

Per Year - \$1.00  
Six Months - 50 Cents  
Three Months, 25 Cents

# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year—No. 427

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, June 26, 1909

Price Five Cents

## "GRAPE-NUTS" MORALS

By Arthur Jensen

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., is a man of many vocations. "There is a Reason." He is a manufacturer of "Grape-Nuts," "Postum," and other health (?) foods. He is an employer of scab labor. He is the arch enemy of Organized Labor in America. He was one of the leaders in organizing the National Manufacturers' Association, a body of employers organized for the purpose of enforcing the Open Shop, or, in other words, of killing the Organized Labor Movement. He was for some time president of this organization. For the purpose of further spreading the anti-Union sentiment, he has for about four years published a monthly magazine, "The Square Deal," devoted to the Open Shop movement, in which he constantly attacks Organized Labor in the most furious manner possible. In all these attacks one sees, by reading between the lines, the "moral" viewpoint of the business man, the middle class.

During the recent strike of the Postal and Telegraph employees of France, Mr. Post was on the job so that he would be able to give the unadulterated middle class version of the strike in the June number of the "Square Deal." His letter which occupies the most conspicuous place in the magazine makes very interesting reading. He says in part:

"Any one with the mental caliber of a cabbage can see that the underlying thought in this movement points directly toward obtaining control enough to dictate terms to the Government itself, and thereby place the leaders of the movement in a position superior to the Government officials from the President on down. There is but one other ultimate. The whole procedure is traitorous to the core.

"A labor union or union of employees is formed for one great dominating purpose—to fight the employers. All this talk about benevolence, mutual benefit, brotherhood of man, and all the rest of that kind of patter is only the skin of the sausage. Hate for the employer is the meat—therefore when the people represented by the Government hire postal servants and telegraph employees, (as in Europe) or any other Government employee, and these employees allow themselves to be forced into a union, the act is taken for only one purpose, and that is to gain control over the employers—that is the Government—which, of course means the people. The act is, *per se*, an act of treason and should be punished by long imprisonment.

"It is about time that a Government like the United States, conducted by the people, and in the interest of the people, should pass laws under which these traitors could be given into custody, convicted and jailed long enough to prevent them from ever again interfering with the convenience and rights of the common man.

"It is the customary 'yap' of theorists and parlor Socialists that all men have a right to strike. I wish to go on record as saying that this is untrue. No conspiracy of men is right when they conspire to and do tie up the channels of modern human industry, and inject their ugly personality because they temporarily have power to force themselves upon the people in an effort to compel 'recognition' of their power.

"It is high time for the people to enact laws, and enforce them, which will put these impudent blatherskites back into the dim and hazy distance where they belong.

"We are going to have, in the United States, just such interference with the daily necessities of the common man, if we permit Government

employees to organize and place themselves under unscrupulous leaders, who when opportunity arrives, stop the ordinary channels of human industry to bring the spot light on themselves.

"A labor union is set up to defy the man or men who employ its members, and defiance toward Government is not desirable.

"I hope to see a law which will make it a penal offence for any Government or city employee to join any sort of labor union, notwithstanding the ravings of some hair-brained altruists and parlor Socialists.

"There is such a thing as 'vested rights' known to the Anglo-Saxon from a very early period. A citizen builds a home five miles out on an inter-urban railway, investing his money upon a supposed certainty of daily car service to his place of employment. He thereby acquires a 'vested right' to continuous daily service or transportation. Suddenly a conspiracy of workmen stops the cars, for the purpose of ousting the railway company and increasing wages to the employees. This is an act of selfishness pure and simple. They say, in effect, 'We propose to make the people suffer until they force the company to accede to our demands whatever they may be.' So the 'vested right' of transportation is taken away from the common man and he is subjected to loss and damage by these bandits.

"That's the word. They force the people to 'obey' in order to gain extra money for themselves. Or, perhaps, (which seldom happens) the railway company locks out the workmen and stop the cars to force lower wages. Neither party to the controversy has the slightest right to stop these cars. The people have the supreme right to steady service no matter what be the quarrel between the company and the men.

"So it is in a larger way, the people hire postal and other Government servants to transact the people's business. If a man is dissatisfied with his position and pay as a public servant he may quit and seek other employment peacefully. But when he joins a union and conspires with others to stop the mails, telegraphs, or other convenience and necessity of the people, he should be denounced as a traitor and punished thoroughly.

"This Government is conducted for the benefit of the people as a whole and it never was intended to place it subservient to grafting and selfish labor leaders or the members of labor or other organizations.

"Let us have laws to punish such traitors to our Government and enemies of our common people."

To Mr. Post. The procedure of the French strikers is "traitorous" because it is inimical to the existence of the social order of which the middle class is a part. It is "immoral" to destroy the existing social order because it would mean the destruction of the class for which Mr. Post is the spokesman.

A Socialist could not have stated the purpose of a Labor Union better than was done by Mr. Post. You are right, Mr. Post! Labor Unions ARE organized for the purpose of fighting the employers. It becomes treasonable to your class, to be sure, if the Working Class gains control of the government and it is utterly impossible for you to look beyond the interest of your class. The interest of the middle class is to you the interest of the people.

One difference between you and the representatives of our class; the Proletarian Class, is that you dare not state this fact; in order to retain your position in society, you must pretend to speak for the whole people. We Proletarians come out openly and state the exact fact in admitting, without apology, that there IS a class struggle and that YOUR "People," Mr. Post, YOUR middle class, YOUR "cock-roaches," necessarily must suffer by a strike, and, furthermore, that we do not intend to consider the fact that you do suffer.

It is our historical mission to fight out this class struggle and to fight victoriously. Your class, Mr. Post, is doomed and the sooner the Working Class is aware of that fact, the sooner your existence, as a class, will cease.

Our class is destined to be the dominant class, or rather to abolish all class rule, by wiping out all class lines and the sooner the members of our class become conscious of this fact the more the victory will be hastened.

"There is a Reason," Mr. Post, and the reason that you, in your vigorous defence of the "vested rights" of the "people," ignore the fact that you only act as the spokesman of your class, is, that to do otherwise would be to hasten your own downfall and that of your class. And the reason that we Proletarians fearlessly state the facts in society exactly as they are, is, that the clearer we see these facts, the more certain and the sooner we may expect a victorious outcome.

Thus we see that what is immoral to Mr. Post and his class is perfectly moral to us Proletarians. What is "traitorous" from the viewpoint of Mr. Post and his class is the very opposite from our viewpoint, in fact, it would be traitorous and regarded as such

by others of our class, if we, in case of a strike, should flinch in our loyalty to our class.

The prevailing code of morals in any social order is that of the ruling class,

but the capitalist regime is on the decline and Proletarian morals are coming more and more into view and the time is approaching when they will be the prevailing morals of society.

## EXTRADITION CASES

Full Report On Mexican Refugees by Political Refugee Defense League

151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1909. To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, Comrades: In the matter of the request of the National Executive Committee for extradition and information relating to the Araujo case and that of the other political prisoners whose cases are either yet to be tried or are to be appealed, I make the following report:

The appeal of the Araujo case is in the hands of the League's attorneys, Steadman and Soelke, who expect to have a hearing in the course of three months. In their opinion there is sufficient grounds for a reversal of the decision in this case. As will be plain to you, the line of defense that the attorneys propose to make cannot be gone into in a printed report of this kind.

As to the other political prisoners whose extradition is demanded by the Mexican government, and whose case is therefore the most important of all, the League desires to lay before you this summary of the evidence procured by its secretary from the prisoner, Calixto Guerra, and also the evidence presented by the Mexican government. The League sent its secretary on a two weeks' trip to Eagle Pass, Del Rio and San Antonio, Texas, in order to procure this evidence at first-hand, twenty pages of which are now in the possession of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Just as the Russian political prisoners, Rudowitz and Pouren, made no denial of their affiliation with a revolutionary organization in their native country, so Calixto Guerra makes no attempt to avoid the responsibility of his acts in the uprising of June 26, 1908, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico.

Guerra frankly says that he was one of the forty-five revolutionists who attacked the Mexican garrison at Las Vacas, killing and dispersing all but seven out of the eighty soldiers. That these seven men continued to hold the barracks came about through the lack of ammunition of the revolutionists who expended their last cartridge before they left the town. Twelve revolutionists were killed in the desperate hand-to-hand encounters in the streets of Las Vacas, and one of them, Benjamin Canales, lost his life at the door of the barracks in the attempt to fire the building. Two houses were burnt in which the soldiery had taken refuge and horses were requisitioned for the use of the revolutionary party—all this is part of the history of the last uprising in Mexico which neither Calixto Guerra nor his comrades deny.

