Uplit was burned down. After the house was burned to the ground the soldiers

entertained themselves with shooting down the chimney with cannons. When they left everything valuable was taken along.

The next morning the same scene was enacted on the Antri farm and an hour later the Czar's heroes arrived at the Popenek farm, where they turned all the live stock loose, killed all the hogs, tied the best bulls on the sleds, arrested the seventy year old farmer, set fire to the buildings and went away. The farmer's son was forced to drive their own horses, carrying the soldiers and his father. About 200 feet from the farm house the old man was ordered to leave the sled. He took off his hat, lifted his eyes in prayer and turned away from the road. His son, knowing his father's fate, told the murderers to shoot straight and a moment later he was lying in his blood, but not being instantly dead the soldiers went and crushed his head with the butts of their guns. His only crime was that five years prior to this he had been

"RED SUNDAY"

Described by a Russian Refugee

With terror in my heart I recall a day of the past. I wish to call your attention, free citizens of the U. S., to the forthcoming anniversary of the "Red Sunday" in Russia, to remind you of that historic day.

A day that caused the whole civilized world to shudder over the barbaric deeds of the Romanovs and their advisors.

A Sunday that will never be forgotten, but will remain in the history of Russia as "The Bloody Sunday" of Jan. 9 (Jan. 22), 1905.

Who of you is not acquainted with that day, which startled every nation that realized the ferocity of the Russian government?

Though we here in America are absorbed in the strenuous life, we must not remain unaware of Russian bureaucracy, of its despotism, cruelties, and bloodshed.

That day, when a deputaion of thousands of working men, including women and children, headed by a priest and carrying sacred emblems of their religion, with love and great faith called on the czar, to see him and appeal to him for succor—not to make an attack, but with pure motives, believing he would relieve their affliction, hoping to see him and ask for bread—subsistence only for the hungry, the cold, and the starving.

The palace arose before them, the sun shining upon the windows, and hopeful the mass started forward, but—here the cannons, guns, the steel bayonet of the soldiers, and the long pikes of the cossacks welcomed them.

"We are going to the czar! To the czar, with his portrait and the holy images! Not to fight but merely to beg for bread and freedom," wailed thousands of voices.

No! A discharge occurred. Their voices were soon drowned by the firing of the guns and thousands of bodies well down insensible.

The holy pictures lying under the feet of the people and the glittering banners tottering in the air sank undisturbed on the heads of the people.

It is the czar killing his people and his God in whose name he has been made sovereign.

But the blood-thirsty beasts were not satisfied with this, his devoted cossacks start a trample over the mass with their frightened horses; bayonets sprakled over the heads of the multitude and with their long pikes lifted the innocent victims, throwing one corpse on another till over 5,000 people found their untimely death from the Russian government, which wished to suppress the rising feelings of his people, to drown these sentiments in the rivers of their own blood, in order to continue to tyrannize over the helpless nation.

But this atrocious action on the part of the rulers did not at all reduce their subjects to submission and obedience. On the contrary, instead of only 5,000 powerless individuals, up rose the whole nation, the blood of each and every heart beating with revenge for the cruelties committed against their brothers, sisters and themselves.

Indignation spread and progressed through the whole land. But the government took no thought and continued more and more to bathe in human blood.

All laws were eliminated but one, and that was "shoot every one." But the more blood was shed the more increased the revolutionary force. The more gibbets were erected the stronger grew the indignation of the people.

Thousands of brave men and women couldn't remain indifferent to this brutality; couldn't forget the cries of their brothers and in the name of freedom, they all arose ready to fight, to get rid of the organizer and leaders of the Jewish massacres, of the organizer of the human slaughter house, of the spies, of the provocateurs, of the men who set fires to the over-filled theatres, and of all those beasts that owe us the life of our best and bravest men, those who struggle for universal liberty.

Your government of U. S., established by free citizens, is going to return to Russia in your name those brave heroes—to find their reward at the scaffold? No! It is better for us if you free citizens, sons of the revolution, would hang our brave revolutionists in front of your own windows.

Arise and see what is going on on the other side of the sea! Recall your own struggles for freedom and sound the cry: "Liberty for the Russian strugglers in our free country! Our doors are open for you!"

Or do you think that the U. S. government returns to Russian noly criminals? No, Russian government has no need for mere lawbreakers, she is too busy to give her time for such things, she has no time and also no place in her jails for criminals, those are her best friends. And if you have not forgotten your own brave fighters for freedom, you will not help the Russian czar, Nicolas II, to hang those brave strugglers, as they did to the revolutionist Zarembo, who was hung eight hours after his arrival in Russia. Don't help the Russian government! Help us! Protest against any such idea as the return of Rudowitz and Pouren, others of our heroes.

RUDOWITZ

Christian Rudowitz is a Lettish carpenter of the peasant class, about 25 years old. He was a member of the Lettish Social Democratic Party and served during the Baltic insurrection as a member of the sub-committee of Zhergan. He was also a participant in several strikes and was a private in the ranks of the "Army of the Baltic Republic." He is charged with having committed murder, arson and robbery, although he at the time of the commission of the alleged crimes was twenty miles away from the place.

The alleged crimes consisted in the killing of Wilhelmina Kinze and her parents, the Leshinskys, in burn-

ing down the house on the Kinze estate and in taking away some valuables. It is true that these acts were committed by revolutionary troops acting under the authority of government of the Baltic Republic. The cause for this action was that the Leshinsky family had been reported to have given out information regarding certain revolutionists. Therefore, even if Rudowitz had taken part in these acts it should be recognized as absolutely legal.

Rudowitz arrived in this country in October, 1907, and at the time of his arrest he was employed as a carpenter in West Pullman, Chicago. The case of Rudowitz was called November 21st of last year, and two days later Commissioner Foote handed down a decision against Rudowitz.

ected in that district to defend the farmers' interests in some lawsuit against Baron von Ostensacken. Now the baron had taken revenge.

At nine o'clock in the evening of the same day they robbed the Dishantu farm and set it afire and placed J. Antis, the farmer, and A. Freiberg,

his farm hand, under arrest. Half a mile from the burning building in the stillness of the night several shots were fired and the two men fell to the ground. The murderers thought that their victims were dead and left, but J. Antis just had a bullet wound through his hand, while A. Freiberg was shot through the belly, but alive,

though unable to walk, Antis went to the nearest farm house where he secured help to carry Freiberg in, who was half frozen and died three days after in terrible pains. Antis, whose hand was broken, sent his daughter to the military headquarters to tell the commanding officer that her father suffered great pains and that they had better come and finish him. The officer felt a bit ashamed and permitted a doctor to go and dress Antis' hand. (As a rule no doctors were allowed to give assistance to Revolutionists.)

