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REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM AND REFORM SOCIALISM

BY HERMON F. TITUS

Foreword

This series of articles is intended to present the Principles and Tactics of Modern Socialism in so plain a way that one who has never heard of Socialism can understand, yet in so reasonable a way that the student of Socialism will be convinced.

It is written for the new Socialist and for the old Socialist alike, as found in the American Socialist movement.

It will deal with the live facts of American society and American politics as seen and interpreted by Socialists.

No American Workingman should ever cast his vote without clearly understanding the matters discussed in these articles.

And no American Socialist is qualified to stand in his place and instruct his fellow citizens during the next few years without a complete mastery of the diverse principles and methods outlined in these chapters.

Chapter I -- Two Kinds of Socialism

Perhaps you thought there was only one kind of Socialism; or perhaps you think there are as many kinds of Socialism as there are Socialists.

The truth is there are just two kinds, and only two kinds.

You may have heard of "Fabian Socialism" and "Christian Socialism," and "State Socialism" and "Municipal Socialism," and "Utopian Socialism" and "Scientific Socialism."

But these can all be boiled down to two. Some belong to one and some to the other, but all the different kinds can be called either "Revolutionary Socialism" or "Reform Socialism." If we understand these two, we understand all the rest.

MOST TALKED-OF SUBJECT

Socialism is the one thing everybody is talking about now, though almost nobody knows what it is he is talking about.

A few years ago 99 out of 100 thought a Socialist was the same as an Anarchist. When McKinley was shot, the Socialists were charged up with the deed, though Czolgosz was an avowed Anarchist.

Now the pendulum of public opinion has swung over to the other extreme, and every radical Democrat, like Tom Johnson or Hearst, is dubbed a Socialist.

It is even becoming popular to be a Socialist. Is not the Russian struggle for liberty, which now engrosses the world's attention and commands the world's admiration, led by Socialists? Socialists are becoming recognized as the world's heroes. If the tide keeps on running, Jack London will be lionized more for being a Socialist than for being a successful story writer.

The Hearst newspapers tell us in flaming editorials that if we Americans lived in Germany, three-quarters of us would be Social Democrats—the German name for Socialists. And so staid a Republican journal as Harvey Scott's "Portland Oregonian" not long ago boldly declared in a leading editorial that it preferred Socialism to Trust Monopoly, if it came to a choice between the two.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

All this looks as if Socialism might soon capture America. And many people really think so. Some hopeful Socialists have even prophesied that the Socialist party would elect its president in 1908.

On the other hand, there are a great many Socialists who claim the times are not ripe for Socialist victory. They laugh at their sanguine comrades as dreamers, and urge that the working class in America is quite too ignorant of its own interests to be entrusted with political power at present.

What do these opposing outlooks mean? Why does it appear to some as if Socialism was at the very door and to others that Socialism is years and years away?

It is because they are talking of two different kinds of Socialism—some of Reform Socialism and some of Revolutionary Socialism.

FALL ELECTIONS OF 1905

A significant fact appeared in the Socialist returns for the fall election of 1905. Generally, the Socialist vote of 1905 fell far below that of 1904. The vote for Debs and Hanford in 1904 was nearly twice that cast for Socialist candidates in many city and state elections one year later.

But there were exceptions to this rule. In some localities the Socialist vote held its own, and even gained largely. In nearly all these places where gains occurred it is the Reform kind of Socialism which prevails.

In striking contrast with this, where Revolutionary Socialism was put forward most strongly, in platform and campaign, there were distinct losses in votes, or only slight gains.

WHY REFORM SOCIALISM SUCCEEDS NOW

All over the country just now there is a great wave of Reform sentiment. President Roosevelt represents it, and it makes him popular. He is against railroad rebates; he would check monopoly; he is down on "graft."

Hearst represented this Reform sentiment in his candidacy as Mayor of New York. He was openly for municipal ownership. He was charged by his opponents with being a Socialist. He captured a great many Reform Socialist votes which had been given to Debs and Hanford in 1904.

In New York City, notice, the Socialist ticket lost votes to Hearst.

Now the New York Socialist party was controlled by Revolutionary Socialists.

Had the New York Socialist party stood for Reform Socialism, it would undoubtedly have held many votes which it lost to Hearst.