In the hands of District Judge Douglas, of Texas, the Mexican government has placed eighty-nine pages of evidence and charges against Guerra. As secretary of the League, I carefully went over all this evidence and find absolutely nothing which attempts to show that Guerra did anything more than he has himself acknowledged. The acts of these revolutionists committed in Las Vacas on the 26th day of June, 1908, are the sum total of all the accusations made by the Mexican government.

Among his neighbors in Del Rio, Guerra is loved for his kindly disposition and integrity, and his bravery in the Las Vacas fight is much spoken of by both Americans and Mexicans. Even in the sheriff's office, at the Eagle Pass jail, the prisoner is respected and treated as a political and not as a common prisoner, the deputy sheriff stating that such a man could be trusted upon his honor not to escape and that he was given unusual liberty on that account.

It is scarcely necessary to point out what will happen to Calixto Guerra if the Mexican government's demand for his extradition is allowed. The history of prisoners "shot while attempting to escape" is a common story in Mexico.

But it is not Guerra's life alone that is in jeopardy. Among the papers delivered into the hands of Judge Douglas is a list of thirty-seven other political suspects now living in the United States. If Guerra is allowed to fall into the clutches of Diaz these men will surely follow and suffer the same fate. It would seem as if the Mexican dictator had planned to make a clean sweep of all his political enemies in the United States, for with

Guerra's case decided in favor of extradition, the door to an endless series of arrests will be thrown open.

The political Refugee Defense League has decided to fight this case with all the power at its command and with every cent in its treasury. Walter Gillis, the best lawyer in Texas, has been retained by the League to defend Guerra. This attorney has already saved the lives of eight political refugees who sought an asylum in Texas about two years ago. Unfortunately the money that the League now has on hand is not sufficient to meet the needs of the case and aid must be given quickly by those who know how vital this matter of extradition is. If Diaz can establish the right to extradite his enemies from the United States we can be sure that the Czar of Russia will not be slow to follow the Mexican's example.

In this exigency the League makes an appeal to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to donate a sum of not less than five hundred dollars to assist in the defense of Calixto Guerra.

Fraternally,  
(Signed) JOHN MURRAY, Secretary.  
The question submitted therefore recurs upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League.  
Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

## THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fiset

Last year, just before the convention, the editor of this column urged upon every woman the importance of attending that convention if possible with the result that there were but two or three women there, outside of the women who attended from Local Seattle.

This year I don't propose to say anything about it. If the women of this state are content to stay at home forever and prove on every occasion that they know nothing, why, that is their privilege and it isn't up to me to kick about it.

What I do want to say is to the WOMEN WHO ARE GOING TO BE THERE no matter if there are only two or three of them.

In the first place there will be an open meeting of the Women's State committee and the members of that committee would like to have every woman who goes to the convention give enough thought to this branch of the work to take part in the discussion which will come up. There will be several most important subjects up for discussion among which the following will probably take first place:

1. The best method of organizing clubs for the purpose of studying Socialism.
2. Are such clubs, at their best, a success from the standpoint of the Scientific Socialist?
3. Formation of young People's Classes.
  - (a) How to start.
  - (b) What course of study to pursue.
  - (c) How to keep the interest of the children.
  - (d) What position does the child occupy in the Socialist Party?

The time has not yet been set for this meeting, but it will probably take place on the first day so that the women may attend the main part of the convention.

Comrades, the women of Washington are going ahead. The work done during the last six months has been splendid and "Onward" is our watchword. Don't sit back and let three or four women in the state do all the work and then kick because it isn't done your way. Come out in the open at first; show what your ideas are and do your share.

Next year there is to be a National Organization Congress. At that time the women will also have a congress. Are we to be in a position to take our place in that congress of Socialist women, or are we not?

There is the tendency on the part

of many Socialist Women to merge Socialist clubs into suffrage and progressive associations. What do we think about this? Just as the Revolutionary Party in this state has had to fight, inch by inch, even in the national organization, just so will the women have to fight to keep the Women's organizations in the straight and narrow way of Scientific Socialism.

Three or four women CANNOT do the work alone. We need the help of every single Revolutionary woman in the state—and then some.

Do you intend to help us or do you intend to put barriers in our way?

If you have honest opinions, if you are anxious to do your share of work, come out and do your part. If you think you can get recognition, if you are anxious to kick up a row, stay away for we don't want you. We are sick of fussing and the women won't stand for it. What we propose to do is to spread Revolutionary Socialism among as many women and children as possible and we propose to do this in the best way possible.

If you have helpful ideas, don't be selfish and keep them to yourself, but come out and match them against some one's else. If you have no ideas come anyhow, for you may get a few from somebody.

This is probably the last time "The Woman" and the women will have a chat before the convention, so I hate to break away, but I must.

Let's give three cheers and a Tiger for the WOMEN OF WASHINGTON.  
B. F.

## RUSSIAN JUSTICE

Translated by Jos. S. Biscay.

The political prisoners are tried under the martial law that exists in the greater part of the Russian Empire where the agitation in the interest of the workers is the most extensive. The judges, whose duty is to decide the fate of the prisoners in favor of the authorities, are chosen by the governors and generals under whose control they act. The proceedings of these courts are contrary to the actions of normal courts elsewhere. Witnesses for the defence are ruled out whenever their testimony might clear the accused. Proofs of alibi are not permitted by this form of "justice," though any evidence may be used against the accused. The prosecuting witnesses need not be present, their testimony can be given second hand, or need not be given at all. The fact that there is some one with "evidence," though the nature of it is not known, is enough for the court to act upon. The testimony of prisoners or convicts is forbidden—unless it can be used in the interest of "justice." A prisoner is bereft of character and can not be a witness, unless his testimony helps to convict a fellow prisoner. The authorities forget his character when it is helpful—to the authorities.

The strap of Lodz, Kaznakow, is interested in the cause of "justice" and has "advised" the attorneys, "not to defend the political prisoners, if they wish to live in peace."

It necessarily follows, that, with such care and secrecy in doling out "justice," few escape it. Naturally, that is intended. One would naturally suppose, if imprisoned on 15 accusations, his fate would be determined in one trial, but thanks to the "improved" system, such is not the case. He might be acquitted on one charge, only to be tried on another and convicted satisfactorily. Each conviction has a specific penalty imposed, if one is not sufficient, the aggregate will answer the purpose. Of course, other charges can be brought without limit, if necessary. If by some mischance some one fails to receive a death sentence, a few days will bring that also.

In Lodz, during the session of the martial court last June, 22 convicted received 33 sentences. Of these 2 got 4 sentences each, 5 received 2 sentences each, and of the total 22 there were 24 death sentences issued to 14 who were executed.

A man named Strazak was condemned to death though he was known to be innocent, and denied the chance to prove it. He came from Sosnowco, where according to the authorities 60 crimes were committed. The guilty ones were never apprehended. The fact that he lived in that neighborhood was enough, he was executed.

There is a storm of indignation against these "trials" and protests against execution without trial or hearing by the authorities—but all to no avail.

Let us take the "justice" in Warsaw. Out of 686 trials the following verdicts resulted: 186 were convicted of belonging to the party and possessing party literature; 208 for violence; 224 as bandits; 31 for political opposition; 29 for spreading economic terror; and 9 on other charges. Only one-third could be called criminal charges. It must be remembered

## MILL OWNERS AFTER HERMAN

Requested to Visit Chief of Police for Selling Literature on Streets

Aberdeen, Wash., June 15, 1909.

Editor "The Socialist."  
Dear Comrade:—Struck town yesterday at 3:30 p.m., and have already stirred things up to the extent that I received an invitation tonight from the Chief of Police to visit him at his office tomorrow.

You see there is a strike on here and I pointed out its cause and effect to several hundred people on the street corner tonight.

The strike began about May 28 in the Slade Lumber Company Mill. The demands of the men were that all \$1.75 per day men should be raised to \$2.00. By June 4th the strike was universal in the mills of Aberdeen.

The millworkers stood together to a man and this in spite of the fact that they were unorganized.

In a short time the mill owners were willing to concede to the demands of the strikers, but the men, encouraged by their success, now made a new demand, that all men receiving less than \$3.00 have their pay increased 25c per day.

To this new demand the millowners refused to accede.