"The Brothers of the Woods"

I could give thousands of such incidents throughout the Baltic provinces, but these will show clearly enough the brutality of the Russian soldiers and officers. During the months of December, 1905, and January, 1906, over two thousand were murdered in ways similar to those described above. A great many of those who escaped hid in the woods and became known as "The Brothers of the Woods." Among these were both Pouren and Rudowitz.

Soldiers and spies often made regular hunts for them and now and then they succeeded in catching some of them. All who were caught were first tortured and then shot.

During the winter while the snow was on the ground no mass meetings were held, as the danger of being traced over the snow was too great. After the snow had gone the "Brothers" were for the first time able to meet in greater number to discuss their condition. It was determined not to be caught alive by the Czar's agents of Terror.

New methods were now adopted in fighting the Revolutionists. Govern- Miller-Sokomeisky sent out a circular ordering everybody to refrain from giving any food to the "Brothers of the Woods." As soon as any member of a family was found to have given them anything the whole family was sent to Siberia, but people were still with them and if they could not help during the day time food was laid in certain places at night.

After about a year's suffering most of the "Brothers of the Woods" emigrated to other countries where they expected to be protected. A great number of them came to the United States.

But even in this country the paws of the Russian Bloodhound are reaching out for us across the ocean, seeking revenge. Pouren and Rudowitz are intended to be the first victims to be taken back and thrown into the maw of the bloodthirsty Russian government.

The extradition cases of two Lettish Revolutionists are today pending the decision of Secretary Root, namely those of Jan Janeff Pouren and Christian Rudowitz.

"DOWN TO THE EDGE"—BUT

Dear Friends, Socialists:

I am ashamed to say that I can't help you just now, as I am almost a stranger and down to the edge.

But I am not ashamed to say that I am a Socialist and doing all I can on its way.

Sincerely,

B. H. S.

"The Socialist" has on hand a large stock of salable Socialist literature and I have taken upon myself the task of getting it in circulation. This is my contribution to help the paper over the hard times, and I hope to receive the prompt aid of all comrades interested in the paper. There is a stock on hand large enough to put the paper firmly on its feet if the literature could be marketed—and you and I ought to be able to do that.

Each week I will have something to tell you about how the work is going on and about the particular book I want you to buy.

This week I want to get out a lot of "The Terrible Truth About Marriage." It is indeed a terrible arraignment of capitalist marriage and as a thought-provoker cannot be beat. It sold originally for 25c but we are closing them out for 10c. Boost now!

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COMMITTEE DOES THINGS

State Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Washington.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17th, 09. Regular meeting was called to order by Chairman Barth, E. E. Martin and Anna Steele present; W. W. Smith showed up later on, delayed on account of washouts.

Minutes of previous meeting were read. E. J. Brown raised objection to adoption of the same. Chairman ruled that inasmuch as these minutes have been on record and have been published for more than two weeks anyone other than a member of the committee could have entered his objection to the minutes with the State Secretary, could have been heard without any further loss of time and considered. Upon motion adoption of minutes was deferred to next meeting to give Dr. Brown an opportunity to file his objection with the Secretary.

C. C. Hale, of Puyallup, by this time being present, Secretary recommended that the regular order of business be dispensed with and the vote on referendum "A" and report thereon be considered. It was so ordered and Secretary read report, the summary being as follows:

Voting for Hale, 8—W. W. Smith, C. L. Whiting, C. C. Hale, A. H. Barth, Wm. K. McNeill, A. Roeder, Ada Gatchell, A. Jonas.

Voting for Whiting, 5—Anna Steele, J. W. Morris, Franz Bostrom, L. W. Longmire, Emil Hendrickson.

Not voting, 2—E. E. Martin, Tom Russell.

Upon motion the vote was canvassed by Martin and Steele, who shortly thereafter announced secretary's report declaring C. C. Hale elected to fill the unexpired term of Tom Russell. Report was adopted.

On motion the regular order of business was taken up and P. W. Thompson; D. Cyphert, Archie N. Blackley and Leo Gass admitted as Members at Large.

Comrade J. G. Brown was admitted on transfer from Local Everett.

A charter was granted to comrades in Snohomish.

With reference to a communication from Charles Kerr requesting the proxy for the Washington State Committee for a directors meeting of the Kerr Publishing House, Secretary reported that he had issued the proxy as desired. Action was concurred in.

Secretary C. W. Garrett, of Local Centralia, submitted a detailed report of the trial of W. H. Harris for party treason and his expulsion from the party on a unanimous verdict.

With reference to a communication from Comrade Elizabeth D. Trowbridge, of Tucson, Arizona with reference to the imprisoned Mexican comrades, Secretary reported that weeks previous he had taken the initiative to issue a call to all the locals in the state for general protest meetings in behalf of all the imprisoned comrades about to be delivered into the hands of their oppressors for persecution, but that owing to the controversy which was about to arise in the state, the plan had to be abandoned, but that now he would again make an effort to get the call before the locals in the State, and in particular since Local Everett had made a specific request that this should be done.

Secretary submitted a written report relating to information he had received from Comrade Bostrom, a member of the State Committee, informing the Secretary that underhanded influences had been at work to influence the vote of State Committeemen in favor of Comrade Whiting's election as a member of the Executive Committee. Also submitted a letter from E. J. Brown addressed to John W. Morris, also a committeeman, wherein it was shown that said Brown's guilt to influence the vote of the committeemen seemed to be clearly established; and inasmuch as said Brown intimated the guilt of someone not named by him, this report asked that an examination of this matter should be instituted at once. Report was adopted and Secretary instructed to institute an investigation as to the facts by requesting a statement from all the committeemen with relation to the facts in the case.

Secretary submitted a written report relative to two meetings held in Tacoma for E. J. Lewis on account of the local there cancelling two dates which had previously been accepted by the local for Jan. 2 and 3d, but canceled on the 29th, too late to make any other arrangements. Report was laid over to next meeting for action to give Paul Turner a chance to make a report.

Secretary submitted report in writing upon an action by the N. E. C. at a meeting of that body in Chicago with reference to the Washington State organization, an action based wholly upon communications received from residents in this state, some of whom were party members, while others were not, and wholly irresponsible, and entirely ignoring the Washington State organization. On motion report was accepted and the Secretary instructed to file a protest with the National Committee as well as the National Executive Committee, protesting against this unwarranted action by the N. E. C. All State Committeemen were asked to endorse protest.

Secretary submitted report in writing upon referendum "B" on the proposition calling for the removal from office of present State Secretary R. Krueger.

Not voting, 2—A. Jonas, Emil Hendrickson.

Voting yes, 1—Franz Bostrom.

Voting no, 12—C. C. Hale, A. Roeder, J. W. Morris, Ada Gatchell, L. W. Longmire, E. E. Martin, W. W. Smith, A. H. Barth, C. L. Whiting, Anna Steele, Tom Russell, Wm. K. McNeill.