THIS SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE

In New York City, Hearst stood for Reform Socialism. As a consequence, he captured the Reform Socialist vote.

It was claimed by some Socialists that the New York Socialist Party made a great mistake. They ought to have put forward a Reform Socialist platform and captured the Hearst thunder, so the Reform Socialists maintain. Then they might have equalled or exceeded the Debs vote. In this claim the Reform Socialists are probably correct.

If the Socialists take advantage of the great tidal wave toward Public Ownership as a preventive of Monopoly and Graft, they can undoubtedly gain thousands of votes, and even win many municipal victories.

(The above was written in 1906. The results of the na-

tional election in 1908 illustrated the same truth. The Reform Socialists voted for Bryan under the influence of Gompers, while the Revolutionary Socialists held their own in their best centers. But the general vote for Debs fell far below expectations. The consequence is a renewed demand for a Program of Reforms.)

WOULD THIS BE SOCIALISM?

That is the question. The Revolutionary Socialist denies that such victories would be Socialist victories.

He claims that Reform Socialism is not Socialism at all.

The Revolutionary Socialist claims that "Municipal Socialism" is not true Socialism.

The Revolutionary Socialist claims that Public Ownership is not Socialism. He says they have had that in Russia for years, but no Socialism by a long shot.

So then you see there are two kinds of Socialism in this country, Reform and Revolutionary.

The question is, which kind is the real kind? Which kind deserves the name Socialism? Which kind ought you and I to support?

In the following chapters we shall take up first one kind and then the other, their principles and their tactics, so as to make perfectly plain what they both stand for and which is most likely to win.

Chapter II -- First Principle of Revolutionary Socialism

The Principles of Revolutionary Socialism are themselves revolutionary.

They are not generally understood, even among workmen, who should be the first to understand them.

There are probably not ten thousand people in the United States who thoroughly understand the simple Principles of Revolutionary Socialism.

The reason is, these principles are too revolutionary for the popular papers and magazines to print. They are too dangerous to allow the people to read.

The brief outline of the Principles of Revolutionary Socialism contained in the following chapters should be mastered by every workingman in America. If he understands this much, nobody can lead him astray. He will know more than his capitalist teachers.

"REVOLUTIONARY" BUT NOT "BLOODY."

What the word "Revolutionary" means will appear before this discussion is ended. But we want to say now it is not the same as "Bloody." There may be such thing as a Revolution without war, without a resort to arms.

But there can be no revolution such as Socialists expect without a change in the government. With or without war, the Socialist Revolution will be a political Revolution.

Revolutionary Socialism aims first of all to capture the state, to effect a Revolution in the government.

Socialists are in politics. They are organizing first, not into Labor Unions or Co-operative Associations or

Colonies or Churches but into a Political Party to capture the powers of government.

Revolutionary Socialism proposes to win possession of all the offices in the nation, state and city, of the Presidency, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Army and Navy, the Treasury, the power of taxation, the power of life and death, the control of property; in a word, the Power to Rule, now known as the State or the government.

Revolutionary Socialism means more than this, as we shall explain later. But it has no meaning at all if it does not mean the overthrow of the present government and the substitution of another government in its place.

It expects to do all this by the ballot, in a peaceful manner. Only in case of armed and unlawful resistance by the government defeated at the polls, do Socialists anticipate a Revolutionary War.

When once the people of the United States have voted that a Working Class Government shall take the place of a Capitalist Class Government, revolutionary Socialists expect the old government to retire peacefully and to yield lawfully to the will of the majority. But if the old Class government refuses to surrender to the new, then unquestionably there will be a War of Revolution.

FOUR GREAT PRINCIPLES.

Revolutionary Socialism covers a multitude of details, as wide as life itself, but four great questions include all the rest.

First. The Question of Science.

Second. The Question of Property.

Third. The Question of Classes.

Fourth. The Question of Government.

Mark these four! If you accept what Revolutionary Socialism has to say about the first question, namely, the Science Question, you will have to accept what it says on the Property Question.

And if you accept its principles on the Property Question, you will inevitably understand the Class Question and the Class Question includes the Government Question.

The whole four stand or fall together.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM IS SCIENTIFIC.