The strikers finally realizing that they could not enforce their new demands announced that they were willing to go to work on the terms offered by the companies.

The mill owners answered by telling them to go to hell, that they would start the mills when they got good and ready and pay what they damn pleased. It was then the strikers realized they were locked out and so they are to this day with no prospects of an immediate settlement. The mill workers, however, are standing together nobly especially when we take into consideration their lack of experience in organization. I talked about the strike and encouraged the men in their efforts to improve their conditions. The owner of the American Mill Co., who is also president of the city council, was present. My analysis of the strike and the suggestions offered made him hot under the collar. Comrade Culbertson informed me that he—Mr. Quakenback—suffered great mental agony, shifted around continually and made several demands on the Chief of Police, who was present with three of his force, to arrest me.

that the regular civil courts were doing business also.

The largest number of death warrants issued in one month is 258 or 38% of the cases tried. In some months the executions amount to 59% and over, of all cases tried.

In the political cases 40.7% were condemned to death, 105 persons. In the "criminal" cases there were 139, or 53.8% of all who were tried, who were executed. The civil courts had to be content with but 5.5% ending in execution in the same period.

For the year 1908 the number of executions of people under 21 years of age in the northern provinces amounted to 31% of all the trials.

In the Kingdom of Poland, the number of death sentences passed is 26.5% of all verdicts rendered, of these the City of Warsaw has 18.4% of the total of the whole Kingdom.

The total number of executions has been confirmed by Gen. Skallon and Gen. Kaznakow. The former places criminal cases at 34% and the political at 46%, ending with execution. The latter estimates them respectively at 100% and 89%.

The "criminal" cases are the ones in which the prisoner is charged with violence and the political, are the ones charged with agitation or revolutionary opposition, etc. against "HOLY RUSSIA."

The young blood is the most progressive and most active in the spread of propaganda. Of all the executions 57% are persons under 21 years of age.

Statistics on Russian Prisons.

According to the government reports, the following number of persons were confined in jails at different periods:

1903	96,000
1904	91,000
1905	85,000
1906	111,000
1907	138,000
1908	169,579

If to the last figures should be added the 30,000 who are being transported to Siberia, it would total about 200,000. The prisons are overcrowded to three times their capacity, some estimate it at seven times.

(From "Dziennik Ludowy.")

The chief each time informed him that I had not violated any ordinances.

At the conclusion of my speech I was poked in the back with an umbrella. I turned round and found myself looking at the angry mug of Mr. Quakenback, upon which rested a silk plug hat which I surmised was purchased with the proceeds of the lumber stolen by him from the men on strike. Our conversation ran something like this:

"Have you a license?"  
"A license for what?"  
"To sell literature."  
"No sir, I don't need any."  
"Are you sure of this?"  
"Yes I am."  
"What is your authority?"

"I don't know as it is any of your business, but to satisfy your curiosity I will say that we have the same right to sell literature that a newsboy has to sell newspapers, that we exercise that right wherever we go and that we propose to exercise it here."

Turning to the Chief of Police, he asked:

"How about this chief?"

"I really don't know what the law is on that point."

"There was a long pause. The group of people who had been attracted, waited expectantly."

Finally the labor skinner mentioned above again addressed me.

"You had better go to the proper authorities tomorrow and make arrangements with them before you speak again or sell any more literature."

"The arrangements are satisfactory to me as they stand."

"But they are not satisfactory to us."

"That is your lookout not mine."

Another pause and the chief politely requested me to visit him at his office tomorrow, which I agreed to do. But one thing is certain so far as I am concerned there will be no compromise. I will speak on the streets of Aberdeen and sell literature or go to jail and if I am arrested there are other good Socialists here who have signified their willingness to "bark" on the street corner and go to jail if need be to maintain the right of free speech for the party of the proletariat of this city. I will speak again tomorrow eve. Also sell more literature.

EMIL M. HERMAN.

## THE SANDWICH WOMAN

(By G. W. in "Social Demokraten." Translated from the Danish by Arthur Jensen.)

Paris, Nov., 1907.

A young lady, Mlle. Letour by name, was last week admitted to the bar. There is on this occasion again joy among the champions of the woman movement, for Paris thus gets her fourth woman lawyer.

Mlle. Letour, walking down the marble steps of the court house, surrounded by relatives and friends, smiled with happy pride. She was charming in her ruffled cloak with her student's cap cocked gaily over the wealth of blond hair, and one could not help saying to himself:

"Why should not the women take the positions formerly held exclusively by men, since it becomes them so well and they besides seem to cherish it?"

There is no doubt that Mlle. Letour cherishes it. After having returned home from the fine banquet, which follows every successful examination, she undoubtedly will get a large practice, work comfortably in her office and celebrate triumphs at the bar; and some day when she finds it too difficult to defend her heart against a too aggressive male colleague, she will get married, rest on her laurels and form acquaintances with the happiness of marriage, motherly love, etc.

The movement for woman's emancipation has good reason to feel congratulated and one of its journals appropriately remarks:

"Isn't this an excellent proof of the progress of the movement for equal rights of both sexes, only too bad, that progress is so slow."

But women are fast becoming the equals of men in other fields of activity. They are taking the men's places, certainly not, because of any woman

## To Passing Delegates

Delegates to the Washington State Socialist Party Convention, to be held on July 3 at Everett, who come through Seattle on their way should be sure to visit the Local Headquarters at 711 Olive St. The Reading Room and Secretary's office are always open and several comrades make their home there.

Nearly every night from 7.30 to 10, street meetings will be found in progress at the corner of Pike St., and 4th Ave., and at the "Times" corner, 2nd and Union.

The office of "The Socialist" is also open at pretty nearly all hours in the basement of Carpenters' Hall, entering by the alley just north of Pine on Westlake Ave.

Friday evening, July 2, the Seattle delegates will be at Headquarters, 711 Olive to welcome all visiting delegates. Boats leave Seattle for Everett every day at 7, and 9.15 a.m., and N. P. trains at 8.05 and 9 a.m.

Those wishing to take in the A. Y. P. Exposition who come a day or so earlier can get a greeting and information at any time at either of the points named above.

The Convention open in Everett at 10 a.m., Saturday, July 3, in G. A. R. Hall, corner Hewett and Baker, and the safest, surest and pleasantest way to be on hand when the convention is called to order is to leave Seattle on the 7 a.m. boat, Colman Dock, foot of Columbia St.

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## What It Stands For

### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

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

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class

cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class. (As adopted by the National Convention, this should read after the words, "present order": "or from the dominant class of society.")

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

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

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

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

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

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and

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

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

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

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

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

proportional representation and the right of recall.

"12.—The abolition of the Senate.  
"13.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.  
"14.—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

"15.—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.  
"16.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

"17.—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.  
"18.—The free administration of justice.

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

### SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS

The following is the address to organized labor drafted by the committee and adopted by the Socialist National Convention:

"The movement of organized labor is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage-earners under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages, hours, and other conditions of labor is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the working people and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.

### IT DOES NOT DICTATE.

"The Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

"In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist Party, it finds reason to hope for and for more effective cooperation between organized labor and the Socialist Party, the two wings of the movement for working-class emancipation.

"The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvement in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage-worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.

### CONFRONTED BY GREAT CRISIS.

"Organized labor is today confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power, and alarmed by the increasing political and economic activity of the working class, have as a class under taken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations.  
"In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere law and constitution have been trampled under foot, military despotism set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent methods have not seemed advisable, other means have been used to the same end.  
"The movement for the so-called open shop but thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workingmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war funds.

### COURTS ALWAYS HOSTILE.

"The courts, always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class. They have issued injunctions forbidding the calling of strikes, the announcement of boycotts, payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to organize unorganized workmen in certain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under a pretense of their being labor trusts.  
"They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestering their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—laws protecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in case of employees killed or injured at their work, laws guaranteeing the right of workmen to belong to unions.  
"While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only consistent rule observed by the courts in dealing with the labor question is the rule that capitalists have a sacred right to profits and that the working class has no rights in opposition to business interests.

### DANBURY HATTERS CASE.

"In the Danbury hatters' case the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with

its infamous 'Dred Scott decision' of fifty years ago. It has stretched and distorted the Anti-Trust law to make it cover labor organizations, and has held that the peaceful method of the boycott is unlawful, that boycotted employers may recover damages to the amount of three times their loss, and that the property of individual members, as well as the union treasury, may be levied upon to collect such damages.  
"By this decision the Supreme Court has clearly shown itself to be an organ of class injustice, not of social justice. If this and other hostile decisions are not speedily reversed, organized labor will find itself completely paralyzed in its efforts toward a peaceful solution of the labor question. The success of the capitalists and their courts in this assault upon the labor movement would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.