Secretary also submitted report in writing on S. C. referendum "C" on the following propositions: 1. Do the charges presented by E. J. Brown et al. constitute sufficient cause for action by the State or its Executive Committee?

Voting yes, 6—Jonas, Smith, Bostrom, Roeder, McNeill, Barth.

Not voting, 2—Hale and Hendrickson.

Voting "no," 7—Martin, Whiting, Morris, Gatchell, Russel, Steele and Longmire.

Proposition 2. Shall the whole State Committee meet and try those charged?

Voting "yes," 6—Smith, Hale, Roeder, McNeill, Barth, Bostrom.

Voting "no," 7—Jonas, Martin, Whiting, Morris, Gatchell, Russel and Steele.

Not voting, 2—Longmire, Hendrickson.

Proposition 3. Shall the State Committee delegate the State Executive Com. to get the evidence in the case, and submit same to the entire State Committee upon which the State Committee shall act?

Voting "yes," 3—Jonas, Martin and Whiting.

Voting "no," 7—Morris, Gatchell, Russel, Smith, Hale, Bostrom and Steele.

Not voting, 4—Longmire, Hendrickson, McNeill and Barth.

Therefore proposition in referendum "B" and the three propositions in referendum "C" have not carried. Chairman appointing Hale and Smith as tellers to canvass the votes cast, who in due time reported Secretary's report correct. Report then was adopted.

At this time a committee from Local Tacoma asked to be given the floor, which was granted. Comrade Ranke for the committee reported that this committee had been instructed by Local Tacoma to submit correspondence received by the Local with reference to Local Tacoma's resolution in relation to the State Secretary, that 7 communications in all had been received, but that in an effort to secure them for the purpose stated the committee had for some reason been able to secure only 4 unfavorable to the Secretary, while the others, favorable to the State Secretary could not be found, and inasmuch as Paul Turner, who was the acting secretary at the meeting these various communications were received by Local Tacoma and read, is present also at this meeting, probably he can shed light upon the question. The question being put to the committee, he admitted that what Comrade Ranke has reported is correct, thought, however, that only 6 letters had been received and that he had turned them over to another acting secretary, Comrade Ellis.

More or less wrangling of a personal character had been indulged in all through the meeting, owing to the fact that Brown, Burgess, Turner, besides numerous other comrades, were present at the meeting and repeatedly insisted upon one point or another, and the wrangling at the point becoming more serious. Chairman Barth ruled that henceforth at this or any other meeting of the State Executive Committee, nothing will be considered unless submitted by the State Secretary, and that all matter intended for consideration by any one, must be submitted in due time in writing addressed to the State Secretary. State Executive Committee concurred in Chairman Barth's ruling and it is therefore so ordered.

Several communications intended for consideration by the committee, but not introduced in the manner provided by the state constitution, namely, that all official communications must be addressed to the State Secretary, were for that reason not considered.

Several communications, requests and resolutions all having bearing either upon matter previously disposed of at former meetings, or disposed of by E. C. referendums were filed; from Locals Everett, Marymount, Olympia, Outlook and Port Angeles.

A bill from Comrade Louis Gatewood, of Spokane, and previously considered by the committee and disposed of was brought up again for consideration because of its endorsement from Local Spokane. An answer to Local Spokane prepared by the State Secretary was endorsed.

Local Aberdeen, No. 1, which at a previous meeting had submitted a resolution with regard to the State Organizer, sent communication informing the Committee that Local Aberdeen wished to withdraw its resolution, because of facts which had been brought to the notice of the comrades in Aberdeen changing the opinions of the Comrades. Withdrawal was granted.

Local Seattle, No. 1, reported the expulsion from the party of E. J. Brown on a motion which carried unanimously. That E. J. Brown is guilty of maliciously misrepresenting the Socialist Party in the capitalist press; that said Brown is guilty of maliciously bringing charges against members of the Local which he knew to be groundless. Report further brought out the fact that E. J. Brown was duly notified and summoned to appear for trial on Dec. 31st, 08; that said Brown did appear in so far that he presented himself in the ante room of meeting place, but had absented himself when trial was called; that thereupon instead of proceeding with trial Local Seattle appointed a comrade for the specific purpose of getting into touch with E. J. Brown by phone or otherwise to notify him that the local was awaiting his appearance to be tried, and when finally, after a wait of 2 1/2 hours, it was reported that Brown could not be reached, the local proceeded with the trial in the regular order under such circumstances and reached the unanimous verdict as stated above. Report was filed and accepted and the State Secretary instructed to proceed in the case as per communication previously received.

In a communication E. J. Brown requested that he be furnished with a list of the local secretaries in the state. Request was not granted.

E. J. Brown also submitted a form of a circular letter announcing that he is about to publish a paper, wishing to solicit for subscription and evidently intending to circulate the state.

E. J. Brown also submitted an appeal from the decision of Local Seattle which has expelled him. With all the facts before the committee that Brown did not appear before Local Seattle to defend himself, together with the fact that at a former meeting of the S. E. C. Brown had given notice to the committee which had denied him a writ of prohibition, that he would not appear for trial, it was the unanimous sense of the committee that said Brown had forfeited all rights for an appeal and upon motion appeal was not considered and no action was taken.

With reference to an announcement made by the State Secretary at a previous meeting that at this meeting he would lay before the committee charges against D. Burgess upon matter which already is officially before the committee, the former submitted a communication informing the committee, that after due deliberation he had reached the conclusion that in an action of this nature the instruction to prefer charges would have to come from the committee in view of the fact that the charges could not contain anything but what is already a matter of record. Report was accepted.

A long document from D. Burgess in answer to the report from the former S. E. C. to the present S. E. C. was read. Owing to the fact that in this document statements had been made seriously reflecting upon Comrade E. C. Johnson, of Puyallup, it was ordered upon motion that the document be submitted to the members of the former State Committee before acceptance and probable publication.

A request from the State Women's Committee for a loan of \$25.00 was favorably acted upon and the loan was granted.

A resolution passed by Local Arlington and attached thereto a call for a state membership referendum embodying the following proposition: "Shall all matter with reference to Local Seattle, No. 1, and its internal affairs now under consideration by the State

Committee be indefinitely tabled?" was received; also the endorsements thereto by Local Oroville and Liberty. Secretary was instructed to take such action as the State Constitution provides in all matters calling for a state membership referendum, namely, to publish the same and receive further endorsements.

Secretary reported briefly on organization work, also did Comrade Herman. The necessity of a more thorough organization in the industrial centers was pointed out, as were the difficulties encountered at this time of the year to undertake systematic work in the rural districts, also the necessity for better training of Locals in party work and in the conduct of their business affairs. The committee concurred with the opinions expressed and instructed the Secretary to direct the future work along lines outlined in report.

Secretary further reported that the United Leftish Social Democrats of America had decided by a recent referendum to affiliate with the Socialist Party, and that one local of this organization was organized in Seattle.