The very first principle of Revolutionary Socialism includes all the rest.

It is this: YOU MUST BE SCIENTIFIC IN YOUR METHOD.

This does not mean, you must be learned in the school learning, highly educated, able to explain scientific terms, skilled in chemistry or astronomy, or even able to spell every word in the English language.

It only means that the attitude of the Revolutionary Socialist toward all subjects is the scientific attitude, the modern scientific attitude in contrast with the ancient superstitious attitude.

The scientific man never guesses at anything. He always requires proof. He will believe anything if the facts prove it to him. He will believe nothing unsupported by facts.

The superstitious man believes what looks to him reasonable without waiting for the slow proof from facts.

Continued on Page Two

THE WOLVES

"Wolves are always hidden," said Mayor Miller of Seattle the other day. "Every animal that preys on other animals is in hiding."

Every animal, perhaps, except the human animal.

The men and women of prey flout themselves in automobiles, in the box at the theater, in the grand stand at the race course.

The boss of the department store struts, fat and pompous, before his quarry. In the factory he boldly swaggers before his prey.

The wolf, Mayor Miller, may be hidden, but not so the human wolf. He comes boldly forth as the plaintiff in injunction suits, as a member of the Citizens Alliance, as a member of the Employers Associations. He holds his head high, and throws his chest out and speaks of "MY business"

He arrogantly proclaims that the destiny of the working class should be left in the hands in which God has placed it. His flunkies shout in presidential messages that every far sighted patriot deprecates the growth of that evil thing, class consciousness.

The fact is, Mayor Miller, that you made a mistake in identifying the animal who preys upon other animals. The animal who preys, Mayor, is not the woman who has driven from the tenderloin who has gone elsewhere

"To eat the bread of infamy
And take the wage of shame"

but the smug employer who grew fat upon the profits of her toil when she was a working girl living miserably upon a pittance.

I wish, Mayor, that you were right. The wolf hides not from some innate conscience making him ashamed, but because the plundered farmer knows who steals his sheep and devours his calves. The human wolf may sometime hide, Mayor Miller, not because squeezing labor is an infraction of love and equity; but because class consciousness DOES grow, and your "far sighted patriot" can go hang.

ARTHUR B. CALLAHAN.

You are hereby notified that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Trustee Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, 1620 Fourth Avenue, Rear, Seattle, Wash., on Monday, May 17, 1909.

You are requested to be present at important matters will come before the meeting.

All Stockholders not able to attend personally may be represented by proxy.

All stock subscribed for is now due and payable. Delinquent Stockholders are requested to remit immediately.

Fraternally,
ARTHUR JENSEN,
Secretary.

BURGESS' PAPER.

Burgess and Parks, assisted by Brown, print a second issue of Suppressed Facts in which Burgess actually defends Walter Thomas Mills and celebrates the union of the Opportunist "Independents" and Impossibilist "Insurgents."

As a sample of the truthfulness of the publication, we notice it calls McCorkle "the boss of scabs"; the fact being that McCorkle under the direction of the Carpenters' Union itself took charge of a non-union job and unionized it by going on a "one man strike" for that purpose, a most remarkable and courageous performance, which defeated and enraged his employer, J. M. Frink, one of the worst union haters in Seattle.

A second sample of "Suppressed Facts" is found in a letter to Ed. J. Lewis, of Portland, written by Parks as representative of all the "Independents," in which they actually attempt to threaten and bribe Lewis to take sides with themselves, by offering to withdraw Parks' suit against Lewis for assault and battery. Pretty raw! Evidently they mistook their man.

A third sample is seen by the republication of the charge against E. B. Ault as a "defaulter." With respect to this, we believe Ault should at once institute an action for criminal libel against every one of the signers of this charge and against the editors and publishers of the paper itself. The only way to protect one's self against such malicious liars is to hold them responsible in the Capitalist

Courts.

In a general way, "Suppressed Facts" is dullness itself, and, like the last bubbles from a drowned cat, serves only to remind us that the "P.-I." Socialists are dead.

If you like the paper patronize its advertisers.