**BALLOT IS A WEAPON.**  
"At this critical moment the Socialist Party calls upon all organized workmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands, and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the military can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workmen on election day.

"Workingmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of Organized Labor and of the Socialist Party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule."

### WASHINGTON PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of the State of Washington endorses the Principles of International Socialism and of the Socialist Party of the United States. For the campaign of 1908 we present to the voters of this state the following declarations of our principles and program:

1. The Socialist Party is primarily the party of the proletariat.
2. We recognize the Class Struggle between the Proletarian Class and the Capitalist Class as the supreme fact of modern civilization.
3. We recognize this struggle as a struggle for the possession of the world's wealth and for all the benefits of human progress.
4. We recognize the historic mission of the Proletariat to be its own economic emancipation through its political victory over the Capitalist Class.
5. We recognize the growing solidarity of the Proletariat industrially in Labor Unions and politically in the Socialist Party as a sign of this ultimate victory.
6. We recognize the increasing incapacity of the Capitalist Class to control Society.

The industrial crisis which this country is now experiencing, and of which a financial panic is the least significant feature, has in this state as well as all others reduced the dependent Proletariat to such desperate straits that it is inconceivable that they should tolerate their condition, did they rightly comprehend the underlying causes. The exploiting of the Proletariat of a part of their labor product results in their inability to absorb the wealth they have created. This is known as the failure of markets and a so-called period of over-production is followed by a reaction of which the present industrial stagnation is an example. The improved methods of production which should logically result in shorter work-hours and better living wages for the workers actually results in a smaller number being employed. Thus there is a permanent unemployed problem which is intensified by the recurring periods of industrial reaction. As these crises result in acute misery to the Proletariat and are wholly the result of the capitalist mismanagement of industry, the enforced idleness of the workers must be relieved by immediate employment of jobless men on works of public utility.

This failure of the Capitalist Class in their conduct of the affairs of society is a sign of approaching social dissolution.  
6. We assert the victory of the Proletarian Class will not only emancipate the victorious class, but abolish all other classes as well.  
Society will then be organized as one class, all enjoying together the splendid fruits of human invention.

7. We propose that the Proletariat shall conquer political power and use that power to take possession of all such wealth as is now used by the Capitalist Class to force the Proletariat to surrender the wealth it creates.  
The ownership of the instruments of wealth production, such as factories, mines, railroads, machinery and land, gives the Capitalist Class its power to amass all wealth in its own hands. The Socialist Party proposes to transfer that ownership from the Capitalist Class to the Proletarian Class and to use political power to that end.  
This is the Proletarian Revolution.

8. We know that such a Revolution cannot be accomplished in any one state. We must win full political power in the entire nation. Executives, legislatures, courts and arm-

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

**LONDON'S STORE**  
1107 - 1109 - 1111 SECOND AVENUE, near SPRING  
**Seattle's Real Bargain Center**  
Merchandise sold always at everlastingly lowest prices  
Watch the evening papers for daily specials

**National Bank of Commerce**  
OF SEATTLE  
Capital ..... \$ 1,000,000  
Surplus and Profits ..... 750,000  
Total Resources, over ..... 13,250,000  
Corner Second Avenue and Cherry Street  
Telephone or Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended To  
**Bonney - Watson Company**  
Funeral Directors  
SPECIALTY—Embalming for Skipton  
FRONTS: Main 13, Ind. 13. — THIRD AVE. AND UNIVERSITY ST.

Sunset Main 953 Independent 953  
**Queen City Laundry**  
ESTABLISHED 1890  
Branch, Third Ave. near Pike St.  
Corner First and Bell :: Branch at "Socialist" Office

**WALLIN & NORDSTROM**  
Well Known Shoe Dealers  
New Location Arcade Building, 1327 Second Avenue.

**J. H. SHREWSBURY CASH GROCER**  
Largest Grocery House in North Seattle.  
2323 First Avenue. Phones: Main 1455; Ind X14

**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  
217 Pike St. Both Phones Main 880

**FRANK B. WILSON**  
The Road by Jack London, \$2.00  
The Money Changers, Upton Sinclair's Latest, 1.18  
The Metropolis Upton Sinclair, 1.18  
The Jungle Upton Sinclair, .50  
Looking Backward Bellamy, .50  
Archway Bookstore and Kodak Store Stationery Store, Blank Books, etc.  
220 PIKE STREET 318 PIKE STREET  
Stationery, News and Men's Furnishings.  
WILSON-MCVEY CO. 104 OCCIDENTAL AVE.

Open all Night. Tel. Ind A 2884  
Don't Fail to Try—  
**THE OWL RESTAURANT**  
1521 FIRST AVE., Just Above Pike.

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

**Inman's Delicates'n**  
Home Cooking and Baking The Kind You Like  
509 PIKE STREET

**Abbott Barber Shop and Baths**  
Everything First Class  
B. H. KAST, Prop. 303 PIKE ST.

**Patterson's Cafe**  
OPEN ALL NIGHT  
309 Pike Street Phone, Ind. 4871

**Calhoun, Denny & Ewing**  
Insurance and Real Estate  
ALASKA BUILDING SEATTLE

**Hotel Imperial**  
Phone L. 1709  
Rooms by Day or Week—50c, 75c and Up  
605 PIKE STREET

**SHOES OF EXTRA VALUE**  
**Raymond & Hoyt**  
405 Pike St.  
Phones: Main 3404; Independent 39

**Murphy Wine & Liquor Co.**  
Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers  
Family Trade a Specialty.  
508-510 Pike St. Seattle, Wash.

Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction  
Fine Watch Repairing  
**Frank L. Howe**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.  
For Nine Years With American Watch Co.  
2025 First Ave. Phone L. 3984.

**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 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 560, Ind. 560. All outside rooms. Fine marine view. Centrally located. Strictly modern.  
FIRST AVE & PINE ST.

Perfection in Cleaning and Dyeing Ladies' and Gent's Garments. Repairing and Pressing.  
**BANNER DYE WORKS**  
Fremont Office: 702 Stewart St. Phones, Ind. Head 472, Sunset North 1092.  
Ballard Office: 5244 Russell Ave., corner 29th St. N. W. Phone, Ballard 943.

Go to the  
**Boulevard Cafe**  
321 Pike Street  
The best place in Seattle to eat.

**TACOMA ROUTE**  
FAST STEAMSHIP  
"INDIANAPOLIS"  
On the Tacoma-Seattle Route. FOUR ROUND TRIPS DAILY.  
Leaves Seattle from Colman dock, foot of Columbia St.  
9 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.  
Leaves Tacoma from N. P. wharf, 7:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M.  
Single Trip, 35c. Round Trip, 50c. Phone, Main 3993.

WANTED. A Socialist Traveling Companion  
**'Round the World with Wiltshire's.**  
All Expenses and a Salary Paid. A red hot Socialist preferred. Write at once for complete information.  
WILTSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, Dept. 20 200 Williams St., New York

**Green Lake Drug Co**  
Pure Drugs and Drug Sundries. Stationery, Cigars and Candy—Phones: North 12; Red 362. Free delivery to any part of the city.  
Clarence H. Merritt, Mgr.  
7208 WOODLAWN AVENUE.

DR. TITUS has removed to 302-303 Shafer Bldg., 1414 Second Ave., opp. Bon Marche. Hours, 11 to 1 and 3 to 7.

**NATIONAL UNION—UNITED BREWERY WORKERS OF AMERICA**  
SUNSET—Main 1429 Ind.—R 1693

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

**FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE**  
By BEN HANFORD  
Second Edition Now Ready  
This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. Price, 25c.; \$1.50 a Dozen.  
**WILTSHIRE BOOK CO.**  
Clearing House for All Socialist Literature  
200 William St., New York

# HAYWOOD MEETINGS

## Arranged and Conducted by the Socialist Party of Washington

"The Socialist" has asked me to write an account of Haywood's tour of Washington. I am too busy for that, and can do nothing more than give a list of the twenty-seven cities and towns in which meetings are held, and then let the local secretaries tell the story.