Secretary requested that other matter that perhaps owing to the long and strenuous session might have been overlooked, be allowed to lie over to next meeting. The hour of six p. m. having arrived, meeting adjourned to meet again on Sunday, January 31st, 1909. Fraternally submitted,

R. KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

NEWS NOTES

The last weekly National Bulletin gave out the average paid membership for the year 1908 by states. Washington had an average paid up membership of 1584, an increase of 533 members from the year previous. Here the condition of the Party just about a year ago should be taken into account. It was then when the "Provisional Committee" under the leadership of Mills, Irene Smith, Hutchinson, Fuhrberg and Mallory and a few more lesser lights, was at its glory, quite a number of our locals (be they blessed for it) affiliated with this independent bunch, independent of all Socialist principles, so that our membership had actually dwindled down to about 700 members; and when now after this record has been achieved, it is pardonable perhaps, when we feel absolutely sure that it is Proletarian Socialism that "is it."

To become more effective as a Revolutionary Working Class organization, is it more essential to increase our present membership, or will it serve the purpose better to place the organization we now have upon a higher plane by first organizing our selves more and better, by educating our members not only that they may arrive at a fuller comprehension of the fundamentals of Socialism, but also it is fully as important that they know how to get what they want, and in as much as we can get what we want only through the means of a thorough, systematic, and well grounded party organization, it then logically follows that our best efforts should be in that direction to achieve the end. The first principle of organization is the recognition of the fact that it is quality and not quantity that counts. A Socialist Local whose members will recognize and carry out this principle will command the respect of workmen, it will grow and grow without the least trouble, until finally the material is exhausted, and all those worth having will be members of the Party.

A Club recently formed in Seattle adopting the following as the preamble:

"Realizing that the American Federation of Labor (with those unions which are not organized for the purpose of antagonizing it) is the organized industrial expression of the Working Class, and that the Socialist Party is the organized political expression of the Working Class; and that both industrial and political organizations are necessary to fight the battles of the Working Class; this Association has been formed of members of the American Federation of Labor who are also members of the Socialist Party, to devise ways and means for bringing the two organizations of the Working Class into closer touch and to disseminate knowledge of their true relationship."

One comrade from the eastern part of the state writes that if members' dues were reduced to ten cents or even less all of the 151 voters who voted for Debs in his county might then join the party. Why not make it still more easy for them to join and abolish the dues system altogether, for then some ambitious lawyer, businessman, or even preacher might consider it worth while to produce the necessary "dough;" borrow steal or beg it even, in order to be permitted to lead the enslaved toilers from the wilderness.

Unaided by any Local in Whatcom county as a result of comrade Herman's efforts 100 new members were added to our membership in that county during December by 15 days work. It was work though, "hiking" for 12 and 15 miles every day with a bundle of literature on the back. How much more could be accomplished in counties with 5 or 6 locals already and making just a little effort to take part in this kind of pioneer work?

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
1221 FIRST AVENUE. OFFICE: ENTRANCE TO POSTOFFICE

ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND
Regal \$15 Clothes
Are Worn because they Wear the Year 'Round
THE HUB
Sole Agents
On the Square Opposite Totem Pole

If You Work
for a Living it should interest you to know that you get in wages only part of what you produce; that a larger part goes to the capitalists who own the tools with which you have to work. This book by the greatest of Socialist writers explains clearly and forcibly how wages are determined and how they can be raised. Study Marx for yourself; he will help you to do your own thinking. Cloth, 50c; paper 10c.
Any book published by us will be mailed promptly on receipt of price. Catalog free. The International Socialist Review, monthly, for a copy of \$1.00 a year, is now the most readable socialist periodical in America. All the best books free to subscribers who send in new subscriptions. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 150 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

S. E. Grayson
HARDWARE, FURNITURE
Iron Beds, Spring Mattresses, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Etc. Satisfaction guaranteed.
COLUMBIA STA., SEATTLE.

We believe in selling good Groceries as well as we believe in True Socialism.
W. W. Phalen
4836 RAINIER AV., COLUMBIA STA.

Leigh Lumber & Mfg. Co.
West Seattle Yard
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL
California Av., One Block South of High School.
Tel. Ind. West. 53. West Seattle

Puget Market Co.
The best goods, Cheapest Prices—Beef, Pork, Mutton, Provisions, Lard, etc. Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Phones Main 2975; Ind. 5438.
Stores 1-2, 2 and 3, Public Market PIKE PLACE AND PIKE STREET.
LOU M. PALMER, DAVE BLAKE President Manager

The Colonnade
Headquarters for Alaskans. Telephone: Main 550, Ind. 560. All outside rooms. Fine marine view. Centrally located. Strictly modern.
FIRST AVE & PINE ST.

Magic Lantern
For Sale at a Bargain
With 200 Slides suitable for a Socialist lecture. Address "The Socialist."

Columbia Drug Store
W. J. Studley, Proprietor
4901 RAINIER AV., COLUMBIA STA.
CLEANING PRESSING REPAIRING
Chas. Weissner
Merchant Tailor
New Work a Specialty
2104 First Ave. Ind.—L. 2401
Sunset—Main 1429 Ind.—R 1603

The Rainier Fuel Co.,
2522 1st Ave., Cor. Vine
All kinds of Coal, by sack or ton—Inland Mill and cord wood, by load or cord

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, \$3.00; Coat, \$1.50; Pants, \$1.00; Vest, 75c; Overcoat, \$2.00.
Linings: Velvet Collars, from \$1.00 up; Sleeve Lining, 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 Gents' Dry Cleaning a Specialty: Waist S, 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.

JOHN DANZ -- MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Clothing, Shoes, Hats, and Everything Man Wears.
"ONE PRICE, AND THAT'S THE LOWEST."
206 MAIN STREET. BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
Fremont
I Carry the Latest Patterns of Wall-paper in Stock.
J. W. Dilsaver
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER
621 Blewett St. Phone, North 758.
North 232—Phones—Green 61
Star Grocery and Meat Market
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Flour, Feed, Provisions, Fresh and Salt Meats.
Corner Fremont Ave. and Blewett St.

Sewing Machines
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Phone No. 205.
Singer-Wheeler-Willson and Supplies. Repairing done.
Buy and sell second-hand machines. Also carry a full line of sheet music. Come in and see me for terms.
3418 FREMONT AVENUE.
Between P. O. and Bank.
You're the fellow who has to spread the propaganda. If it was not for the subs. you send in we couldn't run a week. Have you used that sub. blank yet?

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Perfection in Cleaning and Dyeing Ladies' and Gents' Garments. Repairing and Pressing.
Fremont Office: 702 Blewett St. Phones, Ind. Red 473, Sun-Set North 1093.
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Better job printing than you can get elsewhere at the Trustee Printing Company office. Patronize your own class press and see the results in the improvement of "The Socialist."