The State office of the Socialist Socialist Party of Washington is now occupied by Comrade Waynick of Bellingham, as Secretary pro tem. Comrade Krueger has gone to the mountains to recover his health. A State Committee referendum closing in 10 days is out to proceed to the election of a permanent secretary. A State Party Referendum which will occupy some 60 days is also out to restore Krueger to his former position as State Secretary. Both these Referendums ought to carry.

The State Convention is called for July 3 at Everett.

"LYING RUMOR."

Klamath Falls, Or., April 25, 1909. Mr. Hermon F. Titus, Seattle, Wash. Dear Comrade: Some itinerant, horny-handed son-of-a-toll—from the Sound country tarried in these ends of the earth long enough last summer to leave a souvenir behind him in the shape of a rumor to the effect that, during the street fight in Seattle last winter Tom Sladden "got away with money collected from widows and

orphans." One of our members, being happily (?) "inspired," referred to the matter in the presence of visitors at the last meeting of the Local.

Therefore, the Local desires me to write to some of the Seattle comrades, with a view to knocking this lying rumor in the head—for such we know it is—and burying it so effectually that neither here nor hereafter shall either men or angels "Roll the stone from its grave away."

With the possible "exception" that exists in every Local in every land, the members of Local Klamath Falls have the utmost confidence in the sincerity, honesty and loyalty of Comrade Sladden.

We should be glad to hear from you in regard to the above mentioned matter. Hoping to hear from you at the earliest date possible, I am, yours for the Revolution in the shortest space of time possible.

KITTY SPARGUR HULSE.

N. B. Should be greatly obliged if you could send me a copy of the issue of "The Socialist" containing a picture of Comrade Sladden taken while in jail in Seattle. Came out during Christmas week, 1908. I think.

Editor's Reply. Tom Sladden got nothing in Seattle Street Fight except about 40 nights in the filthiest jail on earth. We are ashamed to say that he was not paid enough from the Street Fight Fund even to cover his expenses. He went destitute rather than let his needs be known. The author of said "rumor" belongs to those who called Jesus Christ a devil.

NOW'S THE TIME

Two thousand four hundred extra copies of the May Day edition of "The Socialist" were printed and distributed.

Five thousand extra copies of this issue are being printed to fill present and prospective orders. Since the resumption of regular publication subscriptions and orders for literature and printing have taken a decided turn for the better. A general interest in the welfare of the paper seems to have been aroused which if maintained will carry us through to permanent success.

"Still fighting!"

Haywood is due in this state on the 20th and will speak in Seattle either on the 30th or June 6th, or both.

Hall and definite date for Haywood given next week.

APROPOS GEN. HAMILTON.

Republicans officials of the State of Washington, including Supreme Court Judge, Secretary of State and Adjutant General are resigning to escape prosecution. Workmen are not specially concerned in this fight among the robbers over their loot from the Proletariat, but it is good to prod 'em a bit, as our Bellingham correspondent does here—Ed.

"Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front; And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds

To fright the souls of fearful adversaries, He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

There is a picture in our mind's eye of the Investigating Committee singing blushing and sweetly: "Oh, Hamilton, are there any more honey-bunches just like you," while throwing side glances at Schively, Nichols, Ross and Mead.

Who said "war is hell and you can't civilize it?"

The saying must be revised. War is a joke. H. G. CUPPLES, 2505 D St., Bellingham.

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Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

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THE WOMAN

Local Tacoma is Alive and on the Move.
At the last regular meeting it was unanimously decided to give Comrade Wm. D. Haywood a date.

Arrangements are under way for a debate between a Mr. Hughes and some member of the Local, to take place on the last Sunday in May or the first Sunday in June. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee consisting of Comrades Ramsdale, Howell and Emil Herman. The committee report that the subject is to be "The Cause and Cure of Crime, Ethical vs. Economic." Mr. Hughes is to take the stand that the cause and cure of crime are ethical, our representative that they are economic. The committee also recommended that Comrade Cowley be our representative.