### In Western Washington.

- Sedro-Woolley—Sunday, May 23.
- Olympia—Monday, May 24.
- Tacoma—Tuesday, May 25.
- Aberdeen—Wednesday, May 26.
- Elma—Thursday, May 27.
- Centralia—Friday, May 28.
- South Bend—Saturday, May 29.
- Buckley—Sunday, May 30.
- Wilkeson—Monday, May 31.
- Edmonds—Tuesday, June 1.
- Bellingham—Wednesday, June 2.
- Blaine—Thursday, June 3.
- Friday Harbor—Friday, June 4.
- On the road—Saturday, June 5.
- Seattle—Sunday, June 6.
- Stanwood—Monday, June 7.
- Burlington—Tuesday, June 8.
- Anacortes—Wednesday, June 9.
- At leisure—Thursday-Friday, June 10-11.

### East of Mountain Dates.

- Roslyn—Sunday, June 13.
- Cle Elum—Monday, June 14.
- Ellensburg—Tuesday, June 15.
- North Yakima—Wednesday, June 16.
- Sunnyside—Thursday, June 17.
- Walla Walla—Friday, June 18.
- On the road—Saturday, June 19.
- Spokane—Sunday, June 20.
- Colville—Monday, June 21.
- On the road—Tuesday, June 22.
- Davenport—Wednesday, June 23.

### Reports of Local Secretaries.

Sedro-Woolley—We have \$10 clear after all bills are paid, a fair showing. The hall was packed, composed mostly of farmers and working people, only two of our business men showing up. Yours truly, F. R. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Olympia—Haywood has come and gone. It was far and away the most successful Socialist meeting ever held in Olympia. We made his guarantee.

## Washington State Platform

Continued from Page Two

- Let must all be captured by the Proletariat in order to effect its appropriation of all property used as capital.
- But we propose to force from the Capitalist Class, while it is still in power, such concessions as we can. Whenever Socialist Party Candidates are elected to office, the Party guarantees that they will alleviate the poverty of the Proletariat and improve its conditions.
- As such measures calculated to improve Proletarian conditions under Capitalist rule and to assist the Proletariat in achieving its complete triumph, we advocate and demand:
  - Immediate public employment of the unemployed at the State's expense at full union wages on such works as irrigation, reforestation and road building.
  - Preservation from capitalist destruction, of natural resources such as mines and forests, in order that abundance may be preserved for social use after the Revolution.
  - Abolition of Court injunctions in labor disputes.
  - Abolition of all Oriental immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the Capitalist Class and all contract labor immigration.
  - An eight hour day and a five and a half day week for all classes of labor and further reduction when that concession has been secured.
  - Abolition of employment of children of school age.
  - Reduction of residence qualifications necessary for the franchise in a state to two months.
  - Absolute freedom of press and speech.
  - Equal suffrage for men and women.
  - Initiative and referendum in order to protect against continued Capitalist corruption of representative government.
- We recognize that the class of small farmers is also a working and producing class, exploited, as well as the Proletariat, of all its product except a bare living. We point out to the small farmer that his exploitation is due directly to the great capitalist combinations known as the Trusts.
- We also point out to the small farmer that the Trusts derive their greatest income from exploitation of the Proletariat and will, therefore, continue to exist in full power so long as the Proletariat remains a subject and exploited class.
- In a word, the small farmer can only secure his own emancipation by joining the Socialist Party and thus assisting in hastening the Proletarian Revolution.
- The small capitalist is doomed. The Trusts by the laws of competition are destroying and proletarianizing the old-fashioned "Business Man." The wise among this class will recognize the facts, accept the inevitable and join forces with the Proletarian army in its march towards the World's Emancipation.
- "Proletarians of all lands, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

our expenses and had a little to split between us. But it was in the spirit and enthusiasm that it was a winner. Haywood is a cyclone, a scream, a hot-box, there with the goods from start to finish, and the audience rose to him as one. Fraternally, BIGE EDDY, Secretary.

Tacoma—We had an overflow meeting here last night and turned lots of people away for lack of room. Comrade Haywood has done Local Tacoma a world of good, from a financial as well as an educational point of view. Yours for the Revolution, WM. RANKE, Secretary.

Aberdeen—The Haywood lecture at Grand Theater Wednesday night was a success, 449 tickets sold. The audience was an appreciative one, among whom were many of the "so-called" best people of Aberdeen. Haywood truly does the subject justice, and has made a good and strong impression. Fraternally, O. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.

Elma—Haywood meeting last night a success. Our hall was not big enough; had every seat sold and some had to stand up. Fraternally yours, JOHN HOLMAN, Sec.

Centralia—The Haywood meeting here was a clean success. Much good was done for the cause. Fraternally, C. W. GARRETT, Sec.

South Bend—Haywood's lecture was the most successful we have ever held here, with receipts \$50.25 and local's share \$11.20. Usually we have to go into our own pockets to make up a shortage. Fraternally, J. R. MANTHY, Sec.

Buckley—Considering that it rained hard all afternoon and evening, the Haywood meeting was decidedly a success. By standing vote it was almost unanimously decided to send letters to our government officials protesting against the use of troops in labor disputes, and demanding the immediate repeal of the Dick military law. Yours fraternally, G. A. WHITNEY, Sec.

Wilkeson—Meeting held under the direction of the United Mine Workers' Union.

Edmonds—Fair meeting reported by Haywood.

Bellingham—Came out all right, but some of the boys think we paid too much for hall rent. The meeting was held in Beck's Theater, one of the largest show houses on the coast, for which we paid \$75 for one night, a pretty big bill. But I was bound to have Haywood here if I had to pay both bills myself—the rent bill and Bill Haywood. Yours for the Revolution, HENRY LARSON, Chairman Committee.

Blaine—Haywood meeting was a great success, both as a propaganda meeting and financially. We had a greater crowd out than any of the old party spell-binders were able to get last fall with free rallies and brass bands. Yours fraternally, G. R. EMMERLING, Sec.

Seattle—Reported in "The Socialist." Stanwood—Haywood has stirred up the inhabitants of this community. Our Methodist pastor is going to hold a meeting Wednesday night, at which he advertises to answer Haywood or some other Socialist. Please send a speaker to defend our side of the issue. LUDVIG LARSON, Member at Large.

Burlington and Anacortes—Fair meetings reported by Haywood.

Black Diamond—Our miners' union will send protest against the use of troops in labor disputes, and also demand the repeal of the Dick Military Law. We had a good meeting. Yours for the revolution, E. HENDRICKSON.

Cle Elum and Roslyn—Haywood arrived at Cle Elum Sunday at 2 p. m. The Cle Elum band and Roslyn committee met him. Haywood was busy while he was here, as he has many friends among the miners. With my best wishes for the working people, I am, fraternally yours, FRANK GETZ, Sec.

Ellensburg—Haywood has come and gone. He made a fine talk, but the audience was far from being all that could be desired in point of numbers. This is a hard town in which to get a crowd out to a Socialist lecture. The Catholics almost own the town. Fraternally yours, JESSE WATERS, Sec.

Sunnyside—Our meeting was a success in every way, although we did not escape persecution. We tried to get the Federated Church in which to hold our meeting, but at first it was refused. It was afterward granted, only to be refused at the last hour. We then secured the Odd Fellows' Hall, and although it was late to make a change in meeting places, we had an overflow attendance, jammed the hall full to the doors, yet the crowd was quiet enough except when they cheered the speaker. God gave us victory. I believe the ice is broken here for better things in future. We paid all expenses and have to the good \$12.75 to put into our treasury. Your comrade, A. L. EMBREE, Sec.

Walla Walla (Telegram)—June 18.—Sunnyside fine. Others fair. Indications good here. (Signed) HAYWOOD.

At this writing, Sunday, June 20, Haywood has three remaining dates in this state, Spokane, Colville and Davenport. W. H. WAYNICK, State Secretary.

## Indignant, Amused, Disgusted

Charleston, Wash. Editor "The Socialist."

I've had such a surprise I thought I'd just mention it.

When I called at the P. O. the other day I found a copy of "Suppressed Facts," sent to me by some unknown friend (?)

I was more than pleased to see such a rare paper, so hurried home and told my husband what I had, and while I put the little ones to bed and attended to my evening work he started to read it.

I won't repeat his remarks concerning it, or the censor at Washington, D. C. might serve an injunction on me.

His opinion, put into proper form is that "Suppressed Facts" certainly can suppress more facts than any other paper its size. Nothing is said about the original trouble and no attempt made to conceal their desire to find Mills back into the Party here, though knowing he never would stand trial on the charge of advising Socialists to vote for a man that openly stated in Mills' hearing that he was not a Socialist.