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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 manage it in all branches.
As you will remember during the recent panic, we paid all our depositors in Cash on Demand, which fact should entitle us to your business.
Start a Savings account with us and get 4% interest, this grows while you sleep.
Deposit your money with us and write checks, which serves you as a receipt. Come in and let us get acquainted.
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John S. Ostrom, President
Thos. Sanderson and E. H. Price, Vice-Presidents
L. J. Wiley, Cashier.

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Light Airy Rooms. Steam Heat.
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in Every Room. Free Bath. Special
Inducements to Transients. Phone
Ind. 1125.
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Pure Drugs and Drug Sundries.
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7208 WOODLAWN AVENUE.

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J. W. SWEENEY.
Repairing of All Kinds. Phone, Ind.
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Fresh Local and Iowa Butter, Ranch
Eggs, all kinds of fresh and smoked
meats and poultry. Home made Sau-
sages and Lard.

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Modern Rooms. Rates 50c up. Phone
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LUNCH, 11 to 2
DINNER, 5 to 7:30
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KEY FITTING—LOCKSMITHING.
Rubber Stamps, Badges, Seals, Sten-
dards, Checks, Signs and House
Numbers.
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Drugs Help Us and We'll Help You Drugs
Give us your trade, we will treat you right
Both Phones, 982 Free Delivery
Swift's Pharmacy
Second Avenue and Pike Street - Seattle, Wash.

Union Bakery and Restaurant
GOOD THINGS TO EAT
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FRANK B. WILSON
The Road by Jack London, \$2.00
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Archway Bookstore and Kodak Store Stationery Store, Blank Books, etc.
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Bargains in high grade Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Children.
Repairing while you wait.
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Hotel Imperial
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and Up
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The Bell
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PURE CREAM, MILK, EGGS AND
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Wholesale and Retail. Phone Ind.
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Phones: Main 2166; Ind. 4564.
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Home-Made Candies and Ice
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Wholesale and Retail
Ind. 5428—Phones—Sunset 6062.
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except Tuesday. Pier A, foot of Wash-
ington street.
"Princess Victoria" leaves Seattle
8 a. m. for Victoria and Vancouver.
Both these splendid ships make
connections with Canadian Pacific Trans-
continental trains and offer the pub-
lic such a steamship service as Pu-
get Sound has never heretofore ex-
perienced. Canadian Pacific office,
609 First avenue.

State Office Sends Lewis.
Seattle, Wash., Dec. 29th, '08.
To Local Tacoma.
Grace Lewis, Secretary.
Comrades: On the Dec. 21 and 22d,
respectively, I was informed by com-
rades Gullans and your local Secre-
tary that the services of E. J. Lewis
to lecture in your city on the 2d and
3d of January respectively were
desired; both these dates were ac-
cepted by you upon a request from the
State Secretary asking you for these
dates. In consequence thereof the ar-
rangements were made, Comrade Lewis
so informed, and this morning I re-
ceived word that the Local has canceled
both these dates above referred to
"for lack of funds." I am compelled to
accept your dictum in the matter and
must also assume that your decision
in this case applies to other speakers
as well as to Comrade Lewis, that in-
formation may be assigned to you. I
have no right, but neither do I have
the desire to question your reasons for
your present attitude, but do have the
strong desire to preserve party integ-
rity if at all possible. Inasmuch as
it is impossible at this late date to
make any other arrangements for Jan-
uary 2d and 3d satisfactory to Com-
rade Lewis as well as the Local which
might assist and co-operate with the
State Committee, I am for the first
time compelled to place a speaker
into a city wherein the local Secre-
tary has declared that said speaker is
not wanted, and you are therefore ad-
vised that Comrade E. J. Lewis will
speak in Tacoma on Jan. 2d and 3d.
Your attention is directed to Sec. 9,
of Art. 11, State Constitution of the
Socialist Party of Washington, provid-
ing as follows:
"If locals along any proposed route
fail to co-operate, the state committee
shall have power to route lecturers or
organizers through any part of the
state: Provided, that the wages and
expenses of said lecturers or organ-
izers is paid by the State Committee."
In conformity with above section of
the constitution and the authority vest-
ed in the State Committee, and of
course also the State Secretary, who is
the agent of this committee, whenever
the same is not in session, I have au-
thorized Comrade Emil M. Herman to
make all arrangements necessary for
a successful meeting in Tacoma on
both days, January 2d and 3d.
R. KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

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R. KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

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Home Cooking and Baking The Kind You Like
509 PIKE STREET

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Everything First Class
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OPEN ALL NIGHT
309 Pike Street Phone, Ind. 4871
The offer of \$6.00 a Thousand in
bundles of Five Hundred or more is
effective. Many Locals are taking
advantage of it. Get yours to try it.

Cow Butter Store
Butter, Eggs, Groceries at Market
Prices
First and Pike
J. A. Inman Phone Ind. 506

Raymond & Hoyt
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The Bell
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at
Popular Prices.
216 PIKE
Phones: Main 3404; Independent 39

Murphy Wine & Liquor Co.
Wholesale and Retail Liquor
Dealers
Family Trade a Specialty.
908-910 Pike St. Seattle, Wash.

E. J. LEWIS AT TACOMA

Special Report by Secretary Krueger—
Recommendations Concerning Tur-
ner and Ackley.

The Socialist Party of Washington, Of-
fice of State Secretary.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15th, 1909.
To the State Executive Committee, S.
P. of Wash.

Comrades: In the matter relating to speakers and organizers routed and working under the direction of your committee and the State Secretary, I beg leave to report in the case of E. J. Lewis, State Organizer of Oregon, who, upon request of Local Seattle No. 1, was assigned to work in Seattle during the month of December, '08, with-
out any expense to the State, that the comrade has worked during the month named in Seattle. With regard to his work in particular I have not received a report from Local Seattle, but from my own observation of his work, I will say that his strong influence upon the membership of Local Seattle on the one hand and on the other upon members of Proletariat and especially those who are members of organized labor, will be of far reaching benefit to the Party.

Upon his entry in this state I had secured several dates for him between Portland and Seattle, but owing to a misunderstanding between this office and the Oregon State Secretary, circumstances shaped themselves so that these dates had to be canceled. On account of this I received a letter from the acting secretary of Local Tacoma stating that the comrades there very much regretted not to have the opportunity at this time to hear Comrade Lewis, and if later on it could be arranged so that he could be assigned to Local Tacoma, they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him.

I resolved at once to make good and to assign Comrade Lewis to Tacoma upon his return to Oregon. I notified the Local that Lewis would be available for Tacoma for January 2 and 3. Both these dates were readily accepted and I was so notified. However, a week later, on Dec. 29th, I received a letter from the secretary of Local Tacoma to the effect that both dates for Comrade Lewis had been canceled on account of insufficient funds in the Local's treasury. Let me remark here that on the day the Local in Tacoma decided to have Comrade Lewis for two days, neither Paul Turner nor Cliff Ackley were present at the business meeting, both attended a meeting of your committee in an effort to oust the State Secretary from office.