Many Socialists will, no doubt, remember Comrade Cowley as an old-timer in the Socialist Movement in this state. He has, since the days of his former activity, been on a tour of the world and, now that he has returned, is fighting the cause of the Proletariat with his old-time vigor. He will come out victorious in this debate, there is no doubt.
Some three weeks ago "Insurgent" Day of Seattle presented for consideration by Local Tacoma, a set of amendments to the state constitution. The Local at that time elected a committee, after the document had been signed by a local member, to go over the amendments and report at a subsequent meeting. It took the committee three weeks to get ready to report. When the committee's report was presented the Local, after some discussion, by a vote of twelve to eight, decided to indefinitely postpone action on the committee's recommendation to adopt some of the proposed amendments, since too much of the Local's time would be taken up in the discussion of the merits or demerits of the ten or more proposed amendments and since nothing could be accomplished because, though Local Tacoma adopted all these amendments, the state constitution would still remain unamended.

A committee consisting of Comrades Cowley, Woolsey and Eleanor Herman was elected to ascertain the facilities and possibilities of a Socialist Sunday school.
Women's stamps sold to date, \$2.85. I might say, in passing, that the Insurgents and Independents are not troubling Local Tacoma at all these days. We have neither seen nor received a communication from them for three weeks.

Last week the Local decided by a vote of twelve to eight not to endorse Local Puyallup's call for a referendum to amend the state constitution to provide for a Local for every twenty thousand inhabitants or major fraction thereof in cities of more than twenty thousand inhabitants.
We are holding four propaganda meetings weekly, two on the street and two in hall. Good attendance and much interest shown.
Prospects are good for the formation of a Woman's Socialist Study Club in the near future.
ELEANOR MAURER HERMAN.

SOME CENTER SHOTS.
Editor Socialist:
I have been getting letters asking why I have declared some men scabs or why I got my information.
For the benefit of all questioners will say the State Committee elected an investigating committee to investigate books of the State Office and also of Local Seattle. We with our names attached accepted the report of that investigating committee.
Is this clear enough?
Again they tell us the party has gone to the dogs because the State Committee and the membership have defected Local Seattle comrades in placing that card of immediate demands out during election.
Why not?
Did not the membership in the United States declare for immediate demands? Tack the card issued by the King County Committee to the bottom of the Demands of the National Convention and it fits. If the National demands are in the interest of the working class or of any benefit to the working class, so were the King County demands.
As to the guilt of Comrades Krueger and Ault as embezzlers, I believe in them as thoroughly as I did in Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.
Comrade Krueger I admire as a first-class disciplinarian, standing pat for his class. As to his being a gambler, where does he get money to gamble on? We have more money in the state treasury than at any other time. He served two terms before being accused of dishonest methods, and he had served the membership so well there was not a dissenting vote when again secured for this year. The trouble is not with Comrade Krueger, but with new members in the party.
Joseph Usher asks if I am able to prove him a scab, and another says he is not a scab. If they are not members of their Trade Union they are scabs. A man may be a member of the Socialist Party and not a member of his Trade Union. Should he apply to me for a job I should ask, "Are you a member of a Union?" If no were the answer, I should not give him employment. If he is not organizable into a Union he is not organizable into the Socialist Party and will soon make trouble.
My advice to the working class is: The Socialist Party is a proletarian party, in the interest of those with only their labor power to sell. Elect only delegates and officers of your class. You are the greatest in numbers.

Those wanting to be members of parties with members of influence can stay in the Democratic, Republican, Prohibitionist, Independent parties. They need not worry about the worker, as he is only a curse to them.
Yours for the Revolution,
ADA GATCHELL.

There is a woman, a Mrs. Jean Fortier, in Seattle who has six children and expects another soon. This woman's husband had been without work for over three months, although he had hunted for work everywhere.
From time to time he asked his brother to give him work but for some unknown reason the brother refused. Things went from bad to worse, until starvation stared them in the face.
After a last appeal to the brother and a last refusal on said brother's part, the desperate man insanely shot the brother and his wife.
The man is in jail awaiting his trial. The mother must make a super human effort to support her brood at a time when she should be having the best care.
Justice must have its way. The brother must be avenged. Why, how else can we keep the Working Class gentle and submissive to the law when it is facing starvation.

If the fifteen year old daughter goes into the Bon Marche and a year hence is taken to the Florence Crittenden home; if the boys turn into pleck-pockets or are sent to the reform school; if the mother becomes desperate and finally takes a short cut to the astral world, Society will shrug its shoulders—those Fortiers always were a bad lot any way!