They have much to say about the Mills' "ghost," but fail entirely to state the well known fact that Mills has openly aided and organized bodies of so-called Socialists, who were working in undisguised conflict with the regular state organization in at least two states besides Washington.

The Independents may call Mills the Titus ghost but they needn't cry to pawn him off on the real Socialists of Washington State as an individual with wings, unless they say which variety of winged creatures he belongs to.

What I noticed most, after the complimentary (?) remarks concerning Arthur Jensen and A. B. Callahan, was the constant reference to the unlimited power of the Seattle "Ring."

That a few men can absolutely control the whole state organization, says a good deal for the brains of those few (if it were true), and since "the rank and file" of the Independents allow a "ring" to think for them, I'd like to know what they are kicking about. As for Burgess. If he only had enough brains left to remember how he used to write and talk eight years ago, he would certainly dry up and disappear from both parties.

At first I was indignant at the paper then amused, then disgusted.

And the crowning point of all was one of the resolutions passed at Arcade Hall on April 11th, which reads as follows: "That we lend all our energies and talents if such we have (they may well doubt this) to the upbuilding of the S. P. of the State of Washington, and of the United States, to the end that it be made a collective, democratic Socialist Party in which no working man or woman, nor useful member of society, shall be denied admittance."

What constitutes "a useful member of society?" Most any tradesman or business man could be "a useful member of society," and still raise the dickens with the Socialists and the Proletariat, if allowed in the party and a majority could soon get in that would deliver the party over to the Capitalists bodily and the real Socialists be worse off than now.

Oh, but they are "Injured Innocents."

Mrs. E. L. Armstrong.

Want to keep the paper going? Then buy from our advertisers.

NEED CLEARING UP.

Kearney, Nebraska, June 10, 1909. Dear Comrade; Please send me a dollar's worth of your issue, containing the article on "Reform and Revolutionary Socialism."

I presume of course you noted the leading editorial in the June "Review." The tactics of such men as Clark show us the necessity of clearing up our people on reform and revolutionary Socialism.

Best regards to the Seattle Comrades. Yours for the Revolutionary, LENA MORROW LEWIS.

Dates. June 17, 20, Sioux City, Iowa. June 21, 22, Council Bluffs, Iowa. June 23, 27, Omaha, Nebraska. (General Del.)

Socialist wishes to become acquainted with young Socialist woman of literary and musical tastes and religious temperament, who wishes to work and sacrifice for the cause. Address "Redemore," c/o "The Socialist."

## TACOMA NOTES

The Haywood meeting netted the Local something over \$40.

One week ago the delegates to the State Convention were elected. At the time of the election, the treasurer and others contended that Local Tacoma was entitled to four instead of three delegates and that the apportionment of Comrade Krueger was incorrect, that it was an attempt on the part of the "Ring" to knock Local Tacoma. At that time a motion was adopted to elect a fourth delegate, his mileage to be paid by the local in case he be not seated.

The three regular delegates elected were: A. H. Barth, Wm. Ranke, and Comrade Johnson. The fourth, or contesting, delegate was Paul Turner.

It is significant to note that at this meeting something like \$12 were paid in dues and members were present, many of whom had not been present for six months. Also that these members voted on the delegates and left, leaving the regular routine business to the ones who are always present. Also that fifty copies of "Suppressed Facts," were distributed—all in the name of Democracy.

At this week's meeting we were informed that the financial secretary's books showed an average of 53 members for January, February and March thus entitling us to three delegates. A committee was thereupon elected to go over the books and ascertain the number of delegates we are entitled to with the object of dispensing with the superfluous delegate when Comrade Krueger's apportionment is verified.

The debate between Mr. Hughes and Comrade Cowley did not materialize last Sunday night as scheduled. Comrade Cowley left town last week in search of a master and Emil M. Herman was chosen by the Local to take his place.

For some reason the committee having charge of the arrangements of the debate were unable to see Mr. Hughes or to get into touch with him, and, fearing an empty hall, failed to advertise but instead called off the debate without, however, notifying the debaters, who both appeared ready to debate.

The personnel of this debate committee was somewhat changed from what it was at first, Comrade Ramsdale being the only member of the committee originally elected. Comrade Howell having left town. E. N. Reynolds, just lately elected to membership here, was elected to fill the vacancy and Emil Herman resigning on account of having been elected debater. Wm. Ranke was elected to take his place. This committee left everything in the hands of Comrade Reynolds, with the above result.

Last Sunday evening there occurred an incident which caused quite a stir among the membership and which somewhat surprised outsiders, namely: two meetings being held simultaneously on the same street corner and both being addressed by members of Local Tacoma. During the time that the Local was holding its regular Sunday night propaganda meeting on Twelfth and Pacific Ave., there was a meeting in progress being conducted by an injured working man who has sued a local mill company for damages on the grounds of having been crippled while in their employ. His case was thrown out of court and he is endeavoring to secure sixty thousand signatures to a petition (also some money) in order that his case may be tried.

This individual made an attack on the Socialist philosophy and dared Leslie E. Allev to take the box and defend the Socialist position. This Comrade Aller did in consequence of which the circumstance caused considerable stir but was thoroughly thrashed out at the business meeting Tuesday evening, and a motion was adopted which, it is to be hoped, will make such an occurrence impossible in the future.

The motion was to the effect that, should any outsider attack the principles of Socialism and challenge any member to debate or dare him to take the box, that member is to immediately notify the speakers committee or, in the event of the absence of said committee, the speaker himself, whereupon the regular propaganda meeting shall be postponed and the challenged member be authorized to answer the attack.

The debate upon this motion brought out the fact with startling clearness that many members of the Socialist Party in Tacoma have much to learn on the ethics of organization.

Women's stamps sold to date, \$11.55. The men comrades are doing splendidly with the stamps. They not only buy them regularly themselves, but help to sell them also.

A committee was elected to arrange for a picnic for the Local in the near future. ELEANOR MAURER HERMAN.

Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1909. To The National Committee. Comrades:—Herewith is submitted

Excellent Motion

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

I wish to further add that we also wrote Local Milwaukee asking why Mills was admitted after being expelled from another Local, and received

National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 6, by Geo. F. Hibner, National Committee member for Kansas, and supported by the following members of the Committee: Berlyn, Ill.; Burton, Nev.; Barzee, Ore.; Block, Okla.; Voss, Tenn.; Herman, Wash.; Jensen, Wash.; Berger, Wis.

Motion No. 6. "That the National Committee places its emphatic stamp of disapproval upon any and all enterprises of a commercial or speculative character where Socialists are primarily appealed to and the Socialist movement made the means for exploitation and graft; and upon the indiscriminate use of the word COMRADE in making appeals for commercial, speculative and stock-jobbing enterprises."

Comment. "The need for this is evident. In this time of severe contest for places and life, there may easily be those who would use the word COMRADE for private profit and advantage.

The last few years have seen the party membership and subscribers to Socialist papers circled with the word Comrade. Whether such companies are successes or failures, there is injury to the Socialist movement. We should at least stamp their using the movement with our disapproval."

Comment by C. W. Barzee, National Committee Member of Oregon

"I support the motion of National Committee member, G. F. Hibner of Girard, Kansas, which relates to the practice of some Socialist party members using the comradeship confidence of the party to further any business scheme.

We are not prepared to say all of these propositions made under fraternal greetings are grafts or frauds, but we do assert that business matters and the social fraternity of the party have no relation to each other and should be kept as separate as capitalism and socialism.

It may be suggested that members should be possessed of the scientific principles of Socialism to the extent of understanding that Socialism is not brotherly communism, but pure, simple, straight, individualism and that the fraternity thereof is only for the need of helping each individual to fully mature their individuality.

There are, however, within the party many half-baked, undeveloped members that should have all the foreknowledge obtainable presented by those more advanced in social science.

Let us get away from the co-operative commonwealth idea into the practical collective ownership plan and encourage individual thinking."

Comment by Arthur Jensen, National Committee Member of Wash.

"The circularizing of Party members and subscribers to Socialist papers for speculative purposes has become a most damnable traffic in Socialist sentiment.

"Many a loyal 'soldier' in the 'Appeal Army' has undoubtedly been 'stung' by the Girard Airship schemers. It is a well known fact that many devoted and perhaps blind, supporters of 'Wilshire' have become victims of the Bishop Creek Gold Mining schemes.