Tacoma Cancels Dates.
Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 28th, 1908.
R. Krueger, State Secy.
Comrade: At our regular business meeting last night, Dec. 27th, I was instructed to write you that Local Tacoma had decided to cancel the dates with Com. Lewis, owing to our lack of funds. Hoping this will not interfere with other dates, I remain,
Fraternally,
GRACE LEWIS,
Rec. Secy.

State Office Sends Lewis.
Seattle, Wash., Dec. 29th, '08.
To Local Tacoma.
Grace Lewis, Secretary.
Comrades: On the Dec. 21 and 22d, respectively, I was informed by com-
rades Gullans and your local Secre-
tary that the services of E. J. Lewis
to lecture in your city on the 2d and
3d of January respectively were
desired; both these dates were ac-
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speak in Tacoma on Jan. 2d and 3d.
Your attention is directed to Sec. 9,
of Art. 11, State Constitution of the
Socialist Party of Washington, provid-
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fail to co-operate, the state committee
shall have power to route lecturers or
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In conformity with above section of
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the agent of this committee, whenever
the same is not in session, I have au-
thorized Comrade Emil M. Herman to
make all arrangements necessary for
a successful meeting in Tacoma on
both days, January 2d and 3d.
R. KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

**National Secretary Barnes, in send-
ing out motion of National Commit-
teemen Herman and Jensen of Wash-
ington, announces it requires to be
"seconded" by five committeemen
from three different states.**
This is an error. The new constitu-
tion which went into effect Jan. 1,
1909, says: "No motion shall be sub-
mitted to a Referendum of the Na-
tional Committee by correspondence
unless supported within 30 days by
not less than five members of the Na-
tional Committee from three different
states."
"Supported" is a very different word
from "seconded," though occasionally
used for it by some inaccurate speak-
ers. There is no authority in Dic-
tionary or Parliamentary Manual or
good usage for any such identification
of the word "support" with "second."
The new provision in the constitu-
tion is bad enough, in its attempt to
suppress easy and prompt action by
the National Committee, when it re-
quires the support of five members
out of sixty. Secretary Barnes would
in this instance make it require the
support of seven members from four
different states, since the motion hap-
pened to have been proposed by both
the Committeemen from Washington.
Committeeman Barzee, of Oregon,
supports this motion to censure the
Executive Committee for its wanton
slap at the Washington Party and
sends us a copy of his official com-
munication to the National Secretary.

The support of two other National
Committeemen from one or two states
is now required to carry this motion
to a vote. This support must reach
Secretary Barnes before Feb. 9, 1909,
30 days from the date of the Bulletin
containing Herman and Jensen's mo-
tion.
It is important that Secretary
Barnes correct this error, as this is
the first motion submitted under the
new rule and the erroneous ruling
should not be allowed to establish a
precedent.

SECONDS THE MOTION.
Portland, Ore., Jan. 15, 1909.
Comrade Barnes, Nat. Sec'y, Chicago.
I second the motion made by Arthur
Jensen and Emil M. Herman of Wash-
ington, relatives to the N. E. C. mo-
tion refusing to send an organizer to
the State of Washington.
Comment.
I have searched the records of the
N. E. C. meeting at which the mo-
tion "not to send" was made and
find nothing of record that proposes
further investigation. Had the motion
"not to send" carried with it an act
demanding the investigation of the
Washington affair, I might be able to
consider the Washington motion dif-
ferently. There is nothing to show
further consideration of the matter is
warranted.
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Va.?
Our headquarters will be wide open
during their entire stay here, day
and night. I am at the head of the
reception committee.
We are making a special effort to
meet with all the sailor Socialists,
and to give them a hearty welcome to
our town and make their stay here
pleasant.
NINE—Socialist—Hicks 1-20-09 . . .
My heart, body and soul are in the
cause of Socialism.
Our local will be much pleased to
hear from you.
Can you tell us upon which ship
are the most Socialists?
I would like to get a sample copy
of your paper.
Yours for the good of all humanity,
E. E. ELTON,
3000 Huntington Ave.,
Newport News, Va.

BY-PRODUCT OF CAPITAL
Description From Life.
Woman, our mother, our sister,
sweetheart, what we most cherish
when sick or in distress, our comfort
at all times except when our ego car-
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Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1907, at the postoffice at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1907.

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BESSY FISET..... Assistant Editor
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C. W. BARZEE..... Socialism and the Middle Class
MRS. FLOYD HYDE..... Socialism and the Home
A. B. CALLAHAN.....
ERNEST UTERMANN..... Socialism and Science
EDMOND PELUSO..... French and Italian Translator

MISS MARJORIE IS COMING OUT

By Hubert Langerock

Did you read the latest society news about Miss Marjorie Gould's coming out? The yellow papers were full of it. Our capitalists are confusing the notions of beauty and size, of art and waste. In the big dining hall where the guests were gathered, there were thousands of orchids, costing each as much probably as would supply an average proletarian family with food for a day. At Miss Marjorie's table there was a bank of other costly flowers worth thousands of dollars, and all the remainder of the lavish function was in proportion. At least the yellow papers tell us so.

But there are a few things which they don't tell, and which it is the duty of the Socialist press to put before the public.

For every time that one, Miss Marjorie is coming out, there are hundreds of other girls who are going into houses of prostitution and dishonor because they can not get, through the means which conventional capitalistic morality stamps as honest, one-hundredth part of the silly would-be artistic display of the Gould's great banquet.

Where was it ever written or foreordained that a poor girl did have no right to a small fraction of the enjoyment with which the Miss Marjories of the Gould class are so overwhelmingly endowed?

Now, it happened that while the Goulds were spending in New York, I happened to have some business around the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, where the Goulds are building the Pacific Coast outlet of their railroad system, the Western Pacific.

What I have seen there is so brutal that many will refuse to believe it, but I have seen it with my own eyes.

The camps where the railroad laborers have to live are unfit to house an intelligent farmer's pigs. All the tents are leaking—they have been in use for three years—there are no bunks. Men sleep on hay, which they spread on the ground. After every shower this litter becomes wet and some fresh hay has to be thrown on the top. The men are practically sleeping on the top of a pile of manure. In day time hogs roaming around the camp enter the tents and take a nap in the same spot where men stretch out their tired limbs at night. There is not the slightest sanitation in these camps. There are no sinks, no lavatories, no stoves in the tents excepting those which the ingenuity of the men has manufactured out of oil and tomato cans.

The cook house is filthy. Dirty Japanese cooks are sparingly dishing out poor grub at the cost of \$5.25 a week. Supplies are scanty and of bad quality. One camp was without fresh meat for five days.

A commissary department sells clothing at twice the standard price of the neighboring towns.