The members of the Young People's Socialist League will meet promptly at 12 o'clock on Sunday at the headquarters, 711 Olive street. Every member is expected on this occasion to bring one new boy or girl, so you had better be getting to work, youngsters, so that we may have a good big meeting. In a few weeks we are going to let you feel your responsibility by taking part in our street meetings.
B. F.

There are about 300 men stranded above the Copper River rapids. The Copper river has broken up and carried away the temporary bridge, and these men are doomed to at least three weeks' hunger and exposure, because there is very little timber where they are. Also the grub is scarce and I suppose that few have the money to "mush" to Valdez over a sloppy, dangerous trail even if they knew the way. It is 20 miles from the nearest point on the railroad to the Valdez-Fairbanks government trail.
So kindly take this matter up if possible and inform all wage-slaves to beware of Cordova, and Heney.

The Company gets \$40 or more for every man that goes to Cordova and returns. Heney is not ready for work and will not be for a month.
And there is no day labor or chance for a poor man to get back unless he has the money.
Pneumonia fever is epidemic in and around Cordova. One man a day succumbs to this disease. But you don't hear anything about it in the Cordova papers, or on the streets of Cordova, Why?
Workingmen are better off right here.
Hoping you can make use of this, I remain yours, etc.,
OLD SOURDOUGH.

P. S.—Murchison is the famous "blackball artist." Last spring, 1908, they shipped more men than they needed and Murchison blackballed anybody at all, to suit his convenience.
Heney is the man who wanted to leave a lot of men stranded on an island in Alaska and sail away himself.
Go to our advertisers, and tell them why you go.

TO STOP A FEW.
PRINCE RUPERT, May 6th, '09
Seattle "Socialist":
If you would do a Comrade a favor I wish you would put an article in your paper stating the conditions in this town.
They are advertising for men in Seattle for \$3 to \$3.50 a day. When you come up here it's \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day and no show at all for a man.
Four of us were sent up here the same way and naturally will have to make the best of it and get money enough to get out.
-\$6.50 a week for board. It is a nice job.
They want to bring 5,000 men here this summer.
I hope you will do me a favor and publish this article and stop a few that will listen, from coming here.
I suppose you know better how to put this in print, so I leave it in your hands. Best regards and thanks, from Comrade
GEO. HELLER,
Crookston, Minn.

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Beware!
Cordova and Heney Exposed.
To "The Socialist":
Having just arrived on the steamship Pennsylvania from "Gaggenheims' Grab," Cordova, Alaska, I beg to advise you as to the conditions of labor in that particular place.
M. J. Heney, the railroad contractor, has shipped up about 1,000 men so far this year. Please advise all workingmen that there is no day labor except bridge work.
That the only work is station work under Heney.
That station men must sign a contract to the effect that they receive nothing for their labor until after three months' work on their contract, and then they are to receive 25 per cent of their estimate monthly until they finish their particular contract.
This system virtually "peons" or enslaves a man who is broke, as he has no prospect of earning a dollar at day labor, as the labor market is overcrowded here with dissatisfied men coming in off of the station work.
There are a few men working for the Catalina Company clearing track of snow and ice obstructions, and these men are given the preference when there are any common laborers wanted by the company. Consequently the Heney men are handicapped when they quit and seek work enough to earn their fare back.
There were over 300 idle men in Cordova when the Pennsylvania left the 28th of April, and 250 were expected in the next day. Heney brought these men up to that country before he was ready for them. He has only one camp established, "Headquarters" at Camp No. 18. No tools on the work, insufficient shelter and food for the men.
But the worst feature of all is that the work is not "cross-sectioned," which will delay the men for three weeks or a month longer, until the snow melts so the engineers can get to work.
Since the road has been open the men are rushed to the front to Heney's headquarters, 54 miles from Cordova, where they are charged for board \$1.00 a day, and made to break trail for the horses that are hauling food and equipment to the front. They are supposed to do all this free gratis and pay board besides, and when they protest, "Murcheson," Heney's lieutenant, tells them that it is for their own benefit. If a man refuses to work he is hustled out of camp and told to hike to town, 54 miles; nor can he either buy, beg or steal anything to eat on the way in.
That's what happened to the 250 men—walked two days without a bite to eat and slept alongside of fires. Lucky there is plenty of timber this side of the river.

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