"Let us not lose sight of the class character of the Socialist Movement by diverting it into a conglomeration of 'fake' commercial enterprises." Vote will close June 15th. Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

## Mills' Present Standing

Local Kansas City wrote to National Secretary Barnes a few weeks ago for information concerning Walter Thomas Mills, and got this reply: Barnes' Reply, Chicago, May 10, 1909.

"Elizabeth Thomson, 1022 1/2 Frost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Dear Comrade:—

Have your letter of the 7th with inquiry regarding the standing of Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. Would say although I had report before, under date of April 30th, I received official notification from the state office of Wisconsin that Comrade Mills is a member in good standing of the 4th Ward Branch of Milwaukee.

Comrade Mills was a member of Seattle Local at the time its charter was withdrawn by the State Committee of Washington. This occurred about two years ago.

Hoping this information will be satisfactory. Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Naturally this reply did not satisfy the comrades of Kansas City, because it left so much unsaid. Why did not Barnes tell them that the charter of Local Seattle was withdrawn expressly on Mills' account, because he had supported an anti-Socialist Labor Party in Canada.

So the Kansas City Local came back as follows, with a letter to the National Committee: Kansas City's Reply.

Kansas City, Mo., May 21, 1909. "National Committee Socialist Party. Dear Comrades:—

About two weeks ago, May 7th, I wrote to our National Secretary, according to instructions received from my Local—for information regarding standing of Walter Thomas Mills. I am enclosing a copy of the reply received by us from Comrade Barnes.

In view of the fact that we have since been furnished a copy of the National Bulletin for Nov., 1908, in which was published resolutions adopted by the State Committee of Washington condemning certain states for using Mills on Socialist platforms after his expulsion from Local Seattle, we feel that the information furnished by our National Secretary is not at all satisfactory, and I have been instructed to bring this matter before you for adjustment.

I wish to further add that we also wrote Local Milwaukee asking why Mills was admitted after being expelled from another Local, and received

## WASHINGTON

Minutes of State Executive Committee Meeting, June 13, 1909.

Called to order at 12.30 by Chairman Barth. Members present: Whiting, Smith, Steele, Absent, Martin. Minutes of May 23 were approved as read. On Request of Organizer A. Wagenknecht the word "application," occurring in the committee's action on the letter of Ada Gatchell, printed in the minutes of May 23, was changed to that of "nomination."

Charters were granted to locals at Malo, Davenport, and Aberdeen (Finland). A. B. Callahan was transferred from local membership to membership-at-large.

A communication from the national office in reference to obtaining the names and address of members of locals was read. The national secretary asking permission to get the names direct from locals. The committee deemed it unwise to depart in this instance from the rule that the state office acts as the medium of communication between locals and national headquarters, and the state secretary was directed to ask all locals by circular letter to send in the names and addresses of local members, the same to be used as a mailing list at national headquarters, where all names appearing on such list will receive by mail the Official Monthly Bulletin of the Socialist Party.

A request from the National Finnish Translator-Secretary for credentials for Jacob Rauhala as propagandist and organizer among the Finnish people of the state was granted. Communication from J. C. Hogan, of Spring City, Pa., was read and filed.

Communication from D. Burgess of date of May 30, relating to minutes of state committee of April 18, was read and filed. A second communication, date of May 30, relating to the refusal of the S. E. C. to furnish Bureau of Census forms for the purpose of the unsatisfactory and discourteous reply that "Mills was admitted to Local Milwaukee for the same reason every other member was admitted, because he was a Socialist."

Local Kansas City believes that it is our right to know about all things concerning the party, and we hope that you may be able to clear this matter up. Yours for Socialism, (Sgd.) ELIZABETH THOMSON, Sec. Local Kansas City.

Now what will the National Committee do to maintain the solidarity of the Socialist Party of the U. S.? For if Milwaukee is allowed to accept a member expelled by Seattle, an expulsion confirmed by State Referendum of the Washington Party, if one state can ignore and flout the deliberate action of another state, and be encouraged and excused in such action by the National Secretary, what has become of our National Organization?

It is up to the National Committee, the highest representative of the Party.

Receipts. May 10 to June 1, \$174.78. June 1 to June 13, 121.95. Total, \$296.73. Expenditures. May 10 to June 1, \$95.63. June 1 to June 13, 118. Total, \$214.26. Balance, \$81.47.

Responding to a call from Local Aberdeen No. 1, the committee directed that Emil Herman be sent to Aberdeen to hold street meetings for a period of ten days, the time asked for by Local Aberdeen. The committee also instructed the secretary to arrange with local secretaries in other towns in the Grays Harbor district and surrounding territory.

As a result of the Haywood meeting at Stanwood the comrades of that locality sent an urgent request for a speaker for Wednesday night, June 16, to defend Haywood and the cause of Socialism against the criticism of a Methodist minister, M. E. Eldridge was selected for the purpose, the Socialists of Stanwood offering to pay the expense of the meeting.

In reply to a communication from Ralph Korngold, now in Oregon, the secretary was instructed to say that the state rate for speakers is \$3 a day and expenses, the net proceeds from the sale of literature to go to the state, except when locals have their own literature, when proceeds go to the local.

The request of Geo. E. Boomer for indorsement as national lecturer was granted. Also the secretary was instructed to ask for dates for Comrade Boomer in Western Washington for meetings after the state convention, July 5, and locals desiring these meetings will please send their applications to the state office.

Communication from Local Tacoma explaining the apportionment should have given that local four delegates instead of three was deferred until the next meeting.

A communication from Mukilton was to the effect that no charter dues stamps had been received, although the local had been duly organized for more than two months. This matter was found to have been overlooked by the former state secretary, and the committee directed that charter and dues stamps to the number of 17 be sent to Local Mukilton.

The request of Floyd Hyde to hold meetings on trip from Colville to Everett, June 21 to July 3, was granted. Comrade Hyde to pay his own way with proceeds from sale of literature, etc.

Communication from Chicago Daily Socialist was received and filed. Meeting adjourned to Sunday June 27, 1909.

Fraternally submitted: W. H. WAYNICK, Temporary State Secretary.

Note—Financial reports for the months of April, May and June will be sent to the locals as soon as possible. This cannot be done, however, until the auditing committee has completed the work of checking up the accounts of the former secretary, when the balances can be brought forward and a connected report made up to date.

Local secretaries and others are sending in good reports of the Haywood meetings. There is a revival of Socialism all along the line in this state, and we should now take hold and organize as many as possible of those who attended the Haywood meetings. There were 27 cities and towns that arranged meetings for Haywood, and of this number three contain no locals and are unorganized as far as Socialism is concerned. From one of these towns the state office has received notice to send a speaker for a social meeting, the direct result of Haywood's visit. In still another town a local was organized after the Haywood date had been applied for, and the local was in shape for holding it before the day for holding it had arrived. Haywood will complete his tour in this state June 23 at Davenport.

We must have an organization capable and fighting for their rights continuously to be worthy of their support. Let us all work shoulder to shoulder, persistently and systematically to make every moment, every effort, and every dollar expended by us count most for working-class solidarity and emancipation.

"Special Stamp Organizing Fund" will be sold at 25 cents each and each member is requested to take these stamps monthly and also render such additional aid as they feel able, to meet expenses of organization and propaganda as outlined. Help. We urgently insist that steps be taken at once in every county to perfect a local in every precinct and county organization.

Comrades let there be no breach caused by our neglect of duty. Agitate, Educate, and Organize and the victory is ours. Fraternally yours, STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

# WASTE OF SPACE?

Perhaps, but it caught your eye, and that's why we did it. This is the preliminary announcement of our Grand Anniversary Subscription Contest, to begin July 1 and end August 12, the Ninth Birth Day of "The Socialist". In the six weeks allowed we want to add 1000 new names to the mailing list. We have a number of nice things in store for those who take part in the contest and will disclose them in our announcements from time to time. Now all get ready for the grand rush. Get in and rustle and remember

**1000 - AUGUST 12 - 1000**

**The Socialist**  
Published Weekly by the Trustee Printing Company, 1620 Fourth Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash. Phone Ind. L. 4474.

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1907, at the postoffice at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1907.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

United States and Mexico.—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; single copies, 3c.  
To Canada and Foreign Countries.—One year, \$1.50; six months, 75c.  
Weekly Bundles.—For one year—5 copies per week, \$3.25; 10 copies per week, \$6; 20 copies per week, \$10; 50 per week, \$20.  
Special Bundles.—10 to 50 copies, 2 cents apiece; 50 copies or more, 1 cent apiece.

All remittances should be made payable to TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY.

All business communications should be addressed to TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY, Box 1908, Seattle, Wash.