Of course, such camps have the usual three crews, one going, one coming, and one at work, for the unemployed run up into the thousands in this part of the country and all want to try to hold down any kind of a job rather than face the severity of strictly enforced vagrancy laws.

The Gould people and their contractors explain that these are glorious times to finish the Western Pacific, because labor is plentiful and cheap.

But the men claim that working on the Western Pacific is like slowly committing suicide.

And while the choes of Miss Marjorie's coming out dinner and dance are still heard in the fashionable press, I would like to remember that it is the health, the blood and the life of the thousands of railroad laborers on Gould's Western Pacific that is paying the addlers.

Russian Prisons

Continued from Page One

The General Director of Prisons, in his official report, gives a hair-raising description of the sanitary conditions of the prisons and adds: "By far the greatest part of the prisons are old buildings in such condition that the prisoners easily escape. Sixty-five prisons have during the past few years been the scenes of fierce typhoid epidemics."

The prison in Kiel was mentioned as a special horrible example. It has accommodations for 700 prisoners, but contains at present 2,000. The report has the following to say in regard to this prison: "The hospital consists of two wooden barracks originally furnished with 95 beds. They are so old that they afford but poor protection against wind, rain and cold. They are at present 335 patients in the hospital and as a consequence the prisoners have but one fourth the volume of air required." Because of the very few wash rooms the prisoners have but very seldom opportunity to wash or exchange

their linen. In the latter part of 1906 a typhoid epidemic broke out in the prison and now, after two years, it still rages, most fiercely. According to the latest report over two hundred prisoners are now suffering from the dread disease.

It is well to note that the report here referred to is a government report and did not originate with "opposition" newspapers.

(Compiled from "Social-Demokraten" (Danish) by Arthur Jensen.)

Propaganda Meeting at New H'dq'trs 711 Olive Be there

THE WOMAN :: BY :: BESSY FISET

\$48.75 OUT OF \$500.00

This week we had arranged to make a statement of returns from our appeal for aid and to publish some of the letters received.

We got as far as the heading and then the linotype man fell down and the letters haven't been set and the editor wants the paper out immediately, so we have to go ahead without them.

We are sorry about it, too, for if you could have read some of the encouraging things these kind friends have told us, you would immediately get busy and boost a bit yourself.

But we can say this: Of the \$500.00 we need and originally called for, less than one-tenth has been received, as you will see by

looking at toe heading of this column. During the past week one of our heaviest creditors compelled us to settle an account of \$200.00 in a way that would cripple us for three months even in the best of times. There are two notes past due on the big press and another falls due on the first of the month. These notes are held by a friend of the paper but he cannot be expected to await payment indefinitely.

We are putting the situation before you plainly. We are putting the situation before you plainly.

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Hard Times New Year Boost

To show my appreciation for "The Socialist" I send herewith \$_____ to help boost over hard times and enable you to start the New Year right.

Signed: _____

Subs, \$_____ Donation, \$_____ Loan, \$_____

HOW ABOUT THOSE STAMPS

The Washington Suffragists are just doing things these days.

According to the Seattle "Times" May Arkwright Hutton of Spokane has had her automobile sent over to Olympia and all the dainty dames are keeping open house in their comfortable headquarters at the Capital City.

Several days ago the Equal Suffrage League of Collegiate and Professional Women of Seattle held a soiree for the purpose of talking things over and incidentally, lunching.

I love to see people having a good time. How I wish we might all have it!

Stamps, did you say? Sure! Take all you want. 15, 25, 50 cents.

The school children of the 14th ward, Seattle, have been having a hard time. What with bad air and low temperature in the big school building, the poor kids have been the prey to all the bugs that happened along. Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Tonsillitis are rampant in that district and many mothers are keeping their children home.

For weeks young children were occupying basement rooms—the air in all rooms is tainted with coal gas at all times;—and for days at a time the thermometer registered less than 50 degrees.

The mothers are all exercised—(you bet! wouldn't you be?) But when the next school election comes around and the Socialist Party puts up candidates who will stand for the interests of the children and not for the interests of capital—just keep your eye on the parents who are doing the kicking now.

I'd be ashamed to vote for a thing and then kick because I got what I voted for! I'd be game anyhow!

(Hello, here! Don't forget Stamp Day!)

From now on the Young People's Socialist League and the Central Study Club of Seattle will meet on Sundays and Wednesday nights, respectively, at the new headquarters, Seventh Avenue and Olive Street.

(How many stamps have you sold already? Well, good for you!)

The Washington State Executive Committee in session on Sunday, January the 17th, voted to lend the State Woman's Committee the sum of twenty-five dollars for organization work, the same to be paid back when returns from the Special Stamps come in.

(That reminds me! Don't forget those Stamps for pity's sake.) We expect to dispose of the entire two thousand.

Sunday, January 21st, is to be set aside for "Stamp Day." I would really like to see how many women will get up in the meeting and bring the stamps before those assembled.

(I almost forgot about those stamps!)

Well, enough for this week, Comrades. Next week I am going to tell about the plans of the Women's State Committee. And in the meantime Don't—Forget—Those—Stamps!

THE ALPHABET UP TO DATE.

- A—is for Anarchist, wild eyed and mad.
- B—is the Bomb the Anarchist had.
- C—stands for Capital, Churches and Creed.
- D—for the Death that follows the Deed.
- E—for that wonderful thing Evolution.
- F—is for Freedom, though by Revolution.
- G—Graft or Gold, which all hope to strike.
- H—is for Harriman, Hill and the like.
- I—for Industry, also Imperialists.
- J—stands for Jail, home of Socialists.
- K—did some one say, King? or is that word a joke?
- L—represents Labor, now under the yoke.
- M—is for Money, Monopoly, Might, N—is the Nihilist, ready for fight.
- O—Opportunist, who thinks he is wise.
- P—Proletariat, growing in size.
- Q—is for Quantities, withheld from the workers.
- R—Revolution, to exterminate shirkers.
- S—stands for Socialism, "Square Deal" for ALL.
- T—toots for Teddy, Trust-Twaddle and all.
- U—for the Union man true to his card.
- V—is for Victory, triumphant though scarred.
- W—stands for Woman. At least many of the sex.
- Refuse longer to be the unknown quantity—X.
- Y—Ah, the two million Youngsters—who slave hour by hour.
- That scoundrels may rise to the Zenith of power.

(By the way, did you hear about those stamps the women have gotten you? Have one on me!)

WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Differences Developed Along Class Lines.

Christmas week of 1908 was memorable in Russia as the occasion of the meeting of the first congress of Russian Women. Nearly 1,000 women delegates from every part of the Russian Empire, including Turkestan and Siberia, were present. Dr. Shabanova, one of the chief leaders of the woman's movement in Russia, in an opening speech of immense enthusiasm, spoke of the world-wide awakening of women to a demand for freedom and equality with men. The congress program was then divided into three sections—educational, economical, and political.

The desire of the leaders of the movement seems to have been to form a Women's Social and Political Union on the English lines, which should declare itself independent of all the older men's political parties and work principally for the franchise. But from the outset it was clear that feeling was sharply divided. The majority of the delegates seem to have been drawn from the wealthier classes, and several reporters descanted on the personal charm and beauty displayed, as well as the elegance of many of the dresses.

The police supervision of the proceedings throughout was most drastic. It was decided at the opening of the proceedings that but few outsiders other than reporters could be admitted, and thousands of young men and women were turned away from the doors after what came dangerously near a free fight. Later on a paper on the militant suffrage movement in England was vetoed by the authorities.

By Saturday the differences in the congress had come to a head, the women representatives of the working class declaring that they found themselves unable to combine with the women of the possessing classes or bourgeoisie. The decision of the Stuttgart Socialist Congress was constantly referred to; and a Jewish lady doctor declared that to sink every question but the franchise at the present crisis in Russia, with a helplessly reactionary Duma in power, was to be faithless to their chief work.

The economic section of the congress had terrible revelations of the low wages and long hours endured by women workers to lay before their luxuriously dressed sisters. Twelve shillings to £2 a month was declared to be the range. ("Our babies die at the rate of 60 per cent," cried one speaker.) The starvation and general degradation of the peasantry were passionately described, and the difficulty of the peasant's wife making common cause with the aristocratic lady who regarded the land-owning rights of her noble husband as part of the divine constitution of things, emerged more and more clearly as the proceedings went forward.

The racial problem also cropped up, and an excited debate followed a statement that Russian women were indifferent to the sufferings of the Jews. Here there was no class division, for many of the wealthiest and most fashionable women in Russia are either Jewesses or of Jewish extraction, and a resolution was ultimately adopted in favor of the abolition of all Jewish disabilities.

In trying to avert the split in the congress, Madame Milkoff and others constantly quoted the example of the women of Great Britain; but it is doubtful whether they would have felt justified in many of their statements if they had been more fully cognizant of the facts in the case.

There are growing signs of restlessness here in our own country. Last week in the "Clarton," Julia Dawson declared open war upon a professed "women-of-all-classes" movement conducted by leaders in Empire gowns, and there is much in her line of argument that is bound to appeal to every Socialist. The other side of the question is attractively set forth in the December number of "Votes for Women," the special organ of the W. S. and P. U. In it there is a finely characteristic photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst in her prison cell. The year's progress of the militant movement is joyously chronicled, and even the most grudging estimate of the Union's influence must surely admit that it has carried many leagues forward the claim of woman's right to a share in all the greater and deeper efforts for the uplifting of mankind.

But, again, there were strong democratic reasons for the upspringing of the Women's Freedom League, and in Glasgow and elsewhere the ranks of the Women's Labor League are being steadily swelled by woman suffragists who realize that it is absolutely necessary to combine the fight for women's economic freedom with the fight for their political freedom—"K. B. G." in London "Labour Leader."

THE STORY OF BERNICE

By Dorothy Johns.

Editor's Note—Mrs. Johns was one of some forty Socialists in Los Angeles who went to jail for speaking on the streets. When the victory was won and they had been released, Mrs. Johns published a pamphlet entitled "Victims of the System," or "How Crime Grows in Jail."

This "Story of Bernice" is an extract from that pamphlet. It is not nice reading. But neither is "The System" nice.

One little colored girl, to whom I did not talk very much, but whom I watched most attentively, seemed to be a happy combination of joyous care-free child and careful housewife. When not dancing or singing or teasing some one, she was keeping things clean and in place, straightening a blanket here, picking up a bit of refuse there, gathering up the cards which the other girls left scattered on the cots, arranging the books and magazines on the table, and waging a perpetual warfare on the creeping things which had lost their way on the newly whitewashed walls, and were hunting cover. She did not squash them, as did the other girls, leaving an ugly spot on the wall, but carefully coaxed them onto a bit of paper and consigned them to a less sudden death by drowning. She attracted the attention of all of us by her natural and seemingly unconscious housewifely ways.

One day one of my comrades laid her arm across the little girl's shoulder, and said: "Bernice, you ought not to be here. You're a natural born housekeeper, and you ought to be taking care of somebody's home."

Bernice shrugged her shoulders. "I ain't here of my own accord," she said, "and I was a-doing housework when they got me. The next time they get me it'll be for somethin', I'm a-telling you."

We had heard her tell the girls that she was on the stret with another girl, and a cop came up and told them that they'd better come down to the station. She went, not knowing what it meant. When told she was under arrest, she begged permission to send word to the family where she worked. It was denied, and she was jailed. When arraigned next morning she was given "sixty or sixty" for vagrancy.

I heard her say, afterward, in talking to the girls: "I didn't know what that was, but I knowed I hadn't done it."

However, the girl who was with her was an old offender, and had told her to plead guilty. The poor child did not know for several days, after telling her tale to the other girls, that she was an innocent victim of circumstances, and that the city needed the money. But the officials were fooled in the case of Bernice. The other girl, who had already become a victim of the system, paid her fine and went her way, to ply her trade unmolested until such time as she would have more money for the city.

But Bernice was an honest working girl, and therefore poor, so she had to "work it out." Sixty days in that vile hole, fed body and mind on filth, fighting vermin by night, by day listening to lewd stories, vulgar anecdotes, obscene jokes. Something besides the sixty days was worked out of the little Bernice.

Her time was up about a week after our incarceration. We bade her good-by, hoping the best for her, trusting that her innate goodness and joyousness would prevail against all she had learned in the city jail.

Now comes the conclusion which was left out of the report in the capitalist paper:

When Bernice went into jail she was an innocent and unsophisticated girl. When she went out, she was sophisticated, but still innocent. However, as we had learned, within three days after her release her training in the city jail had borne its fruit, and certain dirty hirelings of the city government had earned their salary.

Several days afterward one of the girls—the most case-hardened of them all, perhaps—came to us in tears, a letter in her hand. Little Bernice—Bernice, the joyous-hearted little child; Bernice, the little house wife—was in a "parlor house" upon New High street.

The next time Bernice is arrested she will have the money to pay her fine, and another avenue of income to the city will have been established.

There may be many who will not be greatly shocked at the degradation of little Bernice, because she was only a colored girl. Personally, I cannot respect that feeling, though I am Southern born—perhaps because I am Southern born. And besides, I am a Socialist, and the study of the philosophy of Socialism has instilled into me, as nothing else could, the knowledge that humanity is humanity, human nature is human nature, feminine frailty feminine frailty. What happened to Bernice, under given conditions, could happen to any other woman—because it could happen to Bernice. For I believe, with Kipling, that "Judie O'Grady and the Colonel's lady are sisters under their skins."