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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

HERMON F. TITUS.....Editor  
ERWIN B. AULT.....Managing Editor  
ARTHUR JENSEN.....Assistant Editor  
BESSY FISSET.....Assistant Editor  
HATTIE W. TITUS.....Manager  
LULU AULT.....Circulation Manager  
RYAN WALKER.....Cartoonist  
JOHN F. HART.....Cartoonist  
THOS. J. COONROD.....Idaho State Editor  
THOS. A. SLADDEN.....Oregon State Editor

#### Special Contributors.

EMIL HERMAN.....Socialism and the Farmer  
C. W. BARZEE.....Socialism and the Middle Class  
MRS. FLOYD HYDE.....Socialism and the Home  
A. B. CALLAHAM.....Socialism and the Home  
ERNEST UNTERMANN.....Socialism and Science  
EDMOND PELUSO.....French and Italian Translator

## QUANTITY OR QUALITY--WHICH?

Both, if you can get them together. Of course. But if only one can be had first, which will you choose, quantity or quality?

That is the Key question for the Socialist Party organization. People of all classes are joining us. Prof. Clark, of Columbia University, advises reformers to join the Socialist Party as the most likely medium of securing their reforms. Militant christians claim the name of Socialist and are accepted with rejoicing in many Locals. The decrepit Democratic Party is being abandoned by its virile supporters for the vigorous and aggressive Socialist organization. Thus reinforced the Socialist Party would make a marvellous showing of votes in 1912.

But what policy would such a party pursue when victorious? The policy of the majority of its members. Could such a hastily secured majority be Revolutionary in its policy? Undoubtedly not, since the Proletarian Revolution, which means the capture of Power and Property by the Wage Workers, is only comprehended even now after 10 years of agitation and education in this country by a few thousands of the Proletarians themselves.

Prof. Clark is right. Nothing but Middle Class reforms could be expected of such a Socialist Party. It would be another makeshift organiza-

tion like the Populist Party and would have to give place to another party, representing Real Revolution.

Delightful as it would be to taste success at the polls, satisfactory to ambitious individuals as office holding certainly would be, still it is necessary to be far-sighted enough to turn away from such alluring prospects. Mere numbers with temporary successes constitute our greatest danger at present, for an unenlightened Proletariat is unfit for Political Power. Its organization cannot proceed faster than its education.

Therefore the first aim of the Socialist Party must be to Educate the Proletariat.

Its second aim must be to organize those Educated Proletarians. It is now, after all these years of educational work, becoming understood in America in a general way that Socialism means Proletarianism and that the Socialist Party must be fundamentally a Proletarian organization. It is the Party of the Working Class and must be composed of the Working Class. So much ground has been won among the more intelligent, though thousands of members of the Socialist Party itself have only the dimmest general comprehension of even that much.

The prevailing ignorance of the aim and mission of the Socialist organization is not to be wondered at. We have derived our conceptions of political parties from the bourgeois forms already in existence, which are not revolutionary in any sense, are not dangerous to existing institutions and do not require that intensive solidarity which is needed to effect a Revolutionary Purpose against the hostile forces of tremendous capitalist interests. The fact is, the Socialist political organization constitutes for the Proletariat at present what Marx said the modern state is for the Capitalist Class, an executive committee to conduct the class fight. Thus it must of necessity be select and homogeneous. Its very essence is quality, not quantity.

This is not to say we don't want numbers. The more the better, provided always these large numbers understand the Revolutionary Purpose of the Socialist organization.

But a large number of members is dangerous indeed, if they are not educated in regard to the Revolutionary Mission of the Proletariat. Coming into the Party with old bourgeois notions of society, knowing worse than nothing of the underlying Laws of Social Progress, these well meaning persons outvote those who do know the real meaning of the Class Struggle, and thus completely sidetrack the whole organization.

This is the true explanation of the internal strife which has characterized the development of Socialist Parties in all countries in their earlier stages, before the membership has discovered the vital difference between the old Capitalist political parties, formed to preserve existing institutions, and the new Revolutionary organization which must be able to withstand all assaults upon its Proletarian integrity.

We repeat, the Mission of the Socialist Party is twofold. First, to educate the Wage Workers to comprehend their Revolutionary destiny. Second, to organize those so educated into the political organization for the leadership of their class in their Battle for the Capture of Capital.

Such an organization will never be flooded and swept away by an alien or ignorant majority, because it could never gain admission to its ranks.

## The Sandwich Woman

Continued from Page One

movement, but because of the development of Capitalist society.

The latest proud result is just seen on the boulevards simultaneously with Mile. Letour's admission to the bar. At dusk when all dwellings are being lit up, when the pulse of the city is beating with feverish pressure, a strange sight is being revealed. A file of shadowy forms is seen

trudging in the center of the filthy street among the chaos of vehicles. They carry gigantic pasteboard signs, afore and behind, and there is apparently nothing human about them, with the exception of something alive behind each piece of pasteboard, a dark mass, a bundle of clothes, and here and there a woman's head with dishevelled hair, tight closed mouths and empty looks, shining over the edge of the poster, like a head severed from the body.

The procession trudges through the sea of lights, winding among the carriages and automobiles, moving up one street and down another, on and on,

without aim. The bottomless footwear splashes in the mire; between the posters the rags flutter in the wintry blasts of the wind, and occasionally drags in the filth on the street. It is woman's latest concession from capitalism, it is female sandwichmen.

To allow oneself to be buckled between two advertising posters and look like a sandwich, is no worse than many other things acquiesced in by the earth's inhabitants. The wretchedness of this procession of ragged women, nevertheless attracts attention. Pedestrians stop and turn. Nobody seems to think that it "becomes" them, and it is hardly probable that they "cherish" it, but still they trudge along dirty and wretched, through illuminated Paris. Truly, the woman's cause has nothing to complain of. Nor has the advertising businessman, his posters are being read and he saves at the same time a couple of sous which male labor power would have cost him above that paid to women. The unhappy being in the miry street the sandwich woman, is the only one to be pitied, she smiles not, nor does she rejoice, her breast is without hope as her eyes are without light. Love's happiness, motherly joy, the pride of a home and domestic duties—everything, which was once womanly in her, is in ruins, crushed in the great mill of capitalism. The lower the wage the greater the supply of labor power!

Paris is radiant, the gallant Paris, the city of love, where woman is idolized. Mingled with music, with dancing and mirth it resounds through the brilliant parloirs; Everything for the ladies! The Parisian woman live! Down below, the same Parisian woman, the sandwich woman, is dragging herself through the festive swarm, used as living stuffing for a couple of advertising signs. And other women at the same time mount cabmen's seats and become cabdrivers. Still others don uniforms and become policemen. An ever increasing army of young girls and mothers is every morning called from their homes to do work formerly performed by their male relatives in the business offices and department stores. Out in the suburbs you find big gray monsters, big gray factories, fed on living women and chewing on them, until there is nothing left but the dry frames. It is true, that we demand equal rights for both sexes but the right offered to woman by capitalist society is the right to exploitation and misery. And if Mile. Letour, while walking proudly along the boulevard in her new barrister's cloak should some day meet the sad

procession of the sandwich women, she will realize that the movement which congratulates itself on her rise in society, is false, and that the only true road to the rising and emancipation of woman leads through Socialism.

Translator's Note—The above was published in "Social Demokraten" (Danish) about 1½ years ago. It was translated then but the translation was mislaid and was not found again until last week. However, the age of the letter, it is hoped, has not made it any the less interesting.

A. J.

#### Strikes in Austria.

According to the latest statistics there were 584 strikes and lockouts in Austria. There were a total of 1,623 establishments involved and 106,572 workers took part in these strikes of 1908.

#### A CORRECTION.

Everett, Wash., May 13, 1909.

Comrade—I wish to correct an error in an editorial in "The Socialist" of May 1st. The error I refer to read thus: "Krueger claimed he had a right to a voice in the Executive Committee deliberations, etc." I am sure this statement is an error, and it would be wrong to leave it stand uncorrected before the readers of "The Socialist." The fact is, Krueger never at any time was denied the right to speak and take part in the deliberation of the Executive Committee's meeting. The whole controversy arose over the attempt of the former Sec. Krueger to usurp the functions of the Executive Committee.

Fraternally,

W. W. SMITH,  
Member of S. E. C.

A motion giving Sec. Krueger the right to speak in his own and the State Committee's behalf, was voted against by Committeeman, W. W. Smith.—Ed.

## Their Proper Relation

